

Hubungan antara performance goal orientation dan self-regulated learning dengan kepribadian sebagai moderator pada siswa di SMA yang menerapkan Kurikulum 2013 = Correlation between performance goal orientation and self-regulated learning with personality as moderator in the students of High Schools that implements Kurikulum 2013

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Abstrak

Penelitian-penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan hasil-hasil yang bertentangan dan tidak konsisten mengenai hubungan antara performance goal orientation dan self-regulated learning. Terdapat dua tipe performance goal orientation, yaitu performance-approach goal orientation dan performance-avoidance goal orientation. Sebagian besar ahli berpendapat bahwa performance goal orientation tidak menunjang self-regulated learning. Namun, beberapa penelitian membuktikan bahwa performance goal orientation, khususnya tipe performance-approach goal orientation dapat memberikan efek yang menguntungkan bagi siswa dengan konteks atau kondisi tertentu. Penelitian ini menguji trait extraversion dan neuroticism dari Five Factor Model yang merupakan salah satu kondisi siswa sebagai moderator pada hubungan masing-masing dari kedua tipe performance goal orientation dan self-regulated learning. Partisipan yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 293 siswa dari tiga SMA yang menerapkan Kurikulum 2013. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa performance-approach goal orientation tidak memiliki korelasi yang signifikan dengan self-regulated learning. Performance-avoidance goal orientation ditemukan secara signifikan berkorelasi negatif dengan self-regulated learning. Sementara itu, trait extraversion dan neuroticism sama-sama terbukti tidak signifikan sebagai moderator.

Previous research suggested contradictory and inconsistent result about the correlation between performance goal orientation and self regulated learning. There are two types of performance goal orientation. They are performance approach goal orientation and performance avoidance goal orientation. Most of theorists suggested that performance goal orientation doesn't support self regulated learning. However, some researches found that performance goal orientation, especially performance approach goal orientation could be beneficial for students with certain context or condition. This study examines trait extraversion and neuroticism from Five Factor Model, which is one of students' condition, as moderator in the correlation between each of the two types of performance goal orientation and self regulated learning. Participant involved are 293 students from three high schools that implements Kurikulum 2013. The result suggests that performance approach goal orientation has no significant correlation with self regulated learning. Performance avoidance goal orientation is found significantly has negative correlation with self regulated learning. Trait extraversion and neuroticism are not significant as moderator.