

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA *SELF REGULATED LEARNING* DENGAN *FLOW* AKADEMIK PADA SANTRI PESANTREN *MODERN* NURUL IKHLAS PADANG PANJANG

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada santri Pesantren *Modern* Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat apakah terdapat hubungan dengan arah positif dan sangat signifikan antara *self regulated learning* dengan *flow* akademik pada santri Pesantren *Modern* Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah santri Pesantren *Modern* Nurul Ikhlas Padang yang berjumlah 118 santri. Adapun subjek penelitian ini menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh yaitu penentuan yang semua anggota populasi dijadikan sampel atau responden (Sugiyono, 2017), Karena populasi dalam penelitian ini yang relatif kecil maka penggunaan sampel dalam penelitian ini mengacu kepada seluruh santri Pesantren *Modern* Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang yang berjumlah 118 santri. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah Skala *self regulated learning* yang peneliti susun berdasarkan aspek *self regulated learning* menurut Zimmerman (dalam Santosa, 2021) dan Skala *flow* akademik yang peneliti susun berdasarkan dimensi *flow* akademik menurut Csikszentmihalyi (dalam Ryan, 2013). Metode analisis data yang digunakan untuk pengujian hipotesis dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan korelasi *product moment (pearson)*, yang menunjukkan bahwa $r = 0,570$ dengan nilai $p = 0,000$ ($<0,01$), artinya terdapat hubungan dengan arah positif dan sangat signifikan antara *self regulated learning* dengan *flow* akademik pada santri Pesantren *Modern* Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang. Berarti hipotesis penelitian diterima. Adapun sumbangan efektif dari variabel *self regulated learning* terhadap *flow* akademik adalah sebesar 32%, hal ini dapat diartikan bahwa *self regulated learning* mampu memberikan kontribusi terhadap *flow* akademik sebesar 31%.

Kata kunci: *self regulated learning*, *flow* akademik, santri, pesantren

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF REGULATED LEARNING WITH ACADEMIC FLOW IN STUDENTS OF MODERN BOARDING SCHOOL NURUL IKHLAS PADANG PANJANG

This study was conducted on students of Modern Islamic Boarding School Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang. This study aims to see whether there is a positive and very significant relationship between self-regulated learning and academic flow in students of Modern Islamic Boarding School Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang. The population in this study were students of Modern Islamic Boarding School Nurul Ikhlas Padang totaling 118 students. The subjects of this study used a saturated sampling technique, namely the determination of all members of the population as samples or respondents (Sugiyono, 2017). Because the population in this study is relatively small, the use of samples in this study refers to all students of Modern Islamic Boarding School Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang totaling 118 students. The measuring instrument used is the self-regulated learning scale that the researcher compiled based on the self-regulated learning aspects according to Zimmerman (in Santosa, 2021) and the academic flow scale that the researcher compiled based on the dimensions of academic flow according to Csikszentmihalyi (in Ryan, 2013). The data analysis method used to test the hypothesis in this study is to use the product moment correlation (Pearson), which shows that $r = 0.570$ with a p value = 0.000 (<0.01), meaning that there is a positive and very significant relationship between self-regulated learning and academic flow in students of the Nurul Ikhlas Padang Panjang Modern Islamic Boarding School. This means that the research hypothesis is accepted. The effective contribution of the self-regulated learning variable to academic flow is 32%, this can be interpreted that self-regulated learning is able to contribute to academic flow by 31%.

Keywords: self-regulated learning, academic flow, students, Islamic boarding school