

ABSTRAK

KORELASI POLA-POLA PENGASUHAN ORANGTUA DENGAN MOTIVASI BERPRESTASI DALAM BELAJAR SISWA KELAS II SMU BOPKRI 1 YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2003/2004

STEFANUS DEHUNG JENAU, 2003

Penelitian ini berawal dari adanya isu dan fenomena bahwa sebagian masyarakat kita, khususnya di lingkungan akademis, masih terjebak dalam krisis motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar dan belum terjangkit virus n'Ach secara optimal.

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk memperoleh gambaran apakah pola-pola pengasuhan orangtua ada korelasinya dengan motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2003/2004 dan bagaimana kecenderungan pola pengasuhan orangtua serta tingkat motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar pada siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2003/2004 ? Teori utama yang melandasi penelitian ini adalah teori motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar dari McClelland dan konsep pola pengasuhan orangtua dari Diana Baumrind. Populasi sasaran penelitian adalah seluruh siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 tahun ajaran 2003/2004. Besarnya populasi 220 orang. Analisis data ditempuh dengan dua cara yakni untuk data deskripsi ditempuh cara perhitungan mean, persentasi dan visualisasi grafis, serta kecenderungan berpatokan pada skor kuartil. Sedangkan untuk uji hipotesis digunakan teknik korelasi *Product-Moment* dari Pearson dengan rumus angka kasar (*raw score method*)

Hasil analisis data memberikan temuan bahwa pola pengasuhan orangtua *authoritarian* lebih cenderung dialami oleh siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 tahun 2003/2004 yaitu dari 220 siswa terdapat 87 orang (39%). Untuk pola pengasuhan *authoritative* 76 orang (35%), dan pola pengasuhan *indulgent* 57 orang (26%). Motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar siswa berdasarkan kriteria *real* berada pada tingkat rendah (52 orang = 24%), agak rendah (58 orang = 26%), cukup tinggi (55 orang = 25%), dan tinggi (55 orang = 25%). Namun jika dibandingkan dengan kriteria *ideal*, motivasi berprestasi siswa berada pada tingkat rendah (0%), agak rendah (6 orang = 3%), cukup tinggi (168 orang = 76%), dan tinggi (46 orang = 21%). Pola pengasuhan *authoritative* nyata berkorelasi positif dengan motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 tahun 2003/2004 dengan sumbangan sebesar 20,7%. Pola pengasuhan *authoritarian* nyata berkorelasi negatif dengan motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 tahun 2003/2004 dengan dampak negatif (-) 9,7%. Pola pengasuhan *indulgent* nyata berkorelasi positif dengan motivasi berprestasi dalam belajar siswa kelas II SMU BOPKRI 1 tahun 2003/2004 dengan sumbangan sebesar 2,3%.

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PARENTING PATTERNS AND STUDENT'S MOTIVATION TO HAVE A GOOD ACHIEVEMENT IN LEARNING IN THE SECOND GRADE OF SMU BOPKRI 1 YOGYAKARTA, IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2003/2004

STEFANUS DEHUNG JENAU, 2003

This research stemmed from the issue and the phenomena that some people in our society, especially in the academic society is still framed in a crisis of motivation to have a good achievement in learning and yet they seemed to be uninfected by n'Ach virus optimally.

This research is aimed to show a clear description whether a pattern of parenting has a correlation with the student's motivation to have a good achievement in learning in the second grade of SMU BOPKRI 1 Yogyakarta, in the academic year 2003/2004 and how the tendency of the parenting pattern as well as the student's level of motivation to have a good achievement in learning in the second grade of SMU BOPKRI 1 Yogyakarta, in the academic year 2003/2004. The main theory in this research is taken from McClelland's theory about motivation to have a good achievement in learning and also from Diana Baumrind's theory about the concept of parenting patterns. The population for the object of the study includes all of the second grade student's of SMU BOPKRI 1 in the academic year 2003/2004. So the total population is 220. In this case, researcher used two methods in analysing the data; for descriptive data, the calculation of mean, percentage and graphic visualisation as well as the preference of kwartil score is preferably applied. On the other hand, the use of Pearson's raw score method of Product-Moment technic is preferable for the hypothesis examination.

The result from the data analysis shows the tendency of *authoritarian* pattern is dominantly experienced by the second grade student's of SMU BOPKRI 1 in the academic year 2003/2004, that is shown by the number of 87 student's (39%) from the total of 220 student's. The *Authoritative* pattern is experienced by 76 student's (35%), and the other 57 student's (26%) experience the *Indulgent* pattern. Based on the real criteria, the student's motivation to have a good achievement in learning shows in the numbers as follows: in low level are 52 student's (24%), rather low level are 58 student's (26%), rather high level are 55 student's (25%) and high level are 55 student's (25%). Based on the ideal criteria, the result will be as follows: 0% student's in low level, 6 student's (3%) in rather low level, 168 student's (76%) in rather high level and 46 student's (21%) in high level. The *authoritative* pattern has a positive correlation with the student's motivation to have a good achievement in learning, which is shown by the number of 20,7%. The *authoritarian* pattern in fact has a negative correlation with the student's motivation to have a good achievement in learning which is shown by the number of negative effect (-) 9,7%. On the other hand, the *Indulgent* pattern has a positive correlation with student's motivation to have a good achievement in learning, which is shown by the number of 2,3%.