

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA LOCUS OF CONTROL INTERNAL DENGAN KECENDERUNGAN MELAKUKAN PROBLEM FOCUSED COPING PADA REMAJA

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan hubungan antara locus of control internal dan kecenderungan melakukan problem focused coping pada remaja. Hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan positif antara locus of control internal dengan kecenderungan melakukan *problem focused coping* pada remaja. Semakin tinggi tingkat internalitas *locus of control* maka akan semakin tinggi kecenderungan *problem focused coping*-nya, sebaliknya semakin rendah tingkat internalitas *locus of control* maka semakin rendah kecenderungan *problem focused coping*-nya.

Subyek dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa SMAK Sang Timur Yogyakarta, dengan total subyek sebanyak 64 orang yang tersebar dari kelas X sampai XII dan usia antara 15 sampai 18 tahun. Metode pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan 2 macam skala, yaitu skala IPC *Locus of control* dan skala *coping*.

Hasil pengolahan data menunjukkan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,383 ($r = 0,383$) antara locus of control internal dengan kecenderungan melakukan problem focused coping. Ini berarti hipotesis penelitian diterima, yaitu “ada hubungan positif antara locus of control internal dan kecenderungan melakukan problem focused coping pada remaja.” Koefisien determinasi yang diperoleh sebesar 0,147 menunjukkan bahwa locus of control memberikan sumbangan efektif sebesar 14,7% pada kecenderungan problem focused coping, sementara sisanya sebesar 85,3% dijelaskan oleh variabel lain.

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND TENDENCY OF USING PROBLEM FOCUSED COPING AMONG TEENAGER

The purpose of this research is to find the correlation between internal locus of control and tendency of using problem focused coping. The hypothesis in this research is there is a positive correlation between internal locus of control and tendency of using problem focused coping among teenager. It means the internal direction toward locus of control, the tendency of using problem focused coping will be higher, in the other hand, the less internal direction toward locus of control, the tendency of using problem focused coping will be lower.

Subjects of this research are students from SMAK Sang Timur Yogyakarta, with total subjects are 64 students spreading from class X to XII and age ranging between 15 to 18 years old. Method in collecting data is by using 2 type of scale, which is IPC locus of control scale and coping scale.

Result of data analysis showed that the correlation coefficient was 0,383 ($r=0,383$) between locus of control and tendency of using problem focused coping. It mean the hypothesis of this research were accepted, that there was a positive correlation between internal locus of control and tendency of using problem focused coping among teenager. The determination coefficient was 0, 147 showed that locus of control gives 14,7% of effective contribution to tendency of using problem focused coping, while the rest, about 85,3%, were contributed by another variable.