ABSTRACT


The use of strategy also prevails in language learning circumstances. It use utilized by language learners either consciously or unconsciously. An awareness of Language Learning Strategies (LLS’s) use is very important to achieve goal of language learning, communicative competence, effectively. Not all language learners have similar awareness toward LLS’s, because there are several factors that influence the preference of LLS’s.

This study investigated the Language Learning Strategy used by the students of semester 1, 3, 5 and 7 of English Department in Airlangga University. The major purposes of this study are (a) to explore which Language Learning Strategy are the most frequently used by students of semester 1, 3, 5 and 7 of English Department in Airlangga University, (b) to find the differences of Language Learning Strategies used by students of semester 1, 3, 5 and 7 of English Department in Airlangga University.

To collect data in this study the writer uses Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) questionnaire developed by Rebecca Oxford, version 7.0 (1989). She separates the strategies into two strategy orientations and six strategy categories: (1) a direct strategy, which contains (a) memory, (b) cognitive, (c) compensation strategy categories, and (2) an indirect strategy which consists (a) metacognitive, (b) affective, and (c) social strategy categories.

The study found that Metacognitive strategy was ranked as the most frequently used by students of semester 1, 3, 5 and 7. In addition its score reached in second high level. The declining tendency of cognitive strategy use from samples of semester 1 until 7 was also found. Meanwhile memory strategy is was ranked as the least frequently used by students of semester 1, 3, 5 and 7.

Keywords: Language learning strategies, Direct strategies, Indirect strategies, Memory (mnemonic) strategies, Cognitive strategies, Compensation strategies, Metacognitive strategies, Social strategies and Affective strategies.