

Pengaruh kehadiran audiensi dan evaluation apprehension terhadap performa individu dalam mengerjakan tugas = The effect of audience attendance and evaluation apprehension on individual performance in doing assignments

Daffa Ananda Suhendro, author

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh audiens dan Evaluation Apprehension dengan cara mereplikasikan hasil-hasil studi sebelumnya (Triplett, 1898; Zajonc, 1965; Cottrell, 1972). Partisipan terdiri dari 40 mahasiswa dari University of Queensland. Studi ini berbentuk independent groups experiment. Partisipan dibagi kedalam dua kelompok: ada penonton dan tidak ada penonton. Partisipan harus menjawab 15 pertanyaan matematika dalam waktu satu menit. Setelah menyelesaikan tugas tersebut, partisipan ditanya seberapa kuat mereka merasa dievaluasi oleh penonton. Hasil menunjukkan performa partisipan dengan penonton lebih buruk secara signifikan dibanding partisipan tanpa penonton, menunjukkan adanya pengaruh kehadiran audiens terhadap performa partisipan. Akan tetapi, tidak ada perbandingan signifikan diantara dua kelompok untuk skor Evaluation Apprehension, menunjukan bahwa ada penjelasan alternatif yang mempengaruhi performa partisipan.

.....The research aims to replicate findings and results of previous studies on audience effects and evaluation apprehension to study the effects of those theories (Triplett, 1898; Zajonc, 1965; Cottrell, 1972). The participants were 40 undergraduate students from the University of Queensland. The study is an independent groups experiment. The independent variable, an audience, is divided into two conditions; audience present and no audience. The primary dependent variable is task performance, how many correct answers participants get from 15 mathematical equations in one minute. The secondary dependent variable is evaluation apprehension, how much did the participants felt evaluated by the audience. Participants in the audience condition performed significantly worse compared to the no audience condition, therefore demonstrating social inhibition on their performance due to audience effects. However, there was no significant difference in evaluation apprehension scores, therefore it could be argued that there is an alternative explanation on what causes arousal.