

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher in this study uses many theories. In this chapter, the researcher discusses some related theories to support the study. The theories will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. Since this study is to find out the students' perception of New Student Admission towards the students' motivation in Learning English and their correlation between New Student Admission with the motivation of learning English, the study's literature review is elaborated into several sub-chapters.

#### A. The Zoning System

The concept of zoning is already used in various fields. Zoning itself is often defined (Babcock, 1979): "Zoning is the division of a municipality into districts to regulate the use of private land."

The concept of zoning itself began to be developed in Germany in the late 19th century (Leung, 1989), spreading to other countries. De Chiara and Koppelman (1975) revealed that in determining the standard of location, the school must have criteria including the radius of the coverage area as seen in Table 3 as follows:

**Table 3. The School Radius Standard**

<b>School Level</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Location</b>
Elementary School	400 - 800 m	Near with public housing and public facilities
Junior High School	800 - 1200 m	Near with center of the settlement
Senior High School	800 - 1200 m	It is located at the center that eases access and public facilities.

According to PISA (2009, as cited in Pöder, Lauri & Veski, 2016), three things may prioritize school-level choice policy regarding the admission of prospective students. Such as following: (1) students walking distance to school, including zoning or catchment area policies; (2) student's previous performance, including academic record or aptitude test; and (3) students with siblings in the same school. I was given to know that zoning or geographical criterion come first. Many other countries such as Japan, Finland, The Republic of Korea, The U.S., and Australia already implemented the zoning student enrollment system a long way before Indonesia.

The zoning system of education implemented in a country as a strategy to improve service and equal education quality throughout the country is also an attempt to minimize the gap and competition between the educational institutions throughout the country (Martitah, 2019).

Generally, the policy of the zoning admission system regulated the student who lives closer to the school is more entitled to be accepted than students with achievement or academic, thus distance or the radius between student's vicinity to school matter in the zoning policy. The advantages of this system are the equalization of education, time savings for students due to the closed school, more efficient transportation costs, healthier students, and reduction of congestion, especially for big cities.

The new policy of Zoning System of student admission in Indonesia regulated under the Regulation of Ministry of Education and Culture Article 15 No. 17 in 2017 explained that with implementing a zoning system, schools organized by the government regions must accept prospective participants students who live in a radius closest zone of most schools a little as 90 percent of the total the number of students received.

The local government sets the closest zone radius according to conditions in the area. Then amounting to 10 percent of the total amount, students are divided into two criteria: five percent for the path achievement and five percent for displaced domicile participants. However, the zoning system does not apply to vocational middle school (SMK) schools. In Permendikbud no. 17 years 2017 chapters 12 and 13, PPDB selection in class VII Middle school and class X SMA / SMK consider criteria with priority order according to power accommodates according to the provisions study group.

That priority sequence is 1. Distance to residence school under the provisions zoning; 2. Age; 3. Value of test results school (for elementary school graduates) and letters National Exam Results or SHUN (for junior high school graduates); and 4. Achievement at academic and non-academic fields the school recognized according to the authority of each region.

Article 12 paragraph 1, regulation of the Government of education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia No. 50 the year 2018 also mentioned that PPDB is conducted based on non-discriminatory, objective, transparent, accountable, and equitable.

1. Non-discriminatory, less economically and academically able learners can still access favorite schools, excluded for schools that specifically serve students from specific gender or religious groups.
2. Objective, under the terms and conditions that have been applied in PPDB.
3. Transparent, all forms of information relating to PPDB are delivered openly and clearly.
4. Accountable, all forms of decision and provision shall be accountable.
5. Equitable, there is no difference in behavior between learners of the zoning system with learners of the achievement path and the transfer of parents or guardians.

Implementing PPDB through the zoning line with a quota of at least 90% held by the local government is obliged to accept prospective learners who reside according to the zone set by the local government.

The domicile of prospective students as intended is based on the address on the family card issued in the shortest one year before implementing PPDB. The family card may be replaced by a domicile certificate from the neighboring neighborhood or the pillars of a resident legalized by a local village head, explaining that the student has been domiciled at least one year from the Issuance of domicile certificate.

A quota of at least 90% in the zoning line includes quotas for learners who are unable to and or children with disabilities at schools that have inclusive service. At the same time, the achievement line with the most quota of 5% is determined based on the value of the school exam of national standard or USBN and or the outcome of the competition and awards in both academic and non-academic level, international, national, provincial, or country. Learners who enter through an achievement path are students outside the school zoning in question. Parent/guardian Duty switching pathways are aimed at prospective learners who reside outside of the school zoning in question, evidenced by assignment letters from agencies, institutions, offices, or employers.

The application of a zoning system can lead to two conditions (Andina, 2017), namely the chance of a larger child living near the school

even though the mark of national examination (UN/USBN) does not meet the requirements and the school cannot accept students with high-value scores of UN/USBN if they live far from school. The policy will benefit children who live near the school while encouraging intelligent children to enroll in the school closest to where they live. One of the consequences is gathering students with diverse abilities in one class. Of course, this will affect the learning process of students.

The admission student zoning system based on the distance of the student's residence to school will impact population demographic planning and spatial planning based on the population of productive age school students with academic units. The ultimate goal is equal distribution of educational resources. Both infrastructure and teachers will accelerate the improvement of the quality of education supported by all components of society and government, both central and regional.

## **B. New Student Admission**

"The New Student Admission (PPDB) aims to ensure the acceptance of new students is objective, accountable, transparent and without discrimination, to encourage increased access of education services" (Regulation of Ministry of Education and Culture No. 17/2017, clause 2).

Regulation of Ministry of Education and Culture 17/2017 consists of eleven chapters and 39 (thirty-nine) clauses. Nine chapters consist of general provisions, objectives, PPDB procedures, transfer of students, study groups,

reporting and supervision, prohibitions, sanctions, other provisions, transitional provisions, and closing provisions.

From Regulation of Ministry of Education and Culture Number 17/2017 (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2017), in Chapter III Procedure is an essential part of this rule to regulate the acceptance of new student admissions, this section regulates the renewal of PPDB as well as the core understanding of the renewal of rules.

Asri Ulfah et al. (2016: 4) stated, "Acceptance of new students is one of the activities first done in an educational institution, which of course acceptance of new students through selected selection determined by the institution education to new prospective students.

Meanwhile, according to Suryo Subroto (2010:74), The Acceptance of new students is one of the first activities undertaken, which usually by selecting prospective students should be done so that teaching-learning can already be started on The first day of each new school year.

Acceptance of students in an educational institution is essential because the acceptance of professionally managed learners will give the advantage of the school in the field of registration that will be students to the educational institution.

The students are potential to develop through education, physically and psychologically, family environment, school, and community where they are located (Oktaria, 2013).

Education management is needed to mobilize educational resources to achieve good quality education. One of those is the management of students (Imron, 2012).

One crucial factor of the management of students is the acceptance of new students where basically can not be separated from geographical factors, the role of parents, and peer influence that determine whether or not of the interest of students' new perspective in determining the continuing next level of school. It is the new students to choose public or private schools or public or vocational schools (Yuliani, 2018). The student's decision certainly is inseparable from inter-est, a fixed tendency to pay attention and remember some activities (Slameto, 2010). Interest is also often said to be the feeling of love and interest in a matter or activity, for students inseparable from the factors seen or offered by the school.

Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that the acceptance of new learners is an activity that was first performed at the institution through the selection process so that with the presence of learners who enter into learners, New school operations will provide a profit. The teaching and learning process will run with the Lancer because learning is a unity between students and educators.

### C. English Learning Motivation

English is an international language is needed by all levels of education to be mastered. This has made educators from all levels of education try to facilitate the best way of teaching and learning English.

In the world of education, especially in learning activities, that the continuity and success of the teaching and learning process is not only influenced by intellectual factors, but also by other non-intellectual factors that are no less important in determining one's learning outcomes one of which is the ability of a student to motivate himself. Quoting the opinion of Daniel Goleman (2004: 44), intellectual intelligence (IQ) only contributes 20% to success, while 80% is contributed by other forces, including emotional intelligence or Emotional Quotient (EQ), which is self-motivating ability, overcoming frustrated, controlling heart pressure, managing mood, empathy and ability to work together.

Motivation is very important in learning activities, because the presence of motivation encourages the spirit of learning and vice versa lack of motivation will weaken the spirit of learning. Motivation is an absolute requirement in learning; a student who learns without motivation (or lack of motivation) will not succeed optimally.

Motivation plays a very important role in learning, Maslow (1945) with his theory of needs, describes hierarchical relationships and various needs, the realm of first need is the basis for the emergence of subsequent

needs. If the first need is satisfied, then humans begin to have a desire to satisfy the needs of the next. In certain conditions overlapping needs will arise, for example, people want to eat not because they are hungry but because there are other needs that encourage them. If a need has been fulfilled or satisfied, it does not mean that the need will not appear forever, but satisfaction is only for a while. Humans who are controlled by needs that are not satisfied will be motivated to carry out activities to satisfy those needs (Maslow, 1954).

In its implications for the world of learning, students or hungry students will not be fully motivated in learning. After physical needs are met, increasing the need for the next level is security. For example, a student who feels threatened or ostracized by other students or his teacher will not be motivated properly in learning. There is a need called self-esteem, that is the need to feel important and valued. A student who has fulfilled his self-esteem needs, then he will be confident, feel valuable, strong, capable / able, useful in his life. The most important or highest requirement is that if all individual needs are met, they will feel free to fully display their full potential. The basis for actualizing itself includes the need to know, understand to satisfy the most basic cognitive aspects.

The teacher as an educator must know what his students want. Like the need for achievement, because every student has a need for achievement that is different from each other. Not a few students have low achievement motivation, they tend to be afraid of failure and do not want to bear the risk of

achieving high learning achievement. Although there are also many students who have the motivation for high achievement. Students have high achievement motivation if the desire for success really comes from within themselves. Students will work hard both in themselves and in competing with other students.

Students who come to school have various understandings of themselves as a whole and an understanding of their own abilities in particular. They have a certain picture of themselves as humans and about their ability to deal with the environment. This is a label that students have about themselves and the possibility that they cannot be seen by the teacher but which greatly influences student learning activities. The picture begins to form through interaction with other people, namely family and peers and other adults, and this affects their learning achievement in school.

Based on the above view, it can be taken the understanding that students come to school with a picture of themselves that has been formed. Despite this, the teacher can still influence or form the student's picture of him, with the aim of achieving a more positive picture of each student. If a teacher likes to criticize, criticize, or even demean students' abilities, then students will tend to judge themselves as someone who is unable to excel in learning. This applies especially to kindergarten or elementary school children who are still very young. As a result, interest in learning has dropped. Conversely, if the teacher gives an award, is supportive in assessing student achievement, then it is more likely students will judge themselves as people who are capable of

achievement. Award for achievement is an encouragement to motivate students to learn. Intellectual encouragement is the desire to achieve a great achievement, while the drive to achieve success includes emotional needs, namely the need for achievement.

Quoting Mc's opinion. Donald (Tabrani, 1992: 100), "Motivation is energy change within the person with affective arousal characterized and anticipatory goal reaction." Motivation is something that changes energy in a person which is characterized by arising affective and reaction to achieve the goal. From the formulation stated by Mc. Donald contains three interrelated elements, namely: 1) motivation starts from changes in energy in the person, 2) motivation is characterized by the emergence of feelings (affective arousal), 3) motivation is characterized by reactions to achieve the goal.

From the description above it is clear that motivation is closely related to a goal. The more valuable the goal is for the person concerned, the stronger his motivation will be. So motivation is very useful for someone's actions. An explanation of motivational functions is:

1. Encourage people to act / act. Motivation functions as a driver or motor that gives someone energy / power to do something.
2. Determine the direction of action. Namely towards the realization of goals or ideals. Motivation prevents fraud from the path that must be taken to achieve the goal. The clearer the goal, the clearer the path must be taken.

3. Selecting deeds. This means determining which actions should be done, which are harmonious, in order to achieve that goal by setting aside actions that are not beneficial for the purpose. (Ngalim Purwanto, 2002: 71)

#### **D. Perception**

Perception is inseparable with cognition, sense, and its process in the human mind. Perception and sensing represent a unique source of how to experience something at all (Demuth, 2013: 16). Talking about perception, there are two major theories of it which are slightly different one each other. These theories are known as the bottom-up theory of perception and the top-down theory of perception. These two theories are about how ones obtain the way they learn something about the reality they meet.

Gibson in Demuth (2013) stated that the bottom-up theory of perception argues that the final perception is affected by the role of the sense. He states that perception is that the content and quality of sensory input, representing the cornerstone of cognition, play a determinate role in influencing the final perception. In other words, perceptions are directly induced by external objects and more or less correspond to them. Moreover, Gibson argues that optical flows determine one's perception – optic arrays, which he regarded as some structures or patterns of light in the environment or is well-known as direct perception (*ibid*). It means that perception is structured by the world (the reality), which influences one's thinking rather than the process in their cognition.

The bottom-up theory of perception argues that the final perception is affected by the role of the sense as what is proposed by Gibson in Demuth (2013). He states that perception is the fact that the content and quality of sensory input which represents the cornerstone of cognition play a determinate role in influencing the final perception. In the other words, perceptions are directly induced by external objects and more or less correspond to them. Moreover, Gibson argues that one's perception is determined by optical flows – optic arrays, which he regarded as some sort of structures or patterns of light in the environment or is well-known as direct perception (*ibid*). It means that perception is structured by the world (the reality) which influence the way of one's thinking rather than the process in their cognition.

Meanwhile, according to Suwartono (2009), perception is how one thinks about something or understands things. Unlike behavior, perception is converted. Nevertheless, on occasion, perception is essential to reveal the hidden truth. Perception is more likely to be investigated than behavior under the circumstances, such as when an observational study is not welcomed or rejected by the people being observed.

Moreover, Walgito in Sugiyanti (2014: 18) states that there are three factors influencing someone's perception, such as:

- a. The Object : it stimulates the senses as the receptors.

b. Senses, neurons, and its structure: as the means to response, the motoric sensory could shape the perception of a person through its interaction to the object.

c. Attention: to shape the perception, the attention is crucial that is as the main step of a preparation of a perception.

These factors shape the individual perception which may be different from one to another even though the object is totally the same.

*Why is perception important to know?*

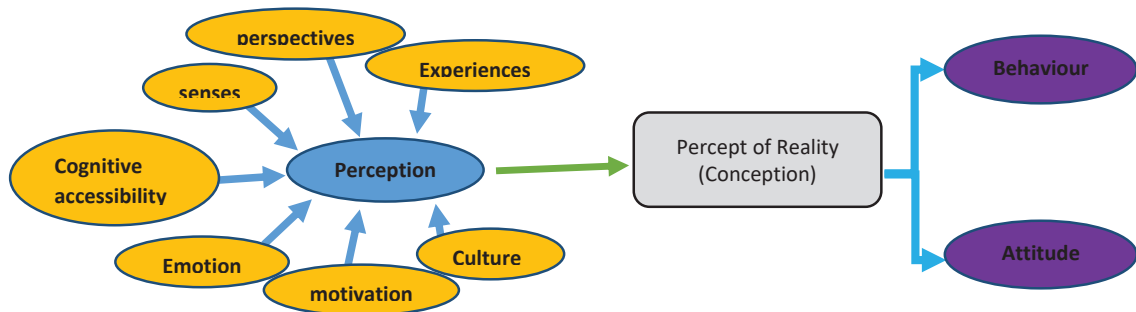
Since individual perceives the world in a subjective way, everyone has their own perception of the same thing.

*Figure 1. Perception*



The reality that is served is not what it is but what people want to see it. What people think of what they see and how they behave because of it do not reflect the reality. It is the scheme of what is inside of them. As stated above that there are some factors influencing the perception of someone as the diagram below.

*Figure 2. Process of Perception*



The perception of someone to something could be reflected throughout behaviors and attitude toward the thing. They are formed according to the way someone perceives the reality. In this study, the reality is about the English learning motivation. It can be elaborated that zoning system of new students admission influence the English learning motivation..

This kind of perception could also happen to some students of Junior High School Students in Banyumas in their process of new students admission based on zoning system. The students consider English learning motivation was influenced by Zoning system of new student admission. There is an argument by one of the students who states that English learning motivation was considered low. This study tries to examine the issue and its relation to new student admission.

#### **D. Relevant Study**

Some studies have been conducted to research the topics of students motivation and the admission procedures.

1. A study by Neng Aprilia, entitled Students' Motivation in Learning English on eighth grade at MTs Mathla'ul Anwar Sukaguna. This study aims to know students' motivation to learn English in eighth grade at MTs Mathla'ul Anwar Sukaguna. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data was carried out using a questionnaire of students' motivation, which has ten items adapted from Clement, Dornyei, & Noels (1994), and used an interview with five questions. The data were processed in percentage and descriptive

explanations. The main findings described that the learners are entirely highly motivated. Based on this study's findings, students of eighth grade at MTs Mathla'ul Anwar have that motivation. It is based on the outcome of the questionnaire and interview. From the output of the questionnaire, most students choose the agreed statements. It means that students have a savor in learning English. Furthermore, the interview yield expressed that students are highly interested in learning English. Nevertheless, in this case, the teacher has to be more creative in using the media, strategy or delivering the material in a teaching-learning activity to improve students' motivation.

2. Second by Kosasih Ali Abu Bakar (2016) entitled Evaluation of Admission students Policy based on Zoning system for Acceleration Education Quality in Indonesia.

This research used qualitative method, it begun from issues identification, secondary data analysis from others research, monitoring and evaluation, mass media, and online media. The research aims are to identification the fact of policy implementation, to know the impact of the policy on stakeholders, to understand precisely and affirmative policy. The result of this research, we found that the policy changed the paradigm of education policy perceptive, especially on stakeholders' perception in many aspects. The essence of the regulation that was accommodated by the Minister of Education and Culture leds to its diverse implementation of regulation in the region because gave a space of flexibility for district to adopt the regulation that made because of geographic, demography and spatial matter. School had positive response

because more transparency, school has negative response like smart student cannot go to a good school because not a part of zone, constraints and problems of implementation such as faking family card and resistance from parent. At the last, the discussion proposed the fit model of implementation policy on admission student and the recommendations.

3. Third by Rohmat Budi Santosa (2017) entitled *Motivasi Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris: Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris IAIN Surakarta*. This study aims at describing how social and cultural motivations of students in choosing the English Department of IAIN Surakarta for their academic and career objectives, how the responses of students to the lecturers in teaching, and how the attitude of the students towards the course they follow. This is a survey research by distributing a questionnaire adapted from Attitude Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) and completed by interview. Data was analyzed by quantitative and descriptive manner. Based on the research results, students' motivation majoring in English education IAIN Surakarta has shown good motivation. Of the four aspects in the analysis, it can be seen that the students have a good motivation. In the aspect of integrative, most of the students already have a good attitude towards learning English. It can be seen from the statistics obtained from questionnaires given. Statistics show that as many as 34.46% of the students agreed and 38.21% strongly agreed. The instrumental aspect also shows quite positive results. This can be proven by statistics that more than 41% of students answered agree to the statements in the questionnaire

given. On the attitude towards lecturers, data obtained from questionnaire showed that 39.17% of the students agreed and 10.42% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement given. The last is a question related to the subject, as many as seven out of ten statements contained in this aspect of this course is a negative statement. So it can be concluded that the students already have a good attitude and interest towards learning English. From the statistics above show that student majoring in English education IAIN Surakarta had a pretty good motivation to learn, but still need for development in order to reach optimal learning results.

4. Fourth by Riski Tri Widyastuti (2020) entitled Dampak Pemberlakuan Sistem Zonasi Terhadap Mutu Sekolah dan Peserta Didik. Education is a conscious and planned effort to shape civilized people. Education is very important for a nation that national development can work well and corresponding maximum Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In education there is a system called Education is a conscious and planned effort to shape civilized people. Education is very important for a nation so that national development can run well and maximally in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In education there is a system called the education system. Today education in Indonesia uses a zoning system in the acceptance of new students, the zoning system is implemented with the hope that the realization of educational equality in various regions. During this time what happened in Indonesia is the emergence of the title of 'favorite school' in schools that are considered to have high achievements so that this 'favorite school' usually becomes the target of parents and students so concentration occurs. This causes schools that are considered not favorite to be short of students, besides that, the differences between favorite and non-favorite schools cause

intolerant attitudes among students which are not in accordance with the values of Pancasila. Zoning itself is the acceptance of new students by looking at the closest distance from school to home with a minimum quota of 90% of the total prospective students received. The impact of this zoning varies both positive and negative both on the quality of the school and on students themselves.

5. Fifth by Siti Aliva Mustikarini, Durinda Puspasari (2021) entitled *The Effect of Learning Motivation, Self Control and Critical Thinking on Students' Learning Achievement at Office Administration Education Study Program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya*. This study aimed to analyze the effect of learning motivation, self-control, and critical thinking on students' learning achievement at Office Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya. This study was quantitative research. The data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The population in this study were students of the Office Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, class of 2017, as many as 93 students. The samples in this study were selected through a total sample type, in which the number of samples were the same as the population, namely 93 students. Testing instruments in this study consisted of validity testing and reliability testing. The data analysis techniques used in this study were: 1) Classical assumptions consisting of normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test; and 2) hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression. The results showed that: 1) there was a significant effect of learning motivation on the students' learning achievement at Office

Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya; 2) there was a significant effect of self-control on the students' learning achievement at Office Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya; 3) there was a significant effect of critical thinking on the students' learning achievement at Office Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya; and 4) there was a significant effect of learning motivation, self-control and critical thinking on the students' learning achievement at Office Administration Education study program, Universitas Negeri Surabaya.

6. Sixth by Vika Ardianti, Achmad Supriyanto (2021) entitled Evaluasi Kebijakan Sistem Zonasi Pada Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Jenjang Pendidikan Dasar Sekolah Menengah Pertama. This study aims to understand the extent which Zoning System Policy at the Junior High School Elementary Education level is running. The method in this study uses a Literature Study that utilizes national journals from various sources, one of which is Google Scholar. The results of the study show that the zoning system has an impact on several schools that do not get students so that they cannot meet the predetermined quota. The zoning system is a new policy issued by the government in order to overcome educational problems in Indonesia, one of which is equal distribution of education. The zoning system is one of the paths of the PPDB system by using the measurement of the radius and distance from the student's house to the destination school. In its implementation, the zoning system policy still raises pros and cons to

community groups. In addition, the zoning system also has an impact on 5 aspects including aspects of effectiveness, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy. However, the process of implementing the zoning system is considered quite good, but it is still necessary to pay attention and improve several things so that the objectives of the zoning system policy can be realized.

#### **F. Basic Assumption**

Based on the theoretical basis, the effect of the Zoning system on English learning motivation can be explained as follows. Zoning system is an external factor or factors from outside students that affect learning motivation. The zoning system has many roles in shaping character and achievement because there are students with diverse cognitive abilities. The cognitive ability of students is a type of factor that arises from within students. The purpose of the zoning system is expected to be able to anticipate acts of discrimination for students who have low cognitive abilities so that they both receive good quality education. Therefore, the zoning system is thought to have a positive influence on English learning motivation.

After analyzing several definitions and concepts that will limit this research, the thinking framework is an instrument that provides an explanation of how the authors attempt to understand the subject matter, the authors take several factors that become indicators of the effect of acceptance of new students through the zoning system that is objective, accountable, transparent,

fair, and without discrimination as well as factors that influence the learning process consisting of internal factors and external factors.

### **G. Research Hypothesis**

Based on the background of the problem, the theoretical basic and framework, the hypotheses in this study are:

Ha: there is a significant effect of the new students' acceptance of the Zoning system on the motivation to learn English.

Ho: there is no significant effect of the acceptance of new zoning system students on English learning motivation.

