

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL DAN PEER
RELATIONSHIP DENGAN RESILIENSI PADA PENYANDANG CACAT
FISIK POSTNATAL AKIBAT KECELAKAAN USIA PRODUKTIF DI
BRSBD PROF. DR. SOEHARSO SURAKARTA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dan *peer relationship* dengan resiliensi pada penyandang cacat fisik postnatal akibat kecelakaan di BRSBD Prof. Dr. Soeharso Surakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan terhadap 50 penyandang cacat fisik postnatal akibat kecelakaan usia produktif di BRSBD Prof. Dr. Soeharso Surakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan tiga skala, yaitu skala resiliensi, skala *internal locus of control* dan skala *peer relationship*. Uji Hipotesis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi dua prediktor, uji hipotesis kedua dan ketiga menggunakan analisis korelasi parsial.

Hasil uji hipotesis pertama menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dan *peer relationship* dengan resiliensi diperoleh $R_{Y(1,2)} = 0,791$ dan $F_{hitung} = 39,223$ dengan signifikansi $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,01$) yang berarti hipotesis ini diterima. Uji hipotesis kedua yang dilakukan antara variabel *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi dengan melakukan kontrol *peer relationship* diperoleh koefisien korelasi $r_{x1y} = 0,443$ dengan $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,01$). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan positif dan sangat signifikan antara *internal locus of control* dengan resiliensi, sehingga hipotesis kedua diterima. Hasil uji hipotesis ketiga antara variabel *peer relationship* dengan resiliensi dengan melakukan kontrol *internal locus of control* diperoleh koefisien korelasi $r_{x2y} = 0,365$ dengan $p = 0,01$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan positif yang sangat signifikan antara *peer relationship* dengan resiliensi, sehingga hipotesis ketiga diterima.

Katakunci : resiliensi, *internal locus of control* dan *peer relationship*.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND
PEER RELATIONSHIP WITH RESILIENCE IN POSTNATAL PHYSICAL
DISABILITIES DUE TO ACCIDENTS PRODUCTIVE AGE OF BBRSB
PROF. DR. SOEHARSO SURAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between internal locus of control and peer relationship with resilience in postnatal physical disabilities due to accidents productive age of BBRSB Prof. Dr. Soeharso Surakarta. This study was conducted on 50 physical disabilities due to accidents productive age of BBRSB Prof. Dr. Soeharso Surakarta. Techniques sampling of this study was used non probability sampling. The data were collected by three scales, it is resilience scale, internal locus of control scale and peer relationship scale. The hypothesis of this study used two predictor regression analysis, second and third hypothesis was used partial correlation analysis.

The results of the first hypothesis showed a relationship between internal locus of control and peer relationship with resilience obtained $R_{Y(1,2)} = 0,791$ and $F_{count} = 39,223$ with significant $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,01$) which means this hypothesis is accepted. The second hypothesis showed between variable of internal locus of control and resilience by controlling peer relationship variables obtained $r_{x1y} = 0,443$ with $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,01$). The result show that there is a very significant positive relationship between internal locus of control and resilience, so the second hypothesis is accepted. The result of the third hypothesis between peer relationship and peer relationship by the controlling peer relationship variables obtained $r_{x2y} = 0,365$ with significant $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). These results indicate that there is a very significant positive relationship between peer relationship and resilience which means the third hypothesis is accepted.

Keyword : resilience, internal locus of control and peer relationship.