CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to give the description about the methodology of the study .This chapter consist of design of the study, subject of study, data collection, questionnaire and data analysis. Research methodology is an essential aspect is conducting research. It is way of general logic and theoretical perspective for a research project.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an important thing to conduct the research it can help the researcher find out the problem and show how the study would be solved. The researcher classifies this study into descriptive quantitative research; the quantitative come from the result from teachers' interpersonal communication and students' learning activeness variable. The goal of this research is to find out the correlation between teachers' interpersonal communication teachers and students' with students learning activeness. Hopkins and Wallace (1998) in Andi (2009:16) stated that if the research goal is to determine how one thing (a variable) affects another in a population, then it is correlation.

From the explanation above we know that correlation research is to find there is relationship or not between two variables. The concept of correlation is which concerned with the study of systematic relationship between two or more variables and attempted to answer question (Brown) in Nisa'(2014:16).

3.2 Subject of the Study

The researcher will use students in seventh grade to know the correlation between teachers' interpersonal communication teachers and students with students' learning activeness. So they must answer the questionnaire to measure it. In this case the researcher chooses two classes, A and B at seventh grade students of junior high school of Muhammadiyah 4 Giri 2014 Period.

3.3 Data Collection

Descriptive quantitative data are collected to classify and express attributers, behaviors and activities populations, based on Paraho in Burhanudin (20014:18). The data collection must be objective, systematic and repeatable. And Lacey and Robsom preserves that a researcher must be use the effective manner of collecting the data to get answers to the research question and should not collect any more data than necessary. Mindful of these conditions the data collection instrument selected for this study is a questionnaire.

The procedure to collect the data uses some steps: the first steps researcher prepares the questioner to measure the teachers' interpersonal communication variable symbolized as "X" and students' learning activeness variable symbolized as "Y". The second, testing the questionnaire to the students junior high school in Muhammadiyah 4 Giri. The third is calculating the data correlation with Spearman's Rho in Spss 16.00. The last is analyzing the data.

3.3.1   Questionnaire

Data collection is used in this research by the researcher was questionnaire. In this questionnaire the students, more commonly by marking an answer sheet.

Based on Dornyei in Rochmah (2012: 21) close ended questionnaire is the respondent is provided with ready – make response options to chose form, normally by encircling or ticking one of them or by putting an "X" in the appropriate answer.

The questionnaires are arranged and developing by researcher based on theory. The first in this study the questionnaire consist of interpersonal communication teachers and students. There are 20 questions of questionnaire. The questions are related some indicators based on Devito (1997: 259- 264) about five positive attitudes must prepare in teachers' interpersonal communication, there are:

NO	SUB VARIABLE	INDICATORS	ITEM
1	Openness	Willing to open receive input and convey information for students.	1,2,3
2	Empathy	Empathy with students condition	4,5,6
3	Supportiveness	Committed to support the implementation of opened interaction.	7,8,9,10,11
4	Positiveness	Showing positive feelings in the form of attitudes and behavior.	12,13,14,15
5	Equality	Acknowledge the equality between teachers and students.	16,17,18,19,20

The second in this study the questionnaire consist of students learning activeness. There are 20 questions of questionnaire. The questions are related some indicators based on Sadirman (1988: 99) in Nirma's article about students' activity in teaching learning process, there are:

NO	SUB VARIABLE	INDICATORS	ITEM
1	Visual activities	Students can read, observing pictures, observing experiment, demonstration, observing in group.	1,2,3
2	Oral activities	States, formulate, ask, and give advice, opinions, interviews, discussions.	4,5,6,7,8
3	Listening activities	Conversation, discussion, music, speech.	9,10,11,12
4	Writing activities	writing stories, essays, reports, questionnaire, copy	13,14
5	Drawing activities	Drawing, create graphs, maps, diagrams.	15
6	Motoric activities	Conducting experiments, making the construction, and playing.	16
7	Mental activities	Responding, remembering, problem solving, analyzing, making decisions.	17,18
8	Emotional activities	interested, bored, excited, excited, excited, and calm	19
9	Non physical activities	Students can manage between mentally, emotional, and intellectual in study.	20

Here the writer using likert scale to measure this questionnaire about interpersonal communication and students' learning activeness. The answer is support idea with code Always = 4 (very high), often =3 (high), rarely = 2 (low), and never = 1 (very low).

3.4 Data Analysis

To analyze the data the researcher needs the variable of teachers' interpersonal communication and students' learning activeness. The researcher gets variables of interpersonal communication and students learning activeness from the questionnaire. To measure the data the writer use SPSS 16.00.

Variables can be defined as any aspect of a theory that can vary or change as part of the interaction within the theory. Every study has variables as these are needed in order to understand differences. In this study, there are two variables which are:

a. Variable X is interpersonal communication

b. Variable Y is students' learning activeness

Variable is the object of the research or focal point of the research (Arikunto) in Rochmah (2012: 23).

The highest and lowest score are needed to know the scale of interpersonal communication and students learning activeness. To process the data the researcher use spearman's Rank because the data is the ordinal form. Spearman's Rank is to measure two ordinal forms. This technique which is used is used to determine two variables and the formula of the Spearman's Rank is:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

P : rho correlation

N : The total of sample

D : The quarrel ranking between variable X and Y for each subject

1 and 6 : constant number

The hypothesis of this research is as follows; Ha means there is correlation between variable X and variable Y and Ho means there is no correlation between variable X and variable Y. The hypothesis testing of this research is as follow:

Ho   : There is no correlation between variable X and variable Y

Ha   : There is correlation between variable X and variable Y

The guideline that used determine whether the hypothesis is accepted and rejected

Ho with α =0,05 is Ho cannot be rejected if $p>(\alpha)$ and Ho can be rejected if $p<(\alpha)$

The interpretation r value (Sudjiono) in Dewi (2014: 20)

r value	Interpretation
0,00 – 0,19	Very low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Medium
0,60 – 0,799	High
0,80 – 1,000	Very high