

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

Pada bab ini dipaparkan kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik berdasarkan pengolahan dan analisis data penelitian jenis pekerjaan dan jenis kelamin terhadap *working memory*. Saran diberikan untuk penelitian selanjutnya yang serupa.

#### **V.1 Kesimpulan**

Kesimpulan berisikan mengenai simpulan dari hasil penelitian mengenai jenis pekerjaan dan jenis kelamin terhadap waktu reaksi, waktu penyelesaian, dan akurasi *working memory* mahasiswa. Kesimpulan menjawab tujuan dari penelitian.

1. Berdasarkan uji pengaruh dengan menggunakan uji *two-way mixed ANOVA* dapat diketahui bahwa jenis pekerjaan memengaruhi waktu penyelesaian tugas (durasi pilihan ganda) dan akurasi *working memory* (nilai pilihan ganda dan akurasi visual) mahasiswa. Akan tetapi jenis pekerjaan tidak berpengaruh terhadap waktu reaksi serta jenis kelamin tidak berpengaruh terhadap waktu reaksi, waktu penyelesaian, dan akurasi *working memory* mahasiswa.
2. Usulan yang dapat diberikan kepada mahasiswa terkait pekerjaan *multitasking*, yakni mahasiswa mengerjakan tugas secara satu per satu. Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa yang mengerjakan *multitasking* memerlukan waktu penyelesaian tugas yang lebih lama. Selain itu, akurasi jawaban yang didapatkan menurun jika dibandingkan dengan penggerjaan secara *single tasking*. Akan tetapi, jika mahasiswa mengutamakan durasi waktu penggerjaan tugas yang lebih singkat, dapat diterapkan penggerjaan *multitasking*. Bagi mahasiswa yang mengutamakan kualitas pekerjaan yang baik (akurasi jawaban yang tinggi), dapat diterapkan penggerjaan *single tasking*.

## V.2 Saran

Terdapat beberapa saran yang didapatkan terkait pelaksanaan penelitian yang telah dilakukan untuk diperbaiki pada penelitian selanjutnya terkait *multitasking* maupun *working memory*. Berikut merupakan saran terhadap penelitian yang didapatkan.

1. Menggunakan metode pengukuran *working memory* yang berbeda dengan penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan hasil pengujian *working memory* dari sudut pandang yang berbeda, seperti menggunakan *n-back task* dalam bentuk audio dan pengeraan soal berita dalam bentuk tertulis.
2. Jumlah partisipan ditambah guna mendapatkan nilai *power of statistic* yang lebih besar, sehingga meningkatkan reliabilitas hasil penelitian.

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