

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEMAMPUAN *EXECUTIVE FUNCTION*  
DENGAN KECENDERUNGAN PERILAKU MENYONTEK YANG  
DIMEDIATORI OLEH PERFORMANSI AKADEMIK PADA SISWA  
SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA**

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**Abstract.** Executive function is a function of cognitive control. Executive function is an umbrella of cognitive function on working memory, inhibitory control, and cognitive flexibility that has a role to academic performance, and can also has influence on tendency of cheating. This study aims to determine the academic performance that is able to explain the relationship between executive function and the tendency of cheating in junior high school students. The method used is quantitative with 125 subjects. The subjects are students from class VIII academic year 2017/2018, through purposive sampling technique. Data collection uses the *Skala Kecenderungan Menyontek* and executive function test battery from PEBL. They are the Backward Digit-span, Word-Stroop Test, and the Berg Card Shorting Task-64. The results show that executive function has an influence on academic performance, but not on tendency of cheating. The ability of working memory can improve academic performance, which are on Mathematics, Science and English. Inhibitory control and cognitive flexibility have a role to the ability of Mathematics, but not in Science, Bahasa Indonesia and English. The tendency of cheating in men is higher than women, but on the contrary, the academic performance of women is higher than men.

**Keywords:** *executive function, academic performance, tendency of cheating*

**Abstrak.** Kemampuan *executive function* adalah payung dari fungsi kontrol kognitif, yang terdiri dari *working memory*, *inhibitory control*, dan *cognitive flexibility*. *Executive function* memiliki peran terhadap performansi akademik dan dimungkinkan memiliki pengaruh terhadap kecenderungan menyontek. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana performansi akademik mampu menjelaskan hubungan antara *executive function* dan kecenderungan perilaku menyontek pada siswa tingkat sekolah menengah pertama. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan subjek 125 subjek penelitian. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 125 siswa sekolah menengah pertama, dengan pengambilan subjek melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan skala Perilaku Kecenderungan Menyontek dan serial tes *executive function* dari PEBL, yaitu *Backward Digit-span*, *Word Stroop Test*, dan *Berg Card Shorting Task-64*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan *executive function* memiliki peranan terhadap performansi akademik, namun tidak pada kecenderungan menyontek. Kemampuan *working memory* memiliki peran terhadap peningkatan performansi akademik Matematika, IPA, dan Bahasa Inggris. Kemampuan *inhibitory control* dan *cognitive flexibility* memiliki peran terhadap kemampuan Matematika. Kecenderungan menyontek pada laki-laki lebih tinggi dibanding perempuan, namun sebaliknya performansi akademik perempuan lebih tinggi dibanding laki-laki.

**Kata kunci:** *executive function*, performansi akademik, kecenderungan menyontek