ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *internal locus of control* dan *external locus of control* dengan *homesickness* pada santri baru di pesantren Kota Lhokseumawe. Untuk mengetahui hubungan tersebut, metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah metode kuantitatif dengan analisis korelasi. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner dengan menggunakan skala *locus of control* dan skala *homesickness* yang disusun dalam bentuk skala Likert. Subjek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 385 santri baru yang diperoleh berdasarkan metode *purposive sampling* sesuai dengan karakteristik santri baru di pesantren Kota Lhokseumawe. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar santri baru di pesantren Kota Lhokseumawe mengalami *homesickness* dalam kategori tinggi, yaitu sebesar 46,2%. Pada variabel *locus of control*, santri baru lebih dominan memiliki *internal locus of control*, yaitu sebesar 50,1% dibandingkan dengan *external locus of control*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara *internal locus of control* dengan *homesickness*, serta terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara *external locus of control* dengan *homesickness*. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi *internal locus of control* dan *external locus of control*, maka semakin rendah tingkat *homesickness* yang dialami santri baru. Sebaliknya, semakin rendah *locus of control*, maka semakin tinggi tingkat *homesickness* pada santri baru di pesantren Kota Lhokseumawe.

Kata Kunci: *External Locus of Control*, *Homesickness*, *Internal Locus of Control*, *Santri Baru*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the relationship between internal locus of control and external locus of control and homesickness among new students at Islamic boarding schools in Lhokseumawe City. To determine this relationship, a quantitative research method with correlational analysis was employed. Data were collected through questionnaires using locus of control and homesickness scales developed in a Likert-scale format. The participants consisted of 385 new students selected using a purposive sampling technique based on the characteristics of new students at Islamic boarding schools in Lhokseumawe City. The results showed that most new students at Islamic boarding schools in Lhokseumawe City experienced a high level of homesickness, with a percentage of 46.2%. Regarding locus of control, new students were more dominant in internal locus of control, with a percentage of 50.1%, compared to external locus of control. The analysis showed a significant negative relationship between internal locus of control and homesickness, as well as a significant negative relationship between external locus of control and homesickness. This indicates that the higher the internal locus of control and external locus of control, the lower the level of homesickness experienced by new students. Conversely, the lower the locus of control, the higher the level of homesickness experienced by new students at Islamic boarding schools in Lhokseumawe City.

Keywords: *External Locus of Control*, *Homesickness*, *Internal Locus of control*, *New Students*.