ABSTRACT

Maisaroh, 2013. *The Relationship Between Self-Esteem and Assertive Behavior of Students at MTs-SA Roudlotul Karomah Sukorame Pasuruan*. Final Paper. Faculty of Psychology, State Islam University (UIN) of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Fathul Lubabin Nuqul, M.Si.

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A development task in teenage period is social adaptation. A teenager can do a good socialization with assertive attitude. *Self esteem* is a base concept of individual about themselves, the awareness of themselves, the thought and opinion of themselves, and the awareness of who and what they are, as well as the comparison between individual and others. Assertive means a direct communication from the demand, interest and opinion of someone without punishing, threatening, or suppressing others.

The research is carried out at MTs-SA Roudlotul Karomah Sukorame Pasuruan. The objectives of research are (1) to understand *self-esteem* rate of Grade VIII Students at MTs-SA Roudlotul Karomah Sukorame Pasuruan, (2) to acknowledge the assertive behavior of VIII Students at MTs-SA Roudlotul Karomah Sukorame Pasuruan, and (3) to figure out the relationship between *self-esteem* and the assertive behavior of students at MTs-SA Roudlotul Karomah Sukorame Pasuruan.

Research method is quantitative. The independent variable is *self-esteem* while the dependent variable is assertive behavior. The subject of research is 100 respondents who are selected using *cluster sampling* technique. Data are collected with questionnaire method which is Likert Scale for *self-esteem* and deferential semantic for assertive behavior. Data analysis technique is Karl Pearson's *correlation product moment* supported with SPSS version 16.0 *for Windows*.

Result of data analysis indicates that: (1) result of *self-esteem* analysis remains in moderate category by 82 % for 41 students; (2) result of assertive behavior analysis is in high category by 52 % for 26 students; and (3) result of correlation does not show a significant relationship between *self-esteem* and assertive behavior. The correlation rate is $r_{count} < r_{table}$ (0.236 < 0.541) with $p = 0.98 < 0.236$, meaning that *self-esteem* is in moderate category while assertive behavior is in high category. If one does not show a correlation, both have insignificant result. Based on these results, research expects to give useful input and benefit for the observed subject, the organization, the teacher and the next researcher.