

ABSTRAK
PENGARUH MUSIK POP INDONESIA TERHADAP
PRESTASI BELAJAR MATEMATIKA
SISWA SLTP KELAS I

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Penelitian kuasi eksperimen ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh musik pop Indonesia terhadap prestasi belajar matematika siswa SLTP kelas I. Studi eksperimen Natalia & Utomo (1999) mengungkapkan bahwa musik klasik berpengaruh positif terhadap perkembangan emosi anak usia 5-6 tahun. Hasil penelitian Tan Djuji & Setiasih (2001) menunjukkan bahwa alunan musik pop Indonesia dapat meningkatkan kembali semangat kerja para karyawan. Penelitian Radocy & Boyle (1988) menjelaskan bahwa pengkondisian ruang kelas dengan iringan musik akan membuat siswa merasa lebih nyaman dan efektif ketika sedang belajar matematika. Campbell (1996) menambahkan bahwa alunan musik dalam ruang belajar akan menciptakan kondisi yang positif untuk meningkatkan konsentrasi belajar siswa. Wolfe (1983) dan Manthei & Kelly (1995) mengungkapkan hasil penelitian yang bertolak belakang. Musik tidak menunjukkan adanya pengaruh secara signifikan terhadap prestasi belajar siswa.

Sampel penelitian mengambil subjek siswa kelas I SLTP Negeri 15 Yogyakarta (N= 80). Subjek dibagi ke dalam dua kelompok secara acak, yakni kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol. Variabel prestasi awal siswa, efek latihan, karakteristik siswa, dan kondisi kelas, akan dikontrol terlebih dahulu karena dapat mencemari hasil penelitian. Metode pengambilan data menggunakan desain *One Group Pre-test-Post-test*. Pada tahap *pre-test* semua subjek dalam kedua kelompok penelitian dikondisikan dalam keadaan yang sama persis, baik pada fasilitas di kelas, perlengkapan belajar, materi tes, instruksi tes, dan sama- sama

tidak memperoleh fasilitas musik pop Indonesia. Pada tahap *post-test* kelompok eksperimen akan mendapatkan perlakuan berbeda yakni diberikan fasilitas musik pop Indonesia dari album Sheila on 7 & dan Dewa

Analisis data menggunakan metode Analisis Kovarians. Hasil Anakova menunjukkan adanya perbedaan prestasi belajar matematika secara signifikan antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok eksperimen ($F_{0,43}$ taraf signifikansi $0,013 < 0,05$). Prestasi belajar matematika subjek yang menggunakan metode belajar dengan iringan musik pop Indonesia ($\bar{X}_{\text{eksperimen}}$: 48,12) terbukti lebih baik daripada prestasi belajar matematika siswa yang belajar tanpa diiringi musik sama sekali (\bar{X}_{kontrol} : 45,47). Besarnya sumbangan musik pop Indonesia terhadap prestasi belajar matematika siswa ialah 38,8% (R_{squared} : 0,388).

ABSTRACT
THE EFFECT OF INDONESIAN POPULAR MUSIC TO
MATHEMATIC ACHIEVEMENT OF
FIRST GRADE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

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This quasi- experimental study intended to find out the effect of Indonesian popular music to mathematic achievement of first grade Junior High School student. Experimental research conducted by Natalia & Utomo (1999) revealed that classical music had a good influence to children emotional development, age 5- 6 years. The research by Tan Djuji & Setiasih (2001) showed that Indonesian popular music had influenced to enhance employee's zest of work. Radocy & Boyle (1988) discovered that background musical conditioning had students more comfort and effectively while they were practicing on mathematic. Campbell (1996) added that background music created a conducive condition to enhance student concentration ability. Contrasting experimental result was published by Wolfe (1983) and Manthei & Kelly (1995), who concluded that background music had no statistically significant effect to students' academic achievement.

Participants was taken from students of first grade State Junior High School 15 Yogyakarta (N = 80). Subjects was divided at random into 2 groups: control group and experimental group. Extraneous variables, such as: mathematics early achievement, practice effect, students characteristics, and class conditions had been controlled first. Controlling extraneous variables intended to avoid their influences which interfered experimental result. Data removal method used The One Group Pre-test- Post-test Design. Pre-test step described that all the subjects, both of group, had been equal-conditioned on their study equipment, class condition, test administration, and there were no background music. Post-test step had the experimental group

background music treatments on their learning condition. Background Indonesian popular music was taken from Sheila on 7 and Dewa albums.

Data analysis conducted by using Analysis of Co Variances. The result showed that there was significant difference mathematics mean score between control group and experimental group ($F_0: 6,43 \geq \text{Signf. } 0,013 < 0,05$). Subjects' math score which studied by using background Indonesian popular music ($\bar{X}_{\text{experimental}}$: 48,12) scored an average higher than subjects which studied without any background music (\bar{X}_{control} : 45,47). The Indonesian popular music contribution was 38,8 % (*R.squared*: 0,388).