

ABSTRAK

Dimas Alfarisi (2026). *Problematika Mahasiswa dalam Menghafal Al-Qur'an: Studi Kasus Semester II STIT Madani Yogyakarta*. Skripsi: Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah (STIT) Madani Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tantangan signifikan yang dihadapi oleh mahasiswa tingkat awal (semester II) di STIT Madani Yogyakarta dalam mempertahankan konsistensi menghafal Al-Qur'an. Mahasiswa dihadapkan pada fenomena beban kognitif berlebih (*cognitive overload*) akibat adanya tuntutan ganda, yaitu kewajiban memenuhi target setoran hafalan tinggi bakda subuh yang berbenturan langsung dengan padatnya program perkuliahan reguler dan kelas asrama kebahasaan (*I'dad*) pada malam hari. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan secara mendalam mengenai dimensi problematika (hambatan internal dan eksternal) yang dialami mahasiswa semester II dalam menghafal Al-Qur'an serta menganalisis strategi adaptif yang mereka terapkan secara mandiri agar tetap konsisten.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian lapangan (*field research*) dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan jenis penelitian studi kasus (*case study*). Subjek penelitian ini fokus pada mahasiswa semester II di lingkungan Kampus STIT Madani Yogyakarta. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menerapkan model analisis interaktif Miles dan Huberman yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Problematika harian mahasiswa semester II mencakup hambatan internal berupa lemahnya dasar bacaan tajwid awal dan peluruhan memori akibat ayat-ayat serupa (*mutasyabihat*), serta hambatan eksternal berupa kelelahan fisik akibat akumulasi jadwal kelas malam asrama. (2) Strategi adaptif yang dikembangkan mahasiswa secara mandiri untuk bertahan meliputi pemanfaatan waktu produktif fajar secara ketat melalui metode pengulangan (*tikrar*) sebanyak 20 kali, penggunaan satu jenis mushaf secara konsisten untuk membangun memori visual, serta optimalisasi iklim sosial asrama melalui aktivitas saling menyimak (*sima'an*) antarsebaya guna menjaga motivasi harian.

Kata Kunci: Studi Kasus, Problematika Tahfidz, Strategi Adaptif, Mahasiswa Semester II.

ABSTRACT

Dimas Alfarisi (2026). *Students' Problems in Memorizing the Al-Qur'an: A Case Study of Second-Semester Students at STIT Madani Yogyakarta. Thesis: Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah (STIT) Madani Yogyakarta.*

This research is motivated by the significant challenges faced by first-year students (second semester) at STIT Madani Yogyakarta in maintaining their consistency in memorizing the Al-Qur'an. Students experience cognitive overload due to dual demands: the obligation to fulfill high memorization targets after the Fajr prayer, which directly collides with a dense schedule of regular academic lectures and mandatory evening language boarding programs (I'dad). The purpose of this study is to describe in depth the dimensions of the problems (both internal and external constraints) experienced by second-semester students in memorizing the Al-Qur'an and to analyze the adaptive strategies they independently implement to remain consistent.

The research method used is field research utilizing a qualitative approach with a case study design. The subjects of this study focused on second-semester students within the campus environment of STIT Madani Yogyakarta. Data collection techniques were conducted through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis applied the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

The results of the study indicate that: (1) The daily problems of second-semester students include internal barriers such as a weak foundation in basic Tajweed rules at the initial stage and memory decay due to verses with similar structures (mutasyabihat), as well as external barriers in the form of physical exhaustion caused by the accumulation of evening boarding classes. (2) The adaptive strategies independently developed by students to cope include strictly optimizing productive dawn hours using the repetition method (tikrar) up to 20 times, consistently utilizing a single type of Mushaf to build visual memory, and capitalizing on the dormitory's social climate through peer-recitation activities (sima'an) to maintain daily motivation.

Keywords: Case Study, Memorization Problems, Adaptive Strategies, Second-Semester Students.