

THE USE OF SONGS IN IMPROVING ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN SEVENTH GRADE OF MTS JABAL AN-NUR AL-ISLAMI BANDAR LAMPUNG

Yulia Sari¹, Fauzan Akhmadi², Harpain³

^{1,3}Universitas Bandar Lampung

²Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Email : yuliaasari2807@gmail.com¹, akhmadifauzan@gmail.com², harpain@ubl.ac.id³

ABSTRAK: Meningkatkan pemahaman kosakata sangat penting bagi siswa dalam mempelajari bahasa asing karena merupakan dasar dari komponen bahasa lainnya seperti pengucapan, ejaan, makna, dan tata bahasa. Di era sekarang, bahasa Inggris telah menjadi bahasa utama di tingkat internasional karena digunakan di berbagai bidang seperti bisnis, pendidikan, teknologi, dan hiburan. Kemampuan komunikasi bahasa Inggris juga merupakan persyaratan penting bagi soft skill siswa dalam bekerja di perusahaan multinasional. Sayangnya, sistem dan model pembelajaran di Indonesia masih kurang efektif karena siswa membutuhkan bantuan dalam memahami dan menghafal kosakata bahasa Inggris. Banyak siswa membutuhkan bantuan karena cara pengajaran tradisional, seperti menulis informasi di papan tulis dan meminta siswa untuk menerjemahkan dan menghafal kata-kata. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pendekatan kuantitatif, sehingga membutuhkan pendekatan numerik atau statistik. Peneliti menggunakan kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol dengan memilih dua kelas yaitu pretest dan posttest. Desain ini membandingkan dua kelas, yaitu sebelum perlakuan dan setelah perlakuan. Dalam hal ini, peneliti membandingkan hasil sebelum dan setelah perlakuan. Berdasarkan pretest yang telah dilakukan, peneliti memperoleh hasil nilai rata-rata siswa sebelum perlakuan adalah laki-laki 30 dan perempuan 30. Sedangkan nilai kriteria kelengkapan minimum (KKM) kelas VII adalah 65. Hasil pretest dan posttest setelah diberikan perlakuan pembelajaran menggunakan lagu menunjukkan nilai rata-rata siswa laki-laki 30 sebelum perlakuan.

Kata Kunci: Kosakata, Lagu, Kelas Eksperimen Dan Kelas Kontrol.

ABSTRACT: Improving vocabulary understanding is very important for students in learning a foreign language because it is the basis of other language components such as pronunciation, spelling, meaning, and grammar. In today's era, English has become a major language at the international level as it is used in various fields such as business, education, technology, and entertainment. English communication proficiency is also an important requirement for students' soft skills in working in multinational companies. Unfortunately, learning systems and models in Indonesia are still ineffective as students need help in understanding and memorizing English vocabulary. Many students need help because of the traditional way of teaching, such as writing information on the board and asking students to translate and memorize words. This research uses a quantitative approach design, so it requires a numerical or statistical approach. Researchers used experimental class and control class by selecting two classes that were pretest and

posttest. This design compares two classes, namely before treatment and after treatment. In this case the researcher compares the results before and after treatment. Based on the pretest that has been carried out, the researcher obtained the results of the average value of students before treatment is male 30 and female 30. While the value of the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) of class VII is 65. So it can be said that doing treatment before finally doing the posttest, and the posttest results show the mean value of students amounting to (male / control class) 75 and (female / experimental class) 85. This shows that there is a significant difference between the pretest and post- test after being given treatment with learning using songs.

Keywords: *Vocabulary, Songs, Experimental Class And Control Class.*

INTRODUCTION

Comprehension change is fundamental for understudies in learning a outside dialect because it is the establishment of other dialect components such as elocution, spelling, meaning, and language structure. In today's period, English has gotten to be a major dialect at the universal level because it is utilized in different areas such as business, education, innovation, and excitement. English communication capability is additionally an imperative necessity for students' delicate abilities in working in multinational companies Liow et al (2022). This is a challenge faced by many developing countries, including Indonesia, as English is rarely used in daily activities. In the era of globalization, the ability to speak English is very important, as it is increasingly difficult to find a job and the qualification standards are increasing every year. Mogea and Tini (2019) said English is used as an international language throughout the world for educational, technological, political, and commercial purposes. From what he said, it seems that all individuals, especially students, need to have English language skills.

One of the main problems that often arise in developing countries such as Indonesia is the low level of English proficiency caused by the improvement of the learning Liow et al (2022) in all aspects. In principle, learning a foreign language requires the development of four main elements: listening, speaking, reading and writing. These four should be carried out in harmony. Learning a foreign language requires the development of four main elements: listening, speaking, reading and writing. These four should be carried out in harmony.. When the system in the field (*e.g. formal education institutions*) has been established, most of the learning tends to focus on two aspects: reading and writing. But still ignore the elements of listening and speaking Hananuraga (2022).

Unlike Malaysia, the country's education system includes a second language after Malay, which is the national language, this is regulated in Article 152. The language is taught in primary and secondary schools as an official classroom subject. Students must complete the English subject to continue their education Ristyana et al (2024). In Malaysia, within the framework of education policy, English is the second language in the education system. Besides Malaysia, the Netherlands also uses English as a second language, while Indonesia considers English as a foreign language. Rohmah & Indah (2021) In this era of globalization, everyone must have skills that are proficient in the fields of science and technology. Competition with other countries in the fields of education, economy, tourism, and culture can be balanced by having quality human resources. Therefore, the ability to speak fluent English is a significant advantage.

Unfortunately, learning systems and models in Indonesia are still ineffective because students need help in understanding and memorizing English vocabulary. Many students need help because the way of teaching is still traditional, for example writing information on the blackboard and asking students to translate and memorize words. Many students, who are mostly graduates of elementary madrasah (MI/MIN), focus more on religious studies and Arabic so that they are minimal in English lessons. Therefore, the researcher was inspired to create a more exciting vocabulary learning enhancement by using songs to create a more enjoyable learning atmosphere for students and reduce stress. Although many students need help remembering new words, this is often due to boring and uninteresting teaching methods. Therefore, using songs as learning aids can be a practical option. By singing, students can learn new basics and improve their speaking skills through improved pronunciation. In addition, teaching that involves music can create a fun atmosphere, reduce stress, and boost students' learning spirit. It is therefore important to realize that comprehension is very important in English language learning Choiriyah et al (2022).

When students start learning English, they will struggle to remember a lot of vocabulary. Memorizing new words becomes very challenging. Teachers must find practical methods to help students remember new words, and using songs is a good choice. According to Smith (2020), One aspect of learning is that too much emphasis on linguistic analysis, linguistic structures, and memorization of linguistic rules can hinder automation. In this situation, songs can support the automation of language processing

while students are unconsciously engaged in the learning activity. Another benefit of using songs when learning English is that they help students remember information in both the short and long term. Songs can help students remember new words because they are generally more familiar. Songs can also create a positive mood for learners when they feel scared, tense, or may forget, even though they are performing at the time Yanti and Harahap (2022).

Therefore, they will be more motivated to learn English and more easily acquire new knowledge. Songs can also help students improve their speaking skills. This is because when students sing a song, they follow the pronunciation. Antonius et al (2024) we explained that understanding vocabulary is important when learning a foreign language. Improving comprehension and understanding is valuable because it helps with writing and learning English. Over time, many children no longer speak Indonesian well in their early childhood and need to learn a foreign language such as English as well. We explained that understanding vocabulary is important when learning a foreign language. Improving comprehension and understanding is valuable because it helps with writing and learning English. Over time, many children no longer speak Indonesian well in their early childhood and need to learn a foreign language such as English as well. According to research conducted by Moge and Tini (2019), improving comprehension is crucial in learning a foreign language, including English. The ability to use adequate English skills can help a person communicate and write well in the language.

Providing lessons to students at the junior high school level is a challenge for educators. Teachers have to provide learning tools and teach learning methods while teaching. That's why it's important for teachers to stay energized so they can focus on the lesson. Interesting teaching media and methods support this. Students have to repeat lessons over and over again in order to understand them because their ability to remember is different from adults. In addition, their high curiosity also causes teachers to pay more attention to their activities in class. Sometimes, they feel happy, but a moment later, they become sad. This makes teachers have to always provide high learning motivation. Thus, the importance of improving English cannot be ignored. Increasing students' vocabulary can help them learn the language more easily. If the teacher conveys the vocabulary in a fun way, students can more easily understand and remember it Haina (2023).

There are four main skills in English: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Within the core skills, there are also sub-skills such as vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Hoshino states that vocabulary is the foundation of language. Therefore, the importance of learning the target language should not be underestimated. The problems in learning English in primary school are as follows: 1) The subject is not interesting. 2) Choosing the wrong method. 3) Students have difficulty in learning words, verb differences, features, etc. 4) Students are reluctant to learn English.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods are a very important basis in the research process. The quality of research results largely depends on the accuracy of the selected research method, which affects the success of the research. Research methods are techniques for scientific allies with specific goals and advantages. The researchers in this study used quantitative research methods to test hypotheses based on data collected from existing theories and concepts. According to Sugiyono (2013), quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used to analyze certain populations or samples; data collection is carried out with research instruments, and data analysis is quantitative / statistical to test predetermined hypotheses. There are several types of research methods involved in the quantitative approach, including experimental methods and survey methods. Sugiyono quoted in Zaenal (2020) explains that the experimental method is a research method used to determine the effect of a treatment in controlled conditions (laboratory). Survey method is a research method that aims to find out certain attributes/variables through measurement. The researcher's position in the study is that of an influential observer and this research technique is related to quantitative approaches such as experimental and control classes.

This research uses a quantitative approach design, so it requires a numerical or statistical approach. Researchers used experimental class and control class by selecting two classes that were pretest and posttest. This design compares two classes, namely before treatment and after treatment. In this case the researcher compares the results before and after treatment. The experimental class aims to test whether the treatment increases the increase in student vocabulary, but the control class aims to test whether without being done with the experimental class it remains stable in its teaching. Because

this research design aims to expand the use of songs in the learning process by conducting research on experimental and control classes. In this study, the researcher selected two classes as samples: one class as the experimental group that received the songs and the other class as the control group that did not receive the songs, but the learning materials and research objectives of each class remained the same. This study consisted of two types of tests:

- A. Pretest was conducted before the learning began to assess students' language skills in mastering vocabulary. The questionnaire given by students is in the form of questions totaling 20, containing the basic use of vocabulary in the use of English. The results of the pre-test will be used as a reference to distinguish between the experimental and control classes and to assess students' basic skills before the study begins.
- B. The posttest was conducted after applying 2 learning methods, namely the singing method in improving vocabulary for the experimental class, while the convention method was carried out in the control class. Then the posttest was conducted after learning to evaluate the improvement of students' vocabulary skills. The effectiveness of the learning method was evaluated by comparing the posttest and pretest results after the use of songs in vocabulary learning.

By utilizing these two tests, the researcher can examine the changes in students' understanding of the words and assess whether the method used has a significant impact. In this study, the results before and after the treatment were compared. The aim was to test whether or not the treatment affected the students in improving their vocabulary increase.

Table 3.1 Research design

No.	Class	Pretest	Treatment /X	Posttest
1	Experiment Class	T1	Song Usage	T2
2	Control Class	T3	Conventional Teaching	T4

Notes:

T1 = Pretest of experimental class

T2 = Posttest of experimental class

T3 = Conventional class pretest

T4 = Conventional class posttest

X = Treatment

In this study, a methodology of experimental and control classes with pre-test and post-test was applied. This method involves two classes: the experimental class uses singing method to learn and the control class uses traditional teaching method. Previously, both classes had to answer pretest questions to assess the initial ability of students to determine the experimental and control classes. After the pretest, the experimental class and control class were determined. Then during the learning process, the experimental class used the singing technique and the control class used traditional teaching methods, which allowed the researchers to see to what extent students' vocabulary skills improved after the treatment with the singing technique and compare this with traditional methods.

This research was conducted at MTS Jabal An-Nur Al-Islami. The researcher chose two classes consisting of 30 male students and 30 female students, totaling 60 students. Each male and female class chose 30 students as subjects. The treatment begins after the pretest then the goal is to assess the ability of students before the action is taken. Based on this statement, in this study researchers used tests to collect data. with details as follows;

This test is the main instrument of this study. This technique will be used to determine the results of students' performance in using songs in class to build vocabulary. Researchers conducted two tests in collecting data, for the stages, namely the first test is a pretest where students are given several questions to determine the control class and the experimental class. Then students are given treatment / learning treatment using songs and conventional learning.

Data collection is a crucial element that needs to be done in this research. The data collection method in this research is quantitative. Quantitative data is the most significant type of data in mathematics and statistics because the information can be identified and evaluated numerically. The researcher utilized vocabulary test in questions in the form of incomplete paragraphs. The paragraph contained incomplete song lyrics and students were asked to complete the missing words from the sentence as a data collection effort.

The test consisted of two parts: pretest and posttest. In this study the data was analyzed using a quantitative approach. Testing theories and exploring cause-and-effect relationships are the two main objectives of quantitative research. Quantitative research involves measuring and evaluating variables to obtain results. Quantitative methods compare and contrast the results of using songs to improve student comprehension. The researcher collected data from Microsoft Excel and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). In this study, the researcher applied data analysis using statistical calculations.

1. Normality test

Use the standard normality test to test the data to determine whether the variables are normally distributed. Not normal. This standard is determined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Utilizing SPSS v.26. The normality of the scores resulted in a regularly distributed pattern, exceeding the significance level (0.05). Data is said to be normal if it meets the criteria. The normality test shows no significance ($p > 0.05$). Otherwise information. Abnormal results can occur if below 0.05 (Sig). Significance level < 0.05 .

2. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test to determine whether two classes come from the same population. Summarize texts in the same language and with the same number of words. These data are taken from the experimental and control classes. Class pretest and posttest results. This study used Levene's Test for statistical analysis. He equation in SPSS to calculate the homogeneity test, which includes certain criteria:

- The variation is homogeneous if the Sign Value exceeds 0.05 or a.

Values that are greater than 0.05 and important. The variants are considered heterogeneous if the Sig. is not present. The significance level is less than 0.05 or equal to. The value is less than 0.05 which means.

3. T-test

Mean scores were determined using the independent samples t-test. Variations in the experimental and control classes of this study. If the significance value (two-sided) exceeds 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted, while the alternative hypothesis is rejected. Whereas the null hypothesis is rejected if the two-sided significance value is less than 0.05. The use of the H1 tag is allowed. The following criteria should be considered to explain this statistical test. Fulfilled.

When the Sig. Value then the null hypothesis (H_a) will be accepted. The two-sided value is. The measure is more significant than 0.05. This shows that the use of English music has little impact. Students' proficiency in vocabulary is very different. The texts had to be rewritten, but the length and language remained the same. The average grade in the experimental class was lower than the average grade in the control class. Gather collectively. If Sig. detected, the alternative hypothesis (H_0) will be accepted. The two-sided value is below 0.05. This indicates that the use of English music is very different. In students' knowledge of words. The mean score of the experimental class Students' vocabulary level is higher than the control class. English songs can help improve skill improvement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section the researcher will present the findings of the study. In this study the researcher administered a test to the students which consisted of a pre-test and a post-test. The pre-test was administered in the first meeting and the post-test was administered in the last meeting.

This data was taken in class VII male and female Ponpes Jabal An-Nur Lampung which amounted to 60 students. This data is taken by using a questionnaire where students work on questions given by researchers with the method of using songs in learning twice consisting of pretest and posttest. Sugiyono (2013) Quantitative data is a method used in data collection in research. As a tool, a questionnaire in the form of English questions is used to collect data. The questionnaire was given to students before the learning was carried out in order to find out the extent of students' knowledge of English. The second questionnaire was administered to students after the introduction of singing technique, whereas the post-test aimed to collect data from students who had been treated with singing technique in order to verify the results of the answers given.

In data collection, the instrument used in this study is the use of three songs to improve students' vocabulary. In the questionnaire, the researcher asked a total of 20 questions at the time of the pretest and after being given the treatment students worked on a total of 60 questions about vocabulary contained in three songs. Data collection from pretest to posttest was carried out by filling out a questionnaire conducted by students and

given treatment or learning using songs and singing for a week so that the following results were obtained.

1. Normality Test

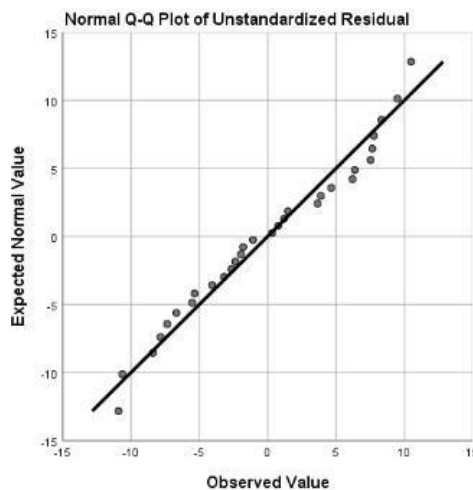
A normality test is a statistical procedure used to test whether or not the data collected in a study follows a normal distribution. A normal distribution is a probability distribution that has a symmetrical shape, where most values are centered around the mean value, with an increasingly rare number of values further away from the mean. For decision making, it can be done by looking at the probability value > 0.05 , so it can be decided that the data is normally distributed.

Table Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.28967596
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.105
	Positive	.079
	Negative	-.105
Test Statistic		.105
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the normality test results in table 9 above, it shows that the probability value is $0.200 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Likewise with the Test Statistic which has a value of $0.105 > 0.05$ which indicates that the data is normally distributed.

Table Normality Test (Q-Q Plot of Test)

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the Q-Q Plot above, it can be seen that the plot spreads close to the diagonal line, so it can be said that the test is normally distributed. This is in accordance with Akbar Nasrum's opinion which states that if the data distribution is close to the line, the data distribution is normal.

2. Homogeneity Test

If the data set is normally distributed, a homogeneity test can be performed. In this study, the researchers performed a homogeneity test using the Levene test and obtained the following results:

Pretest Homogeneity Test Results

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
Levene Statistic			df1	df2	Sig.
value result	Based on Mean	.304	1	58	.583
	Based on Median	.278	1	58	.600
Based on Median and with adjusted df		.278	1	57.512	.600
Based on trimmed mean		.298	1	58	.588

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the table of pretest homogeneity test results, the significance value (0.583) > 0.05 . So it can be concluded that the data group comes from a population that has the same variant (homogeneous). This is in accordance with Reyvan Maulid's opinion, the data tested is said to be homogeneous based on its significance value. A significance value (p) > 0.05 indicates that the data group comes from a population that has the same variance (homogeneous). A significance value (p) < 0.05 indicates that each group of data comes from a population that has a different variance (not homogeneous).

Table posttest Homogeneity Test Results

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
value result	Based on Mean	.587	1	58	.447
	Based on Median	.633	1	58	.429
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.633	1	57.519	.429
	Based on trimmed mean	.621	1	58	.434

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the table of posttest homogeneity test results, the significance value (0.447) > 0.05 . So it can be concluded that the data group comes from a population that has the same variant (homogeneous). This is in accordance with Reyvan Maulid's opinion, the data tested is said to be homogeneous based on its significance value. A significance value (p) > 0.05 indicates that the data group comes from a population that has the same variance (homogeneous). A significance value (p) < 0.05 Shows that each data group comes from a population with different variance (not homogeneous).

3. T-test Results

The t-test is a very useful tool for comparing the means of two groups and evaluating the effect of a treatment. Its use covers a wide range of fields, from medical research to psychology and economics. Proper application of the t-test will provide accurate results and help researchers make valid conclusions based on the data obtained.

Table T-test

Paired Samples Correlations				
N			Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	control pretest & control posttest	30	.699	.000
Pair 2	experiment pretest & experiment posttest	30	.267	.015

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the results of the t test in table 13 above, it shows that the significant value of men and women has a value of 0.000 and 0.015 < 0.05. From these results, it shows that there is a significant difference value when students are given a learning treatment with the singing method.

Table Paired sample t-test

Paired Differences								Sig. (2-tailed)
Mean		Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	
				Lower	Upper			
Pair control pretest 1 -control posttest	- 15.000	11.671	2.131	-19.358	-10.642	- 7.040	29	.000
Pair experiment 2 pretest - experiment posttest	- 29.833	17.542	3.203	-36.384	-23.283	- 9.315	29	.000

Source: Processing output using SPSS.

Based on the results of the paired samples test in table 14 above, it shows that the significant value of men and women has a value of 0.000 and $0.000 < 0.05$. From these results, it shows that there is a significant value when students are given a learning treatment with the singing method.

In this study, researchers proposed an alternative hypothesis (H_a) and null hypothesis (H_0), with the following explanation:

H_a : The use of songs improves English vocabulary at seventh grade students of MTS Ponpes Jabal An Nur .

H_0 : The use of song improves English vocabulary at seventh grade students of MTS Ponpes Jabal An Nur does not improve.

The researchers found that during the learning process, the students seemed to be very positive, excited and enthusiastic about learning. By singing and doing repetitive movements, the students were able to remember things more easily and they seemed to really enjoy the learning process. This confirms the opinion of Aria Seputi Angaila, who states: "Songs make learning English fun for children". By singing, and various learning activities, educators can foster children's interest to be more happy and active in learning, and can even make it easier for students to understand the teaching material presented." So that most students have quite high scores after treatment, even students have very significant scores between 20 and 91. This is because students are very active and like to learn by using songs.

Based on the pretest that has been carried out, the researcher obtained the results of the average value of students before treatment is male 30 and female 30. While the value of the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) of class VII is 65. So it can be said that doing treatment before finally doing the posttest, and the posttest results show the mean value of students amounting to (male) 75 and (female) 85. This shows that there is a significant difference between the pretest and posttest after being given treatment with learning using songs.

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be seen that t count is 7.040 while t table is 1.697 and the significance value (0.000). It can be concluded that t count ($7.040 > t \text{ table } (1.697)$ or the significance value ($0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$). This means that H_a

is accepted and H0 is rejected. In other words, the use of English songs is effective in increasing the vocabulary of seventh grade students of MTS Ponpes Jabal An Nur.

CONCLUSION

Improving vocabulary understanding is very important for students in learning a foreign language because it is the basis of other language components such as pronunciation, spelling, meaning, and grammar. In today's era, English has become a major language at the international level as it is used in various fields such as business, education, technology, and entertainment. English communication proficiency is also an important requirement for students' soft skills in working in multinational companies. Unfortunately, learning systems and models in Indonesia are still ineffective as students need help in understanding and memorizing English vocabulary. Many students need help because of the traditional way of teaching, such as writing information on the board and asking students to translate and memorize words. Many students, who are mostly graduates of elementary madrasah (MI/MIN), focus more on religious studies and Arabic so that they are minimal in English lessons. Therefore, the researcher was inspired to create a more exciting vocabulary learning enhancement by using songs to create a more enjoyable learning atmosphere for students and reduce stress.

Researchers in choosing experimental and control classes have several considerations as follows for the experimental class researchers chose female gender because access to research is easier to do in female classes, besides that female students are also classified as more conducive in the treatment process. The researcher also found that the teaching staff in the female class lacked mastery in the learning system, especially English because the teaching staff did not match their educational background.

The researcher also considered that choosing the male class as the control class because the access from the boarding school was not free to be accessed by the researcher and also the male class was less conducive if the treatment was carried out with the singing learning method, and also the researcher found that the teaching staff in the male class there was in accordance with his educational background to teach English language learning. Based on the results of the scores at MTS Jabal An-Nur Al-Islami school are better than the female class.

Based on the results of data analysis that has been processed by researchers using the SPSS application, it can be seen that t count is 7.040 while t table is 1.697 and the significance value (0.000). It can be concluded that t count (7.040) > t table (1.697) or the significance value (0.000) < α (0.05). This means that the hypothesis H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. In other words, the use of English songs is effective in increasing the vocabulary of seventh grade students of MTS Ponpes Jabal An Nur Al-Islami.

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