

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI *CHEMISTRY SELF-EFFICACY* MENGGUNAKAN TEKNIK ANALISIS FAKTOR DITINJAU DARI *GENDER*

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengadaptasi dan validasi lintas budaya (*cross cultural validation*) konstruk instrumen *High School Chemistry Self-Efficacy Scale* (HCSS) yang dikembangkan oleh Aydin & Uzuntiryaki (2009), mengetahui hubungan antar faktor *chemistry self-efficacy*, mengetahui perbedaan *chemistry self-efficacy* siswa ditinjau dari *gender* dan *grade*, dan mengetahui pengaruh *self-efficacy* terhadap hasil belajar kimia siswa. Kuesioner HCSS terdiri dari 16 item pertanyaan yang dapat mengukur 2 sikap efikasi diri kimia yaitu efikasi diri kimia dalam hal kognitif dan efikasi diri kimia dalam laboratorium kimia. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa SMA di Kabupaten Tanggamus. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 405 siswa yang berasal dari SMAN 1 Kota Agung dan SMAN 2 Kota Agung yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Berdasarkan analisis faktor konfirmatori, didapatkan model fit kuesioner HCSS versi Bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian *chemistry self-efficacy* ditinjau dari *gender* menunjukkan siswa perempuan lebih tinggi dibandingkan siswa laki-laki dengan perbedaan yang signifikan. Ditinjau dari *grade* menunjukkan siswa kelas XII memiliki *chemistry self-efficacy* yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan siswa kelas X dengan perbedaan yang signifikan. Pada uji t regresi linear memperlihatkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh *self-efficacy* terhadap hasil belajar kimia siswa SMA di Kabupaten Tanggamus.

Kata Kunci: *Chemistry self-efficacy*, hasil belajar kimia, analisis faktor konfirmatori, *gender*, *grade*

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF CHEMISTRY SELF-EFFICACY USING FACTOR ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN TERMS OF GENDER

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This study aimed to adapt and cross-cultural validate the constructs of the High School Chemistry Self-Efficacy Scale (HCSS) instrument developed by Aydin & Uzuntiryaki (2009), determined the relationship between chemistry self-efficacy factors, determined differences in chemistry self- Student efficacy in terms of gender and grade, and determined the effect of self-efficacy on students' chemistry learning outcomes. These HCSS questionnaire consists of 16 question items that can measured 2 dimensions of chemical self-efficacy, namely chemistry self-efficacy in cognitive terms and chemistry self-efficacy in chemistry laboratories. The population in this study were all high school students in Tanggamus Regency. The sample used was 405 students from SMAN 1 Kota Agung and SMAN 2 Kota Agung who were selected used a stratified random sampling technique. Based on the confirmation factor analysis, the Indonesian version of the HCSS questionnaire fit model was obtained. The results of the chemistry self-efficacy study in terms of gender showed that female students were higher than male students with a significant difference. In terms of grade, show that class XII students have higher chemistry self-efficacy than class X students with a significant difference. The linear regression t-test revealed that there was an effect of self-efficacy on chemistry learning outcomes for high school students in Tanggamus Regency.

Keywords: Chemistry self-efficacy, chemistry learning outcomes, confirmatory factor analysis, gender, grade