

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KETERGANTUNGAN PENGGUNAAN *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE* PADA TUGAS AKADEMIK DENGAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS DAN KREATIVITAS MAHASISWA

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan ketergantungan penggunaan *Artificial Intelligence* (AI) pada tugas akademik dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis dengan kemampuan berpikir kreatif mahasiswa. Pendekatan penelitian adalah kuantitatif. Jenis penelitian adalah asosiatif korelasional. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta pada bulan April 2026. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 3.082 mahasiswa. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 354 mahasiswa. Teknik penarikan sampel adalah kombinasi *purposive sampling* dan *convenience sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah kuesioner. Teknik analisis data adalah korelasi Kendall Tau.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) terdapat hubungan negatif ketergantungan penggunaan AI dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis mahasiswa ($\tau = -0,253$; sig. = $0,000 < 0,05$), artinya semakin tinggi ketergantungan mahasiswa terhadap AI dalam tugas akademik maka semakin rendah kemampuan berpikir kritis mahasiswa; 2) terdapat hubungan negatif ketergantungan penggunaan AI dengan kemampuan berpikir kreatif mahasiswa ($\tau = -0,324$; sig. = $0,000 < 0,05$), artinya semakin tinggi ketergantungan mahasiswa terhadap AI dalam tugas akademik maka semakin rendah kemampuan berpikir kreatif mahasiswa.

Kata Kunci: Ketergantungan *Artificial Intelligence* (AI), Berpikir Kritis, Kreativitas Mahasiswa

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' RELIANCE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR ACADEMIC TASKS AND THEIR CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AND CREATIVITY

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This study aims to determine the relationship between reliance on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for academic tasks and students' critical and creative thinking skills. The research approach is quantitative. The study is an associative-correlational study. The research was conducted at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, in April 2026. The study population consisted of 3,082 students. The research sample consisted of 354 students. The sampling technique was a combination of purposive and convenience sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using Kendall's tau correlation.

The results of the study indicate that: 1) there is a negative relationship between reliance on AI and students' critical thinking skills ($\tau = -0,253$; sig. = $0.000 < 0.05$), meaning that the higher students' reliance on AI for academic tasks, the lower students' critical thinking skills; 2) there is a negative relationship between dependence on AI and students' creative thinking skills ($\tau = -0,324$; sig. = $0.000 < 0.05$), meaning that the higher students' dependence on AI in academic tasks, the lower students' creative thinking skills.

Keywords: *Dependence on artificial intelligence, critical thinking, student creativity*