

The Effectiveness of Using Modern Songs to Help Senior High School Students Enrich Vocabulary At Ma Al-Falah Pancordao In Academic Year 2023/2024

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas mengenai efek dari lagu modern untuk membantu siswa SMA dalam meningkatkan dan memperkaya kosa kata bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian one group pre-test dan post-test. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 23 orang yang berasal dari satu kelas. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan tes yakni pre-test dan post-test. Sedangkan untuk analisis, peneliti menggunakan SPSS versi 29 untuk mengetahui hasil dari pre-test dan post-test tersebut. Instrumen dari penelitian ini menggunakan lagu modern sebagai media untuk membantu siswa dalam memperkaya kosakata bahasa Inggris. Lagu yang digunakan adalah "You Are Not Alone" oleh Michael Jackson dan "Lily" oleh Alan Walker. Tujuan dari dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keefektifan dari lagu modern

sebagai media untuk memperkaya kosakata bahasa Inggris siswa SMA. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan lagu modern dinyatakan efektif sebagai media untuk meningkatkan kosakata bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, penggunaan lagu modern sebagai media sangat cocok digunakan dalam proses pembelajaran, yang dibuktikan dengan antusiasme dan suasana kelas yang lebih menyenangkan.

1. Introduction

In learning English lessons students often have difficulties experience, when they acquiring of four skills in English (speaking, reading, listening and writing). This thing is affected by media of teaching, method, and time teaching of English teacher. To master these 4 English skills, of course, the first step that needs to be done is to learn and increase your vocabulary. The vocabulary is one of the most important parts of learning basic English. Vocabulary is a collection of several words combined to have meaning. Quoting from the Aron English YouTube channel, one of the requirements for mastering Basic English is to multiply and memorize vocabulary, in other words, vocabulary mastery can be done well if you have a vocabulary bank in brain of students. There are many ways to help students building a vocabulary bank, one of which is through modern songs. Modern songs have lyrics that tend to be easy to follow, so when listening a song repeatedly will have an impact on improving memory skills and it becomes more effective in understanding vocabulary. Modern songs have many genres, for instance, they can be adjusted according to the mood of the listener. Adjustment between the mood and needs of students can make it easier for

them to carry out learning activities. At school, students often experience difficulties in memorizing vocabulary, this can occur due to ineffective methods and use of learning media. So if students feel that English is a difficult thing to learn, then this can trigger students' emotions to become unstable and cause students to experience stress.

For this reason, modern songs can be used as an alternative learning media that can be used to increase students' understanding of learning and mastering English Vocabulary. Besides being effective as a medium for improving student learning outcomes, listening to modern songs repeatedly can activate a part of the brain related to the reward center which will trigger students' motivation, concentration, emotions, memory, and intellectuality at school. With this function, modern songs are considered an effective medium in the learning process at school and can create a conducive and enjoyable learning environment. Based on the description above, this study is interested in conducting a research which entitled "The Effectiveness of Using Modern Song to Help Senior High School Student Enrich Vocabulary at MA Al-Falah Pancordao, in Academic Years 2023/2024".

Modern Songs

A song is a beautifully assembled collection of words sung to musical accompaniment. Music has a rhythm and tempo so that the listeners become immersed in the meaning of the song. According to (Wikipedia, 2023) asserts that, song is the composition of tone or sound art in sequence, combination, and temporal relationship (usually accompanied by musical instruments) to produce musical compositions that have unity and continuity (contain rhythm)". And a variety of rhythmic tones or sounds are also called songs. Songs can be sung solo, in twos (duet), threes (trio), or in groups. Songs can be categorized into many types, depending on the size used. Classification of Modern Song. Modern songs are divided according to the type of music. Modern music is created following the times by adding a touch of technology with modern musical instruments to create it. Modern music is divided into several genres namely, Pop, Rock, RnB, Jazz, Reggae, EDM (Electronic Dance Music), and Hip-Hop. These seven genres of music are the most famous and popular to date. The differences between some of these music genres are as follows:

Pop

Pop music is a genre of music that is most popular to date. Pop music comes from the word "Popular" and was first popular in the United States in 1920 by Thomas Edison. The pop music genre is the most sung by singers and bands around the world. Pop music usually has a characteristic, simple arrangement, and lyrics that are easy to remember and can be combined with other music genres. Over time, pop music is now combined with electronic music and referred to as electro pop music. Electro pop is a form of popular electronic music that uses synthesizers as musical instruments. A synthesizer is a keyboard device that produces sound in the form of sound signals and is sent to the sound generator (Wikipedia, 2020).

Rock

At first rock music was adapted from the genre of Rock and Roll music that developed in the 1950s. Rock music has a strong, fast, and aggressive beat. Rock music is usually dominated by vocals, electric guitar, bass, and drums. Figures in this rock music are Bill Haley, Elvis Presley, and the first rock band in the world The Tielman. It is believed that

rock music entered the peak of its popularity by the British Beatles band in 1960 and was re-popularized in 1981 by a band from the United States, namely Metallica by carrying heavy metal as a sub-unit of the rock music genre.

RnB (Rythem and Blues)

RnB stands for Rythem and Blues is music that originated in African-Americans. This music combines jazz, gospel, and blues into one. One of the singers in this genre is The Weekend with the song Out of Time.

Jazz

Jazz music is one of the genres of music that originated in the United States in the early 20th century and was developed by the African-American community. Jazz music is a fusion of European music and African traditions. The main characteristic of jazz music is rhythm and melody that tends to improvisation.

Reggae

Developed in Jamaica in the late 60s, reggae music was first popularized by Bob Marley. Reggae is taken from Spanish which means the music of the king. This music refers to a special style of music that emerged following the development of Rock Steady (Jamaican music). Reggae is usually synonymous with guitar playing with a rhythmic style characterized by accents on off-beat or skank. Reggae music also has a slower tempo.

EDM (Electronic Dance Music)

This music is usually created mostly for festival events and nightclubs. This type of music is usually played by a DJ (Disco Jockey) who will combine various genres of percussive electronic music with a special tool, namely a DJ mixer. The first DJ was Martin Block from 1901-1967. Other examples of famous DJs today are Martin Garrix, DJ Snake, Alan Walker, and Marshmello.

Hip-hop

Hip-hop is one of the genres of music that was created as a form of protest against the United States government that emerged in the 70s. This type of music is very identical to its fast rhythmic lyrics called Rap and sung by someone called a Rapper. Rap is a vocal technique that must be said quickly. Rappers will sing songs very quickly and there are even times when they only use one breath to chant the lyrics of the song they sing. And usually, this hip-hop music was accompanied by a DJ or band. The singer who first popularized Hip-hop was Jay-Z and the singer who became the Rap Icon of the world today is Eminem.

Modern Song as Learning Media

Media is a messenger technology that can be utilized for learning purposes. Media is a communication tool for delivering messages. Media is certainly very useful if implemented into the learning process, the media used in the learning process is referred to as learning media. This learning media is one of the components needed in the teaching and learning process and has a very important role in supporting the success of the learning process.

Songs as a medium of learning can have a strong influence on the learning environment. Listening to songs can affect the brain and neurophysiological performance of the human body which when used in the learning process gives positive results and can further improve concentration, strengthen memory about the subject matter, and make the atmosphere more relaxed and joyful (Supradewi, 2010)

Previously, many studies have been conducted to prove the effectiveness of songs as a learning medium and one of the most famous theories about songs is Mozart's theory. Mozart's theory is one of the studies that use Mozart's classical music by Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Gottlieb Mozart or more popularly known as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. This theory is very popular by stating that "listening to Mozart's classical music can increase IQ in children". But this statement is not entirely true and not entirely wrong, this is because Mozart's music does not make children smarter but research conducted by Frances Rauscher, Gordon Shawn, and Catherine Ky in 1993 suggested that, "listening to Mozart's music has an increased effect on spatial intelligence after listening to music for approximately 15 minutes" (Wikipedia, 2020). Songs as learning media can increase and direct focus and learning motivation for students so that it can cause greater learning motivation and allow students to learn independently according to their abilities and interests. This is in line with the concept of modern songs that carry freedom and make the learning process not monotonous. Using songs as a learning medium can also overcome the freedom of the senses, space, and time when learning, this can be done considering that songs can be listened to anywhere and anytime even in happy or sad conditions.

Modern Song as A Therapy and Relaxation

Research shows that the learning process was easier and faster if the learner is in a relaxed and receptive condition listening to music can help the brain in making a relaxed and fun learning atmosphere. According to Lozanov, the rhythm, beat, and harmony of music affect human physiology, especially brain waves and heart rate, in addition to evoking feelings and memories (Supradewi, 2010). According to Campbell in his follow-up book entitled *The Mozart Effect For Children*, he defines harnessing the Mozart effect in enhancing rest, rejuvenation, learning, intelligence, creativity, and imagination is referred to by Campbell as an inclusive term that signifies the transformational power of music in the fields of health, well-being, and education. It is believed to represent the use of music in general in reducing stress and improving memory or awareness in learning. Campbell states that the power of song or music in reducing stress can be proven by the increase in alpha waves. According to Ostrander, and Schoeder, in 2000, Alpha waves are brain waves that occur when a person experiences relaxation. Alpha waves have a frequency strength of 8Hz–12Hz. This wave is also called '*relaxed alertness*' or sometimes called '*relaxed awareness*'. While according to Mustajib 2010 states that, the brain of people who start light meditation also produces alpha waves. Alpha frequency is also the controlling frequency and liaison of conscious and subconscious thoughts (Supradewi, 2010).

Music can affect brain performance. These mutually influencing connections are processed by a brain component located in the middle of the brain called the limbic system. The limbic system is an emotional center that allows a person to see problems from various angles, one of which is to see problems with an emotional and intuitive approach including a *sense of art*. According to Jensen (in Pasiak, 2007), the influence of music on the body includes: "... (5) relieves pain and stress, (6) accelerates healing in postoperative patients, (7) relieves fatigue, (8) helps release uncomfortable emotions, (9) stimulates creativity, sensitivity, and thinking" (Supradewi, 2010). Songs with slow instruments can lower blood pressure when music with a slow and steady rhythm produces a regular rhythm in the working system of the heart and stimulates the work of the brain. Listening to music with

good harmony will also stimulate the brain to perform analyzing songs both consciously and unconsciously, increase immunity, and affect the hormonal work system that provides balance in heart rate and pulse.

Songs with slow music can also help lower blood pressure in stroke patients including reducing stress and depression by listening to slow music. Types of modern music that are usually used for therapy are pop and jazz music which are believed to affect the nerves of the brain to provide a calming effect (Wikipedia, 2020). Listening to songs is believed to affect the mood of the listener and listening to songs with different genres can provide a different mood. Literally, when listening to music, the ear will conduct sound waves to the brain, the brain will respond to sound waves into brain waves, and brain waves produced by music was at a frequency of 8Hz-12Hz which is referred to as Alpha waves. Then alpha waves cause a condition in which a person experiences a focused relaxation or also called real alertness. It is in this state that a person can learn under optimal circumstances.

The Influence of Modern Songs on Memory

1. Notion of Memory

Every human being has a brain that functions as a nerve driver to think, review memory, and store data or information. According to Guyton and Hall (2008) states that memory is the ability to code, store, retain, and remember information or past experiences in the human brain (Riadi, 2020).

Memory is located in the hippocampus which is part of the limbic system, which is the control center of emotional reactions. This part of the brain is located in the inner temporal lobe and close to the central area of the brain. The hippocampus also serves as a place to process memory and store information.

2. Type and Function of Memory

According to (Lubis, 2021), the memory structure in the brain can be divided into 3 (three) systems namely:

a. Sensory Memory

Sensory memory is the ability to store memories related to temporary information carried by the sensory system, namely the five senses. Information received by sensory memory will last for a time known as $7 \pm 2 = 9$. For example, when a person's brain records the scent inhaled through the nose while he is in a flower garden. This part of the brain is an area involved in the process of storing all kinds of information. Or when interacting with other people, the sensory memory will frontally issue answers to answer and respond to conversations but will disappear within a few seconds after the conversation ends.

b. Short-Term Memory (STM)

Short-term memory is also known as primary memory or working memory. Useful for storing information intermittently and usually lasts only 15-30 seconds. Short-term memory occurs in the frontal lobe located in the frontal part of the brain. In addition to storing information in a short time, short-term memory also functions as a stopping station for information to be sorted and channeled into long-term memory.

c. Long-Term Memory (LTM)

Long-term memory is a process of storing information over a long period. In long-term memory, information can be stored for at least a few days or ten years (Riadi, 2020). It is likely that long-term memory can store information permanently or can last a lifetime in the human brain. Long-term memory is divided based on the form of memory, namely:

- a) Episodic memory. This memory contains about a person's life events, both good and bad.
- b) Procedural memory. Relates to a procedure that refers to knowledge of how to do something. For example, when remembering the steps to make coffee.
- c) Memory autobiography. When a person experiences something very unique and memorable in his life then this is where the experience is stored.
- d) Semantic memory. This memory is related to the meaning of the word, or the meaning of the word, explaining the management of words and information. For example, when remembering several words with different meanings

3. The Influence of Modern Songs

When someone listens to a song, the lyrics of the song will evoke certain memories. The memories that arise are certainly related to the hippocampus and frontal cortex in the cerebrum. Because songs can evoke memory in the brain, meaning songs can affect long-term memory storage in the brain. Music can maximize brain function, be it the left brain or right brain (Riadi, 2020).

When we listen to a song for the first time, the lyrics of the song was stored in short-term memory, but when we listen to the song repeatedly and regularly then the lyrics was stored in long-term memory for a long time. And information from the lyrics of the song can be retrieved at any time when we require it in some situations.

Listening to songs can stimulate the performance of the right brain to be more optimal, especially when studying. Learning to use music as a medium can stimulate the hippocampus in the brain which causes the brain to produce dopamine levels, dopamine produced will flow Alpha waves that have a frequency of 8Hz-12Hz which makes the brain experience alert relaxation. In this condition, studying was more optimal because without excessive pressure and stress. So when we try to memorize using lyrics in a song, it will cause the brain to be easier to concentrate and information was more quickly received and stored in long-term memory.

2. Research Method

a. Types of research

This type of research is Pre-Experimental with one group pre-test and post-test design method to find out The Effectiveness of Using Modern Songs to Help Senior High School Students Enrich Vocabulary at MA Al-Falah Pancardao in Academic Year 2023/2024. The one group pretest posttest design method was chosen because the researcher was only used one class without a comparison class, so the pretest and posttest were only be given to one class, namely the experimental class. In addition, this method was chosen because quantitative research is a type of research activity that specifications are systematic, planned, and structured from the start, starting from making a research design, both regarding research objectives, research subjects, research objects, data. sample, data source, and methodology. This one group pretest-posttest design consists of one predetermined group. In this design, the test was carried out twice, namely before being given the treatment is called the pre-test and after the treatment is called the post-test. The research pattern of the one group pretest-posttest design method according to (Sugiyono, 2013) is as follows:

O1 X O2

Table 3.1 pre-test and post-test design

Group	Pre-Test	treatment	Post-Test
E	O1	X	O2

Where: E = Experiment design

O1 = pretest value (before treatment)

X = learning model

O2 = post-test value (after being treated)

In this design the test that is carried out before getting the treatment is called the pre-test. The pre-test was given to the experimental class (O1). After the pre-test, the researcher gives treatment in the form of learning to identify effective sentence elements in the exposition text using the talking stick (X) model, at the final stage the writer gives post-test (O2).

b. Population and Sample of Research

1) Population

The population of this study were teachers and EFL class X IIS MA students, namely MA Al-Falah Pancordao, Academic Year 2023/2024, Central Lombok, Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. There are 23 students in class X IIS and also an EFL teacher.

2) Sample

The sample is part of the population being investigated. The sample of this research is an EFL teacher and class X IIS students at MA Al-Falah Pancordao Central Lombok Academic Year 2023/2024. All the populations was used as the sample in this research method.

c. Data Collection Technique

1) Observation

This phase is to find out about the EFL teacher profile, student conditions, class conditions, English subject schedules, and the nature of everyday English class activities. Observation data was obtained from teacher and student activity sheets during learning. Observation of teacher and student activities aims to determine the implementation of learning by teachers and students. This observation format is in the form of a rating scale and creates a "yes" or "no" column.

2) Questioner

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer Sugiyono (2018:2019).

3) Test

In this study, there were two kinds of instruments used to collect data, namely learning media and tests (pre-test and post-test). Learning media was used to see an increase in the number of students' vocabulary development in the experimental class when learning English is carried out, while the test was used as a reference to determine students' abilities when students do the pre-test and post-test. Students are required to work on the questions that was given as test material which was delivered in the form of multiple choice questions.

4) Documentation

Documentation useful as legal evidence and to support learning activities, the contents of files concerning data or information about the chronology of activities carried out for children. Documentation is a data collection method used in social research methodology. The data available in this documentation are in the form of letters, diaries, memorabilia, reports and so on.

d. Technique of Data Analysis

To analysis the data, researcher used descriptive statistic analysis, normality test and T-test.

1) Descriptive Statistic

Descriptive statistics are methods related to collecting and presenting a set of data so that it provides useful information.

2) Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether a data set is well modeled by a normal distribution and to calculate how likely it is that the underlying random variables of the data set are normally distributed.

3) T-test

According to Sudjiono (2010), the T-test is a statistical test used to test the truth or falsity of a hypothesis which states that between two sample means taken randomly from the same population, there is no significant difference.

3. Result and Discussion

a. Description of Data

In this chapter the researchers found The Effectiveness of Using Modern Song to Help Senior High School Student Enrich Vocabulary at MA Al-Falah Pancordao, same with other school, vocabulary is one of the crucial factors that should be learned in order to acquire English language. One way to enrich or memorize English vocabulary in a fun way is by using modern song as a media. Students are not interested and find it difficult to increase their vocabulary, because they have not found an interesting way to use it. Students faced many difficulties when it comes to memorize words that they are not familiar with. Finally this research explored to find whether modern song as a media is effective to improve English vocabulary among students and to find whether this media will help the students to get higher score if they are taught by using this technique or not. Then the researcher took X IIS classes as a sample from experimental class, The total numbers of students from this classes were 23 students.

i. Pre-test and Post-test Score

Table 4.1 Students' Pre-test and Post-test Scores

Treatment I

No	Students name	Male/Female		Pre-test Score	Post-test score	Gained score
1	Agus Ramdani	M		60	70	10
2	Ahmad Muhaemin	M		60	80	20

3	Alia Rahayu		F	50	60	10
4	Anisatun Adawiyah		F	60	70	10
5	Beni Indrawan	M		40	50	10
6	Farid Kholidi	M		70	90	20
7	Hardiansyah	M		70	80	10
8	Khaerul Faizin	M		50	70	20
9	Lalu Ardi Safna	M		40	50	10
10	Lia Aulia		F	70	70	0
11	M. Alwi Jaswari	M		60	80	20
12	Mariatul Qibtiyah		F	20	40	20
13	Mila Uswatun		F	70	80	10
14	Muhammad Majdi	M		60	80	10
15	Muhammad Teza	M		50	70	20
16	Nilna Hayati		F	50	60	10
17	Rafi Daen	M		40	70	30
18	Raudatul Jannah		F	60	70	10
19	Riana Zain		F	30	50	20
20	Rifal Maulana	M		30	50	20
21	Riski Ardian	M		40	60	20
22	Siti Sulistia Ningsih		F	40	60	20
23	Yuliana		F	40	50	10
	Total score	13	10	1.200	1.510	340

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that, the treatment using the first song, the pre-test score of the 23 students is 1.200 and the post-test score is 1.510 with the difference in scores between the pre-test and post-test is 310 points. While the gain score is 340.

Table 4.2 Students' pre-test and post-test scores Treatment II

No	Students name	Male/female		Pre-test Score	Post-test score	Total score
1	Agus Ramdani	M		60	80	20
2	Ahmad Muhaemin	M		70	80	10
3	Alia Rahayu		F	60	70	10

4	Anisatun Adawiyah		F	40	50	10
5	Beni Indrawan	M		60	70	10
6	Farid Kholidi	M		50	80	30
7	Hardiansyah	M		60	70	10
8	Khaerul Faizin	M		60	90	30
9	Lalu Ardi Safna	M		40	60	20
10	Lia Aulia		F	40	70	30
11	M. Alwi Jaswari	M		60	60	0
12	Mariatul Qibtiyah		F	60	70	10
13	Mila Uswatun		F	50	70	20
14	Muhammad Majdi	M		30	50	20
15	Muhammad Teza	M		60	70	10
16	Nilna Hayati		F	40	60	20
17	Rafi Daen	M		40	50	10
18	Raudatul Jannah		F	20	40	20
19	Riana Zain		F	60	80	20
20	Rifal Maulana	M		50	60	10
21	Riski Ardian	M		70	70	0
22	Siti Sulistia Ningsiih		F	50	60	10
23	Yuliana		F	70	80	10
	Total Score	13	10	1.190	1.520	330

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that, the treatment using the second song, the pre-test score of the 23 students is 1,190 and the post-test score is 1,520 with the difference in scores between the pre-test and post-test is 310 points. While the gain score is 330. In the two tables, it can be concluded that the student's score in the post-test table in the first treatment is 1,510 while in the second treatment is 1,520 in other words, the post-test score in the second treatment is higher than the post-test score in the first treatment, with a score difference of 10 points.

ii. Instrument Validity and Reliability

1. Validity Test

Validity test was carried out using computer program IBM SPSS version 29. In this study, the data was collected start from July 25th and ends from August 20th 2023.

Validity testing was carried out on 23 respondents. Decision making was based on “r count” (corrected item-total correlation) > “r table” of 0.413 and sig <0.05.

Table 4.3 The Result of Validity Test I

Item	Corrected item total correlation/r count	R table	Criteria
1	0,533	0.413	Valid
2	0,475	0.413	Valid
3	0,441	0.413	Valid
4	0,545	0.413	Valid
5	0,551	0.413	Valid
6	0,796	0.413	Valid

Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that all questions to test the research instrument on the pre-test have valid criteria, because the value of “r count” (corrected item-total correlation) > “r table” of 0.413.

Table 4.4 Test Result of Validity Test II

Item	Corrected item total correlation/r count	R table	Criteria
1	0,431	0.413	Valid
2	0,527	0.413	Valid
3	0,568	0.413	Valid
4	0,598	0.413	Valid
5	0,687	0.413	Valid
6	1	0.413	Valid

Based on table 4.2, it can be seen that all questions to test the research instrument on the post-test have valid criteria, because the value of “r count” > “r table” of 0.413.

2. Reliability Test

The reliability test was carried out on question items that were declared valid. A variable was said to be reliable if the answer to the question was always consistent. Reliability calculations was carried out using the SPSS version 29 program. Decision making was based on *Alpha Cronbach* > 0.06. The results of the reliability test can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.5 The result of reliability test

	r alpha	R critical	Criteria
Test I	0,686	0.60	Reliable
Test II	0,717	0.60	Reliable

Based on table 4.3, it can be seen that the instrument reliability coefficient on the pre-test was 0.686 and the instrument reliability coefficient on the post-test was 0.717. The value of “*Alpha* Cronbach” was higher than 0.60 so it can be concluded that both instruments were declared reliable or qualified.

b. Data Analysis

1. Descriptive Statistic

Table 4.6 The result of descriptive Statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-Test	23	20	70	50.43	14.295
Post-Test	23	40	90	65.65	13.082

The results of descriptive statistical analysis based on the table above, it can be seen that the total sample was 23 students. The lowest score on the pre-test was 20 and the lowest score on post-test was 40. The highest score on the pre-test was 70 and the highest score on the post-test was 90. While the average student score on the pre-test was 50.43 and the average student score on the post-test was 65.65. And the standard deviation on the pre-test was 14.295 while the standard deviation on the post-test was 13.082.

2. Normality Test

A normality test was used to check how normal the distribution of the data. The normality test was tested by using the Shapiro-Wilk method in IBM SPSS version 29. Decision making was based on sig. value > 0.05. The result of normality test were explained in more detail below:

Table 4.7 The Result of Normality Test of Pre-Test And Post-Test

Tests of Normality			
	Shapiro-wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Pre-test	.927	23	.092
Post-test	.933	23	.126
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction			

Based on the calculations from SPSS version 29 above, it can be seen that the sig. pre-test value was 0.092 and the value of sig. post-test was 0.126. So it can be concluded that the data distribution in this study was normal because the sig. value was higher than 0.05 (0.126>0.05).

3. T- test

Table 4.8 The Result of T-Test

Paired Sample T-Test									
T		Paired Differences					T	df	Significance
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	upper			
Pair 1	Pretest-Posttest	-15.217	6.653	1.387	-18.095	-12.340	-10.969	22	<,001

The result of the paired samples test was determined by the significant value. This value will be used to determine which hypothesis was accepted. H_0 was accepted if the significant value was greater than 0.05, on the other hand H_0 was rejected if the significant value was smaller than 0.05. To interpret the data above, the researcher formulates the hypothesis as follows:

H_a : There is significant difference of using modern song to help students' enrich English vocabulary.

H_0 : There is no significant difference of using using modern song to help students' enrich English vocabulary.

Based on the results of the paired samples test above, it shows that the significant value was 0.001. So it can be concluded that the significant value was lower than 0.05, so H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted ($0.001 < 0.05$).

c. Discussion

This study was conducted to determine the improvement of students' English vocabulary by using modern songs as learning media at MA Al-Falah Pancardao in academic years 2023/2024. Before conducting the pretest, the researcher first tested the research instrument that would be used as a research measuring instrument. Researchers distributed questionnaires consisting of several questions related to the research instrument and made observations of students when the instrument was implemented. Researchers distributed questionnaires to 23 respondents in one class, given that researchers used the one group pretest-posttest design research method. The research instrument is said to be valid if $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ of 0.413, the results of the pretest and posttest instrument validity test are higher than 0.413 so it can be concluded that the pretest and posttest instruments are valid. While the pretest and posttest instrument reliability test uses the "Alpha Cronbach" formula and the results of the pretest and post-test instrument values are higher than 0.60 so it can be concluded that the instrument used is reliable. To prove that the research that has been carried out shows an increase in the mastery of English vocabulary, this can be seen in the pretest and posttest score tables in tables 4.1 and 4.2 which show that the value of The posttest score in the first treatment is 1,510 while in the second treatment is 1,520 in other words, the posttest score in the second treatment is higher than the posttest score in

the first treatment, with a score difference of 10 points. Based on this, it can be concluded that modern song is effective in improving students' ability to enrich English vocabulary.

In checking how normal the data distribution is, the researcher used the normality test. In this case, the researcher used the Shapiro-Wilk method in the IBM SPSS computer program version 29. Based on the results of the normality test, the pre-test sig. value was 0.092 and the post-test sig. value was 0.126. So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed, because the significant value of the pre-test and post-test is higher than 0.05 ($0.126 > 0.05$). The results of the T-Test can be seen in table 4.8 It can be seen that the significant value of 0.001 is lower than 0.05. Decision making is based on the sig value. > 0.05 , so it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This shows that students' scores are higher after using modern song media. The average score of students in the posttest and pretest showed a significant difference, in the posttest the students' scores were better after using modern songs.

Modern songs are interesting media to be applied in the classroom as an alternative in learning English vocabulary, students can be more relaxed and focused when listening to songs, so that it can increase student interest and learning concentration. The researcher found that the use of modern songs is effective in enriching students' English vocabulary. This is supported by Ratna Supradewi (2010:68) who states that there is a significant difference in remembering English vocabulary after receiving treatment, and it is proven to significantly improve the ability to remember English vocabulary. This statement is similar to what researchers found in the field when using modern song media. The researcher found the fact that students are more enthusiastic to learn because students can be more relaxed when learning according to the mood of the song played. Based on the results that the researcher has explained earlier, it can be concluded that modern songs are effective in enriching students' English vocabulary. Modern songs can be an alternative media that can be used to help students improve English vocabulary and this technique can continue to be applied in the teaching and learning process in the classroom by using more varied types of songs.

4. Conclusion

a. Conclusion

Songs are a universal language, listening to songs repeatedly will make the brain unconsciously remember every lyric from the song, this can happen because songs can influence the brain to work in the subconscious that can produce alpha waves to provide a calm and optimal condition. In this condition, students are declared in an ideal state for learning. Based on the research that has been done, researchers can conclude that modern songs are successful in improving students' English vocabulary, this can be seen from the results of observations, tests, and questionnaires that have been answered by students. Modern songs can affect students' mood when learning in class which causes the atmosphere of the class to be more lively, active and fun. In addition to creating a conducive learning environment, modern songs also play an important role in helping students to remember and enrich their vocabulary through the lyrics of the songs that have been listened to. This is influenced by modern songs that

are played continuously, giving rise to a suggestion effect where students are unconsciously able to remember the lyrics of the songs that have been listened to. This is certainly in line with the Suggestopedia learning method proposed by Georgi Lozanov which states that songs are effective learning media to help students learn English.

b. Suggestions

The researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1) For Teachers

The researcher suggests using modern songs as a medium to help students enrich their vocabulary. By using this media, it is expected that the teaching and learning process will be more active and fun, so that the learning process becomes more effective and does not seem monotonous.

2) For Students

Researcher suggests to train themselves by using songs that can be adjusted to the preferences and mood of each student so that the mastery of more vocabulary can be obtained.

3) For Other Researchers

Researcher suggests to other researchers to conduct further research related to the topic, so that this research can be a reference for them in the future, so that they can develop and apply their research better.

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