

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *locus of control internal* dengan *workplace well-being* pada karyawan Dazzle Yogyakarta. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah ada hubungan positif antara *locus of control internal* dengan *workplace well-being* pada karyawan Dazzle Yogyakarta. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 71 orang yang memiliki karakteristik rentang usia 18-40 tahun dan minimal masa kerja 1 tahun. Cara pengambilan subjek dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data penelitian ini menggunakan Skala *Workplace well-being* dan Skala *locus of control internal*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment* dari Karl Pearson. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diperoleh koefisien korelasi (R) sebesar 0,284 dengan $p = 0.008$ ($p < 0,050$). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif antara *locus of control internal* dengan *workplace well-being* pada karyawan Dazzle Yogyakarta. sehingga hipotesis dalam penelitian ini diterima. Sumbangan efektif yang diberikan variabel *locus of control internal* terhadap *workplace well-being* sebesar 8,1% sementara sisanya 91,9% dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: *locus of control internal, workplace well-being*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the relationship between locus of control internal and workplace well-being in employees of Dazzle Yogyakarta. The hypothesis proposed that there was a positive relationship between locus of control internal and workplace well-being on employees of Dazzle Yogyakarta. The subject in this study amounted to 71 people who had the characteristics of an age range of 18-40 years and a minimum of 1 year of service. How to take the subject by using purposive sampling. The data collection in this study used the Workplace Well-being Scale and the locus of control internal Scale. The data analysis technique used the product moment correlation of Karl Pearson. Based on the results of data analysis obtained a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.284 with $p = 0.008$ ($p < 0.050$). This showed that there was a positive relationship between locus of control internal and workplace well-being in employees so that the hypothesis in this study was accepted. The effective contribution was given by the variable locus of control internal to workplace well-being was 8,1% while the remaining 91.9% was influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

Keywords: *locus of control internal, workplace well-being*