ABSTRACT

Husna, Linda Miftahul. , 2014. Relationship Between *Self-Regulation Learning* on Student Academic Achievement penghafal the Quran in the State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Thesis, Supervisor: Dr. H. M. Lutfi Mustofa, M.Ag.

***Keywords: Self-regulation learning,* academic achievement, penghafal Qur'an**

Being a student of the Koran penghafal not easy to say it is not easy having to memorize the Qur'an with a very large quantity consisting of 114 Letters, Section 6236, 77 439 words, and 323,015 letters a totally different again with the letter symbols in Indonesian. Besides, he should be able to divide the time in to keep the rote learning and memorization that can still preserve academic achievement as well. Therefore, it needs the ability to regulate its own cognitive processes during the educational process. This ability is better known as *self-regulation learning* includes the ability to begin to try to determine the value to be gained, planned schedule, divide their time between learning and study, and prepare for the exam which in turn can improve academic achievement.

In this study aims to determine the level of *self regulation* on student *learning* penghafal Qur'an at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, determine the level of academic achievement at the student penghafal Qur'an at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and to determine whether there is a relationship between self-regulation on learning by the student academic achievement penghafal Qur'an at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

This study is a quantitative correlation with *learning self-regulation* as the independent variable and academic achievement as the dependent variable. Product Moment correlation technique is used to examine the negative relationship between the level of *self-regulation learning* with academic achievement levels. Then categorize the level of *self-regulation learning* to determine the hypothetical mean and standard deviation of first and categorize the level of academic achievement with judicium S1. Subjects were students penghafal Qur'an within the institution Tahfidz Hai'ah the Qur'an (HTQ) which Tahfidz school program at the State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. With 53.4% of the study sample were obtained from random technique to draw the names of the subjects in the population.Total population of 131 students to a total of 70 samples were obtained mahasiswa.Hasil study showed a 53.4% penghafal student of the Koran have a high degree of *self-regulation learning* with a percentage of 81.4%, being 18.6% and 0% lower. Then there are 65.7% of students with coumlade category in academic achievement, 34.28% is very good, and the good and excellent categories is 0%. Correlation results using Product Moment Correlation and IBM SPSS*Statistics 20 License Authorization Wizard,* shows the value of rxy = 0.287 and p = 0.016. A p value <0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, it means proven that there is a relationship (correlation) between *self-regulation learning* with academic achievement.