

ABSTRAK

MODEL KAUSALITAS ANTARA MOTIVASI BELAJAR KIMIA, SIKAP KREATIF, DAN *CHEMISTRY LABORATORY ANXIETY* SISWA SMA DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG

Oleh

GINANTI PUTRI GANTA

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji model kausalitas antara motivasi belajar kimia, sikap kreatif, dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety* (CLA) pada siswa SMA di Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian ini di analisis menggunakan metode *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) dengan berbantuan perangkat lunak AMOS 25. Sampel terdiri atas 1.040 seluruh siswa SMA di Provinsi Lampung yang dipilih melalui teknik *cluster random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi *Chemistry Motivation Questionnaire-II* (CMQ-II), kuesioner sikap kreatif, dan *Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety Instrument* (CLAI), yang telah melalui proses adaptasi dan validasi isi oleh ahli. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa motivasi belajar kimia berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap sikap kreatif, serta berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *chemistry laboratory anxiety*. Sikap kreatif juga berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *chemistry laboratory anxiety*. Artinya peningkatan motivasi belajar kimia dan sikap kreatif dapat menjadi strategi yang efektif dalam menurunkan kecemasan siswa terhadap kegiatan laboratorium kimia. Dengan demikian model kausalitas dalam penelitian ini mampu menjelaskan hubungan signifikan antara motivasi belajar kimia, sikap kreatif, dan *chemistry laboratory anxiety* siswa SMA di Provinsi Lampung.

Kata Kunci: *chemistry laboratory anxiety*, motivasi belajar kimia, sikap kreatif, *structural equation modeling*

ABSTRACT

CAUSALITY MODEL BETWEEN CHEMISTRY LEARNING MOTIVATION, CREATIVE ATTITUDE, AND CHEMISTRY LABORATORY ANXIETY AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

GINANTI PUTRI GANTA

This study aims to examine the causal model between chemistry learning motivation, creative attitude, and Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety (CLA) among senior high school students in Lampung Province. The analysis was conducted using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method with the assistance of AMOS 25 software. The sample consisted of 1,040 high school students in Lampung Province selected through cluster random sampling. The instruments used included the Chemistry Motivation Questionnaire-II (CMQ-II), a creative attitude questionnaire, and the Chemistry Laboratory Anxiety Instrument (CLAI), all of which had undergone adaptation and content validation by experts. The analysis results showed that chemistry learning motivation had a significant positive effect on creative attitude, and a significant negative effect on chemistry laboratory anxiety. Creative attitude also had a significant negative effect on chemistry laboratory anxiety. These findings suggest that enhancing students' motivation to learn chemistry and their creative attitudes can be effective strategies in reducing anxiety toward chemistry laboratory activities. Therefore, the causal model in this study successfully explains the significant relationships between chemistry learning motivation, creative attitude, and chemistry laboratory anxiety among senior high school students in Lampung Province.

Keywords: chemistry learning motivation, chemistry laboratory anxiety, creative attitude, structural equation modeling.