

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kontribusi Lingkungan Sosial terhadap Academic Self-Regulation siswa-siswi kelas X SMA 'Y' Bandung. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kontribusi. Variabel penelitiannya adalah lingkungan sosial (orang tua, guru dan teman sebaya) dan academic self-regulation. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan metode simple random sampling, dan sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 160 orang.

Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk menjaring data lingkungan sosial berjumlah 71 item, disusun oleh peneliti berdasarkan jurnal dari Martinez-Pons (2002). Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk mengukur kemampuan academic self-regulation disusun oleh peneliti berdasarkan teori self-regulation dari Zimmerman (dalam Boekaerts, 2000) berjumlah 27 item.

Untuk mencari validitas dan reliabilitas alat ukur digunakan rumus Rank Spearman dan metode Split Half. Nilai validitas lingkungan sosial antara 0.300-0.700, sedangkan academic self-regulation antara 0.300-0.625. Reliabilitas orang tua 0.698, guru 0.763, teman sebaya 0.611 dan academic self-regulation 0.699. Hasil pengolahan menggunakan teknik multiple regression dan tabulasi silang.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah teman sebaya memberikan kontribusi yang terbesar terhadap academic self-regulation siswa-siswi kelas X SMA 'Y' Bandung, kemudian guru dan terakhir orang tua. Aspek encouragement dan rewarding dari teman sebaya, aspek encouragement dari guru dan aspek encouragement dari orang tua memberikan kontribusi terhadap academic self-regulation siswa-siswi. Siswa-siswi yang memiliki kemampuan academic self-regulation tinggi, masih kurang mampu pada fase performance dan fase self-reflection. Sedangkan siswa-siswi yang kurang mampu melaksanakan academic self-regulation, kurang mampu pula pada ketiga fase academic self-regulation.

Saran dari peneliti adalah agar guru BK dapat menginformasikan kepada orang tua dan guru agar meningkatkan encouragement untuk meningkatkan kemampuan academic self-regulation, serta memfasilitasi siswa-siswi untuk meningkatkan kemampuan academic self-regulation mereka. Sedangkan saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya adalah untuk meneliti kontribusi dukungan sosial dengan aspek-aspek dukungan emosional (suka, cinta, empati), dukungan instrumental (goods dan jasa), informasi (mengenai lingkungan), dan appraisal (informasi yang relevan dengan self-evaluation) terhadap academic self-regulation.

ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to find out the contribution of social environment to the academic self-regulation of 10th grade students of SMA 'Y' Bandung. The method used in this research is the contribution method. The variables for this research are the social environment (parents, teachers, peers) and the academic self-regulation. The selection of samples uses the simple random sampling method and the total amount of samples is 160 persons.

The number of measurement tools which are used to collect the data of social environment is 71 items. They are arranged by the researcher based on the journal from Martinez-Pons (2002). The number of measurement tools used to measure the ability of academic self-regulation is 27 items, which are arranged by the researcher based on the theory of self-regulation from Zimmerman (in Boekaerts, 2000).

Based on the calculation of data using Rank Spearman and Split-Half, the validity score for social environment is between 0.300-0.700, whereas the validity score for academic self-regulation is between 0.300-0.625. The reliability of parents is 0.698, teachers 0.763, peers 0.611 and academic self-regulation 0.699. The calculation result uses multiple regression technique and cross tabulation.

The conclusion of this research is that peers give the biggest contribution to the academic self-regulation of 10th grade students of SMA 'Y' Bandung, then comes teachers and parents the last. The aspect of encouragement from parents, from teachers and the encouragement as well as the rewarding from peers give significant contributions to the academic self-regulation of the students. The students who have high ability in academic self-regulation still have weaknesses in performance and self-reflection phases, whereas the students with low ability have low ability in those three phases of academic self-regulation. The researcher's suggestion is that the counseling teacher inform parents and teachers to improve their encouragement in order to develop the students' ability in academic self-regulation, as well as to facilitate the students with low ability. However, for the next research, the researcher suggests developing this research by examining the social support with the aspects of emotional concern (liking, love, empathy), instrumental aid (goods and services), information (about the environment), and appraisal (information relevant to self-evaluation) to the academic self-regulation.

DAFTAR ISI

Lembar Pengesahan	i
Abstrak	ii
Kata Pengantar	iv
Daftar Isi	viii
Daftar Bagan	xii
Daftar Tabel	xii
BAB I PENDAHULUAN	
1.1 Latar Belakang Masalah	1
1.2 Identifikasi Masalah	9
1.3 Maksud dan Tujuan Penelitian	
1.3.1 Maksud Penelitian	10
1.3.2 Tujuan Penelitian	10
1.4 Kegunaan Penelitian	
1.4.1 Kegunaan Teoritis	10
1.4.2 Kegunaan Praktis	10
1.5 Kerangka Pemikiran	12
1.6 Asumsi	26
1.7 Hipotesis	26

BAB II TINJAUAN TEORI

2.1 *Self-Regulation*

2.1.1 Definisi <i>Triadic</i> dari <i>Self-Regulation</i>	28
2.1.2 Struktur dari Sistem <i>Self-Regulation</i>	30
2.1.3 Pengaruh Sosial dan Lingkungan Terhadap <i>Self-Regulation</i> ...	44
2.1.4 Disfungsi <i>Self-Regulation</i>	48
2.1.5 Mengembangkan Keterampilan <i>Self-Regulation</i>	51

2.2 Remaja

2.2.1 Definisi Remaja	55
2.2.2 Perkembangan Kognitif	56
2.2.3 Perkembangan Kognisi Sosial	58
2.2.4 Konteks Perkembangan Remaja	
2.2.4.1 Keluarga	59
2.2.4.2 Teman Sebaya	60
2.2.4.3 Sekolah	62
2.2.4.4 Interaksi dengan Guru	64
2.2.5 Tugas-tugas Perkembangan Remaja	65

BAB III METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

3.1 Rancangan dan Prosedur Penelitian	68
3.2 Bagan Rancangan Penelitian	68
3.3 Variabel Penelitian dan Definisi Variabel	
3.3.1 Variabel Penelitian	69

3.3.2 Definisi Konseptual dan Definisi Operasional	
3.3.2.1 Definisi Konseptual Variabel	69
3.3.2.2 Definisi Operasional Variabel	69
3.4 Alat Ukur	
3.4.1 Alat Ukur Lingkungan Sosial	75
3.4.2 Alat Ukur <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	82
3.4.3 Prosedur Pengisian Kuesioner	88
3.4.4 Data Pribadi dan Penunjang	88
3.4.5 Validitas dan Reliabilitas Alat Ukur	
3.4.5.1 Validitas Alat Ukur	88
3.4.5.2 Reliabilitas Alat Ukur	89
3.5 Populasi dan Teknik Penarikan Sampel	
3.5.1 Populasi Sasaran	90
3.5.2 Karakteristik Sampel	90
3.5.3 Teknik Penarikan Sampel	90
3.6 Teknik Analisis Data	91
3.7 Hipotesa Statistik	92
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN	
4.1 Hasil Penelitian	94
4.1.1 Gambaran Responden Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin	94
4.1.2 Gambaran Responden Berdasarkan Usia	94
4.1.3 Gambaran Responden Berdasarkan Tempat Tinggal	95

4.1.4 Hasil Pengolahan Data	95
4.2 Pembahasan Hasil	99
 BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN	
5.1 Kesimpulan	106
5.2 Saran	
5.2.1 Saran Teoritis	107
5.2.2 Saran Praktis	107
 Daftar Pustaka	 108
Daftar Rujukan	109
Lampiran	

DAFTAR BAGAN

Bagan 1.1 Kerangka Pikir	25
Bagan 2.1 Bentuk Triadic <i>Self-Regulation</i>	29
Bagan 2.2 Siklus dari <i>Self-Regulation</i>	31
Bagan 3.1 Prosedur Penelitian	68

DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel 2.1 Fase <i>Self-Regulation</i>	31
Tabel 2.2 Tingkat Perkembangan dari Keterampilan <i>Self-Regulatory</i>	53
Tabel 3.1 Alat Ukur Lingkungan Sosial	76
Tabel 3.2 Penilaian Item Lingkungan Sosial	81
Tabel 3.3 Alat Ukur <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	82
Tabel 3.4 Penilaian Item <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	86
Tabel 3.5 Kriteria Kemampuan <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	87
Tabel 3.6 Kriteria Kemampuan Fase <i>Forethought</i>	87
Tabel 3.7 Kriteria Kemampuan Fase <i>Performance</i>	87
Tabel 3.8 Kriteria Kemampuan Fase <i>Self-Reflection</i>	88
Tabel 3.9 Validitas Alat Ukur Lingkungan Sosial dan <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	89
Tabel 3.10 Reliabilitas Alat Ukur Lingkungan Sosial dan <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	90
Tabel 4.1.1 Persentase Responden Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin	94
Tabel 4.1.2 Persentase Responden Berdasarkan Usia	94

Tabel 4.1.3 Persentase Responden Berdasarkan Tempat Tinggal	95
Tabel 4.1.4a Kontribusi Lingkungan Sosial Terhadap <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	95
Tabel 4.1.4b Aspek-Aspek yang Berkontribusi Signifikan Terhadap <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	96
Tabel 4.1.4c Persentase Aspek-Aspek Lingkungan Sosial yang Berkontribusi Signifikan Terhadap <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i>	96
Tabel 4.1.4d Kemampuan <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i> Siswa-Siswi	97
Tabel 4.1.4e Persentase Kemampuan -FaseFase <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i> Dari Siswa-Siswi yang berkemampuan Tinggi	97
Tabel 4.1.4f Persentase Kemampuan Fase-Fase <i>Academic Self-Regulation</i> Dari Siswa-Siswi yang Berkemampuan Rendah	98