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Using of "I Love You 3000" Song in Pandemic Era in Teaching English at Mining Department of Engineering Faculty

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ABSTRACT

Vocabulary is one of the English components or sub-skill that must be taught to the students. The vocabulary has the role to develop the four language skills, they are listening, reading, writing and speaking. Many vocabularies that the students have, is the easier for them to develop it, especially in the pandemic era because of COVID-19, the teacher have to use a media like an English song to enrich the students at Mining Department of Engineering Faculty vocabularies. In order that, the purpose of this study was to investigate the use of song as a media whether it is effective or not in teaching vocabulary. The total population of this study involved 92 students but the sample of by using the purposive technique sampling got 20 students in A class as a control and 20 students at B for experimental class. The instrument of this study used multiple choice tests which consist of 20 items. The data was collected by using pre-test and post-test, then followed by analyzing the data based on Arikunto's theory using descriptive design. As well as the manual computation the result also showed that the score of the t-test was 4.741. The researcher compare that t-table at the degrees of freedom (df) (Nx + Ny)-2 . df = 20 + 20 – 2 = 38. The degree of freedom of 38 is at the competence interval of 0.05 (95%) is 2.024 and 0.01 (99%) is 2.711. the comparison is done between t-test formulated with t-table in which results is 4.741 it is to found that the t-table of "t" indicated: t-test 4.741 > t-table. It means that the mean score of the experimental class was higher than control class. So, the researcher concluded that the use of song "I Love You 3000" is effective in teaching learning English at Mining Department in academic year 2018/2019 and it means that the use of song as an alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. (10 pt)

I. Introduction

Learning Vocabulary is an activity which cannot be separated from one and others, it's an integral part of leaning academic content. In learning English, it is related to how vocabulary takes an important part of language acquisition. Vocabulary is important to teaching English language because without it we can speak English very well. When students are less vocabulary, they cannot express their ideas well. Nation (2004) cited in Intan (2019) claims that words are the building blocks of a language since they label object, actions, and idea without which people cannot convey the intended meaning. So, studying vocabulary is also very recommended except studying grammar to communicate use English language. In addition, in using the language, we use thousands of words to communicate every day.

Learning vocabulary without good media is something boring to do. To help students find language classes, especially vocabulary lessons more interesting, song is one solution of this problem, especially in the pandemic era because of COVID-19 which is happened as long as this

year in 2020. Song is a short musical work set a peotic text with equal importance given to music and to the words. It may be written for one or several voices and it is generally performed with instrument accompaniment. Song is an interesting media that offers the high imagination. The language song usually easy to be understood. As Neil T. Millington (2017) said the songs can play an important role in the development of language in young children learning a second language. As songs can help young learners improve their speaking skill. Songs can also be useful tools in the learning of vocabulary, sentence structures, and sentence patterns. Songs can provide the opportunity for vocabulary practice. They are usually based around a theme or topic that can provide the context for vocabulary learning.

Based on the explanation, this study would investigate the effect of a pop song entiteled "I Love You 3000" as a teaching media at the first semester students of mining department of Muhammadyah university of Mataram.

II. Method

According to Creswell (2012, 2017:20), research designs are "the specific procedure involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing". In other words, research design is the researchers' way to arrange the conditions for collecting the data, analyzing the data, and reporting the result of the research in written form. In this research, the researcher decided to use experimental to investigate the effect of the use "I Love Yoy 3000" at the First Semester Students Of Mining Department of Engineering Faculty in Academic Year 2020/2021. According to Creswell (2012, 2017: 294), "an experimental design is the traditional approach to conducting quantitative research". In other words, to accomplish a quantitative research, it is need to use an experimental design.

When conducting an educational research, it was not always possible to select or assign subject at random. The used and applications of various experiments depend on the type of design used. In the case of this research, the researcher decided to use quasi-experimental research because the availability of participants were limited and the number of population in the school was appropriate with the number of sample expect by researcher. Moreover, the researcher decided to choose quasi experimental design because the participants were organize well in the class where randomization was not possible. In this research design, there are two groups of classes involve. The researcher gave different treatment to both groups, the first group is experimental group which uses pop song, while the second group is control group which use pop song "I Love You 3000" by

A. Population and Sample

1) Population

According to the Nunan (2014:16), Selecting population is one of the important elements when doing research. Population describes all cases, situations, or individual who share one or more characteristics. As Sugiyono (2016:117) states that population is a general area which consist of: object/subject that have specific characteristic and quality determined by the researcher to explore and then take a conclusion. The population of this research was all of the students at the the First Semester Students of Mining Department of Engineering Faculty in Academic Year 2020/2021, which consist of two classes and the total number of population is 92 students.

2) Sample

A researcher is able to take a sample if the population is large or limited fund, energy and time. Therefore, the sample which is taken must be able ro represent the population (Sugiyono, 2016:118). This sample is considered to represent at the the First Semester Students Of Mining Department of Engineering Faculty in Academic Year 2020/2021, which consists of two classes that is A Class and B Class by using purposive techniques sampling. The total of students at the First Semester Students Of Mining Department of Engineering Faculty in Academic Year 2020/2021 is 40 students.

B. Research Instrument

The instrument is one of the most important things when doing research. The instrument is a tool used to collect the data (Sugiyono, 2016). The researcher used a test as the instrument of this study. It is an objective test in the form of multiple choice test and sent by using google form. There was 20 items of the test with four option (a,b,c,d), the students select one of the best answer, the researcher gave score (5) if the answer correct and (0) if it wrong because each question has the

same level of difficulty. The researcher gave the tests for both experimental and control group named pre-test and post-test.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher applied some techniques as follows:

a) Pre Test

The researcher gave same pre-test to both groups for checking their ability before treatments. After the groups have been given treatment, the researcher would be given the post-test to measure their ability after giving some treatments. The test is in multiple-choice form with four option (a,b,c,d) and the total number of items was 20. The time allocation was 45 minutes. The students have to select one of the best answer, the researcher gave value (5) if the answer correct and (0) if it wrong.

b) Treatment

After the pre-test done, the researcher gave treatment for the experimental group. The researcher would be taught by using a song to the students in experimental group only, while in control group the teacher won't use it. However, the researcher taught the same topic for the two groups for some meetings. The difference is the media especially song in teaching learning activities. The researcher became to the class with the students in order to know how far the students can reach their vocabulary. The treatment gave by the researcher after pre-test and take score with give post-test.

There are any types to implementation in this treatment:

- Pre activity, this step the researcher started to give greeting, pray, student attendance and explain the learning objectives.
- Main activity, the reseacher stared to teach about the topic is Song to teach them, divided students into several groups, the student discussed with their friends about the song.
- Closing activity, this is the last activity the researcher closed this study with re-explain about the lessons, giving motivation for the students, and the last is pray together.

c) Post Test

After doing treatments which same with the pre-test to the students, the researcher gave post-test as the second test in experimental group and in the control group after they learn vocabulary used pop song "I Love You 3000" as a media in teaching vocabulary. To know the achievement of the students after get the treatment. The result of this acitivity is to investigate whether there is the effect or not in the first semester students in teaching english.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data the researcher would be used descriptive quantitative and the data was collecting from pre-test and post-test as long as the researcher conducted the research. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of "I Love You 3000" song in Teaching English at the First Semester Students Of Mining Department of Engineering Faculty in Academic Year 2020/2021 of Mining Department of FATEK UMMAT in Academic Year 2020-2021.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Finding

The researcher gave students' pre-test because wanted to know the students' ability before the treatment was given. From the analysis of the pre-test result, it was found that the mean score of the experimental class and the control class that students' achievement in both of the class was relatively the same between the experimental and control class, it shown in the table 4.1. In conclusion, the students of both experimental and control class had a similar ability in teaching vocabulary before the treatment was given.

Post-test was conducted to measure the students' achievement. By conducting post-test, it was to prove the effectiveness of the treatment given. Through the post-test result, it was assumed that the students' achievement before and after the treatment was able to analyze. The post-test of the

experimental and control class was held on May 2019. Based on the post result, the mean score of the experimental class and control class has the students' achievement of experimental class is higher than the control class.

The researcher not only use SPSS to find out students who are taught using songs and without using songs it is effective or not but also the data was analyzed by manual computation. The quantitative data were taken from the mean of the students score in vocabulary test. This research was conducted at the eighth grade in to two classes they are experimental class and control class, VIII.A as the control group and VIII.B as the experimental groups consist of 20 students.

1) The Computation of the Mean Score

In analyzing the data from the test, the score of pre-test and post-test of two classes can be seen in the following tables.

Table 1. Table 3.1 The Deviation Scores of Pre-Test and Post-Test (Experimental Groups)

No.	Name of Students	Score of Students			
		Pre-test	Post-test	X	X^2
1.	A'an Iswandi	30	45	15	225
2.	Abil Zabilla	35	60	25	625
3.	Adit Julian	40	65	25	625
4.	Amar Ma'ruf	40	45	5	25
5.	Annisa Sigar	30	40	10	100
6.	Baiq Dewi Haeranti	40	50	10	100
7.	Camilla Wardini	45	70	25	625
8.	Diaz Pratama	30	50	20	400
9.	Dimas Aji Sujiwo	45	55	10	100
10.	Edo Satria	55	65	10	100
11.	Eka Sukmawati	45	60	15	225
12.	Fadilah Ramadhan	30	45	15	225
13.	Goval Alhad	55	60	5	25
14.	Hasinah Idham	40	50	10	100
15.	Juni Setiawan	35	40	5	25
16.	Lael Jaffar	55	75	20	400
17.	Mahendra Laga	40	65	25	625
18.	Mawar	25	40	15	225
19.	Nauval Ihwanabi	25	45	20	400
20.	Rahmat Hidayat	35	50	15	225
N=20	Total			∑X=300	$\sum x^2$ 5400

Where :

X = Deviation score of pre-test in experimental group

X^2 = The square of deviation score in experimental group

Table 2. Table 3.2 The Deviation Scores of Pre-Test and Post-Test (Control Groups)

No.	Name of students	Score of students			
		Pre-test	Post-test	Y	Y^2
1.	Arial	15	30	15	225
2.	Adit Julianto	35	40	5	25
3.	Agatha Ayudinata	15	30	15	225
4.	Akbar Fitrah	35	40	5	25
5.	Anjes Hamzah	30	35	5	25

6.	Arief Pratama	40	45	5	25
7.	Didat Sanjaya	40	45	5	25
8.	Dirmawan	45	50	5	25
9.	Eka Yudiarta	35	45	10	100
10.	Ergiawan	20	25	5	25
11.	Fadian Putri	25	35	10	100
12.	Fadila Salsabilla	30	40	10	100
13.	Giovani	40	50	10	100
14.	Hirtam Zulkifly	30	45	15	225
15.	Lalu Solahudin	45	50	5	25
16.	Muh Gufran	45	45	0	0
17.	Muhammad Riski	30	35	5	25
18.	Nurlia	25	30	5	25
19.	Osy Mulyansyah	30	35	5	25
20.	Putri Amelia	35	40	5	25
N=20	Total			∑y=135	$\sum y^2$1175

Where :

Y = Deviation score of pre-test in control class

Y2 = the square of deviation score in control class

After the researcher found the sample score, the researcher analyzed the mean score of deviation scores of pre-test and post-test by following formula:

- Mean Score of Experimental Class:

$$Mx = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Where :

Mx = The mean score of the two class

X = The students final score for experimental group

N = The number of sample

∑ = The sum of ...

So, $Mx = \frac{\sum x}{N}$

$$\frac{300}{20} = 15$$

- Mean Score of Control Class:

$$My = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

Where :

My : The mean score of the two classes

Y : the students final score for control class

N : the number of sample

∑: the sum of ...

So, $My = \frac{\Sigma Y}{N}$

$\frac{135}{20} = 6.75$

2) The Computation of Standard Deviation

As previously stated above, the mean score of each class was obtained by dividing the sum of the deviation score with number of sample in the class. Here was the evaluation:

- The Standard Deviation of Experimental Class.

$$\sum x = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x)^2}{N}$$

Where :

X = The standard deviation of experimental class

N = The number of sample

$\sum$ = the sum of...

So, $\sum x = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\Sigma x)^2}{N}$

$= 5400 - \frac{(300)^2}{20}$

$= 5400 - \frac{90000}{20}$

$= 5400 - 4500$

$= 900$

- The Standard Deviation of Control Class:

$$\sum y = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y)^2}{N}$$

Where :

X = The standard deviation of control group

N = The number of sample

$\sum$ = The sum of...

So, $\sum y = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma y)^2}{N}$

$= 1175 - \frac{(135)^2}{20}$

$= 1175 - \frac{18225}{20}$

$= 1175 - 911.25$

$= 263.75$

3) The Computation of Test

In this processing to determine whether the experimental treatment was significance or not. It was comparing the means scores and testing the deviation of the mean scores of the classes. Concerning with this process as previously termed. The formula was applied as follow:

Where:

Mx : Mean score of experimental group

My: Mean score of control group

N : Total numbers of the subject

X : The deviation of experimental group

Y : The deviation of control group

∑ : The sum of

So, t-test = $\frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum x^2 + \sum y^2}{Nx + Ny - 2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20}\right)}}$

t = $\frac{15 - 6.75}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{900 + 268.75}{20 + 20 - 2}\right)\left(\frac{2}{20}\right)}}$

t = $\frac{8.25}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1168.75}{38}\right)(0.1)}}$

t= $\frac{8.25}{\sqrt{(30.62)(0.1)}}$

t= $\frac{8.25}{\sqrt{3.062}}$

t= $\frac{8.25}{1.74}$

t= 4.741

t-test	t-table		
	Df	0.05	0.01
4.741	38	2.024	2.711

B. Discussion

As well as the manual computation the result also showed that the score of the t-test was 4.741. The researcher compare that t-table at the degrees of freedom (df) (Nx + Ny)-2 . df = 20 + 20 – 2 = 38. The degree of freedom of 38 is at the competence interval of 0.05 (95%) is 2.024 and 0.01 (99%) is 2.711. the comparison is done between t-test formulated with t-table in which results is 4.741 it is to found that the t-table of "t" indicated: t-test 4.741 > t-table. It means that the mean score of the experimental class was higher than control class.

IV. Conclusion

Based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that the use of song "I Love You 3000" is effective in teaching learning English at Mining Department in academic year 2018/2019. It can be seen from the students who were taught using songs has effective in teaching vocabulary. The mean score of the experimental class was higher than the control class. Based on the "paired sample test" output table above, the Sig. (2-tailed) is 0,000 < 0.005, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. From Independent Test above if sig. (2-tailed) of 0,000 < 0,05, it means that the use of songs has significant different in students' score between students who are taught

using songs than without songs. It means that the use of song as an alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, and null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

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