



CHILDREN'S LEARNING STYLES IN LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Learning Style is a combination of how a person absorbs, organizes, and processes information. Learning styles have existed since childhood and we can change them according to the experience of each student, the purpose of this study is to find out what are the concepts of learning styles, how to identify learning styles, and the application of learning styles in learning. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design in the context of children's learning styles. The data collection uses primary and secondary data, observation and interviews, and data analysis is carried out through stages that include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The findings in this study are in the form of the concept of children's learning styles, factors that affect learning styles, learning style models, how to identify learning styles using observation or learning style questionnaires, the application of learning styles can be seen from several steps that have been presented in the sub-chapters below, the influence of learning styles in the learning process, and the influence of educators' learning strategies on learning achievement. The contribution in this study is that it can help identify children's learning styles, especially for teachers, can know the learning style of each child, and with this teachers can design more personalized and effective learning strategies according to the learning style of each child.

Keywords: Children, Learning Styles, Learning, Psychology.

ABSTRAK

Gaya Belajar merupakan suatu kombinasi dari bagaimana seseorang menyerap, dan mengatur serta mengolah informasi. Gaya belajar sudah ada sejak kecil dan dapat kita rubah sesuai dengan pengalaman masing-masing siswa, tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja konsep gaya belajar, cara mengidentifikasi gaya belajar, serta penerapan gaya belajar dalam pembelajaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif-analisis dalam konteks gaya belajar anak. Pengumpulan datanya menggunakan data primer dan sekunder, observasi dan wawancara, dan Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil temuan dalam penelitian ini berupa konsep dari gaya belajar anak, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi gaya belajar, model-model gaya belajar, cara mengidentifikasi gaya belajar dengan menggunakan observasi ataupun angket gaya belajar, penerapan gaya belajar dapat dilihat dari beberapa Langkah-langkah yang sudah tersaji dalam sub bab dibawah, pengaruh gaya belajar dalam proses pembelajaran, dan pengaruh strategi pembelajaran pendidik terhadap prestasi belajar. Kontibusi dalam penelitian ini adalah dapat membantu mengidentifikasi gaya belajar anak terutama bagi guru, dapat mengetahui gaya belajar setiap anak, dan dengan hal ini guru dapat merancang strategi pembelajaran yang lebih personal dan efektif sesuai dengan gaya belajar setiap anak.

Kata Kunci: Anak, Gaya Belajar, Pembelajaran, Psikologi.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of human efforts to gain knowledge, skills, change attitudes and behaviors to become better. (Anisa Kurnia and Zikri Neni Iska, 2023) In an education, of course, there is no escape from the learning outcomes and learning achievements of children. One of the things that needs attention in determining student learning outcomes or achievements is in the learning process. A teacher who is professional will use learning techniques that are appropriate for his class, starting from adjusting the material to the learning model used, as well as the suitability of the learning model with the characteristics of students,



this needs to be considered by a teacher before teaching. (Syahriani Yulianci and Nurjumiati, 2020) One of the characteristics that needs to be considered is the student's learning style. In this case, each child born has different characteristics of brain ability in absorbing, processing, and conveying information.(Sari, 2014) There are three types of learning styles according to bobbi deporters, namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic or commonly called V-A-K.(Azis et al., 2020) For students, learning style is a way to understand and manage learning. Learning styles are not only seen from the part faced, namely in the form of information seen, heard, written, and spoken but also from the part of the information process such as the right and left brain reminders. The other part is When balancing a learning.(Azizah et al., 2022)

Learning styles have existed since we were little, but over time learning styles can change by themselves according to the experiences that have been done. Therefore, it is necessary to identify learning styles periodically so that the learning process can be adjusted to the learning styles owned by students.(Ediyanto, 2023) This is certainly a challenge for an educator in providing learning, as well as for students in receiving learning. Therefore, this article will examine the concept of children's learning styles, how to identify, and also their application in learning.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design in the context of children's learning styles. Its data collection combines primary and secondary data to produce a comprehensive analysis. Research data sources include primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with teachers, students, and education experts, as well as secondary data in the form of scientific journals, books, research reports, and other supporting documents. Research participants were selected by purposive sampling based on certain criteria. Data were collected using semi-structured interview methods, classroom observations, and document analysis. Semi-structured interviews are conducted to understand teachers' and students' perceptions and experiences about the relationship between intelligence and learning psychology. Observations were made to directly observe the interaction between students and teachers in the learning process, including the results of student evaluations were analyzed to obtain relevant additional data. Data analysis is carried out through stages which include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.(Sugiyono, 2020)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concepts of Children's Learning Styles in Learning Psychology

According to Bobbi DePorter and Mike in the quote Diani Ayu Pratiwi et al, it is a combination of how a person absorbs, organizes, and processes information.(Pratiwi, 2021) According to Bobbi DePorter and Mike in the quote Diani Ayu Pratiwi et al, it is a combination of how a person absorbs, organizes, and processes information. In the same quote, according to Nasution, learning style is the way students interact and use the stimuli they receive in the learning process.(Pratiwi, 2021) Learning styles are already in each individual and can change along with developments and situations that are being faced. According to Bobbi DePorter in his book entitled "Quantum Learning", there are certainly various learning styles. Learning styles based on entering information into the brain through the five senses can be grouped into three,



namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic.(DePorter, 2015) (a) Visual learning style is a learning style that relies on, accesses, creates, and remembers everything by means of visual images, This visual learning style has the following characteristics: neat and organized, speaks quickly, is a good planner and long-term organizer, is a good speller and can see the actual words in their minds, remembers what is seen rather than heard, remembers visual associations, has trouble remembering verbal instructions unless written, and often asks people for help to repeat them, Prefer to read rather than be read, scribble meaninglessly during phone calls and meetings, prefer demonstrations to speeches, prefer art to music, and often know what to say, but are not good at choosing words. (b) Auditory learning style is a learning style with a model of accessing sounds and speech. This type of learning style emphasizes hearing such as liking rhythms, music, tones, and prominent sounds, The characteristics of auditory learning styles are talking to themselves at work, easily distracted by commotion, moving their lips and saying the writing in a book when reading, enjoys reading aloud and listening, can repeat and imitate the tone, rhythm, and color of the voice, finds it difficult to write, but is great at storytelling, speaks in a fixed rhythm, usually an eloquent speaker, prefers music to art, Learn by listening and remembering what is discussed rather than what is seen, likes to talk, likes to discuss, and explains things at length, and is better at spelling aloud than writing it down. and (c) Kinesthetic learning style, which is a learning style with the capital to access all kinds of movements and emotions. The characteristics in this kinesthetic learning style are speaking slowly, touching people to get their attention, standing close when talking to people, always physically oriented and moving a lot, learning through manipulation and practice, memorizing by walking and seeing, using fingers as clues when reading, using a lot of body cues, not being able to stay still for a long time, use action-packed words, like plot-oriented books-they reflect the action with body movements while reading, and love busy games.

Factors that affect learning styles

In general, the factors that affect learning styles are divided into two categories, namely internal factors including the physical and psychological of the child and external factors including teaching materials, learning approaches, learning media, environmental conditions and those from the outside. Both influence each other in the individual process so as to determine the quality of learning outcomes.(Selegi, 2023) According to Gordon Dryden and Jeannette Vos, the conditions that affect learning styles or learning abilities are as follows:(Matara, 2023) (a) The physical environment also affects the learning process. Such as sound, light, temperature, seating, and body posture are all important, (b) People who have various emotional needs, and (c) People who have social needs. It can be concluded that there are two factors that affect learning styles, namely internal factors (from within the individual) and external factors (from outside the individual).

Another factor according to M Joko Susilo in the thesis excerpt of the theoretical foundation in chapter II, M Joko Susilo stated that the factors that affect learning styles can be distinguished into two factors, namely: (a) natural or innate factors that exist in each individual that cannot be changed even with practice. These factors include: intelligence, talent, interests, habits, learning modalities (the basic ability of the brain/mind to obtain information and create experiences), (b) environmental factors or factors that are outside the individual, these factors



include: (1) sound, where everyone certainly has various reactions to sound, (2) lighting, this lighting is a factor whose influence is less felt by each individual than the influence of sound. (3) learning design, when studying, of course we need concentration. Some are comfortable studying while sitting relaxed on sofas, chairs, mats, beds, carpets, or sitting relaxed on the floor, there are also those who like to study while walking, or lying down, and so on. And (4) temperature, temperature is actually not too much of a problem for people. However, it should be noted that each person's reaction to temperature varies. Some like to study in a warm place, some like to study in a cold place, and so on.(Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, 2020a)

Learning Style Models

So far, education experts have interpreted learning styles in a variety of ways, where learning styles are described about each individual and the process by which an individual acquires new knowledge and skills, individual styles have four elements, namely methods, characteristics or habits, peculiarities, and preferences. Furthermore, learning is explained that there are three steps or stages, namely collecting (absorbing, receiving), processing (processing), and maintaining (organizing) new information and skills. The study of this learning style has been started since the 1920s in the field of general psychology.(Widharyanto, 2017) In addition to the VAK learning style model above explained by Bobbi Deporter, there is also a learning style model developed by Neil D. Fleming against the previous model, namely the VAK model (visual, auditory, and kinesthetic). Then Fleming differentiated the reference of visual modalities from Read/Write (R) because they have different tendencies, so that later the preferences or modalities proposed by Fleming were developed into the learning style of the VARK model consisting of Visibility/Visual, Aural/Auditory, Read/Write, and Kinesthetic. The VARK model is a new alternative model that is modified by utilizing the modalities owned by students. VARK is not only an inventory to find out the characteristics of learners, but can also help students and teachers in choosing learning strategies and evaluation processes that are in accordance with student characteristics.(Media et al., 2021) (a) The Visibility/Visual Learning Style is where Iswa with a visual learning style will be ready to receive learning through diagrams, charts, concept maps, symbols, and images, including in processing information visually. (b) aural/auditory learning style, namely utilizing conversation and listening, individuals with this method will be easier to understand by listening to tutorials, presentations or by discussing. (c) Read/Write learning style, namely with literacy learning, students have the ability to absorb and interpret written information. They usually easily understand information by reading it several times. (d) kinesthetic learning style, namely utilizing experience and direct practice. This means that students are required to have experience in learning. Students with this method will easily digest information with hands-on practice. By applying the five senses in learning information. The majority of them will love the matter of physical learning.(Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, 2020b)

In addition to the VARK model, there is also a learning style model, according to David Kolb, this learning style emphasizes the information processing process. David Kolb emphasized that a person's orientation in the learning process is influenced by four tendencies, namely concrete experience (feeling), reflective observation (watching), abstract



conceptualization (thinking), and active experimentation (doing). Where these four learning tendencies if combined will form four types of learning styles, namely diverger, assimilator, accommodator, and convergent learning styles.(Azrai et al., 2018b) The definition of learning style proposed by David Kolb is (a) Diverger learning style is a combination of the poles of concrete experience (feeling) and reflective observation (watching) tendencies. Students with diverger learning styles excel at looking at concrete situations from a variety of different perspectives. In addition, the strength of the diverger learning style lies in the ability of imagination, but this learning style has an impact students will get bored quickly if the problem takes a long time to be understood, solved or solved (b) Assimilator learning style, in this learning style students have the advantage of understanding various information presented from various sources. The information is viewed from various perspectives, and summarized in a logical, concise and clear format. In addition, the pole of abstract conceptual-lization (thinking) tendency that exists in assimilator students makes them have good analytical power.(Azrai et al., 2018a) (c) The accommodator learning style is a combination of the poles of active experimentation (doing) and concrete experience (feeling) tendencies. In learning Environmental Pollution material, students with an accommodator learning style have good learning abilities from the results of real experiences that they do themselves. (d) Convergent learning style is a combination of the poles of abstract conceptualization (thinking) and active experimentation (doing) tendencies, students usually have good skills in problem-solving and decision-making. In solving problems, students work on them with logical, systematic, objective, and analytical thinking.(Azrai et al., 2017)

The other model is the multiple intelligence model proposed by Howard Gardner, a psychologist from Harvard University, where according to him every child has an intelligence tendency from the Nine Intelligences, namely linguistic intelligence, logical-mathematical intelligence, visual-spatial intelligence, musical intelligence, kinesthetic intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, naturalist intelligence, and existential intelligence. In this case, Gardner stated that every child is an intelligent child. This view opposes that intelligence is only seen from the IQ factor alone. Gardner looked at intelligence from multiple dimensions. Every intelligence that a child possesses will lead children to achieve success.(Berliana et al., 2023)

Identifying Children's Learning Styles in Learning Psychology

Each individual or student certainly has a different learning style according to the situation faced, so that each student can have many learning styles or a combination of several learning styles depending on the situation.(Magdalena et al., 2020) In the learning process in the classroom, teachers should not only pay attention to the teaching strategy but also pay attention to the differences in the characteristics of each student. Each student has a different way/learning style, so that the receiving, processing, and remembering information obtained are also different.(Khasawneh et al., 2012) That is, it is important for a teacher to know the learning style of students, namely to direct them to be able to learn according to the learning style they have so that they can easily accept lessons and can improve their learning outcomes. Efforts that teachers can make are to pay attention to students' learning styles by grouping them based on learning styles. The first step that must be taken by the teacher is to introduce students to



recognize their own learning style by observing each student or by using a learning style questionnaire, then after the teacher analyzes it, the results of the questionnaire are presented to students and they are encouraged to take learning steps that are in accordance with their learning style.(Khasawneh et al., 2012) Regarding the different learning styles of each student, as a teacher, knowing the learning style can be taken into consideration in choosing and using suitable learning methods. Knowing the student's learning style will also make it easier for teachers to provide a supportive atmosphere in the learning process, so that students can absorb and also understand the learning information received to the maximum.(Afifah et al., 2021) The way to identify children's learning styles is as follows:(Khasawneh et al., 2012) (a) Students with visual learning styles, learn by looking at pictures (reading accompanied by pictures) rather than listening. They capture material in visual form, such as written, or presented with powerpoint, (b) Students with auditory learning styles, learn by listening. Such as questions and answers, and (c) Students with kinesthetic learning styles, grasping material from practice.

Application of Children's Learning Barriers in Learning Psychology

The implementation of the independent curriculum creates the concept of independent learning for students. In response to the implementation of the independent curriculum, namely the implementation of differentiated learning based on learning style mapping.(Ireson et al., 1952) The application of the three types of learning styles that teachers must do to students is as follows:(Khasawneh et al., 2012)

1. The application of the visual learning style is the following steps: (a) providing learning by using various forms of graphics to convey learning materials or information. Such as, slides, pictures, notes, movies, etc., (b) encourage students to reinforce their concepts by using symbols or colors, (c) use copies of keywords that are shared with students and then students define them in their own language, (d) use colored pictures as a learning medium, (e) use every picture, writing, or object in the classroom as a source of learning.
2. The application of auditory learning style includes the following steps: (a) implementing learning by discussing in groups and explaining the subject at length, (b) varying the vocal when giving explanations, such as intonation, voice volume, or speech speed, (c) using word repetition, (d) peer tutoring, (e) occasionally changing the material into the form of conversation, dictation, discussion, or in the form of audio visual, (f) interspersed with music.
3. The application of the kinesthetic learning style of the steps are: (a) providing learning by always being physically and motion-oriented, (b) learning through experience by using props or learning while playing, (c) testing memory by looking directly in the field, (d) when guiding individually get used to always being next to students, (e) making rules of the game so that students can do a lot of movement in the classroom, (f) rehearse concepts demonstratively, while students understand gradually, (g) get used to speaking to each student personally while in class, (h) use drama or simulation concretely.

According to Argarini in a quote from Sentot Setia Budi et al in his journal that before carrying out a learning process, an educator is indeed required to know and understand the learning style of each individual to be taught, where each individual clearly has various learning styles, therefore as an educator it is required to know and understand the learning style owned by each individual to more easily provide personal understanding of the material. Meanwhile,



according to Widayanti in the same quote, an educator must be able to accommodate the three learning styles owned by students. To accommodate these three learning styles, the strategies that need to be carried out by an educator are as follows: students with auditory learning styles tend to absorb information through hearing, therefore to maximize the potential of students with this learning style are: (1) vary the vowels when giving explanations, such as intonation, voice volume, or speed, (2) explain the material repeatedly, (3) seek explanations of the material using songs, and (4) when studying, let students read aloud. Meanwhile, students with visual learning styles tend to use their sense of sight. Therefore, to maximize the potential of students with a visual learning style is as follows: (1) providing learning by using various forms of graphics to convey information or subject matter, (2) using color pictures, graphs, tables as learning media, (3) using every picture/writing/object in the classroom as a learning resource, (4) using colors to highlight important things, and (5) invite students to illustrate their ideas on pictures. Then, students who have a kinesthetic learning style tend to use physical activities or movements to understand information in learning. Therefore, to maximize the potential of students with kinesthetic learning styles are as follows: (1) do not force children to study for hours, (2) invite children to learn while exploring their environment, (3) provide learning by always being physically oriented and moving a lot, (4) learning through experience using models or teaching aids, learning in the laboratory, and playing while learning, (5) testing memory by seeing facts directly on the field, and (5) increasing simulations and role playing.(Budi et al., 2021).

The Influence of Learning Style on the Learning Process

Learning styles are a way of recognizing different preferred learning methods that may be more effective for each learner. The learning style in question is to understand the methods in learning, this is very important so that learning for students is more effective.(Riniwati, 2020) Learning style is also the key to developing performance in learning. Each student certainly has a different learning style. In knowing the different learning styles of students, this can help teachers in delivering learning materials to all students so that student learning outcomes will be more effective, and in the learning process students will receive the learning provided by the teacher quickly and easily understand.(Jean Imaniar Djara et al., 2023) Each student has a different learning style, teachers are required to teach according to the characteristics of the students they face, so that students can more easily absorb the lessons given by the teacher.

It is necessary to realize that not all students have the same learning style. Even if they are in the same school or class, the ability of students to understand and absorb the lessons delivered will be different, some are fast, some are medium and some are very slow. Knowing the student's learning style is very important for teachers, therefore teachers will be able to arrange each class according to the individual needs of each student, at least teachers will try to determine various suitable learning methods and strategies based on the student's learning style. Learning style is a way of describing how everyone learns or everyone focuses on the process and understands difficulties and new information through different perceptions. Learning styles have an impact on education, this is related to what learning styles are used for learning materials (curriculum), teaching, and assessment as a benchmark for learning achievement. Especially what teachers must do is the compatibility between teaching methods and learning styles. Teachers must really know how to learn well that students have, so that what a teacher conveys when teaching can



give a good response to students.(Azzahrah Putri et al., 2021).

The Influence of Educators' Learning Strategies on Learning Achievement

The success of learning achievement is greatly influenced by the learning strategies implemented by teachers. In terms of students' interest in learning and their level of activity, if learning activities can support students, then the learning strategy can be said to be successful. If students are enthusiastic and active in learning activities, their enthusiasm for learning will increase. With the right learning strategy, student learning achievement will be higher. It can be assumed that the optimal learning strategy process allows for optimal learning outcomes. A good learning strategy must be able to attract students' interest and motivate them to be actively involved in the learning process. Teachers need to develop innovative methods and approaches to create a fun and interactive learning atmosphere. For example, teachers can use educational technology, educational games, or group discussions to increase student participation. In addition, effective classroom management also plays an important role in supporting the success of learning strategies. Teachers need to manage their time and resources well, as well as provide constructive feedback to students. Thus, students will feel valued and motivated to continue learning and improve their achievements. The more efforts are made to create good conditions in the learning process, the higher the results obtained by students. If the learning strategy is good, the learning outcomes of students are also good. On the other hand, if the learning strategy is not good, the student's learning outcomes are also not good. In other words, the quality of the learning strategies implemented by teachers greatly affects the academic success of students. Ultimately, the success of learning depends not only on the strategies used by teachers, but also on the active participation of students and support from the surrounding environment. The combination of all these factors will create a positive learning environment and conducive to the academic development of students.(Prabawati et al., 2022)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in the field and discussions conducted by researchers regarding children's learning styles in learning psychology, the following conclusions are drawn.

Learning style is a way of learning a person in obtaining information or understanding material optimally according to their own way. According to Bobbi DePorter in his book "Quantum Learning", there are three types of learning styles, namely visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. As well as the influencing factors there are 2 consisting of internal factors (from within the individual) and external factors (from outside the individual). As for other factors, according to M Joko Susilo in the thesis excerpt of the theoretical foundation in chapter II, M Joko Susilo stated that factors that affect learning styles can be distinguished into two factors, namely: natural or innate factors that exist in each individual that cannot be changed even with practice and environmental factors or factors that are outside the individual

Learning style models are not only VAK (visual, auditory, kinesthetic), but there is also VARK developed by Neil D. Fleming by adding read/write, there are also other models in learning styles also put forward by David Kolb who explained that there are four types of learning, namely diverger, assimilator, accommodator, and convergent learning styles. And lastly, there is the multiple intelligence model proposed by Howard Gardner, which consists of



nine intelligences, namely: linguistic intelligence, logical-mathematical intelligence, visual-spatial intelligence, musical intelligence, kinesthetic intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, naturalist intelligence, and existential intelligence. In this case, Gardner stated that every child is an intelligent child. This view opposes that intelligence is only seen from the IQ factor alone. Gardner looked at intelligence from multiple dimensions. Every intelligence that a child possesses will lead children to achieve success.

The application of learning styles in this learning is in accordance with differentiated learning or in accordance with the Independent curriculum. Differentiated learning contains several things, one of which is the learning style and this is in accordance with the PjBL (*project based learning*) method which can be implemented on students with different learning styles in the classroom. According to Argarini in a quote from Sentot Setia Budi et al in his journal that before carrying out a learning process, an educator is indeed required to know and understand the learning style of each individual to be taught, where each individual clearly has various learning styles, therefore as an educator it is required to know and understand the learning style owned by each individual to more easily provide personal understanding of the material. Meanwhile, according to Widayanti in the same quote, an educator must be able to accommodate the three learning styles owned by students.

The influence of learning styles on the learning process, Knowing the different learning styles of students can help teachers in delivering learning materials to all students so that student learning outcomes will be more effective, and in the learning process students will receive the learning provided by the teacher quickly and easily understand. Learning styles have an impact on education, this is related to what learning styles are used for learning materials (curriculum), teaching, and assessment as a benchmark for learning achievement. Especially what teachers must do is the compatibility between teaching methods and learning styles.

The success of learning achievement is greatly influenced by the learning strategies implemented by teachers. In terms of students' interest in learning and their level of activity, if learning activities can support students, then the learning strategy can be said to be successful. If students are enthusiastic and active in learning activities, their enthusiasm for learning will increase. With the right learning strategy, student learning achievement will be higher. It can be assumed that the optimal learning strategy process allows for optimal learning outcomes.

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