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MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES AND STUDYING SKILLS

Abstract: This article is about multiple intelligences and studying skill. This article is based on Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence. According to this theory, there are nine kinds of intelligence - nine different ways to be smart.

Key words: natural, musical, logical-mathematical, existential, interpersonal, bodily-kinesthetic, linguistic, intra-personal, spatial, intelligence.

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Introduction

Multiple Intelligence Theory was developed by Dr. Howard Gardner in 1983. The school still tends to focus on two forms of intelligence.

Logical and mathematical.

Verbal linguistic.

Logical and mathematical intelligence is the child's ability to reason logically, and linguistic verbal intelligence is the ability to use words. These "skills" seem important to us for training. Indeed, it seems to us that effective teaching in reading, writing, and mathematics is necessary so that the child can study well. According to Dr. Gardner, a psychologist and professor of neurobiology at Harvard University, each person interacts with his environment in different ways.

According to this theory, there are nine kinds of intelligence — nine different ways to be smart. These are natural, musical, logical-mathematical, existential, interpersonal, bodily-kinesthetic, linguistic, intra-personal, spatial intelligence. Gardner's theory proves that all people are smart by nature and that each of us has developed certain facets of the mind. Each type of intelligence has certain features that affect the choice of profession.

We all have nine types of intelligence, but our experience, our beliefs, and our knowledge base determine their exact configuration.

These are the 9 types of intelligence that psychologist Howard Gardner highlights. This list will help you understand what type your child and you have. There are no "untalented" children. There are only teachers who believe that one type is more important than another. Save it and show your friends! Let's save the children who are taught from childhood that one is better than the other. Not better. All types are equal.

1. Naturalist (nature smart): These children can observe nature, birds, animals, trees for a long time. They like to mess around with bugs and watch the world. They can realize themselves as a veterinarian, geneticist, archaeologist, ecologist. If verbal-linguistic intelligence prevails, then most likely you have highly developed audience skills, you like reading and writing, playing games with words. You probably have a good memory for names, dates, and places. You like to tell stories, and you know how to discuss. People with a verbal-linguistic dominance often become poets, authors, speakers, politicians, lawyers, lecturers and teachers.

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2. Musical (sound smart): The most important thing for such children is rhythm and music. They love musical instruments, knock a lot, trample, sing along. Such children need to develop as a musician, singer, artist, conductor, music critic. A person who has developed musical intelligence loves music very much. He distinguishes and captures the rhythm, melody and musical keys. He hears when the musicians play out of tune, and he understands what notes and chords the song is made up of and how the instruments sound. As a rule, he likes different musical styles — any music evokes his curiosity. He likes singing and playing musical instruments; He likes to listen to music and goes to concerts. If your musical rhythmic intellect prevails, you are sensitive to sounds in the environment, you prefer to study or work to music. You appreciate the sense of rhythm and size. You like to sing. You learn best through music and melody. Musical intelligence is possessed not only by singers, conductors and composers, but also by those people who just like music, who understand and use various musical elements.

3. Logical-mathematical (number/reasoning smart): Such children are interested in numbers and numbers. They solve any mathematical problem and love to count everything, down to the steps on the stairs. It is easy for them to establish causal relationships. Professions for such a child: analyst, logistical, accountant, mathematician, scientist. Those who have developed logical intelligence, on the fly, grasp everything related to numbers and mathematical concepts. They like to look for logical patterns, they understand how causal relationships work in science, they like puzzles, puzzles and strategy games, they are interested in computers and the principles of their work, and they are fond of writing computer programs. Performing mathematical calculations in your mind, inventing your own secret ciphers, conducting scientific experiments, studying programming languages or trying to guess who committed the crime in a detective story, you use your logical intelligence. If you have a predominant logical and mathematical intelligence, then you like modeling and study of relationships, as well as strictly ordered activities. You like math and experimenting with things you don't understand. You love working with numbers, asking questions, exploring models and relationships. You are interested in solving problems and using logic. For the most effective training, you prefer to classify information, you think abstractly and try to understand the basic principles. People with perfectly developed logical and mathematical abilities are, as a rule, mathematicians, biologists, medical technologists, geologists, engineers, physicists, researchers and other scientists.

4. Existential (life smart): Such children feel good, their emotions and other people. Usually they are calm, restrained and sane. They like to generate

theories, hypotheses, ideas. They are good as psychologists, politicians, priests, philosophers.

5. Interpersonal (people smart): These children are developed communicatively, they have good oratorical abilities, they can persuade and become the soul of the company. Professions: negotiator, teacher, speaker, trainer.

6. Bodily-kinesthetic (body smart): These children love to express themselves through the body. They can have active motility, they express themselves through dancing. They like to attract attention, they love the scene. They can find themselves as athletes, artists, dancers, fashion models, mechanics. People endowed with bodily intelligence “think” and learn with the body. The body helps them express thoughts or demonstrate their abilities. As a rule, they feel comfortable “in their skin.” They do a lot of sports, love to dance, play performances, craft something with their own hands, knit, sew, sculpt, build, repair and work with mechanisms.

7. Linguistic (word smart): Oh, here are all ours! These are people who have a love of writing, words and creating meanings. For example, this is me - a person who has been writing regularly since I was 7 years old. Such children like to study poetry, listen to stories, they learn to speak and read early. Professions for such children: writer, journalist, philologist, politician, playwright.

8. Intra-personal (self smart): People with internal intelligence know exactly who they are. They understand what they are and what they are capable of. Those who have developed internal intelligence understand their inner world and know themselves much better than others. They know how to set personal goals, analyze the past, learn from their experience, make plans for the future, be aware of their strengths and weaknesses. If you constantly think about life, regularly keep a diary, analyze your life problems, are interested in psychology, understand and accept the most diverse emotions that fool you every day, then you are endowed with inner intelligence. If a child has developed internal intelligence, then such professions and books are suitable for him.

9. Spatial (picture smart): This is the ability to see and create shapes, shapes and images in your imagination. An architect, engineer, artist, designer or person who has developed the ability for clear visualization possesses this kind of intelligence. For example, an architect can first think in the mind, and then design beautiful buildings on paper, which then people with mathematical intelligence turn into accurate drawings for construction. This is the same intelligence that is used to visualize and present your goals before translating them into reality. If your intellectual orientation is visual-spatial, then you like: visual art, maps, charts and graphs. You think through images and pictures. When you think about

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something, you can imagine it in the form of a clear image, you can easily assemble puzzles. You like to imagine and dream. You also like to design and create. For the most effective training you need to: look at pictures and slides, video products and films, as well as present what is being discussed. People with well-developed visual-spatial abilities are, for the most part, sculptors, artists, surgeons and engineers.

According to Gardner, all forms of intelligence should be developed in the school. Thus, it is necessary to “reconsider” the learning model in order to allow each child to reach his or her potential.

Howard Gardner evaluates intelligence through 3 aspects.

1. The ability to solve problems in everyday life.
2. The ability to create a real product or produce a service that is valuable in a particular cultural or collective sense.
3. The ability to solve problems and find solutions for acquiring new knowledge.

Thus, the concept of “intelligence” is relative. For example, skills for the leader of a tribe living in the jungle, such as hunting for survival, will not be the same as those of the leader of a multinational state. Does this mean that the leader is “smarter”?

According to Howard Gardner, we all have all forms of intelligence at birth. They are more or less developed depending on biological characteristics, family and social environment.

In any case, your child has all the mental abilities that he can also develop throughout his life. Similarly, there are several ways to use each form of intelligence, knowing that intelligence is often used in a more or less complicated way. Understanding your child’s different ways of thinking can help them grow and learn better.

To this list, Daniel Goleman added emotional intelligence as an important aspect, very significant for learning. Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to control impulses, express their emotions, form reliable interpersonal relationships and develop intimate relationships.

The traditional teaching approaches — teaching methods, assignments, and tests — were adapted to measure the development of verbal-linguistic and logical-mathematical abilities, that is, what we usually call IQ. Very rarely, other types of intelligence and learning play an equally important role in achieving success in life. Emotional intelligence is the basis of interpersonal interaction skills, however, this is not emphasized in educational school and university programs.

The importance of different learning styles is enormous both for teaching and for teaching. For

example, if you have any problems with logical-mathematical thinking, you should not immediately conclude that you are “incapable”. You may have excellent abilities in other areas. Moreover, if you have difficulties in one area of intelligence, you can compensate for this gap with its other types in which you are strong.

We all get about the same ability from birth. Over the years, people comprehensively studied geniuses and came to certain conclusions. One of the most important conclusions was that geniuses are not necessarily people with a high coefficient of mental abilities. Often geniuses are ordinary people who simply know how to use their minds in a non-standard way, not like the average or even more capable person does. This means that you, in principle, if you want, can rise to the level of genius if you learn to think the same way they do. Scientists conducted an experiment on rats. They divided them into 2 groups. They placed one of the groups in an environment that stimulated their development: their cells were filled with all kinds of swings, ladders, squirrel wheels and other toys. Another group was placed in completely empty cells.

It turns out that everyone can become a genius, because all these skills can be developed in yourself. They become geniuses, you just need to show patience, diligence and perseverance in the application of special methods that develop your thinking.

To sum up we recommend to use all your intelligence: The combination of different forms of intelligence makes you a potential genius, or at least completely different from others. Imagine that 12 forms of your intellect are similar to 12 numbers, starting from zero and ending with 9. On the planet Earth at the moment there are about 6 and a half billion people. If you evaluate each of the ten forms of your intelligence with a number from 0 to 9, then you will get a 12-digit number (one trillion combinations) that characterizes your personal intellectual combination. This unique combination forms a kind of personalized intelligent code. It’s like your cell phone number. It is your own intellectual code that sets you apart from all other people who have ever lived on Earth. As with DNA, the likelihood that someone else has the same intellectual formula as yours is one in a trillion. In fact, your personality has many more faces, each of which can be measured by a number from zero to infinity, because our abilities have no limits. We always have where to grow. That’s why it is necessary to learn life and all life. By developing certain areas of your intellect, you can become a genius in a certain area, and if you use them in combination, you can do something incredible.

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