ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengetahui pembelajaran media video *murattal* di SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta; (2) Mengetahui kemampuan menghafal Al-Qur'an siswa pada mata pelajaran Al-Qur'an Hadist kelas X di SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta; (3) Menemukan apakah ada pengaruh pembelajaran media video *murattal* terhadap kemampuan menghafal Al-Qur'an pada mata pelajaran Al-Qur'an Hadist kelas X di SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu pendekatan kuantitatif dan jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan model regresi linier sederhana. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 102 siswa. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu dengan *random sampling* dengan jumlah keseluruhan 60 siswa. Adapun analisis data secara deskriptif, uji anova, uji regresi linier sederhana, dan uji hipotesis.

Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Tingkat pembelajaran media video *murattal* di SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta ada pada kategori tinggi, yaitu sebesar 58%; (2) kemampuan menghafal Al-Qur'an siswa pada mata pelajaran Al-Qur'an Hadist kelas X berada pada kategori sedang, yaitu sebesar 52%; (3) Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikansi antara pembelajaran media video *murattal* terhadap kemampuan menghafal Al-Qur'an pada mata pelajaran Al-Qur'an Hadist di SMA Muhammadiyah 5 sebesar 49%. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari uji anova dengan hasil $0,000 < 0,5$, dengan persentase pengaruh sebanyak 49%, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa Ha diterima.

Kata kunci: media video *murattal*, kemampuan menghafal Al-Qur'an

ABSTRACT

This research aims to: (1) identify the implementation of *murattal* video learning media at SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta; (2) identify the ability of memorizing Qur'an among class X students on the Qur'an and Hadith subject of SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta; (3) clarify the influence of *murattal* video learning media on the ability of memorizing Qur'an among class X students on the Qur'an and Hadith subject of SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta.

The method used in the research was quantitative approach whilst the type of the research was descriptive quantitative research using simple linear regression model. The number of the population in the research was 102 students. Sample was taken through random sampling in total of 60 students. The data was then analyzed descriptively benefiting anova test, simple linear regression test, and hypothesis test.

The result indicated that: (1) the level of *murratal* video learning media at SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta was at a high category, amounted to 58%; (2) the class X students' ability of memorizing Qur'an on the Qur'an and Hadith subject of SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta was on the average category, amounted to 52%; (3) there was a significant correlation between *murratal* video learning media and the ability of memorizing Qur'an on the Qur'an and Hadith subject of SMA Muhammadiyah 5 Yogyakarta amounted to 49%. This could be seen from anova test which resulted $0.000 < 0.0$, with the correlational percentage of 49%. Thus, it could be concluded that Ha was accepted.

Keywords: *murratal* video media, the ability of memorizing Qur'an