

MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE PRACTICE: A SOURCE TO DEVELOP SOFT-SKILLS AND ENGLISH COMMUNICATION

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Soft skills indicate who you really are; whereas hard skills reflect what you know

Abstract

The major objective of this paper is to give the methods of language learning and enhancing soft-skills through multiple intelligence approaches. Certain methods how a student and a teacher proceed in general for language enhancement are bestowed as a classroom activity. In the view of LSRW and soft-skills development, multiple intelligence practice is quite helpful and that's mentioned here. The need for multiple-intelligence to learn the English language for communication is mentioned in the case of students in particular. Learning and teaching merely by depending on books is a partial method which is cited in this paper.

Key words: Intelligence, knowledge, Soft-Skills, Non-technical skills, Communication

Introduction

The importance of soft-skills is being highlighted these days across the world in every walk of life as they are time-tested techniques that are followed by both spiritual, scientific and political leaders. Swami Vivekananda, Abraham Lincoln, A.P.J Abdul and many more leaders are the best case studies for reference. Each of these leaders practiced skills that are varied in specifics with a number of common traits. All of these leaders demonstrate the ingredients of confidence and positive attitude, character, conviction and communication, because, they are great motivators and inspirational leaders who possess the ability to harness the best out of people with their unique blend of assertion and empathy. So, soft skills are needed to make a person grow in the job as they demand today in the corporate environment. A big part of 'who you are' is an employees' personal integrity that tests his or her ethics and values under various circumstances since attitude is an essential aspect. A person's reaction while confronting a tough or unpleasant situation is easily perceived with his positive attitude. Workplaces today demand that employees never become cynical when situation get tough. An optimistic, enthusiastic and driven attitude coupled with the courage of conviction and confidence is good to take risks. Another important expectation of industry today is Communication Skills; listening and empathy to understand the perspective of his or her colleagues. A number of corporate programmes in this area are being focused by the corporate companies, specially, in the view of 'listening skills and 'developing sense empathy as these are important for a leader for customer-facing positions. (*Barun K.Mitra: Personality Development and Soft Skills, P: 39-41*)

In general, the concept of 'multiple intelligence' is to test a person's IQ. Intelligence is defined as a person's intellectual potential by birth and that cannot be measured. But in the views of Howard Gardner, it is not just about academic achievement or IQ scores, but also

includes a range of different abilities and strengths. He says that by identifying their own unique mix of intelligences, individuals can develop a greater sense of self-awareness and self-esteem, as well as pursue career paths which line up with their strengths and interests. Additionally, understanding multiple intelligences can promote more inclusive and personalized approaches to education and learning that recognize and value the diverse strengths and abilities of all students. The theory of multiple intelligences proposes that individuals possess a range of different types of intelligence. Improving communication skills in the workplace or your personal relationships is one of the most important and challenging endeavours you can undertake. One of the keys to successful communication understands how your message is received. Now more than ever, we have the ability to communicate with one another with very few obstacles. Conversation, once the sole domain of face to face meetings, phone calls, and letter writing is now affected through a seemingly endless variety of technological methods. An effective communicator needs to learn to cut through the noise created by the overwhelming number of communication channels (*Howard Gardner: Theory of Multiple Intelligence*)

Learning English based on Multiple Intelligence Approach

Various Knowledge approaches attempt to oblige the need of the understudies in learning English in light of their insights. For this situation, the educator isn't just only a language instructor yet additionally they must be facilitators, spectators, and example creators. The most effective way to design a study hall to help with various insights is to have places in the room that work for each sort of knowledge. For phonetic knowledge, there ought to be a calm region for perusing, composing, and rehearsing talks. Different Knowledge approaches attempt to oblige the need of the understudies in learning English in view of their insights. For this situation, the instructor isn't just simply a language educator yet in addition they must be facilitators, spectators, and illustration creators. There are numerous ways of being canny. Howard Gardner, in his 2011 re-delivered book *Tempers*, affirmed the hypothesis that there are Various Insights (MI). We can be more mindful of these insights and design our study halls to carry these insights to the surface for our kids, permitting them to flourish and fill in his/her normal giving. As a matter of fact, we can light that flame within them, assisting them with seeing how they are brilliant. As indicated by Howard Gardner, there are seven sorts of following insights relating to Language learning and lessons are:

1. Linguistic intelligence. ...
2. Spatial Intelligence. ...
3. Musical Intelligence. ...
4. Bodily-kinesthetic Intelligence. ...
5. Intrapersonal Intelligence. ...
6. Interpersonal Intelligence. ...
7. Naturalistic intelligence.

Etymological knowledge 'includes the aversion to communicated in and composed language, the capacity to learn dialects, and the ability to utilize language to achieve specific objectives'; For example, an individual who loves to discuss is an illustration of somebody with phonetic knowledge. This individual is probably going to have areas of strength for any language, would probably show a bigger jargon, and grasp implications of words and expressions. Individuals with phonetic knowledge, for example, William Shakespeare and Oprah Winfrey can investigate data and make items including oral and composed language like addresses, books, and updates. Qualities of etymological verbal knowledge include: Good at remembering written and spoken information, enjoy reading and writing, good at debating or giving persuasive speeches, able to explain things well and using humor when telling stories. Substitute areas of strength with insight might recall new words effectively and use them rapidly. Supporting and creating phonetic insight includes empowering students to appreciate genuine correspondence through perusing and composing, and talking and tuning in.

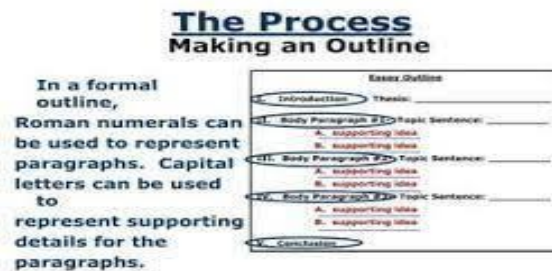
Etymological insight is the capacity to learn dialects, use language to communicate what is at the forefront of one's thoughts and to figure out individuals. The people who have high semantic knowledge are well-developed in verbal abilities and have aversion to sounds, implications and rhythms of words (Hampton, 2008). There are certain techniques to develop this intelligence; keeping a diary, reading books, magazines and articles on various topics, having conversations at the dinner table, playing word games, solving crossword puzzles and other word puzzles, writing letters, learning a new word every day etc. Verbal-linguistic intelligence can be developed through story reading, oral presentations, speech competitions, reflective diary writing, performing podcasts on studied topics and debates.

Spatial Intelligence to learn English Language

Spatial Knowledge is the idea of having the option to see and get understanding from visual information effectively. Accomplishments in English with the end goal of specific language exercises can bring about the improvement of English Language learning. The spatial visual exercises should assist the understudies with monitoring themselves of their frail and solid knowledge. Such showing exercises like; visual show, making outlines, announcement sheets, mind planning, creative mind and perception errands and so on.



visual show



Making outline (Example)



Announcement sheets (Example)



Mind Mapping (Exmple)

These exercises can assist with fortifying the students' imagination. Individuals with highly created spatial knowledge are in many cases planners. Yet, while considering second language learning and educating, different errands, for example, unique utilization of graphs, idea planning and successful imagining can work with understudies to succeed in spatial knowledge. This likewise incorporates aversion to shape, variety, structure, a line or space for corporations. In the part of spatial knowledge, individuals are great at specific exercises like; puzzle building, reading, writing and comprehending pictorial presentations, sense of directions, sketching and painting, interpreting visual images, picture form of thoughts, creating mental

images and enjoying videos and movies.

Spatial Knowledge, which is characterized as spatial level of intelligence, is urgent in numerous scholastic fields, notwithstanding it's seldom remembered for the essential scholastics. This can be useful to the understudies to work on their visual spatial abilities through basic and fun exercises beyond the schooling system. It is helpful to make spatial mindfulness often in everyday working. Research demonstrates the way that undergrads who can score high on spatial thinking tests will generally study STEM disciplines. It's one of the essential abilities to think for critical thinking and decisive reasoning which are viewed as the main parts to survey employability. Ability of spatial reasoning of an interviewee is also assessed from his education, culture, language and his or her innate aptitude. A global student, who is a polyglot, can assess his or her cognitive attitude in an interview.

Musical Intelligence

Music allows students to organize information in the correct way. To learn or to teach English through music intelligence, it requires two things: the first one is language and the second one is music which is considered like a universal language as like English. Both these assistance to communicate sentiments and circumstances however have various understandings relying upon the individual. Verbal language is delivered in help with mood and song while talking and these are to learn language through music. They have specific likenesses made sense of in the exploration of Maria Toscano Fuentes (2012). They are : vocal-tryout medium in spreading, intrinsic to each person, having three unique structures in articulation: vocal, gestural and composed that are created simultaneously suddenly, having fixed structures and syntactic guidelines to shape expressions or tunes and to foster open abilities. (*The Contribution of Music in Learning English, p-12-17*)

As indicated by analysts, music and language come from the area of brain research. They said that the music is a facilitator instrument to retain and simultaneously to secure the language. Thus, they connect with one another to help the procurement of a subsequent language. Further, the utilization of foundation instrumental music in the English class helps unwinding, focus and halting commotion in the class. As per Rauscher, "Impressively organized music, paying little mind to style or period, may upgrade spatial-transient undertaking execution more promptly than redundant music"(1998: 839). In a review made by Routier demonstrated, "Music produces vibrations which cooperate with the cerebrum giving the language. There is an expansion in focus and discourse abilities"(Routier,2010). Tunes enact the two pieces of the mind. Assuming discourse cognizance and cadence are the left piece of the cerebrum, melodic articulation and their tone are of its right part. Rehearsing the two sides is something beneficial for learning. As in the expressions of Daniel J. Levitan (2008), "Music causes our cerebrum to learn in a fast and significant manner". Subsequently, a decent demeanor is fundamental for the improvement of the instructive dynamic. In this angle, it's vital to sort out the educator as well. It's totally great to use outdated illustrations in light of perusing and writing to give way to a functioning job of the understudy. Yet, it should be sufficient with the homeroom acoustically. Tunes must be basic and straight with simple verbal tense separated from saying alongside signals.

Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence

For communication, it is required to have apt physical coordination. A kinesthetic learner is he or she who learns about things through their body movements and it is the strength of communication in academic settings. Exhibition of Kinesthetic Intelligence is to learn using body movements as hands-on teaching and learning strategies. Teachers can use multiple teaching methods to teach their students, but this method isn't possible for unfixed seating where the students can move freely without distracting other students and to help them to do task-based learning through writing, diagramming and mapping to intake the information to the

students' mind. On-board writing activity allows the learners to make larger movements which are very beneficial to retain the information. For instance; performing dances or skits can allow the learners to connect movements and to learn certain ideas. It helps to perceive the movements and gestures of other people easily. To get assess this intelligence, it's considered good muscle memory, hands on learning such as; art, science or shop class, hand movements, rhythm of feet, fidgety sitting that's non-interactive and lecture based, slower to grasp concepts explained audibly or visually, curiosity and likeness to learn best by doing, carrying on a detailed conversation while performing a physical task, easy to listen and comprehend other's interaction
...etc.

Interpersonal Intelligence

Interpersonal Intelligence is the ability to understand and interact effectively with others and it involves effective verbal and non-verbal communication to sense the feelings of other people and their motives as said by Howard Gardener. Leadership attitude can be nurtured among the students in the academic setting by exhibiting certain skills; students' conferences with other students, interaction with peers and proper listening, question sessions, group work projects and other different perspectives. In the professional point of view, it is inevitable to cultivate a positive outlook to deal with a situation since it's good to have a positive attitude to control emotions in the workplaces. To confront a terrible or negative situation with our cool head, it helps a lot to build trust in others and appreciate their expertise to have co-ordination in the view of a project work. It also helps to work with intelligence and to maintain good relations professionally. It makes people listen actively and to practice empathy. It's also useful in the aspect of cultural communication of day to day conversations among people. A person's competence to show respect in the form of gestures, eye-contact, symbols, signs etc to show sympathy, prejudgment sans listening, open-mindedness to communicate, ability to avoid distractions, patience, looking for similarities, clarity of communication, ability to recognize one's prejudices and treating people as individuals are intercultural sensitivities. All these are interlinked with interpersonal intelligence.

Intrapersonal Intelligence

Intrapersonal Intelligence is sensitivity to one's own feelings and moods, strengths and weaknesses as well as a person using his or her self-understanding to guide decisions and goals. A person's self-awareness of his emotions and feelings is intrapersonal intelligence. It allows an individual to be extensively self-aware and independent. According to this concept, if an individual is able to understand his or her own emotions, desires, motivation and intentions, they have a better choice of a successful life line. It helps students to pursue their personal interests and to set their individual agendas. It also helps them to learn through observation and listening. But, in the case of teachers, by following certain activities, they can engage their class asking students to talk about their role model as a good practice of this intelligence. Students may be given some interview questions for practice. These two activities may allow them to introspect themselves to make out their emotions for decision making. Certain games like treasure hunt can enhance the students' choice making ability. Journal or diary writing can make them put down their aspirations and desires. Story telling activities can support the students for self-understanding and how to perceive things deeply. Some activities like; presentation, role-plays, debates and group discussion help the students to understand their strengths and weaknesses so far. Writing auto-biography is self-talk. Yoga practice is for relaxation, comfort and mindfulness. Juggle art is a fun and group activity that helps the students in understanding their inner function and to promote their creativity as well as spontaneity.

Conclusion

Music can help the students to learn the language and to develop vocabulary, rhythm, stress and intonation. It is also used to teach pronunciation, pacing and rhythm. Music stimulates the brain to enhance language skills and it provides exposure to the other language to communicate. Music Intelligence is an important task to learn the language. Music, drama and dance help to improve EQ with which one can handle one's own feelings to solve problems and to manage self. Verbal language without nonverbal is impartial to communicate and kinesthetic intelligence is a dire need both in academics as well as industry. Interpersonal Intelligence is to understand people. In academic learning and in personal life it plays a major role to lead a person to communicate culturally. Practical application of a concept or a learned material in regular life serves the students to understand the concept in better and different approaches. Hence, Interpersonal Intelligence is a core thing of human life and its existence. Most every engineer uses logical-mathematical intelligence to perform calculates and comprehend cause and effect. Engineers from various disciplines exercise spatial intelligence on a daily basis too. It facilitates them realize the interaction between aspects of a design. Musical intelligence can allow engineers to know interactions that happen on a timing basis. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence is most likely used by engineers commonly when the profession is more about interfering in a shop than working at a desk. Interpersonal intelligence, the inbound reading of others, and linguistic intelligence, the outbound communication to others, pair up to make up the people skills that today's engineers need to work within development of teams. Intrapersonal and naturalistic intelligence never seem to be applicable to the engineering sector.

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