THE USE OF *SONG* IN INCREASING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY

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Abstract: Language is an essential component of human existence. According to Brown (2001), language is an arrangement of erratic, vocal images that allows everyone in a culture to communicate or work together. In many ways, English are very important to Indonesian education. Because it is taught as a foreign language, students are able to speak and write the language. studying English, which provides students with numerous advantages. The students have access to numerous informational resources in English. This is because almost all technology is written in English. Therefore, it is essential for students to learn English in order to keep up with the most recent technology used in education. The purpose of this study was to determine how Song could improve students' vocabulary. This quantitative study consists of a single group pre- and post-test. Using a mean score formula, the author analyzed the students' performance on the pre- and post-tests. The author discovered that the students' mean score before treatment was 50.5, and their mean score after treatment was 79.5. It is evident that the students' post-test score was higher than their pre-test score. According to the data gathered, students in VIII C of SMP Negeri 4 Tondano's vocabulary can be improved through song.

Keywords: ***Vocabulary, Song, increasing, teaching***

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential component of human existence. According to Brown (2001), language is an arrangement of erratic, vocal images that allows everyone in a culture to communicate or work together. In many ways, engliah are very important to Indonesian education. Because it is taught as a foreign language, students are able to speak and write the language. studying English, which provides students with numerous advantages. The students have access to numerous informational resources in English. This is because almost all technology is written in English. Therefore, it is essential for students to learn English in order to keep up with the most recent technology used in education.

According to Henneberg (2005), song is a type of music with spoken words. The English song is a phenomenon with lyrics. In the meantime, anyone can use a song lyric to say, communicate, and share anything they want.

In 2006, Johnson: 6) asserts that vocabulary is extremely significant due to the fact that it is one of the most significant aspects of language that can be altered to impart meaning. Additionally, vocabulary is a collection of words and sometimes idioms that are discussed or translated and are typically arranged alphabetically.

Numerous other studies are connected to this one. The first one, titled "Improving the Vocabulary Mastery of the Second Grade Students of Social Science 2 by using Suggestopedia Method at SMA 10 Makassar," was carried out in 2016 by Kaharuddun. The Classroom Action Research Method (PTK) was utilized in this study, which sought to address students' difficulty mastering English vocabulary. This study consisted of planning, carrying out, observing, and reflecting over two cycles.

This study stood out from others. The title was "The Use of Melody in Broadening Students' Jargon." To determine students' vocabulary, this study uses a pre-experimental design with a group pre- and post-test. This study will be carried out in SMP Negeri 4 Tondano during the academic year 2021-2022. The mean score recipe will be used to break down the information.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

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Data Collection

After administering both the pre-test and the post-test, the author determined the difference in average scores between the two. Twenty eighth-grade students at SMP Negeri 4 Tondano were the focus of this study.

To begin, the researcher examined the school's syllabus to ensure that the information provided to students was accurate. After that, the researcher got to work creating her teaching materials, which included lesson plans.

After making the necessary arrangements, the author began studying at the school. During the first meeting, the author attempted to analyze the data in light of the students' interactions throughout the class. The purpose of the author's research regarding the use of short stories in education was briefly explained. The author administered a pre-test to the students to gauge their abilities, and she used the results as her initial student data.

Data Analysis

The author utilized the mean score algorithm for analyzing the data :

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

(Sukardi, 2003)

Where:

$\overline{x}$ = mean score

$\sum x$ = total score

N = number of students

The data presented in frequency distribution table computation of mean score formula ($\overline{x}$).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

After finding the data of pre-test and post-test, the writer calculated and compared it. The calculation of pre-test and post-test can be seen below.

**Table 1. Student's Score in T1 (Pre-Test) and T2 (Post-test)**

Number of Students	Pre-Test	Post-Test
1	40	90
2	40	80
3	60	80
4	70	90
5	70	80
6	40	70
7	60	80
8	60	80
9	40	70
10	50	70
11	30	80
12	50	80
13	40	70
14	50	80
15	50	70
16	50	90
17	50	80
18	50	80
19	60	80
20	50	90

The students' pre-test and post-test result can be seen in the table above. Two students achieved a score of seventy on the pre-test, while one student achieved a score of thirty. Additionally, four students received the highest post-test score of ninety, while five students received the lowest, seventy. It can be seen from the result of the pre-test and post-test that the number of students who used Song to learn increased.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Matrix of T1 (Pre-Test)

Scores	Tally	Frequency	Frequency in %
70	II	2	10%
60	IIII	4	20%
50	IIII III	8	40%
40	IIII	5	25%
30	I	1	5%
TOTAL	IIII IIII IIII IIII	20	100%

From the table above, who did the pre-test got various score. The highest score was seventy achieved by two students or ten percent, four students got sixty or twenty percent, eight students got fifty or fourty percent, five students got fourty or twenty five percent, and one student got thirty or five percent. The frequency distribution of pre-test can be seen in figure below.
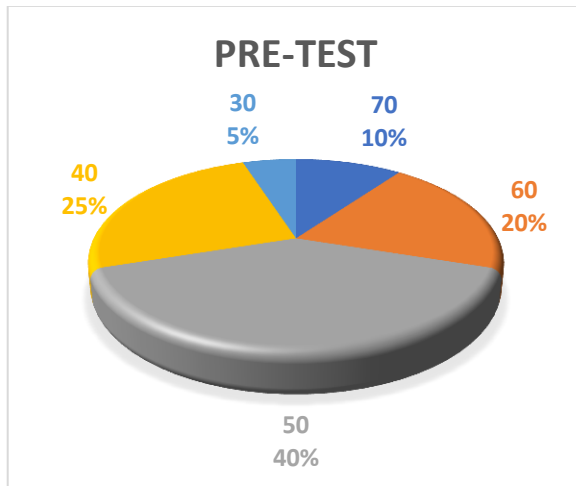

Figure 1. Percentage Chart of Pre-Test Result

After the writer calculated the pre-test, she continued to calculated the gathered score of post-test that presented in table 3.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Matrix of T2 (Post-Test)

Scores	Tally	Frequency	Frequency in %
90	IIII	4	20%
80	IIII IIII	11	55%
70	IIII	5	25%

From the table above, it showed that the post-test score that achieved by the twenty students. The highest score was ninety that achieved by four students or twenty percent, eleven students got eighty (80) or fivety five percent, and five students got seventy or twenty five percent. The frequency distribution of post-test can be seen in figure below.
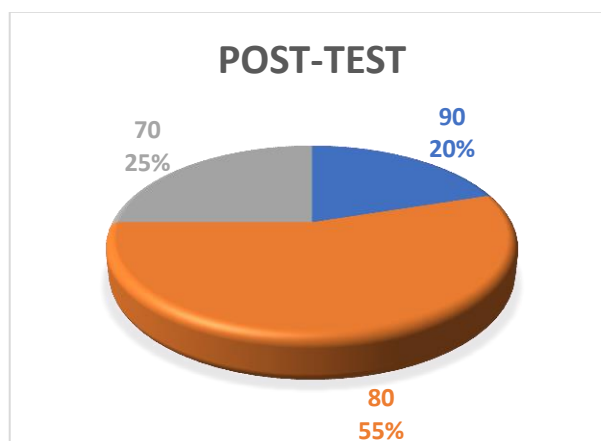
Figure 2. Percentage of T2 (Post-test)

Based on the presented tables and figures above, the writer has made the summary of the collected pre-test and post-test result in order to make the comparison from this research. The data presented in table 4.

Table 4. Recapitulation Data of T1 (Pre-Test) and T2 (Post-Test)

SCORE OF	PRE-TEST	POST-TEST
SUM	1010	1590
MIN	30	70
MAX	70	90
MODE	50	80
MEAN	50.5	79.5

Based on the recapitulation data above, we can see the summary data from this research. In pre-test, the mean score was 50.5, the sum of all was 1010 with the highest score of seventy and lowest score of thirty, also most of the students achieved score of fifty. After that, in post-test, the mean score was 79.5, the sum of all was 1590 with the highest score of ninety and lowest score of seventy, also most of the students achieved score of eighty. Finally, from the collected data, the mean score of post-test (79.5) was higher than pre-test (50.5).

Discussion

After the writer applied Song in her research, the writer got the data of pre-test and post-test that achieved by the students. From the result, it showed that the mean score of post-test was higher that pre-test. It means that learning process with the application of Song can increasing students' vocabulary in class VIII of SMP Negeri 4 Tondano.

The result of pre-test showed the collected mean score from the students was (50.5). In doing pre-test, the students were hard to answer the given questions. As Manser (1995: 461) defined that "Vocabulary was the total number of words in a language", the students were hard to understand the questions because they do not know the meaning the words from the questions, as the result their score of pre-test were low, it lead the writer to use Song in her teaching treatment, to help the students who lack of vocabulary. In post-test, the students got difference score, because they have learnt with Song and got increasing of their score. The pos-test score was (79.5).

The result of post-test showed that mean score was (79.5) and pre-test was (50.5). The achieved score between pre-test and post-test was different. The result showed that there was an increasing from the score of pre-test and post-test. The mean score before the writer applied Song in teaching was (50.5) and after the writer applied Song the mean score was (79.5). From this research, the writer concluded that the application

of Song in teaching can be considered effecting in increasing students' vocabulary of VIII at SMP Negeri 4 Tondano.

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