





How is spiritual intelligence affecting communication ethics students in the higher education school?

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ABSTRACT

Communication ethics is related to good Speech, but it must also depart from sincere intentions which are expressed in calm, patience, and empathy in communicating. One element that can enhance communication was spiritual intelligence, which significantly influences communication ethics in a student. This research was located at STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung. This research design used a quantitative approach with a survey method and path analysis. The unit of analysis of this research is the students of STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung. The population of this study was 120 students, with a sample of 80 students. The results of this study state that there is a positive and significant influence between spiritual intelligence on student communication ethics. This research was expected to provide an understanding of the development of spiritual intelligence that can improve the communication ethics skills of students in higher education schools.

KEYWORDS

spiritual intelligence;
communication ethics; self-
management; student skill
development

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Introduction

Education is carried out as a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and students' learning process to actively develop their potential, to have spiritual and spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and good communication skills (Law No. 20 2003). The Jinarakkhita Buddhist High School Education is directed to produce professional educators with the main task of educating, teaching, guiding, coaching, training, assessing, and evaluating students. Prospective educators must be able to set an example for students, such as speaking politely, being friendly, and being gentle. In communicating, it is expected to be able to direct study friends to be comfortable and happy when studying together, as well as socializing. Communication is conveying meaning through ideas or information from the communicator to the communicant. Communication ethics need to be applied within the Jinarakkhita School of Buddhist Studies. Language in delivering messages must be considered a form of communication ethics when contact occurs.

Develop spiritual intelligence to increase the values of courtesy or ethics in the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College as a form of teaching and learning activities. A spiritually intelligent person can be virtuous, moral, loving one another, wise, polite, generous, understanding of others, and acting on knowledge and humility. The Buddha demonstrated the practice of pure precepts or ethics in the sanctity of principles (D.iii.127). A good attitude is necessary to apply the discipline of the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College, which is carried out continuously. This follows the Buddha's saying that behavior or actions should be done repeatedly and "step by step with little by little from time to time (Dh.239).

Previous research showed a significant relationship between emotional and spiritual intelligence (Aridhona, 2017). Another previous study also showed an association between spirituality and self-adjustment and vice versa. The results of the correlation between spiritual intelligence and emotional maturity with self-adjustment, the direction of the correlation is positive, which means that the higher the spirituality and emotional maturity, the higher the self-adjustment possessed by adolescents. While the relationship between spirituality and emotional maturity with self-adjustment has an effect, and the rest was influenced by other variables, such as variables that affect self-adjustment, including experience, self-actualization, frustration, and depression. This study aimed to determine Spiritual Intelligence's effect on College Students' Communication Ethics.

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Literature review

Spiritual Intelligence

Khavari (2000) says spiritual intelligence is a non-material dimension - like the human soul. The Buddhist tradition describes the soul as consciousness or mind. Spiritual intelligence rests on the part of the human being that is associated with wisdom outside the ego or conscious soul. The intelligence to face and solve problems and place behavior in a broad context and the way human life is more meaningful. In line with Buddhism explained in the Discourse of inter-are, it stated that as long as one knows what beings from the seven levels of consciousness and the two realms are, as well as their arising, passing away, their pleasures and sufferings, they are accessible without attachment. Then that person will become free because of his wisdom (D.ii.55)". People who have high spiritual intelligence are generally able to deal with various problems well and patiently (Jahja, 2012:405-407). Buddhism said that he was honored not solely because of his morality but because of the profound wisdom he discovered and manifested. The combination of integrity and knowledge is called the highest thing in the world. Buddhism translates it as morals, virtues, or good deeds as moral instructions and training to form good behavior. The basis for avoiding unrighteous actions by thought, Speech, and action. The Buddha explained that everything that will be done depends on the mind. The mind is the forerunner of all things, and the reason is the leader. The mind is the shaper (Mukti, 2003:79). The Discourse also stated that when a person speaks or acts with evil thoughts, suffering will follow him, just as a wagon wheel follows the footsteps of an ox and draws him in. One who has pulled out an arrow with no attachments and attained peace of mind goes beyond all sorrow, being freed from suffering. According (Zohar & Marshall, 2000:1-2). There are several signs of people who have spiritual intelligence: 1. the Ability to Be Flexible, 2. High Level of Awareness, 3. Ability to Face Suffering, 4. the Ability to Face Fear, 5. Qualities of Vision and Mission, and 6. Tend to See the Interrelation of Things.

Communication Ethics

According to Giles (2003) communication involves choices, reflects values, and has consequences which are crucial communication elements. Scholars have identified various approaches to the study of communication ethics. Some courses focus on intention, means, and implications—several communication ethics methods, especially on duties, obligations, rights, and responsibilities. Good communication puts forward the values of right Speech that does not cause others to be disappointed. Buddhism explains in the Discourse of morality that Speech follows the dharma, abandoning false address, refraining from false Speech, speaking what is known, not saying what is not known, speaking what has been seen, and abandoning Speech of ill intent (M.i.285). This form of communication will result in two-way communication characterized by mutual respect, attention, and support from the communicating parties (Coory, 1979).

Communication ethics is the study of the good and bad of an act of communication by humans, a rational knowledge that invites humans to communicate well (Coory,1979). Based on this explanation, it is in line with the Buddha's statement that it is excellent to control one's actions, it is perfect for holding Speech, it is ideal for controlling the mind, and it is perfect to handle all the senses. A monk who can manage everything is free from suffering. When you speak to another individual, you may speak at the right or wrong time, according to the facts, gently or harshly, hitting the mark or not, with a hateful mind. Thus the same thing is explained by the Buddha in the Discourse of right Speech that is wholesome is Speech that is agreeable, not disagreeable. Speech that is not hurtful and wholesome words, that people good is excellent in truth, prosperity, and nobility. The results of research from Haryatmoko (2017:45) define the dimensions of communication ethics: 1. Action Dimension, 2. Means Dimension, and 3. Goal Dimension.

Methods

Research Design

According to Sugiyono (2013:110), the research design is the whole of planning to answer research questions and anticipate difficulties that arise during the research process. The research is essential because research design is a strategy to obtain data needed for hypothesis testing or to answer research questions and as a tool to control the variables affected. The type of research used is field research, which examines the Effect of Spiritual Intelligence on Communication Ethics in Semester II, IV, and VI students of the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College, Bandar Lampung. The research design made by the researcher is conducting observations, compiling the background of the problem, identifying problems, formulating problems, making theoretical foundations, making research methods, determining research variables, making instrument grids, doing research, testing validity, collecting data through questionnaires, analyzing data, as well as discussing, making conclusions and suggestions.

Participants

The subjects in this study were Semester II, IV, and VI students of the Jinarakkhita School of Buddhism, Bandar Lampung, totaling 64 students in Semester II, IV, and VI, which consists of the number of students in the second semester with 18 men and 16 women. In the fourth semester, there are four men and 14 women, and the semester VI students are five men and seven women.

Instruments

1. Spiritual Intelligence

According to Danah Zohar and Ian Marshall (2000: 1-2), spiritual intelligence is intelligence that elevates the soul's function. There are measurement indicators: 1). Ability to be flexible, 2). High level of intelligence, 3). Ability to face suffering, 4). Ability to face fear, 5). The quality of the vision and mission, 6). Tend to see the relationship between various things. Based on this, the instrument used to measure several things contained in spiritual intelligence is a questionnaire method with a Likert scale.

2. Communication Ethics

Communication ethics studies the good and bad of an act of communication carried out by humans. This rational knowledge invites humans to communicate well (Coory, 2009:15). There are measurement indicators: 1). Communication action, 2). Facilities, 3). Destination (Haryatmoko 2017, 45).

Data Collection

The data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that gives a set of questions or written statements to the respondent to be answered by the respondent (Sugiyono, 2013:192). The research instrument measures the value of the variable under study. Because the research instrument will be used to make measurements to produce accurate quantitative data, each instrument must have a scale. Data collection can be done in various settings, sources, and ways (Sugiyono, 2013:187). In terms of data collection methods or techniques, data collection techniques can be carried out by interview (interview), questionnaire (questionnaire), observation (observation), and a combination of the three.

Data analysis

Instrument Validity Test

Validity is a measure that shows an instrument's levels of validity or validity. A valid or already has high validity. On the other hand, an instrument that is less valid means low validity. Instruments are said to be valid if they can measure what is desired and reveal data from the variables studied appropriately (Arikunto, 2006: 168). The validity test to determine the validity of the items in the researcher's questionnaire using SPSS 16 Computer Software. In deciding whether it is valid, the researcher refers to the opinion (Priyatno, 2010: 21), which said that to declare a valid item with criteria, the 0.05 limit is used and compared with the numbers in the corrected item-total column. The item is valid if the correlation value is more significant than 0.05. Otherwise, the item is invalid if the number is less than 0.05. To test the data's validity, this study was also carried out using expert validators: linguists and validators in writing techniques.

Reliability Test

Reliability refers to an understanding that an instrument is reliable enough to be used as a data collection tool because the instrument is already good (Arikunto, 2006: 178). The reliability test of this research uses the alpha formula because this study uses an instrument in the form of statements with a scale of 1-5. The instrument is said to be reliable if the test criteria if $r_{count} > r_{table}$. If $r_{count} < r_{table}$, the instrument is said to be unreliable. The level of significance used is 5% or 0.05.

Normality Test

The normality test was carried out to determine whether the data taken came from a population that was normally distributed or not (Noor, 2013: 174). Normality testing in this study was carried out with the help of the SPSS 16 computer software program using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, with a significant level of 0.05.

Hypothesis:

Ho : normal distribution

Ha : abnormal distribution

1) If Sig (2-tailed) \geq a (0.05), then the residue is usually distributed.

2) If Sig (2-tailed) \leq a (0.05), then the residue is not normally distributed.

Homogeneity Test

A homogeneity test is a way to find out whether several population variants are the same or not. The homogeneity test was carried out as a requirement in the independent analysis of the sample test using the Camper Means-One Way Anova method. The underlying assumptions in the population's analysis of variance (ANOVA) are the same. If the test criteria are more than 0.05, then it can be said that the variance of the two data groups is the same (Priyatno, 2010: 31).

1) If Sig (2-tailed) $>$ a (0.05), then the data is homogeneous

2) If Sig (2-tailed) $<$ a (0.05), then the information is not homogeneous

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the method used to describe the independent variable (X), namely spiritual intelligence, and the dependent variable (Y), namely communication ethics. Descriptive analysis is to explain or answer the problem of the Influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Communication Ethics for Students in College. The researcher uses a percentage scale assisted by SPSS 16 Computer Software. The steps to find the percentage interval value are as follows:

The highest percentage value: $(5 : 5) \times 100\% = 100\%$

Lowest percentage value : $(1 : 5) \times 100\% = 20\%$

Percentage value range: highest percentage-lowest percentage: $100\% - 20\% = 80\%$

Discussion

Based on the results of research and discussion on the Effect of Spiritual Intelligence on the Communication Ethics of College's Students, it can be concluded as follows: There is a positive influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Communication Ethics. The magnitude of the effect obtained from the calculation of simple linear regression shows that Spiritual Intelligence affects the Communication Ethics of College's Students by 41.7%, and 58.3 communication ethics are influenced by other factors that are not included in this study. The tests that have been carried out show that students have spiritual intelligence, so they are wise in making decisions. They can determine the solution to the problems they are facing by prioritizing the happiness of themselves and other creatures. It becomes solid and passionate, stays strong when many problems arise, and understands that just as issues occur, they will change. Thus, students who have spiritual intelligence and respond to the problems that arise will see the causes first as a consideration of the consequences after making a decision. Make yourself qualified so that you can set an example for friends so that friends around the environment feel comfortable and happy. As the Buddhist teacher said, before I sit there or speak to them or start a conversation with them, I can make my appearance the same as them, sounding like them, then I instruct, rouse, encourage and delight with explanations of Dhamma.

Communication ethics is the attitude used when interacting with the delivery of messages from the communicator to the communicant to create harmonization in activities, both within the campus environment and in the broader community. Communication ethics is the study of the good and bad of an act of communication carried out by humans, a rational knowledge that invites humans to communicate well (Coory 1979). Menurut Hardjana (2014:1), communication is adopted from English, which means sharing something with others, giving something to someone, exchanging, telling someone something, conversing, exchanging ideas, connecting, making friends, and so on. Communication greatly influences humans as they do with other humans, both known and not exposed at all (Morissan:2013:1). The communication that is carried out can affect a person's attitudes and behavior. In this case, it is intended to change behavior by directing and correcting all forms of behavior that are not following the pattern of people's lives.

The wisdom of the communicator and communicant should be carried out as a direction to use appropriate language so that communication can take place with understanding. It will not cause problems or debates between both parties. To have a conversation, choosing the right and valuable words is necessary before communication is carried out. Speech has a precise meaning, and it is an utterance of words that are spoken or mentioned. True has a deeper meaning than just being authentic. It also includes the declaration conveyed orally and according to reality without exaggerating or reducing it with bad intentions. You can harm yourself or others.

Table 1. Results of Spiritual Intelligence Variable Data Regression with Communication Ethics

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (constant)	27.905	9.043		3.086	.003
VariableX	.503	.086	.646	5.860	.000

a. Dependent Variable : variable Y

Source: Researcher Calculations 2018 Using the SPSS.16.0 Program

Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS program shown in table 4.5, it is obtained that the constant $a = 27.905$ and the regression direction coefficient $b = 0.503$ so that the regression equation between the Spiritual intelligence variable (X) and the Communication Ethics variable (Y) is $Y = 27.905 + 0.503 X$. The regression equation provides information that every change in the Spiritual Intelligence score of one unit will affect Communication Ethics by 0.503. The positive coefficient means a positive relationship between Spiritual Intelligence and Communication Ethics. Table 4.5 shows that the t count is 5.860 and the t table is from 50 respondents with dk n-2, so 48 respondents with a significance level of 0.05 are known to be 1.688. Based on this, it can be seen that $t \text{ arithmetic} > t \text{ table}$ ($5.860 > 0.284$) or $\text{Sig} < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), it can be said that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

These results indicate that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so there is an Influence of Spiritual Intelligence on Communication Ethics for Students of the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College, Bandar Lampung. The next stage in testing the hypothesis is to use the Person Product Moment correlation to obtain the correlation between Spiritual Intelligence and Communication Ethics. The following table 2 Person Product Moment correlation is as follows.

Table 2. Calculation of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Variable Spiritual Intelligence and Communication Ethics Variable

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

1	.646 ^a	.417	.405	6.27837
a. Predictors: (Constant), variable X				

Based on table 4.6, the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.646. This means that Spiritual Intelligence and Communication Ethics have a strong relationship. The coefficient of determination of R Square is 0.417 or $0.417 \times 100\% = 41.7\%$. The value of the determination coefficient of R Square states that Spiritual Intelligence influences 41.7% of the Communication Ethics of Jinarakkhita Buddhist College Students. At the same time, 58.3% are influenced by other factors outside of spiritual intelligence. The higher the Spiritual Intelligence, the higher the Student's Communication Ethics.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that Communication Ethics (Y) is influenced by Spiritual Intelligence (X), namely $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ ($5.860 > 0.284$) or $\text{Sig} < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), with the magnitude of the influence given by Spiritual Intelligence (X) on Communication Ethics (Y), is 41.7%. So it states that there is a positive influence between Spiritual Intelligence on Communication Ethics of Jinarakkhita Buddhist College Students, accompanied by raw data (Ms. Excel).

Conclusion

Spiritual Intelligence in this study is intended as the ability of a person to build virtuous behavior by prioritizing a noble soul. People with high spiritual intelligence can overcome various problems well and patiently. With the spiritual intelligence students possess, they can develop their potential to become individuals responsible for all their actions and words. Communication ethics is a science that studies the good and bad of an act of communication by humans. The existence of communication ethics that is applied to every communicator and communicant will build a wise soul. The Ability to interact that is built from within a person (the communicator) puts forward noble values, resulting in the interaction of the communicator with the communicant in a conducive situation and, reflecting the potential for a responsible attitude, every argument presented, and beneficial for others, both in family groups and in society.

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