

Hubungan antara traits dan teacher efficacy pada guru sekolah alam: studi pada jenjang pendidikan dasar = The relationship between traits and teacher efficacy among nature school teachers: study in elementary school = The relationship between traits and teacher efficacy among Nature School teachers: study in Elementary School

Puput Mariyati, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20317746&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai hubungan antara traits dan teacher efficacy pada guru sekolah alam di jenjang pendidikan dasar. Pengukuran traits menggunakan alat ukur NEO-PI (McCrae & Costa, 2003) yang telah dimodifikasi oleh peneliti dan pengukuran teacher efficacy menggunakan alat ukur teacher efficacy scale (Tschannen-Moran, Woolfolk Hoy & Hoys, 1998). Partisipan berjumlah 42 orang guru sekolah alam yang memiliki karakteristik telah mengajar minimal 1 tahun. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara trait neuroticism dan teacher efficacy ($r = -.537$; $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01). Artinya, semakin tinggi trait neuroticism guru sekolah alam, maka semakin rendah teacher efficacy yang dimilikinya. Hasil yang berbeda ditemukan pada korelasi antara trait extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness dan teacher efficacy yang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan ($r = .402$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 untuk trait extraversion; $r = .464$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 untuk trait openness to experience, $r = .579$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 untuk trait agreeableness, $r = .693$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 untuk trait conscientiousness). Hal ini berarti bahwa semakin tinggi trait extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, dan conscientiousness guru sekolah alam, maka semakin tinggi pula dalam menampilkan teacher efficacy. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, perlu dilakukan screening kepribadian ketika perekrutan guru sekolah alam. Selain itu, guru sekolah juga perlu diberi intervensi sejak dini untuk meningkatkan teacher efficacy.

Abstract

This research was conducted to find the correlation between nature traits and teacher efficacy in natural schools teachers. Traits was measured using a modification instrument named NEO-PI (McCrae & Costa, 2003) and teacher efficacy was measured using a modification instrument named teacher efficacy scale (Tschannen-Moran, Woolfolk Hoy & Hoys, 1998). The participants of this research are 42 teachers of natural schools who have teaching experience minimal one year. The main results of this research show that trait neuroticism negatively correlated significantly with teacher efficacy ($r = -.537$; $p = 0.000$, significant at L.o.S 0.01). This is mean that higher trait neuroticism of natural schools teachers, so their teacher efficacy will be lower. But, another traits (extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness) show that they are positively correlated significantly with teacher efficacy ($r = .402$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 for trait extraversion, $r = .464$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 for trait openness to experience, $r = .579$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 for trait agreeableness, $r = .693$, $p = 0.000$, signifikan pada L.o.S 0.01 for trait conscientiousness). This is mean that higher trait extraversion, openness

to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness of natural schools teachers, so their teacher efficacy will be higher too. Based on these results, natural school ought to held a personality screening in recruitment and give intervention, such as training or seminar to teachers that can increase teacher efficacy.