

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara interaksi teman sebaya dengan motivasi belajar saat pandemi covid pada siswa SMP di Kota Bima. Hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini yaitu ada hubungan positif antara interaksi teman sebaya dengan motivasi belajar saat pandemi covid-19 pada siswa SMP di Kota Bima. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 135 orang siswa kelas 7 dan 8 SMP di Kota Bima yang sedang atau pernah menjalani pembelajaran jarak jauh. Pengambilan data penelitian ini menggunakan skala Interaksi Teman Sebaya dan skala Motivasi Belajar. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment* dari Karl Pearson. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diperoleh koefisien korelasi (r_{xy}) sebesar 0,561 dengan $p = 0,0001$. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara interaksi teman sebaya dengan motivasi belajar saat pandemi covid-19 pada siswa SMP di Kota Bima. Dari hasil perhitungan terdapat nilai determinasi (R^2) sebesar 0,314, artinya variabel interaksi teman sebaya memberikan sumbangan efektif sebesar 31,4% terhadap variabel motivasi belajar dan sisanya 68,6% dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lainnya yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini. Faktor-faktor lain tersebut antara lain yaitu faktor internal (faktor fisik dan faktor psikologis), faktor eksternal (lingkungan keluarga, keadaan sekolah, lingkungan masyarakat dan lingkungan sekitar).

Kata kunci : Interaksi Teman Sebaya, Motivasi Belajar, Pandemi Covid-19, Siswa SMP

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the relationship between peer interaction and learning motivation during the covid pandemic in junior high school students in Bima City. This study proposed the hypothesis of a positive relationship between peer interaction and learning motivation during the COVID-19 pandemic in junior high school students in Bima city. The subject in this study were 135 students from grade 7 and 8 of junior high schools in Bima city who once or had undergoing distance learning (PJJ). The data collection used were the Peer Interaction scale and the Learning Motivation scale. The data analysis technique used was the product-moment correlation of Karl Pearson. Based on the results, the data analysis obtained a correlation coefficient (r_{xy}) of 0.561 with $p = 0.0001$. The result indicated that there was a significant positive relationship between peer interaction and student learning motivation during the covid-19 pandemic in junior high school students in Bima City. From the calculation results, there is a determination value (R^2) of 0.314, meaning that the peer interaction variable provided an effective contribution of 31.4% to the learning motivation variable; while the remaining 68.6% was influenced by other factors excluded in this study, those factors were not examined. Those were internal factors (physical factors and psychological factors), external factors (family environment, school conditions, community environment and the surrounding environment).

Keywords: *Peer Interaction, Learning Motivation, Covid-19 Pandemic, Junior High School Students*