

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH *FATHERLESS* TERHADAP KECENDERUNGAN PENGUNAAN STRATEGI *COPING* PADA MAHASISWA JURUSAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

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Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah kecenderungan strategi *coping* pada mahasiswa yang mengalami kondisi *fatherless*. Kondisi kehilangan atau ketidakhadiran figur ayah berpotensi mengurangi kemampuan mahasiswa dalam mengelola stress dan menyelesaikan masalah secara adaptif. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh *fatherless* terhadap kecenderungan penggunaan strategi *coping* pada mahasiswa Jurusan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner skala *fatherless* dan skala strategi *coping* yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 100 mahasiswa yang dipilih dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan melalui uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi klasik (uji normalitas dan uji linearitas), serta uji hipotesis menggunakan regresi linear sederhana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh instrumen dinyatakan valid dan reliabel, data berdistribusi normal, dan hubungan variabel bersifat linear. Uji regresi sederhana menghasilkan persamaan $Y = 23,387 + 0,411X$ dengan nilai R^2 sebesar 0,692 pada variabel *problem focused-coping*, dan nilai R^2 pada *emotion focused-coping* sebesar 0,730.

Kata Kunci: *Fatherless*, Strategi *Coping*, Mahasiswa

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF FATHERLESS ON THE TENDENCY TO USE COPING STRATEGIES AMONG STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG

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The problem in this study is the tendency of coping strategies in students who experience fatherlessness. The condition of loss or absence of a father figure has the potential to reduce student's ability to manage stress and solve problems adaptively. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of fatherlessness on the tendency to use coping strategies in students of the Department of Education, University of Lampung. This study used a quantitative approach with a survey method. The research instruments were questionnaires of the fatherlessness scale and the coping strategy scale that had been tested for validity and reliability. The research subjects were 100 students selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out through validity tests, reliability tests, classical assumption tests (normality tests and linearity tests), and hypothesis tests using simple linear regression. The results showed that all instruments were declared valid and reliable, the data were normally distributed, and the variable relationship was linear. The simple regression test produced the equation $Y = 23.387 + 0.411X$ with an R^2 value of 0.692 for the problem focused coping variable, and an R^2 value for the emotion focused coping variable of 0,730.

Keywords: *Fatherlessness, Coping Strategies, Students*