

ABSTRAK

UJI KOMPARASI DOMESTIKASI PERILAKU KUCING BERDASARKAN INFERENSI Kecerdasan Buatan DAN OBSERVASI LANGSUNG DI UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

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Kucing merupakan mamalia karnivora dari Family *Felidae* yang telah mengalami proses domestikasi dan memiliki kemampuan adaptasi terhadap lingkungan manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis inferensi perilaku kucing yang dihasilkan oleh kecerdasan buatan yg digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *ChatGPT Plus 5.2* dan *Google Gemini Pro 3.1* dengan hasil observasi langsung. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2025–Februari 2026 di lima lokasi di Universitas Lampung menggunakan metode *scan sampling* dan *ad libitum sampling*. Perilaku kucing diklasifikasikan ke dalam tiga kategori, yaitu perilaku afiliatif, pemeliharaan diri, dan perilaku negatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perilaku pemeliharaan diri merupakan perilaku dominan pada seluruh lokasi penelitian, hal tersebut mencerminkan bahwa sebagian besar aktivitas harian kucing berfokus pada pemenuhan kebutuhan fisiologis dan kemampuan adaptasi terhadap lingkungan. Berdasarkan observasi langsung, rata-rata frekuensi harian perilaku kucing berdasarkan observasi langsung sebesar 53,56%, sedangkan inferensi *ChatGPT Plus 5.2* sebesar 38,69% dan *Google Gemini Pro 3.1* sebesar 55,12%. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa *Google Gemini Pro 3.1* memiliki tingkat kesesuaian yang lebih tinggi terhadap hasil observasi langsung dibandingkan *ChatGPT Plus 5.2*, sehingga lebih mampu merepresentasikan pola biologis perilaku kucing di lingkungan Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa AI memiliki potensi sebagai alat bantu analisis perilaku hewan, namun tetap memerlukan validasi melalui observasi langsung agar interpretasi biologis yang dihasilkan lebih akurat dan sesuai dengan kondisi empiris di lapangan.

Kata kunci: *Artificial Intelligence*, domestikasi, kucing, observasi langsung, perilaku.

ABSTRACT

COMPARATIVE TEST OF CAT BEHAVIOR DOMESTICATION BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INFERENCE AND DIRECT OBSERVATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG

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Cats are carnivorous mammals belonging to the Family Felidae that have undergone a domestication process and possess the ability to adapt to human environments. This study aimed to analyze cat behavioral inferences generated by ChatGPT Plus 5.2 and Google Gemini Pro 3.1, compare them with the results of direct observations, and evaluate the level of agreement between the two AI models. The study was conducted from November to February 2025 at five locations within University of Lampung using scan sampling and ad libitum sampling methods. Cat behaviors were classified into three categories: affiliative behavior, self-maintenance behavior, and negative behavior. The results showed that self-maintenance behavior was the dominant behavioral category across all study locations, indicating that most of the cats' daily activities were focused on fulfilling physiological needs and adapting to their environment. Based on direct observations, the average daily frequency of cat behavior was 53.56%, while the behavioral inferences generated by ChatGPT Plus 5.2 and Google Gemini Pro 3.1 were 38.69% and 55.12%, respectively. These findings indicate that Google Gemini Pro 3.1 demonstrated a higher level of agreement with the direct observation results compared to ChatGPT Plus 5.2, making it more capable of representing the biological patterns of cat behavior within the University of Lampung environment. This study demonstrates that AI has potential as a supporting tool for animal behavior analysis; however, validation through direct observation remains necessary to ensure that the resulting biological interpretations are more accurate and consistent with empirical field conditions.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, behavior, cat, direct observation, domestication.