ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KECEMASAN, MOTIVASI BELAJAR, DAN DISIPLIN BELAJAR SISWA DALAM MENGHADAPI UJIAN NASIONAL TERHADAP HASIL UJIAN NASIONAL PADA SISWA KELAS XII
Studi Kasus SMA Negeri 2 Bantul Yogyakarta

Agustina Dian Fiventi
Universitas Sanata Dharma
2009

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) pengaruh kecemasan dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional; (2) pengaruh motivasi belajar dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional; (3) pengaruh disiplin belajar dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional; (4) pengaruh kecemasan, motivasi belajar, dan disiplin belajar siswa dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di SMA Negeri 2 Bantul Yogyakarta pada bulan April sampai dengan bulan Juni 2009. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan dokumentasi. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 274 siswa. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 125 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah sampel acak proporsional. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi product Moment dan analisis regresi ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Ada pengaruh negatif dan signifikan kecemasan dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional ($T_{hitung} = 2,696 > T_{tabel} = 1,979$ pada taraf signifikan 0,05), (2) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan motivasi belajar dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional ($T_{hitung} = 2,006 > T_{tabel} = 1,979$ pada taraf signifikan 0,05), (3) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan disiplin belajar dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional ($T_{hitung} = 2,052 > T_{tabel} = 1,979$ pada taraf signifikan 0,05), (4) Ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan kecemasan, motivasi belajar, dan disiplin belajar siswa dalam menghadapi ujian nasional terhadap hasil ujian nasional ($F_{hitung} = 3,327 > F_{tabel} = 2,68$ pada taraf signifikan 0,05).

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF ANXIETY, LEARNING MOTIVATION, AND STUDENT'S LEARNING DISCIPLINE IN FACING NATIONAL EXAMINATION TOWARD THE NATIONAL EXAMINATION RESULT ON THE STUDENTS OF THE TWELFTH CLASS
A Case Study SMA Negeri 2 Bantul

Agustina Dian Fiventi
Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta
2009

This research aims to find out: (1) the influence of anxiety in facing the national examination towards the national examination result; (2) the influence of learning motivation in facing the national examination towards the national examination result; (3) the influence of student's learning discipline in facing the national examination towards the national examination result; (4) the influence of anxiety, learning motivation, and student's learning discipline in facing the national examination toward the national examination result.

This research was conducted in two State Senior High School 2 Bantul Yogyakarta from April to June 2009. The methods for collecting the data were questionnaire and documentation. The population in this research was 274 students. The samples of the research were 125 students. The techniques to take the sample was random proportional sample. The data analysis techniques were product Moment correlation and multi regression analysis.

The result of this research shows that: (1) there is a negative and significant influence of anxiety in facing the national examination towards the national examination result ($T_{count} = 2,696 > T_{table} = 1,979$ in significant level 0,05), (2) there is a positive and significant influence of learning motivation in facing the national examination towards the national examination result ($T_{count} = 2,006 > T_{table} = 1,979$ in significant level 0,05), (3) there is a positive and significant influence of student's learning discipline in facing the national examination towards the national examination result ($T_{count} = 2,052 > T_{table} = 1,979$ in significant level 0,05), (4) there is a positive and significant influence of anxiety, learning motivation, and student's learning discipline in facing the national examination towards the national examination result ($F_{count} = 3,327 > F_{table} = 2,68$ in significant level 0,05).