

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *internal locus of control* dan dukungan sosial keluarga dengan kematangan karir siswa SMK kelas XII. Hipotesis penelitian ini adalah: 1) ada hubungan positif antara *internal locus of control* dengan kematangan karir siswa; 2) ada hubungan positif antara dukungan sosial keluarga dengan kematangan karir siswa; 3) ada hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dan dukungan sosial keluarga dengan kematangan karir siswa. Metode pengumpulan data penelitian menggunakan skala *internal locus of control*, skala dukungan sosial keluarga dan skala kematangan karir. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 60 siswa SMKN 1 Depok Kelas XII. Cara pengambilan sampel penelitian dengan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Teknik analisa data menggunakan analisis *product moment* dan regresi ganda linier. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan positif yang sangat signifikan antara *internal locus of control* dengan kematangan karir siswa, ditunjukkan dengan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0.639 dan p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,01$); ada hubungan positif yang sangat signifikan antara dukungan sosial keluarga dengan kematangan karir siswa, ditunjukkan dengan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar -0.474 dan p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,01$); ada hubungan antara *internal locus of control* dan dukungan sosial keluarga dengan kematangan karir siswa ditunjukkan dengan nilai F sebesar 23,408 dan p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,01$). *internal Locus of control* dan dukungan sosial keluarga secara bersama-sama terhadap kematangan karir pada siswa kelas XII SMK N 1 Depok Yogyakarta Sumbangan efektif dari *internal locus of control* dan dukungan sosial keluarga untuk memprediksi kematangan karir dapat dilihat dari nilai *R square* (R^2) sebesar 0.451 (45,1%), sedangkan 54,9 % dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain.

Kata kunci : *Internal Locus of Control, Dukungan Sosial Keluarga, Kematangan Karir Siswa.*

ABSTRACT

This research aimed knowing the correlation between *internal locus of control* and family's social support with career maturity of twelfth grade students at vocational high school. The hypotheses of this research were: 1) there is a positive correlation between *internal locus of control* with students' career maturity; 2) there is a positive correlation between family's social support with students' career maturity; 3) there is correlation between *internal locus of control* and family's social support with students' career maturity. The data collection method used a scale of *internal locus of control*, a scale of family's social support, and a scale of career maturity. The research sample was 60 students at SMKN 1 Depok at their twelfth grade. The sample was selected by using cluster random sampling technique. The data analysis technique used product moment and multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that there is a significantly positive correlation between *internal locus of control* with students' career maturity, evident by a correlation coefficient score of 0.639 and p score of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$); there is a significantly positive correlation between family's social support with students' career maturity, evident by a correlation coefficient score of -0.474 and p score of score of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$); there is a correlation between *internal locus of control* and family's social support with students' career maturity, evident by an F score of 23.408 and p score of score of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$). *Internal locus of control* and family's social support simultaneously have a correlation with the career maturity of the twelfth grade students at SMK N 1 Depok Yogyakarta. The effective contribution from *internal locus of control* and family's social support to predict career maturity can be seen from R square (R^2) score of 0.451 (45.1%), while 54.9% is influenced by other factors.

Keywords: *Internal Locus of Control, Family's Social Support, Students' Career Maturity*