

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

The design of this research is survey research with a quantitative approach. This study uses Survey Research Design that displays the results of the data as they are without any manipulation or other treatment processes. According to Creswell and Creswell (2017), survey research is able to obtain data directly from the subject being researched and generalize the population. Whereas, the quantitative research approach is an approach to test objective theories by examining relationships between variables; those variables can be measured, usually on instruments, so numbered data can be analysed using statistical procedures (Creswell, 2014). By describing a number of variables with respect to the problem and the unit under study between the phenomena being tested. This type of survey research uses in this study to describe the conditions as they are, without giving treatment or manipulation to the variables studied. This study aims to analyse the school's expectations of the learning process and monitoring progress practices in schools.

B. Subject of Research

In this study, researchers took the 26 schools in West Kalimantan as subjects of study. The research respondents consisting of teachers, Principals, and staff from that 26 schools in 8 regencies, in West Kalimantan. The principal and staff were also involved in answering the questionnaire. Principals and staff can fill in the questionnaire based on what they know about expectation practices in classroom learning and about monitoring student learning and evaluating school performance, which they usually know from school meetings that are usually held several times each semester. The subjects of this study consisted of 4 private schools and 22 public schools, with 6 schools in Sambas regency, 2 schools in Pontianak city, 6 schools in Kubu Raya regency, 2 schools in Landak regency, 4 schools in Melawi regency, 2 schools in Sanggau regency, 2 schools in Kapuas Hulu regency and 2 schools in

Mempawah regency. These schools consist of various school levels, ranging from elementary school, junior high school and senior high school.

Table 3. 1 Subject of Study in 26 Schools in 8 Regencies.

No	Region	Schools	Respondents
1	Kab. Sambas	SDN 28 Perum Mutiara Indah	9
		SMPN 3 Sambas	21
		SMP Muhammadiyah Simpang Empat	20
		SMAN 1 Teluk Keramat	30
		SMAN 1 Semparuk	29
		SMKN 1 Tebas	15
2	Kota Pontianak	MTSs Darul Amin	8
		SMA Darul Amin	5
3	Kab. Kubu Raya	SDN 09 Sungai Kakap	21
		SMAN 1 Sungai Kakap	9
		SDN 08 Sungai Kakap	20
		SMPN 1 Sungai Kakap	10
		SMPN 1 Kubu	13
		SMA Muhammadiyah Air Putih	15
4	Kab. Landak	SMPN 2 Mempawah Hulu	15
		SMKN 1 Mempawah Hulu	15
5	Kab. Melawi	SMPN 1 Tanah Pinoh	20
		MTSN 1 Tanah Pinoh	10
		SMAN 1 Tanah Pinoh	15
		SDN 1 Tanah Pinoh	15
6	Kab. Sanggau	SMAN 1 Jangkang	25
		SDN 09 Perintis	5
7	Kab. Kapuas Hulu	SMAN 1 Semitau	27
		SMPN 2 Semitau	13

8	Kab. Mempawah	SMPN 1 Anjongan	20
		SMAN 1 Mempawah Hilir	30
TOTAL			435

C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

Questionnaire is a data collection technique, which is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. The questionnaire uses to reveal and collect data on the respondents. According to Sugiyono (2013) "The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer". This is in line with the opinion of Wicaksono *et al.* (2022) which states that "the questionnaire is one of the data collection techniques that can be carried out by researchers knowing exactly the variables to be measured, and this technique is generally more affordable and suitable if the number of respondents is quite large and spread over a wide area". The questionnaire considered an efficient data collection technique if the researcher wants to know with certainty the variables to be measured and knows what can be expected from respondents. In addition, the questionnaire also suitable for use if the number of respondents studied is quite large and spread over a relatively wide area.

This study also uses Questionnaire Close-Ended as tool of data collection. Close-ended questions limit the respondent to the set of alternatives being offered. The major advantage of closed-ended questions is that their coding and tabulation is straightforward and leaves no room for rather subjectivity (Dörnyei, 2010). The researcher provided questionnaires to the research subjects to fill out, with frequently to Rarely intensity to the statements provided in the questionnaire regarding their experiences while at school.

The questionnaire created has a 4-point Likert Scale to mark each statement on the questionnaire. Likert scale data is where every response corresponds to one of several possibly numbered categories (a case of polytomous data) is very frequently used for psychometric scales (Jebb, Ng & Tay, 2021). According to Joshi *et al.* (2015) the original Likert scale is a group of statements (items) offered for the

real situation or hypothesis under study. Respondents can provide answers to each statement by placing a check mark in the point selection column provided. A Frequency Likert scale was used as part of the questionnaire with 4 points, as follows: 4 = Very Frequently/*Sangat Sering*, 3 = Frequently/*Sering*, 2 = Less Frequently/*Jarang*, and 1 = Rarely/*Sangat Jarang* (Alhassan *et al.*, 2022).

Instrument indicators on the questionnaire using statements adapted from Irwan (2019). Instrument indicators contained in the questionnaire have been analyzed and grouped by a team of researchers/researchers-related research in accordance with the variables contained in the indicator of effective schools by Sammons *et al.* (1995). In this study the instrument indicators statement that use in the number: 20, 22 - 26 (in the appendix I). Instrument indicator statements Number 22 - 26, use to collect data related to variable school Monitoring Progress. Meanwhile, to collect data related to school expectation variables on learning done by using the instrument indicator statement Number 20 on the questionnaire.

D. Research Procedure

The researcher did the research and collect the data start from August 2022 until November 2022 and continuing with data integration and analysis. The procedure of this study is implemented as served on the Research Plan and Procedures Table below:

Table 3. 2 Research Procedures

Date	Activity
Monday/01/August/2022	Determine each research variable, via zoom. Discusses what must be seen, assessed and monitored when plunging into the field.
Monday/01/August /2022	Perception equalization via zoom. Equate the perception of each observer. And determine various indicators of variables.
Tuesday, 9 August – Wednesday, 9 November/2022	Collecting data, at this stage the researcher spread the questionnaire into 26 schools that

	separated into 8 regencies on West Kalimantan in order to collect quantitative data.
Saturday, 25 - Friday, 31/March/2023	Data integration, where activities are carried out with other researchers who research other schools. Personal interviews were conducted with each researcher, and group meetings were held to ask about the results obtained at the schools they studied.
Sunday, 02 – Wednesday, 5/April/2023	After obtaining the data, data analysis is then carried out, where the results of the data analysis that have been obtained are presented in the discussion. We need to understand this data analysis activity so that we can easily interpret it clearly and precisely.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Descriptive Quantitative and Inferential statistics use in this study to be the technique of data analysis. The questions about the practice of school monitoring progress and expectations on learning was answered by analysing data using descriptive quantitative analysis, while questions related to variations in the practice of school monitoring progress and expectations in learning in schools was answered with data that analysed using statistical inferential techniques. In the use of inferential statistics, determining a parameter using variables that have been selected before the data is collected in the process of analysing sample values is very important, the data generated using an estimator and produce parameters whose values from the sample are considered to represent the population. The researcher chose this method because it was considered appropriate for analysing the data to be obtained in the study. The Data that has been collected, then processed to find the number, mean, and percentage for further analysis. All data obtained were analysed using descriptive statistics and statistical inference with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 program. The results of the analysis of the data obtained as the final result of the study.

a. Descriptive Quantitative Analysis

According to (Loeb *et al.*, 2017) quantitative descriptive analysis is the simplification of data by characterizing a phenomenon by identifying patterns in the data to answer questions about “who”, “what”, “where”, “when”, and “to what extent”. This theory is in line with the theory put forward by (Sutanapong, 2015), where descriptive statistics are properties of the data collection; this statistic describing the data. According to Sugiyono (2013), "Descriptive statistics refer to statistics that are used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general or generalized conclusions". In this study the data is presented through the mean or mean, mode, range, standard deviation, variation and percentage of responses given by respondents to the statements given. To get the final conclusion of the analysis, the mean / mean value of the analysis data will be classified based on the table below:

Table 3. 3 Mean Score Categories

Mean Score	Category
4,00	Very Frequently/ <i>Sangat Sering</i>
3,00 – 3,99	Frequently/ <i>Sering</i>
2,00 – 2,99	Less Frequently/ <i>Jarang</i>
0,00 – 1,99	Rarely/ <i>Sangat Jarang</i>

b. Inferential Statistics Analysis

Inferential statistics is an analytical technique that not only describes data, but also allows conclusions to be drawn about the population from which samples are drawn and can be applied to compare two or more samples with each other to investigate potential differences, and can also be used to study relationships between two or more variable (Marshall & Jonker, 2011). According to Sutanapong (2015) inferential statistics is defined as using the sample descriptive statistics to make an inference (estimation) of the population. Inferential statistics, used to infer from sample group

generalizations that can be applied to a wider population and allow the detection of large or even small differences (significant differences) in variables or correlations between variables relevant to a particular research question. According to Sugiyono (2013), "inferential statistics itself consists of two types, namely parametric statistics and non-parametric statistics". Parametric statistics are used to test a population parameter through statistics, or to test the population size through existing sample data. Meanwhile, nonparametric statistics are not used to test population parameters, but are used to test distributions. The use of these two types of analysis depends on the assumptions and the type of data to be analyzed. This research itself uses nonparametric statistics which are used to analyze nominal and ordinal data. The researcher used the correlation test through SPSS 25, to determine the relationship between variables and school origin and school level. Then, the researcher compared the mean responses of the research subjects on the variables based on school origin and school level to find variations in the practice of the variables in the research schools.

Table 3. 4 Interpretation of the Correlation Coefficient

No	r count	Interpretation
1	0,00 – 0,199	Very weak/Weakly
2	0,20 – 0,399	Weak
3	0,40 – 0,599	Medium
4	0,60 – 0,799	Strong
5	0,80 – 1,00	Very strong/Overpowering

Source: Sugiyono (2010) in Safitri (2014)