

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Kompensasi, disiplin kerja dan Lingkungan kerja terhadap kinerja Karyawan Departemen proses dan pengendalian kualitas di PT. Petrokimia Gresik. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif. Jumlah sampel yang diambil 56 Karyawan dengan metode pengambilan sampelnya adalah teknik *proporsional random sampling*. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah uji instrumen terdiri dari: uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji asumsi klasik terdiri dari: uji normalitas, multikolinearitas, heteroskedastisitas dan autokorelasi, serta uji hipotesis yang terdiri dari: analisis regresi linier berganda, uji T, uji F, Koefisien korelasi (R) dan uji variabel dominan. Berdasarkan hasil analisis regresi berganda diperoleh formulasi $Y = 92,221 + 0,753 X_1 + 0,727 X_2 + 0,538 X_3 + e$. dimana Y merupakan variabel kinerja karyawan, X₁ merupakan kompensasi, X₂ adalah disiplin kerja dan X₃ adalah lingkungan kerja, ketiga konstanta variabel masing-masing adalah positif sehingga dikatakan berpengaruh positif terhadap kepuasan kerja. Uji T penelitian menunjukkan variabel kompensasi, disiplin kerja, dan lingkungan kerja memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan positif terhadap kinerja karyawan. Hasil uji F dapat dianalisis bahwa ketiga variabel bebas berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan, dimana nilai F Hitung sebesar 18,472 dan tingkat signifikansi $0,000 < 0,05$. Uji terakhir penelitian adalah uji variabel dominan dengan nilai R sebesar 0,76523, berarti variabel kompensasi memiliki kontribusi terhadap variabel kinerja karyawan sebesar 76,523%, sisanya dijelaskan oleh variabel lain diluar model.

Kata kunci : *Kompensasi, Disiplin, Lingkungan, Kinerja Karyawan*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the compensation, work discipline, work environment to department employees of the process and quality control at PT. Petrokimia Gresik. This type of research is a quantitative research. The number of samples taken 56 employees with the sampling method is proportional random sampling technique. The analytical tool used is the instrument test consisting of: validity test, reliability test, classical assumption test consisting of: normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation, as well as hypothesis testing consisting of: multiple linear regression analysis, T test, F test, coefficient correlation (R) and dominant variable test.

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis, the formulation $Y = 92.221 + 0.753 X_1 + 0.727 X_2 + 0.538 X_3 + e$ is obtained. where Y is employee performance variable, X_1 is compensation, X_2 is work discipline and X_3 is work environment, the three constant variables are each positive so that it is said to have a positive effect on employee performance. The research T test shows that the variables of compensation, work discipline, work environment have a significant positive effect on employee performance satisfaction. The results of the F test can be analyzed that the three independent variables have a significant effect on job satisfaction, where the F value is 18.472 and the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$. The final test of the research is the dominant variable test with an R value of 0.76523, meaning that the compensation variable has a contribution to the employee performance variable of 76.523%, the rest is explained by other variables outside the model.

Keywords: *compensation, discipline, environment, employee performance*