

**SIKAP GURU TERHADAP KOMPUTER DALAM
PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN DI
SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH MENENGAH ZON SRI
TANJUNG TAWAU, SABAH**

SANDY KARIKI @ GERALD



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**SEKOLAH PENDIDIKAN DAN
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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti sikap, perbezaan serta hubungan pembolehubah bebas demografi di kalangan guru-guru di sekolah menengah Zon Sri Tanjung, Tawau, Sabah. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 169 orang guru biasa. Instrumen *Computer Attitude Scale* (CAS) yang direka oleh Loyd dan Gressard (1984a) digunakan untuk mengukur sikap guru terhadap komputer. Penganalisan data kajian untuk mengenalpasti sikap guru terhadap komputer dilakukan secara deskriptif manakala Ujian-t dan ANOVA digunakan untuk mengenalpasti perbezaan antara pembolehubah-pembolehubah bebas dengan sikap terhadap komputer. Ujian Korelasi *Pearson* pula digunakan untuk melihat hubungan antara pembolehubah bebas dengan subskala sikap. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan sikap yang positif terhadap komputer terutama pada aspek kepentingan komputer ($\text{min}=3.28$). Sementara itu dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan sikap yang signifikan antara berlainan jantina, opsyen mata pelajaran yang diajar, dan pengalaman mengajar dengan sikap guru. Kajian juga mendapati tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara umur dengan semua subskala sikap terhadap komputer. Manakala didapati wujud hubungan yang signifikan antara pengalaman menggunakan komputer dan pengetahuan tentang komputer dengan sikap guru terhadap komputer.



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to identify the attitude, the difference and relationship of demographic variables towards computers among teachers in Sri Tanjung Zone, Tawau, Sabah Secondary Schools. 169 teachers participated in this study. Computer Attitude Scale (CAS) which was designed by Loyd and Gressard (1984a) was used as an instrument to measure teachers' attitude towards computers. Descriptive analysis was used to identify teachers' attitude towards computers, where t test and ANOVA was used to identify the difference between independent variables and attitude towards computers. The Pearson Correlation was used to find the relationship between the independent variables and the attitude subscales. Results of the study showed positive attitude towards computer mainly on computer usefulness (mean=3.28). The result also showed that there was no significant difference between gender, subject teaching option and teaching experience with all subscale teachers' attitude towards computer. The study also found that there was no significant correlation between age and all subscale teachers computer attitude. Meanwhile it was found that there was a significant correlation between using computer experience and computer knowledge with teachers attitude towards computer.



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