

**Motivasi dalam Mengerjakan Skripsi Ditinjau dari *General Causality Orientations* (Orientasi Kausalitas Umum) Mahasiswa**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *general causality orientations* (orientasi kausalitas umum) dengan motivasi mahasiswa dalam mengerjakan skripsi. Motivasi dalam mengerjakan skripsi diukur dengan skala regulasi diri yang diadaptasi dari *self-regulation questionnaire for learning* (SRQ-L) (William & Deci, 1996) yang meliputi subskala *regulasi intrinsik* ( $\alpha = 0.902$ ) dan subskala *regulasi ekstrinsik* ( $\alpha = 0.802$ ). Orientasi kausalitas umum diukur menggunakan skala orientasi kausalitas umum yang diadaptasi dari *general causality orientations scale* (GCOS) (Deci & Ryan, 1985) yang terdiri dari dua subskala, yaitu *orientasi otonom* ( $\alpha = 0.948$ ) dan *orientasi kontrol* ( $\alpha = 0.823$ ). Sebanyak 77 mahasiswa yang sedang mengerjakan skripsi berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah 1) *orientasi otonom* berkorelasi positif dengan *regulasi intrinsik*, 2) *orientasi kontrol* berkorelasi positif dengan *regulasi ekstrinsik*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa untuk hipotesis *pertama*, didapatkan nilai  $r$  sebesar  $0.780$  dengan nilai signifikansi  $p < 0.01$ . Sedangkan untuk hipotesis *kedua*, didapatkan nilai  $r$  sebesar  $0.693$  dengan nilai signifikansi  $p < 0.01$ . Selain itu, tidak terdapat perbedaan secara signifikan antara *orientasi* dan *regulasi* mahasiswa yang sedang mengerjakan skripsi di semester  $\leq 8$  dengan mahasiswa yang sedang mengerjakan skripsi di semester  $> 8$ .

Kata kunci: *motivasi, orientasi kausalitas umum, regulasi diri, skripsi.*

## Motivation to Write Undergraduate Thesis Explained by Student's General Causality Orientations

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### ABSTRACT

*The aim of this study was to examine the correlations of student's general causality orientations toward motivation in writing undergraduate thesis. Writing undergraduate thesis motivation was measured by self-regulation scale adapted from Self-regulation Questionnaire for Learning (SRQ-L) (William & Deci, 1996) which consisted intrinsic regulation subscale ( $\alpha = 0.802$ ) and extrinsic regulation subscale ( $\alpha = 0.802$ ). General causality orientations was measured using the adapted of General Causality Orientations Scale (GCOS) (Deci & Ryan, 1985) which consisted of two subscales, namely autonomy orientation ( $\alpha = 0.948$ ) and controlled orientation ( $\alpha = 0.823$ ). A total of 77 students who were working on their undergraduate thesis participated in this study. The hypotheses were 1) autonomous orientation has a positive correlation on intrinsic regulation, 2) controlled orientation has a positive correlation on extrinsic regulation. The results of the analysis show that for the first hypothesis, the  $r$  value was 0.780 at significance level of  $p < 0.01$ . As for the second hypothesis, an  $r$  value of 0.693 was obtained at the significance level of  $p < 0.01$ . In addition, there was no significant difference between motivation of students who were working on their undergraduate thesis in semester  $\leq 8$  and students who were working on their undergraduate thesis in semester  $> 8$ .*

*Keywords: motivation, causality orientations, self-regulation, undergraduate thesis.*