

# The Relationship Between Linguistic Intelligence and Social Interaction of Buddhist Young People: A Perspective on Buddhist Education

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to find out how linguistic intelligence relates to social interaction between young men and women in monasteries from the point of view of Buddhist education. The problems that occur in students are difficulty in expressing opinions, lack of vocabulary that inhibits good self-expression, misunderstandings in communication, and lack of consistent practice, which can reduce language skills. Linguistic A person's ability to use language effectively, both in writing and speaking, is known as intelligence, including the ability to understand, interpret, and express ideas or information clearly and accurately. Social interaction is a relationship or communication between two or more people who talk or do something that has an impact on each other. This can be a conversation, cooperation, or other everyday actions involving other people. This research is classified as a correlational research that uses a quantitative approach. The population of this study was the Buddhist Youth in one of Buddhist Temple in West Jakarta, totaling 30 respondents. The respondents used for the instrument trial in this study were 30 respondents Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that among the Vihara youth there is a relationship between each other and social interaction, with a relationship magnitude value of 0.834 and a significance level of 0.000 at the extreme level.

**Keywords:** Linguistic Intelligence, Social Interaction, Millennial Generation

## 1. Introduction

Howard Gardner argues that the ability to solve a problem or create something valuable in a particular culture is known as intelligence [1]. According to [2], Intelligence is an innate ability in human personality and skills. Intelligence is an innate ability found in aspects related to human personality and abilities [3][4]. Intelligence is a special gift from God to humans, distinguishing them from other creatures. This unique feature allows humans to maintain and improve the quality of their increasingly complex lives through continuous thinking and learning processes [5]. Intelligence in Buddhism comes from the word *patibhāna* (Pali language) or *pratibhāna* (Sanskrit language), which means

understanding, knowledge, enlightenment, and the ability to understand [6]. According to Buddhism, intelligence is the process of thinking in solving a problem and the ability to see things as they are to achieve the cessation of suffering. Human intelligence should be seen through three main aspects: 1) the ability to control actions and thoughts, 2) the ability to change the way you think or act, and 3) the ability to judge and criticize someone's actions and thoughts. Therefore, human intelligence cannot be simplified into just one element but must be understood through these three components [7] [7][8]. An expert in the field of intelligence theory, Gardner, in [9] Explains that there are several types of intelligence, namely:

- 1) Linguistic intelligence (linguistic intelligence).  
This type of intelligence can be explained by the increasing skill of a person Using good and easy-to-understand words, both directly and indirectly, such as writing and speaking. Examples of things related to this include journalists, poets, editors, translators, etc.
- 2) Logical-mathematical intelligence (logical-mathematical intelligence).  
Ability: This refers to using various numbers and involves a well-organized mind. Usually, this ability is possessed by experts in philosophy, mathematics, logic, and related fields of learning. This is the basic concept of logical-mathematical intelligence.
- 3) Intelligencevisual/visual-spatial (visual-spatial intelligence).  
Spatial intelligence, or visual-spatial intelligence, is a person's ability to describe activities without seeing them directly, be it objects or concepts. Individuals with this intelligence can understand the shapes and differences of objects without seeing them and can describe them accurately in writing or diagrams. People such as artists, decorators, or hunters often possess this ability. In addition, people with visual-spatial intelligence can also estimate the position of objects from a distance with precision.
- 4) Physical/kinesthetic intelligence (physical kinesthetic intelligence)  
A person's ability to regulate their body movements according to the situation and conditions they are experiencing and to convey this through body movement expressions is an example of bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.
- 5) Musical intelligence (musical intelligence).  
Musical intelligence is a form of intelligence that tends to be possessed by individuals who have a deep interest in music, including songwriters and singers. People with this intelligence can be identified by several signs, such as the ability to understand the tone of a song, discomfort when hearing inappropriate sounds from others, and the ability to appreciate and enjoy various types of music.
- 6) Social/personal intelligence (interpersonal intelligence).  
This ability is generally possessed by individuals who are humble or able to build good relationships with various people. Those with this intelligence can usually interpret the voice, expression, intention, and personality of others, including understanding their temperament.
- 7) Reflective/introspective intelligence (intrapersonal intelligence).

This intelligence usually takes action to understand how to behave pretty, reflect on experiences, reduce the risk of self-harm, and adjust actions based on introspection or self-understanding.

As explained by Buddha, learning is individual and unique; each person has their learning style and should be allowed to develop it until they are actively independent. The disciples of Buddha train themselves and attain enlightenment in various ways. Humans are free beings who determine their destiny and are responsible for their actions. As Buddha stated that all beings have their *karma*.

The ability to use and understand words well, including speaking, writing, reading, and understanding language, as well as the ability to communicate ideas effectively orally and in writing is known as linguistic intelligence. In Howard Gardner's opinion, in [10]. Linguistic intelligence is one type of intelligence, in theory, multiple intelligences that enable individuals to communicate clearly and persuasively and analyze language structures well. In addition, linguistic intelligence is not only limited to one language but also involves the ability to understand and use multiple languages, including learning foreign languages and adapting to related cultural differences [11]. According to [12] that linguistic intelligence is a person's ability to process and use words effectively, verbally and non-verbally. People with high linguistic intelligence tend to convince others easily, like to debate, and can teach with clear and compelling language. A person with ideal linguistic intelligence should be able to listen well, speak effectively, read well, and write skillfully. However, not all individuals with linguistic intelligence have all four skills at the same level because each person has a different level of linguistic intelligence. Those with profound wisdom and knowledge can free themselves from evil, develop virtue, and live a life of pure behavior, thus achieving purity and liberation [13]. This explains that every piece of knowledge helps to overcome every problem faced.

Various internal and external factors cause problems in linguistic intelligence. Dyslexia and dysgraphia affect Writing and reading skills. Writing is an essential skill in school and everyday life. Writing helps us remember old information, generate new ideas, organize thoughts, be ready to evaluate ideas, absorb and master new information, and solve problems more clearly [14]. According to Gardner, linguistic intelligence in teenagers can be seen from several activities: observing their desire and ability to speak, observing how they joke and capture humor, observing their activities in class, seeing how they play with letters, and observing their interest in books and their ability to read and write.[15]. Linguistic intelligence is also known as management intelligence, which refers to a person's ability to build and maintain mutually beneficial social relationships [16]. Linguistic intelligence is the ability to organize thoughts appropriately and effectively using words. This skill allows a person to express ideas and thoughts clearly through speaking, reading, and writing. Linguistic intelligence is often possessed by individuals skilled at public speaking, negotiating, being a lawyer, or leading a country [17].

According to [18] that linguistic intelligence refers to a person's the ability to manage words effectively when communicating orally and in writing. People with a high level of linguistic intelligence will be able to express themselves well when interacting with

others, and establish harmonious social relationships. According to [19] people with well-developed linguistic intelligence have the following characteristics namely: (a) respond carefully to every sound, rhythm, color, and word expression; (b) imitating sounds and language and reading and writing from other people's work; (c) engage in the reading process, including spelling, writing, and discussing; (d) understand and remember carefully, describe, interpret, and remember what has been said; (e) reading effectively, understanding, summarizing, interpreting, or explaining, and remembering the reading contents; (f) write effectively, mastering the rules of grammar, spelling, punctuation, and using appropriate vocabulary; (g) demonstrate the ability to master another language; and (h) applying listening, speaking, writing, and reading skills to remember, communicate, discuss, explain, influence, create knowledge, construct meaning, and describe the meaning itself.

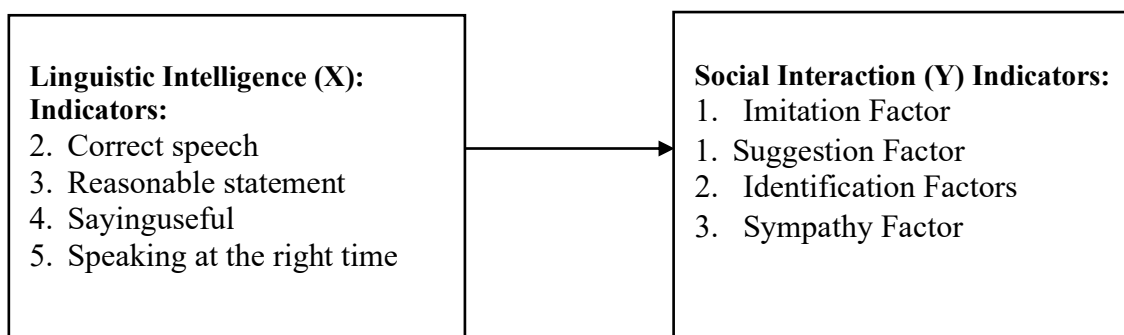
This opinion leads to the conclusion that intelligence possessed by each individual is different, not only in intellectual intelligence. However, other intelligences exist, such as intelligence in music, painting, and sports. The various intelligences possessed by each individual will give rise to different skills. Buddha distinguishes the level of human intelligence in the *Sutta Pitaka* into four groups, namely: 1) geniuses (*ugghatitana*), 2) intellectuals (*vipancitannu*), 3) people who can be trained (*neyyo*), 4) people who fail to be trained (*padaparamo*) [20]. Seeing this in Buddhism, intelligence is not much different from what experts say, and every human being should be able to understand that each of them has abilities that must be developed.

Social interaction is how people relate, communicate, and influence each other in various situations, such as talking with friends, working together in an office, or participating in group activities. Through interaction, people exchange information, share feelings, and influence each other, which helps build and strengthen relationships and create a sense of community. In addition, social interaction is essential for learning and adapting to the norms and customs of society, as well as understanding the role of individuals in various groups or communities. Social interaction refers to relationships involving individuals and groups and groups with groups. [21]. According to [22] Social interaction is how people act and react to each other when changes disrupt their habits. Social processes are reciprocal relationships from individual to individual, from individual to group. Social relationships are relationships between individuals; one individual can influence others or vice versa, so there is a reciprocal relationship. It can occur between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups [22]. According to [23] The process of acquiring social skills to adapt to social demands is known as social interaction. Children's social development is closely related. Social interaction is essential to child development because childhood is a transition period from the family to the school and community environments. Social interaction will not occur if the requirements for social interaction are not met [24].

## 2. Methods

This study develops a quantitative approach and is explored with a survey method. Data were collected through questionnaires and the Likert scale approach. This study

involved 30 respondents. This research was conducted at Ekayana Arama Temple in West Jakarta. The sampling technique in this study used Proportional Random Sampling with the Slovin formula. This technique is used when Populations are made up of different layers or groups of individuals, each with unique characteristics. The number of respondents in this study is thirty. The design and implementation of the research by the researcher includes conducting observation, creating a background to the problem, identifying the problem, formulating the problem, making the basis of the theory used or looking for theories relevant to linguistic intelligence and social interaction, creating research methods, determining research variables, making a grid of instruments, collecting data through questionnaires, analyzing data, making conclusions, and suggestions. Data analysis is carried out after data collection from all respondents or other data sources. [26]. Displaying data on each respondent by sorting the data based on the variables of each respondent. Variable studied, performing calculations to overcome the formulation of the problem, and completing calculations to evaluate the proposed hypothesis are all activities included in data analysis. To obtain more reliable analysis results, this study uses the Statistical Program for the Social Sciences data processing program, also known as SPSS.



**Figure 1.** Framework of the Research

### 3. Results and Discussion

Based on the reliability instrument test of the research, the reliability coefficient was found in 76 items that were valid and reliable because they have fulfilled the requirements of the reliability.

**Table 1.** Instrument Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.986	76

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

#### 3.1. Normality Test

The results table below shows the results of the normality calculation using the test of one sample of Kolmogorov Smirnov, which shows that 0.074 is greater than 0.05 and is considered normally distributed data.

**Table 2.** Normality Test  
 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	10.06351520
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	,152
	Positive	,152
	Negative	-,099
Test Statistics		,152
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,074 <sup>c</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

### 3.2. Homogeneity Test

The output of the variance homogeneity test shows that both groups of data are considered homogeneous. The following table shows the results of the variance homogeneity test for more clarity.

**Table 3.** Homogeneity Test Results  
 Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Linguistic Intelligence Towards Social Interaction			
Levene Statistics	df1	df2	Sig.
,028	1	58	,867

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

### 3.3. Hypothesis Testing and Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Data analysis techniques are used to answer the research questions posed through hypotheses. This hypothesis is tested as a temporary answer to the question, "Is there a relationship between linguistic intelligence and social interaction in the perspective of Buddhist education?" Hypothesis testing in This study uses a simple linear regression formulation, and data is obtained through SPSS 22.0. Testing with simple linear regression gives the following results.

**Table 4.** Regression Equation Output

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients <sup>a</sup>		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	32,151	14,528			2,213	,035
Linguistic intelligence	,876	,110	,834		7,983	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Social interaction

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

From the ANOVA analysis output shows that linguistic intelligence has a relationship with social interaction.

**Table 5.** Anova Analysis Output

Model	ANOVA				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6685,211	1	6685,211	63,735	,000b
Residual	2936,956	28	104,891		
Total	9622,167	29			

a. Dependent Variable: Social interaction: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Linguistic intelligence: x

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

The minimum residue of linguistic intelligence on social interaction is obtained - 20,063, maximum value 28,926, There were 30 people who answered, with a mean value of 0.000 and a standard deviation of 10.064.

**Table 6.** Statistical Residuals

	Residuals Statistics				
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	106.65	184.65	147.17	15,183	30
Residual	-20,063	28,926	,000	10,064	30
Std. Predicted Value	-2,669	2,469	,000	1,000	30
Std. Residual	-1,959	2,824	,000	,983	30

a. Dependent Variable: Social interaction

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

The correlation coefficient in Table 7 above is  $r^{\text{count}}$ , from the perspective of Buddhist education, there was a significant correlation between linguistic intelligence and social interaction, with a value of 0.834 and a significance level of 0.000.

**Table 7. Correlations**

		Correlations	
		Linguistic intelligence	Social interaction
Linguistic intelligence	Pearson Correlation	1	,834**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	30	30
Social interaction	Pearson Correlation	,834**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	30	30

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

(Source: 2024 research data processing using SPSS 22.0)

The results showed that there was a positive and significant correlation between linguistic intelligence and social interaction. This can be seen from several pieces of evidence that have been carried out through results research in the form of a questionnaire, then analyzed from each variable to obtain an analysis result that can be tested and accounted for its truth and can be used in making decisions and conclusions of the study. The higher the higher the linguistic intelligence and social interaction referred to in this case is the intelligence in understanding oneself possessed by individuals to be able to interact and communicate well. The ability to use language well, both in writing and speaking, is known as linguistic intelligence. People who have this ability are able to speak fluently, understand and analyze texts, and communicate ideas clearly. Characteristics include convincing speaking skills, organized writing skills, deep reading comprehension, and an interest in language, such as poetry and stories. The benefits of linguistic intelligence include good communication, understanding other cultures, and ease in the learning process. Overall, linguistic intelligence is very important in everyday life, education, and social interactions.

Social interaction is the process in which people connect and communicate with each other. Social interaction functions to build relationships, share information, solve problems together, and form personal identity. The benefits of social interaction include strengthening emotional connections, improving communication skills, understanding different norms and cultures, and improving mental well-being. Therefore, social interaction is an important element in everyday life that helps the development of individuals and society.

Young people are part of the monastery, of course they must have rules in interacting and communicating, usually designed to create a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere. And reflect the moral values taught in Buddhist teachings which include respect. Humble attitude and having ethics in communicating. With the existence of linguistic intelligence, it will shape the behavior of young people at the Ekayana Arama monastery in West Jakarta to be more disciplined and responsible. This condition will create a sense of comfort in the monastery environment in interacting, so that the communication carried out runs well.



The results of the study provide a real picture that There is a significant correlation between the variables linguistic intelligence and social interaction of the young people of the Ekayana Arama monastery in West Jakarta. Based on the results of SPSS data processing, Raining was obtained which had a value of 0.834 with a significance level of 0.000, which suggests that linguistic intelligence and social interaction are closely related. From the calculation results, By showing that there is a relationship between linguistic intelligence and social interaction, the hypothesis is acceptable. This relationship can be seen from young people who have linguistic intelligence and social interaction in interacting and communicating. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that children who are linguistically intelligent can develop moral values in interacting and communicating and provide significant relationships in social interaction. Buddha teaches the truth (Dhamma), which is the teaching of emptiness. Buddha expounds the Dhamma concerning something that is natural, true and right based on norms with reasons that can be accepted by the listeners.

#### 4. Conclusion

The results of the data analysis of this study were obtained that there was an influence of linguistic intelligence and social interaction of Buddhist youth in the Buddhist monastery. This relationship can be seen from Buddhist youth who have linguistic intelligence and social interaction in interacting and communicating. The influence of linguistic intelligence provides the basic ability to convey communication data developed from various aspects and data and is able to develop as an output of reactions to relationships with the outside world with people in the context of social communication. This social communication can be expressed as the implementation of social interaction, so it is clear that linguistic intelligence has a strong impact on strengthening social interaction in Buddhist youth in the monastery. This research will be more optimal and in-depth if it is carried out purely experimentally and carried out over a long period of time. Researchers can then develop more concrete research methods. The results of this research can be used as a basis to develop the linguistic intelligence ability of youth in the monastery by providing training experience through the influence of the development of linguistic improvement and socialization with the larger community.

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