

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENGLISH SONGS IN INCREASING STUDENT'S VOCABULARY AT THE EIGHT GRADES OF SMPN 1 PRINGGABAYA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out the effective of English song in increasing student's vocabulary. This study uses the quantitative method and adopts an experimental research design. The population of this study was in grade eight of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya and took two classes as research samples, namely class VIII-4 as the experiment class and class VIII-10 as the control class. with the purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used was observation and testing. The results of this study showed an increase in the average score of students in the experimental class after special treatment. $> 0,05$, then H_0 is accepted, $< 0,05$, then H_0 is rejected. After conducting hypothesis testing using SPSS 22, it was obtained. a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) was obtained. So, it can be decided that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be concluded that the English song is effective in increasing students' vocabulary of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya.

Keywords: effectiveness, vocabulary, English song

INTRODUCTION

English, recognized as an international language, is utilized across numerous countries and serves as a medium for daily communication. Proficiency in speaking is fundamental for effective interaction, including expressing opinions, sharing ideas, and describing various concepts. While a multitude of languages exist globally, English stands out as the most popular and widely spoken across different nations. Communication is pivotal in fostering strong relationships, given that humans are inherently social beings who engage with family, friends, and colleagues regularly. Consequently, the ability to communicate in English has become increasingly important in the era of globalization.

However, many Indonesians face challenges in speaking English proficiently due to its status as a foreign language and the notable differences between English and Indonesian, such as grammar, syntax, and pronunciation. Despite these difficulties, it is imperative for

Indonesians to commence learning English promptly. Indonesia, being a major tourist destination, necessitates English proficiency for effective communication with international visitors. Therefore, understanding English is essential for interacting with people from other countries.

Vocabulary is one of the most important aspects of learning English. Every student must understand vocabulary well during learning, because the main thing in creating good communication is to include a variety of words that are easily understood by the interlocutor. Not only does vocabulary play an important role in oral communication, but it is also important in writing. According to Tahrim et al. (2018), “Since vocabulary is important in language learning, interesting activities and a good environment are needed to influence very young learners’ brains and motivation to master them”.

When learning English, students must know or learn four skills, those are; speaking, writing, reading and listening. These four skills are the foundation for becoming a better speaker and of course all of them are related to vocabulary. In other words, students are able to comprehend the meaning of a word.

Many people or students think that memorizing vocabulary is simple, but this is not true. Vocabulary cannot only be learned by memorizing or opening a dictionary, nor can students learn it by simply listening or speaking orally only. Bourdons in Nunan (1993), states “that spoken language needs the mastery of vocabulary habits”. This means that practicing vocabulary takes a long time. Requirements for spoken English mastery, either from school or from the environment. The students still have lack of vocabulary knowledge, when they come across a word that is difficult or unfamiliar, they may have to look up the meaning of the word by opening a dictionary or google translate. That’s why the students cannot speak and write English well. One of the reasons students have difficulty learning vocabulary is that their teachers’ teaching methods at school sometimes make them feel bored, this is how students usually feel at this time. Therefore, a teacher must be able to find or create the best and effective way of teaching so that students feel excited and enjoy their teachers’ teaching methods in order to increase vocabulary ability. One of the most effective methods for teaching vocabulary, as widely used in previous studies, is to use English songs.

English songs are one of the media that can be used to teach and learn vocabulary. Using English song in the learning process is believed to be more efficient than teaching with traditional method especially in learning vocabulary. And also English song is a good tool that can help students in learning vocabulary, because song can provide relax learning and it can makes the learning process be more fun for students.

Based on the reality in the field among students at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya, most students still have difficulty interpreting a word because of the limited words they master, so as technology develops today, there are various ways to improve their English vocabulary, one of which is through English songs. Because nowadays we can easily listen to various songs not only through smartphones but we can listen through radio, television and many more, and I noticed that their vocabulary mastery is quite good because they like to hear English song. This is one of the positive impacts caused by listening an English song.

This research focuses to know, is using an English song effective in increasing students’ vocabulary? Particularly using English song. The researcher also hopes that by using English songs, students can be helped in overcoming the problems they face, such as the lack of vocabulary they master, with the use of this new way of learning vocabulary, the teacher can solve this problem.

Based on the explanation above, the research will conduct the title “The Effectiveness of English Songs in Increasing Student’s Vocabulary at The Eight Grades of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya”. The main focus of this research is to know the effectiveness of using an English song in increasing students’ vocabulary.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study is conducted by using a quantitative research method. Arikunto (2010), also explained the quantitative method is defined as "a widely demanded approach based on numbers, beginning with data collection, data interpretation, and the presentation of results" as well as the look of the findings. And also, this research adopted a quasi-experimental research design. According to Ary et al. (2002), an experiment study is a specific investigation in which the researcher manipulates one or more independent variables, controls any other relevant variables, and observes the effect of the manipulations on the dependent variable(s). In this experimental study, there are two groups, they are: control group and experiment group. Control group is a group of students who get conventional learning or are not given treatment while the experiment group is a group of students who get learning by using treatment or using English songs as learning media. The form of the research design used is the pre-test and post-test, this form of design emphasizes the results of comparisons between the control class and the experimental class with treatment in the experiment class. This research wants to know the effectiveness of English songs in increasing students' vocabulary.

Research Setting

This research took a place at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya. Located at Darwa street, No. 39 – Pringgabaya, East Lombok. According to data taken from the administration sector or known as TU (Administration) of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya, the number of students in the 2023/2024 academic year is 1,120 students. All students are divided into three classes where the number of students in class VII is 352 students, class VIII 340 students, and Class IX 357 students. While at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya. There are 48 teachers who teach, including 3 teachers who teach English subjects.

Population of Research

Polit and Hungler (1999:37), defines population as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conforms to a set of specifications. Meanwhile, the population consist of all person who are involved in the research (Arikunto, 2010). The population of this research will take the eighth-grade students at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya, East Lombok. Especially in grade eight it is divided into 10 classes and each class has 34 students, so that the total number of students in grade eight reaches 340 students.

Sample of Research

According to Sugiyono (2015:118), the sample is a subset of the population's number and characteristics. If the population being examined is very large and it is likely that not all persons or items in the population will be investigated individually, then just take a sample of the population. While Creswell (2012), defines a sample as a subset that is taken from a population that the researcher intends to investigate in order to generalize about the target population. In this study, only two classes, namely class VIII-4 and VII-10, were used as research samples, consisting of 64 students, or, in other words, only 20% of the total population in grade eight, 340 students. And also using the purposive sampling technique selects a group of subjects based on certain criteria related to the characteristics of the population to be studied.

Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used observation and test to collecting the data.

1. Observation

The researchers observed places, subjects, and situations. When observing, the observer must pay attention to all events taking place in the physical classroom. It might be about

the teacher's performance, the condition of the class, the students' responses, and how the teacher teaches vocabulary, and occasionally the observer questioned some students' opinions about the process of teaching and learning vocabulary. By conducting observation, the researcher will get a lot of information related to the effectiveness of English songs in increasing students' vocabulary and find out what problems are found during the vocabulary learning process.

2. Test

According to Brown (2004:3), states that a test is a method of measuring a person's ability knowledge, or performance in a given domain. In addition, Merriam-webster dictionary, test is an assessment intended to measure knowledge, skill, aptitude, physical fitness, or classification of the test-taker. So, the students as a respondent expected to be able to answer the test item carefully.

There were two types of tests to collect the data, there is a pre-test, and post-test

- Pre-test is a test that given before treatment in order to know how pure the ability of the students.
- Post-test is a test that given after treatment in order to know whether the treatment success or not or whether English song is effective or not.

Data Analysis

Relating to the quantitative method that is used, especially in an experimental study, there are three stages in testing tests, namely normality test, homogeneity test and hypothesis test.

1. Normality test

Normality testing is needed to determine whether the data has been normally distributed. In this study, we chose to use the kolmogrov-smirnov test using SPSS 22 for windows to test the normality. This test is used to determine whether the distribution of data from sample is normal. It can be said to be normal if the significant level exceeds the 0,05. Scores will be normally distributed.

2. Homogeneity test

The homogeneity test is intended to show whether the two groups, namely the control group and the experiment group, have the same variance. This test is carried out as a prerequisite for the independent sample t-test analysis. If the two groups have the same variance, the homogeneity test does not need to be carried out because the data is considered homogeneous. According Widiyanto (2010:51), the data can be homogenic if score of significance more than 0,05.

3. Hypothesis testing (independent sample t-test)

The statistical technique that will be used by the researcher is the hypothesis test (t-test) is a test to determine whether there is a significant difference between groups of population members. If the experimental and control groups are normally distributed and the group variation is homogenous, the t-test may be performed. The Independent Sample T-Test is used for hypothesis testing since it relies on the t-distribution to determine the significance of variations in particular mean values between two unrelated groups, (Triton, 2006:170). According to Enterprise (2018:106), there are several steps in the independent sample t-test with SPSS are as follows:

1. In the data view, enter the experimental and control class data values in a single column. "value" is the name of the group.
2. Add a column called "class" to the table.
3. In the variable view column value row class, enter the experimental class's number 1 and the control class's number 2. Then press the OK button.
4. Pick Analyze from the menu, then click Compare Means and pick independent samples T-test.

5. Then choose the Define Groups option. Fill in the number 1 in Group 1 and the number 2 in Group 2, then click proceed.
6. Make sure the choice button has the desired significant level and then click OK to see the results.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

In this section, it will be explained about gender, all students in the two classes taken as research samples and there is also the average value of the control class and experimental class.

Gender

Gender can provide information related to increasing vocabulary mastery by listening to English songs between male and female students. Based on the results of the sample conducted at the research location, the number of control class students was 34. consisting of 15 male students and 19 female students, as shown in the figure below.

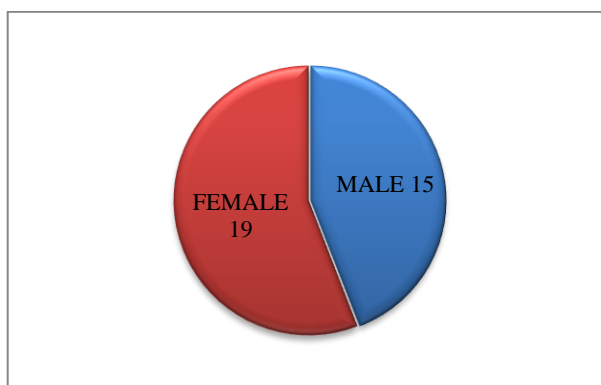


Figure 1. Gender of Controlled Classes

As for the experimental class, the number of students is 34, consisting of 16 male students and 18 female students, as shown in Figure below.

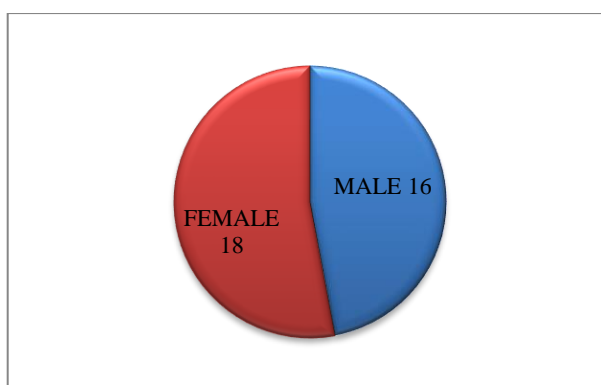


Figure 2. Gender of Experimental Classes

The control class is a comparison class of the experimental class or a class where the learning model uses a conventional model, or it can be said that no special treatment will be given. Based on the research results, the average value of the two classes is shown in the figure below.

Average Values of Control class and Experiment class

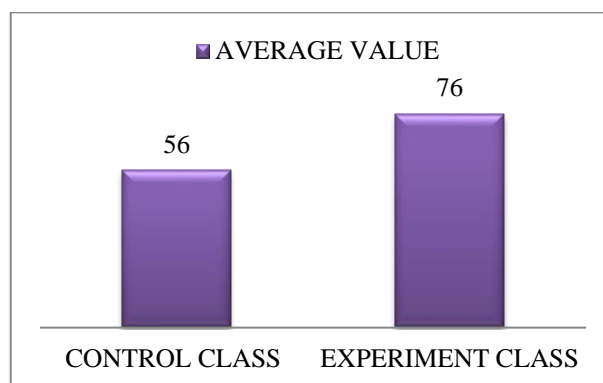


Diagram 1. Average Values of Control and Experiment class

Based on the Diagram 1 above, the average value of the control class is 56. While the average value of the experimental class value is 76. With the results above, it can be concluded that after being given the treatment in the experimental class there was a difference in the value results from the control class which was not given special treatment.

Data Analysis

Based on the research design used in the experimental study, the session will show the results of three stages of data testing, namely the normality test, the homogeneity test, and hypothesis test (independent sample t-test).

Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether the distribution of data from the sample is normal. It can be said to be normal based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov standard if it shows a significant level that exceeds 0.05.

Table 1. Control Class Normality Test

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----|-------|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| Control Class | .097 | 34 | .200* |

Table 2. Experiment class Normality Test

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----|------|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| Experiment Class | .142 | 34 | .079 |

Based on the SPSS output table above, it can be seen that the significance value of the control class is 0.200 ($0.200 > 0.05$) and the experimental class is 0.079 ($0.079 > 0.05$). Based on these results, the data can be said to be normally distributed.

Homogeneity Test

This homogeneity test aims to show that both control class and experimental class data taken from the population have the same variance. Data is said to be homogeneous if the significance value of the homogeneity test is greater than 0.05.

Table 3. Homogeneity Test

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| .059 | 1 | 66 | .808 |

Based on the SPSS output table above, It can be seen that the significance value is 0.808 ($0.808 > 0.05$). So, it can be concluded that the data is homogeneous.

Hypothesis Test (independent sample t-test)

This independent sample test aims to compare the average values of the two classes, namely the control class and the experimental class. The hypothesis in this study is:

H₀: English songs are not effective in increasing students' vocabulary of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya.

H_a: English songs are effective in increasing students' vocabulary of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya.

The basic for decision making in this study is:

If the significance value is $> 0,05$, then H₀ is accepted

If the significance value is $< 0,05$, then H₀ is rejected

Based on the test results using SPSS 22, the following results were obtained:

Table 4. Hypothesis Test (Independent Sample t-test)

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Class Value | Equal variances assumed | .059 | .808 | -11.649 | 66 | .000 |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -11.649 | 65.950 | .000 |

Based on the test results above, a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) was obtained. So, it can be decided that H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be concluded that the English song is effective in increasing students' vocabulary of SMPN 1 Pringgabaya

Discussion

The discussion in this study is based on the research question, which is whether the use of English songs is effective in increasing student vocabulary in grade 8 at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya. In learning theory, learning is not only done with conventional methods such as lectures and reading. But it also needs the latest learning methods using modern learning media, such as audio, PowerPoint, and even video. One of the most effective media for learning is audio-visual. The use of audio-visual, such as listening to English songs, in English learning is very effective in increasing students' vocabulary. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Adawiyah (2017), Mariana et al. (2021), Gushendra (2017), Muflihah (2017), and Yuandisa (2017). Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that English songs are effective in increasing students' vocabulary of students at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze whether, by using English songs as a media, students can increase their vocabulary. The results found in this study are that there is a difference in the results, which can be seen after treatment in the experimental class based on the test results

using SPSS 22. The result obtained has a significance of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Therefore, it can be decided that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be concluded that, English songs are effective in increasing the vocabulary of students at SMPN 1 Pringgabaya. In addition, students also feel helped by using new learning methods; they look more enthusiastic about participating in the learning process, feel very happy in class activities, and are always interested and curious about what kind of song will be played when the learning process begins.

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