

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter focuses on the discussion about research design, subject of the study, data of the study, research instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an important to conduct the research; it can help the researcher to find out the problem and to know how the study solved. In this case, researcher chooses descriptive quantitative. The quantitative came from the result interpersonal intelligence variable test and oral communication strategies variable test. In Oral communication strategies, it includes speaking strategies and listening strategies variable test. The aim of this research was to find out the correlation interpersonal intelligence and oral communication strategies, so this research was belong to correlation study.

In conducting the research, the researcher prepared a questionnaire to measure the interpersonal intelligence variable symbolized as “X” variable and oral communication variable symbolized as “Y” variable. Then, the result of questionnaire interpersonal intelligence and oral communication test were correlated by using Spearman’s Rank Correlation formula which would compute with SPSS 16.00 for windows because the data obtained are ordinal scale (ranking).

3.2 Subject of the Study

This study was conducted at MTs. Roudlotul Hikmah Cerme – Gresik, which was located on Jalan Banjarsari Cerme – Gresik. The subject of the study was eighth grade students at MTs. Roudlotul Hikmah Cerme – Gresik. In this class consists of 27 students. The writer chooses this class as a subject of this study, because this class enables to use a subject. The student in this class had more experience in speaking, because they had passed seventh grade. The writer assumes with medium class, it can make for the writer to conduct the research.

3.3 Instruments of the Study

Instruments take an important role to get the data of the study. In this study the writer wants to measure self-concept or attitude. According to Muijs (2004: 65), to measure self-concept or attitude cannot be measured directly so we need to develop the instrument by using a questionnaire. The writer used two questionnaires to measure the variables. First is Multiple Intelligences Development Assessment Scale (MIDAS), in this case researcher just focus on Interpersonal Intelligence and the second is Oral Communication Strategies Inventory (OCSI). MIDAS questionnaire is used to measure the interpersonal intelligence the student. OCSI questionnaire is used to measure the strategies oral communication the student.

3.3.1 Multiple intelligences Development Assessment Scale (MIDAS)

MIDAS was developed by Keith (2011) in Hadiyanti (2013) using a combination of rational and empirical methods of test construction using the MI

theory as a basis to guide interpretation of empirical result. According to the title that selected by the writer, so the writer just focused on interpersonal intelligence as linguistic to investigating is there any relationship with communication strategies in a foreign language. The total question at the questionnaire in this study was 15 items. The rating of the questionnaire of this study was done according to Keith (2011) in Hadiyanti (2013).

3.3.2 Oral Communication Strategies Inventory (OCSI)

Oral Communication Strategies Inventory was developed by Nakatani (2006) in Chaing (2011) for EFL university students in Japan. According to Nakatani, oral communication strategy is used to observe interlocutors behavior for coping with communication breakdowns and their use of communication enhance. The OCSI questionnaire consists of two parts. The first examines strategies for coping with speaking problems, it consists of 32 items and the second examines strategies for coping with listening problems, it consists of 26 items.

3.4 The Procedure of Data Collection

The procedure of data collection is the way to collect the data. The writer will decide the right procedure in order to get accurate data. First, the interpersonal intelligence questionnaire was tested on 27 students eighth class at MTs. Roudlotul Hikmah Cerme – Gresik as a target. In this questionnaire consists of 15 items with four answer option. There are;

Score 1 = for Never

Score 2 = for Rarely

Score 3 = for Sometimes and

Score 4 = for Often done

According to Keith the questionnaire should be fulfilling five aspects.

These aspects defined as following;

- 1) Good at communicating verbally refer to ability to communicate.
- 2) Skilled nonverbal communicators refer to see gestures and facial expression.
- 3) See situation from different perspective refer to ability to control the situation.
- 4) Create positively relationship with other refer to ability to build relationship.
- 5) Good at resolving conflict in group refer to ability to problem solve.

The scores that obtained will be measured in accordance with established for measure Multiple Intelligence that adopted from the Rogers Indicator of Multiple Intelligence Test (RIMI) in (Hadiyanti 2013) as follow;

Score ≤ 15 = this value is very less, so it cannot be used as a measure
in Multiple Intelligence Scale

$15 < \text{score} < 27$ = this value is save value and it can be used as a measure
in Multiple Intelligence Scale

Score > 27 = this value is exact value to be used as a measure in
Multiple Intelligence Scale

The second stage, OCSI questionnaire was tested on 27students eighth class at MTs. Roudlotul Hikmah Cerme – Gresik as target. In this questionnaire consists of two parts. First part to speaking strategies, consists of 32 items and the

second part to listening strategies, consists of 26 items. Each item has four answer options.

There are;

Score 1 = for Never

Score 2 = for Rarely

Score 3 = for Sometimes and

Score 4 = for Often done

The questionnaire was adapted from Nakatani of OCSI in Chaing (2011).

In this questionnaire divide two categories, there are speaking strategies that consists of eight aspects and listening strategies that consists of seven aspects, it can be seen at table 3.1

Category	Aspects
1. Speaking strategies (32 item)	Social Affective Fluency – Oriented Negotiation for meaning while Speaking English Accuracy - Oriented Message Reduction and Alternation Nonverbal Strategies while Speaking Message Abandonment Attempt to Think English
2. Listening strategies (26 item)	Negotiation for meaning while Listening English Fluency – Oriented Scanning Getting the Gist Nonverbal Strategies while Listening Less Active Listener Word - Oriented

Table 3.1 Nakatani's Taxonomy of the OCSI (2006)

Nakatani (,2006) in Chaing (2011) explaining as follow :

a) Speaking Strategies:

- 1) Social-affective strategies refer to emotions and attitudes.
- 2) Fluency-oriented strategies refer to emphasizing speech clarity
- 3 Negotiation for meaning while speaking English refer to use paraphrasing and repetition word to clarification or confirmation.
- 4) Accuracy-oriented strategies refer to focus on pronunciation and forms and grammatical rule.
- 5) Message reduction and alternation strategies refer to use familiar words.
- 6) Non-verbal strategies refer to gestures and facial expression.
- 7) Message abandonment strategies refer to how the individual leaving a message unfinished or finishing the conversation.
- 8) Attempt to Think English refers to effort to speak English well.

b) Listening Strategies:

- 1) Negotiation for meaning while Listening English refer to clarification or confirmation with use paraphrasing and repetition word to know the meaning.
- 2) Fluency – Oriented refer to the speaker's elements of their utterance like rhythm, intonation, pronunciation, and grammar.
- 3) Scanning refer to listen all words interlocutors'
- 4) Getting the Gist refer to main ideas and the speakers' non verbal language.

- 5) Nonverbal Strategies while listening refer to gestures and facial expression the interlocutor.
- 6) Less Active Listener refer to leave the difficult words.
- 7) Word – Oriented refer to part of speech, familiar words and pay attention to word the speaker emphasize to know the meaning.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data in this research, the researcher needed variable of Interpersonal Intelligence and Oral Communication Strategy Inventory (OCSI). Variable Interpersonal Intelligences was gotten from the Multiple Intelligences Development Assessment Scale (MIDAS) Questionnaire. Variable Oral Communication Strategy Inventory (OCSI) was gotten from OCSI Questionnaire.

According to Muijs (2004) there were four types of data that may be gathered in language research. There was ratio, interval, nominal and ordinal. Interval and ratio data were *parametric*, and were used with parametric tools in which distributions were predictable (and often Normal). The formula that was usually used to analyze the interval and ratio data was Pearson Correlation Product Moment. Nominal and ordinal data were *non-parametric*; they were used with non-parametric tools such as the Histogram. The formula that was usually used to analyze the nominal data was Coefficient Contingency and it needed the formula of Chi Square (χ^2), whereas the formula that was used to analyze the ordinal data was Spearman's Correlation.

The data of this research was belonging to ordinal data. So, the formula that was used to find the correlation between interpersonal intelligence and oral

communication strategies was Spearman's Correlation. The researcher calculated it by using SPSS 16.00. This technique was used to determine the correlation between two variables cases.

The highest and the lowest score are needed to know scale score of Interpersonal Intelligence and scale score of Oral Communication Strategies. To process the data the writer uses Spearmans' Rho because the data is in the ordinal form. Spearmans' Rho is to measure two ordinal forms. This technique which is used to determine two variables and the formula of the Spearman's Rho is:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\sum d_1^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

ρ : rho correlation / Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

N: The total of sample

d: The differences between the two observations

1 and 6: constant number

The hypothesis 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 guide that used to determine whether the hypothesis is accepted and rejected, with $\alpha = 0.05$. Ho cannot be rejected if $p > \alpha$ and Ho can be rejected if $p < \alpha$.

To determine and interpret how strong the relationship between variables, researcher give criteria based on Muijs (2004: 145) in table 3.2.

Value	Strength
$r \text{ value} < 0, +/-1$	Weak
$r \text{ value} < 0, +/-3$	Modest
$r \text{ value} < 0, +/-5$	Moderate
$r \text{ value} < 0, +/-8$	Strong
$r \text{ value} \geq +/-0,8$	Very strong

Table 3.2 Strength the Correlation.