THE EFFECT OF USING ENGLISH SONG AS A MEDIA TOWARDS STUDENTS SPEAKING ABILITY IN SMA TAMANSISWA PEMATANGSIANTAR

[1]Dilla Arpianda, [2]Anita Purba, [3]Rohdearni Wati Sipayung
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Simalungun

ABSTRACT
The topic of this study is the effect of Using English Song as a media towards Students speaking ability, an action research of the eleventh grade students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar in the academic year 2023/2024. In this study, the writer limited the discussion by stating the following problem: Does any effect of English song as a media toward students' speaking ability? The objective of this study was to know whether using English song is effective or not as a media towards student's speaking ability. Action research approach was adopted in this study. The population of the study was eleventh grade students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar in the academic year of 2023/2024. The writer took the whole students of XI MIPA 2 as the subject of the research. There were 35 students. It was conducted on 6th until 15th of March 2024. The techniques used for obtaining data were collecting data from the students by using speaking test. In the first activity, the writer gave a pre-test in order to find out the student's creativity in writing descriptive text. The second activity, the writer gave a treatment where the writer gave and explained the material of descriptive text to students. In the last activity, the students were given a post-test. The result of the students' progress during the teaching and learning process by the effect of using English song as a media was good. The students' achievement increased from the second meeting to the last. The students' mean value in pre-test was 50,06. Then in post-test increased to become 74,60 of students passed the Minimum Mastery Criterion with the mean score result was 19,69. In conclusion, the researcher found that the students improved their comprehension in English song lyric, they could speaking song lyric, and produce English song with the various and diverse idea.
Keywords: English Song, Speaking, Media

I. INTRODUCTION
1.1 The Background of the Study
In English, the are four essential constituents of the linguistic, such as: listening, reading, writing, and speaking, where these four constituents are the main aspects in teaching English as a foreign language. This is the reason why they should be delivered in correctly, according to the situation and interaction that happens and the main ideas of speaker or writers in argue their conception that aims to the readers or audience (Simbolon, 2015).). In order to express his/her concept and thoughts and being adept to speak is one of the aspects of subduing the language to speak impulsively, speaking skill is very important in the context of English learning because through oral language enables someone (Fauzan, 2014). According to Pimwan (2012), "songs are authentic materials that can motivate students to learn English. Songs stimulate positive emotional attitude towards language learning then songs can inspire great motivation during a lesson".

Inappropriately, although they have been studying English for ten years informal junior high school, real situation it is still difficult for Indonesian students to practice their English ability in daily conversation because they might get a good score of English in their report card but they cannot speak English fluently yet. The students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar also meet the similar problems in speaking. based on the observation researcher identifies the problems. Some learners are worried of making mistakes, they feel nervous to speak English, their fluency and their confident are also low. Their friends will mock them when they make mistakes. It also relate to the low internal motivation of the students. Students almost seem have not desire or competitive spirit in learning process.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background above, the research problem can be formulated as follows: Does any effect of English song as a media toward students' speaking ability at the eleven grade students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar in the academic year 2023/2024?

1.3 The Objective of the research

Here is the objective of the research which the researcher tries to achieve through this study:
To know whether using English song is effective or not as a media towards student's speaking ability for the eleven grade students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar in the academic year 2023/2024.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Speaking

Speaking is The act of delivering language by mouth. The lungs, vocal tract, vocal chords, tongue, teeth, and lips are just a few of the body parts we use to produce sounds when we speak.

English is known to require four skills: speaking, writing, listening, and reading. Speaking ability refers to the ability of students to communicate their ideas in spoken language, including fluency and consistency of speech, vocabulary, and grammar, according to Thornbury (2007). In this study, speaking is a productive skill of process to be a good communicator.

2.1.1 Teaching Speaking

Brown (2000:7) states that teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving instructions, guiding in the study of something, providing with knowledge, causing to know or understand. The goal of teaching speaking skills is communicative efficiency.

2.1.2 Types of Speaking Skill

Speaking is a productive skill that can be directly an empirically observed. Speaking is one of two productive skills in a language teaching. According to Brown (2004) as a process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal or oral form describes six categories of speaking skill area. Those six categories are as follows;

a. Imitative

This category includes the ability to practice an intonation and focusing on some particular elements of language form. That is just imitating a word, phrase or sentence. The important thing here is focusing on pronunciation.

b. Intensive

This is the students" speaking performance that is practicing some phonological and grammatical aspects of language.

c. Responsive

Responsive performance includes interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of very short conversation, standard greeting and small talk, simple request and comments.

d. Transactional (dialogue)

It is carried out for the purpose of conveying or exchanging specific information. For example here is conversation which is done in pair work.

2.1.3 Speaking Assessment

Assessment is an on going process that encompasses a much wider domain. Whenever a student responds to a question, offers a comment, or tries out a new word or structure, the teacher subconsciously makes an assessment of students' performance. Written work-from a jotted down phrase to a formal essay is performance that ultimately is assessed by self, teacher and possibly other students (Brown, 2003)

2.2 Concept of Song

Ratnasari (2007) defines songs as a kind of art work that are attempted to be sung either with or without musical accompaniments. Grief (2001) says "The song is part of the music you perform with words. Speaking is closely related as speaking is an action of interacting with others when using oral language. Only an operation that blends the words together into something understandable can be described as oral language. Songs are part of everyday life for most people, according to Mol (2009). The researcher can conclude from this statement that songs are partly human feelings and experiences as long as they can remember. It is a way to express the thoughts, views, assumptions, and expressions of the students in the learning process.

2.2.1 Elements of Song

While a song is played, the listeners will not only listen to its lyrics, but also its melody. They enjoy the harmony, the expression and the rhythm. It means that a song is a unity of some music elements. Ratnasari (2007) divides the elements of music into two categories. The first category is the main elements. It consists of rhythm, melody, harmony and lyrics. Rhythm is the dynamic of the sounds.

2.2.2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Song

Abu Mallouh (2001) and Kailani (2007) say the   following advantages of using songs in the classroom such as:

1) Motivation and enjoyment.
2) Language improvement (structure, spelling, etc).
3) Vocabulary exer`cise and presentation
4) Pronunciation exercise.
5) Variety / movement in the subject.
6) Culture substance.
7) Task – based learning
8) Create an atmosphere of relaxation in the classroom and they maintain interest and enthusiasm.
9) A complete piece of meaning from the first lesson of learning the foreign language is a way of giving children a complete text with.
10) They introduce the complete sounds of English as well as to the melody of language naturally and effectively to the students.

Disadvantages of song :

While there are many benefits of music in the office, there are also certain disadvantages that should be considered if you're thinking about drafting up a work playlist.

1. The wrong music can create a distraction
2. The mind can become too stimulated
3. Music can make the mind forgetful

2.2.3 English song in Classroom

The use of song in the classroom can make the entire learning process more enjoyable and can stimulate "right" brain learning. When students make a major breakthrough in learning, it is song to a teacher's ears. There is nothing more rewarding for a teacher, than seeing their students smile and laugh while they learn. The same can be said for students. Students who are taught in a fun and creative way, love coming to class.

2.2.4 "A Thousand Year" song by Christina Perri

The romantic song about the fear of falling in love, is a sleeper hit. It played during the credits of The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn—Part 1, but after fans heard it on the movie's soundtrack, they adopted it as the song to stand for Bella and Edward's romance. In the end, 'A Thousand Years' isn't just a song; it's an experience, an exploration of the depths of human emotion. It's about the joy and pain of loving someone so deeply that the boundaries of time become meaningless.

2.3 Concept of Media

Media is every tool to convey information or messages from one place to another. The teaching-learning process also uses audio media to be rotated and then students say what they hear. Rosalia et al. (2021). When it comes to the definition of teaching, media refers to any and all instruments available to educators for use in providing students with instructional materials in order to meet predetermined learning objectives. In order to obtain information about the use of media in the learning process, researchers conducted informant interviews. Multi-media or mixed-media refers to instructional materials used in language learning that use various media, including printed and visual media.

2.3.1 Kinds of Media

Media from the Latin word, the plural form of the word medium, means something located in the middle (between two parties or poles) or a tool. Webster's dictionary Anitah (2012: 5) in Tax et al.,(2021) suggests that media or medium is everything located in the middle in the form of a ladder, which is used as an intermediary or liaison between two parties or two things. Henich Arsyad, (2019: 3-4) also used the medium as an intermediary that delivers information between sources and recipients. So Unprojected images, printed materials, and the like are communication media.

III. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used research approach in a scientific study to gather data with certain goals and applications. The research was kind of quantitative research. This researcher uses an experimental research design, with the aim of finding out whether the effect of using English song as media towards student speaking ability at SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar.

3.2 Location and Time of the Research

This research conducted at the senior high school, particularly to the eleven grade students at SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar, location on Jln.kartini Pematangsiantar. In addition, the time will conducted on February to March 2024. The researcher's reason choose at SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar was because the researcher had carried out a teaching assistance program.

3.3 The Population and Sample of the Research

3.3.1 Population and sample

The population of this research is the eleven grade students of SMA Tamansiswa Pematang siantar in the academic year 2023/2024. In this case, there are 8 classes. The total number of population was 258 students. The sample is part of the population that the researcher wants to study. The sample is 35 students taken from XI IPA 2.

The Number of 11th Grade Students

XI- IPA 1 1	XI- IPA 2 2	XI-IPA 3 3	XI- IPA 4 4	XI- IPA 5 5	XI- IPS 1 1	XI- IPS 2 7	XI- IPS 3 8
33	35	29	34	32	36	26	33

The sample of students

No	Class	Number of student
1.	XI MIPA 2	35

3.4 Research Instrument

The current study would be intended as a quantitative study. This research would be organized to investigate popular whether English song would effect speaking skill in speaking or not. The researcher applied the research instruments into test instrument consisted of students worksheet and voice recording.

3.5 The Technique of Data Collecting

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. Collecting data is most important step in every research because the main purpose of it is getting data . The technique of collecting data in this research is by giving a research instrument. Research instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to your research interests.

3.6 Documentation

Documentation consisted of some photos of the teaching and learning process during the implementation in the classroom by the English teacher as the observer. The aim is to make sure that the researcher really did the research by herself.

3.7 Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis was the procedure of methodically concerning numerical and rational strategies to techniques to explain and demonstrate, contract and summary, and assess figures.

Earlier, investigating the numerical findings consumed ANOVA, there were two types of acquirement that must be counted; normality and homogeneity.

a. Normality Test

This term used to recognized the normality of the numerical findings that was going to be investigated whether the two groups contribute the normal distribution or not. In this current research, investigator consumed SPSS26 normality of the test.

b. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test was consumed to recognize do the experimental and control group that had considered contribute qualified identical alternate or not. ANOVA analysis was consumed to create the investigation of variation for quantitative needy variable caused the presence one aspect independent variable.

3.8 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing quantitative data from the speaking test by measuring with formula statistic and interval qualification. First step by using formula statistic, to get the mean of students speaking score within one cycle the researcher used the formula

IV. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Presentation

In this chapter, the data would be presented data improvement students speaking skill after before taught by using English song strategy.

4.1.1 The Data of Students' Pre-test Experimental

In the Pre-test the students' score include to the low result, because in Pre-test the students did not understand yet about the material and still shy to ask the teacher. It gave influence in students' achievement.

Table 1 The scores of Pre-Test

No	Student's Name	INDICATORS					Score Pre-test
		P	G	V	F	C	
1.	Adam Petrus	13	11	9	9	10	52
2	Andika M.Butarbutar	8	8	9	9	8	42
3.	Anggi deden hidayat	9	8	8	10	9	47
4.	Arul Edwin	9	9	8	9	9	45
5.	Christyan D.J Manik	12	7	9	10	9	47
6.	Daffa fahansa	11	10	11	10	9	51
7.	Dea Putri	13	10	9	10	9	51
8.	Divina Daniela	12	9	10	9	9	49
9.	Eta sembiring	11	11	10	11	11	53
10.	Eta ria saragih	12	11	12	10	10	55
11.	Fahriz al-khadafi	12	12	9	9	9	51
12.	Farhan	12	10	10	11	10	53
13.	Izhar L.A Nasution	10	11	8	8	9	46
14.	Jessica	11	8	9	10	9	47
15.	Kaisar abdu	11	10	10	12	11	54
16.	Khairi aldiansyah	13	10	11	9	10	53
17.	Khoirunnisa	12	9	8	9	10	48
18.	Mhd. Hanif pratama	9	9	11	12	11	52
19.	Mhd. Rafli wijaya	10	11	9	11	10	51
20.	Nabila refana	9	11	11	9	9	49
21.	Nadia khairunnisa	9	11	12	10	11	53
22.	Nina erina	11	8	10	9	11	49
23.	Nindi feby arianti	12	10	9	11	10	52
24.	Ocha aprianti	11	9	9	10	12	51
25.	Rasyah pratama	10	9	11	10	12	52
26	Rezeki rayvina	11	11	13	11	10	56
27.	Risky novianti	11	9	11	10	11	52
28.	Rizky putra	10	13	11	10	9	53
29.	Satria dermawan	11	11	10	9	10	51
30.	Stevia colose	9	8	8	10	9	44
31.	Tio ganda sitorus	9	10	12	11	12	54
32.	Vira handayani	10	7	9	10	10	46
33.	Wahyu aditiya	11	9	10	8	9	47
34.	Wahyu rahmadhanisa	12	9	10	10	9	50
35.	Zaskya maysharah	10	11	8	8	9	46

Source Pre-test Score XI IPA 2 SMA Tamansiswa

After taking the pre-test, the researcher found that the students' speaking skills were low and insufficient. Subsequently, the researcher administered treatments to assist the students in improving their speaking skills.

4.1.2 The Analysis of Students' Pre-test Experimental

This chapter showed the analysis of the data that have been analyzed statistically on SPSS version 26.0, the step that has been analyzed and tabulated by researcher are:

a. Frequency

In this table we can see how much the students can reach the KKM.

Table 2 Frequency of Pre-test Experimental

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	42	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	44	1	2.9	2.9	5.7
	45	1	2.9	2.9	8.6
	46	3	8.6	8.6	17.1
	47	4	11.4	11.4	28.6
	48	1	2.9	2.9	31.4
	49	3	8.6	8.6	40.0
	50	1	2.9	2.9	42.9
	51	6	17.1	17.1	60.0
	52	5	14.3	14.3	74.3
	53	5	14.3	14.3	88.6
	54	2	5.7	5.7	94.3
	55	1	2.9	2.9	97.1
	56	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

The table above, shows that 1 student got a score of 42, with a percentage of 2,9%. Similarly, 1 student got a score of 44 with a percentage of 2,9%, 1 student got a score of 45 with a percentage of 2,9%, and 3 students got a score of 46 with a percentage of 8,6%. Additionally, 4 students got a score of 47 with a percentage of 11,4%, 1 student got a score of 48 with a percentage of 2,9%, 3 students got a score of 49 with a percentage of 8,6%, and 1 student got a score of 50 with a percentage of 2,9%. Furthermore, 6 students got a score of 51 with a percentage of 17,1%, 5 students got a score of 52 with a percentage of 14,3%, 5 students got a score of 53 with a percentage of 14,3%, 2 students got a score of 54 with a percentage of 5,7%, 1 student got a score of 55 with a percentage of 2,9%, and the remaining 1 student got a score of 56 with a percentage of 2,9%.

a. Statistic Table

In this table, we can see a lot of data. We can measure and check the students' ability in speaking through English song as a media.

Table 3
Statistics of Pre-test Experimental

Pre-test		
N	Valid	35
	Missing	0
Mean		50.06
Median		51.00
Std. Deviation		3.343
Variance		11.173
Range		14
Minimum		42
Maximum		56
Sum		1752

Based on Table3, the mean of the total pre-test score was 50,06, the median was 51,00, the standard deviation was 3.343, the variance was 11,173, the range was 14, the minimum was 42, the maximum was 56, and the total sum was 1752.

b. Test of Normality

In this table, we can determine whether the distribution of responses has a normal distribution or not. The test of normality was conducted using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula.

Table 4 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Pre-test
N		35
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	50.06
	Std. Deviation	3.343
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.182
	Positive	.106
	Negative	-.182
Test Statistic		.182
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.005[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

The data was considered normal when the significant value was greater than 0,05 (p>0,05). If the value was less than 0,05, the distribution data was considered not normal. The normality test used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov critical points table to determine the t-table due to the sample size of 35 students. The table indicates that the data is normally distributed with a significance level of 0,05. The p-value obtained from the data processing is also 0,05, which confirms the normal distribution. Furthermore, all significant values for student learning interest using English song media were the same with $\alpha = 0,05$, that is, equal to 0,05 (0,05 = 0,05).So, the hypothesis that data on student interest in using English song as a media through song lyric of the experimental class is normally distributed can be generalized to the population.

4.1.3 The Data of Students' Post-test Experimental

After applying the treatments, such as speak song lyric with their classmates and with the researcher, the researcher gave the post-test to the students to measure their speaking skills. The students' scores in speaking ability are tabulated as follows:

Table 6
Post-test of Experimental Class

No.	Student's Name	INDICATORS					Score Post-test
		P	G	V	F	C	
1.	Adam petrus	17	16	16	17	14	80
2.	Andika .M. Butarbutar	16	15	14	14	15	74
3.	Anggi deden	15	16	13	14	14	72
4.	Arul Edwin	15	13	14	15	15	72
5.	christyan	13	14	15	16	15	73
6.	Daffa fahansa	15	14	16	14	14	73
7.	Dea putri	16	15	14	13	13	71
8.	Divina Daniela	17	16	14	14	14	75
9.	Eta sembiring	13	14	15	13	15	70
10.	Eta ria saragih	17	14	15	14	14	74
11.	Fahriz al-khadafi	13	15	14	16	14	72
12.	Farhan	13	16	16	15	15	75
13.	Izhar L.A Nasution	17	14	13	13	15	72
14.	Jessica paskasih	16	17	14	15	14	76
15.	Kaisar abdu	15	13	15	14	15	72
16.	Khairi aldiansyah	18	15	14	14	14	75
17.	Khoirunnisa	15	13	13	15	16	72
18.	Mhd. Hanif pratama	17	14	16	14	13	74
19.	Mhd. Rafli wijaya	16	15	14	13	15	73
20.	Nabila refana	18	15	14	16	14	77

21.	Nadia khairunnisa	16	15	16	16	15	78
22.	Nina erina	16	13	17	16	15	77
23.	Nindi feby arianti	15	14	14	15	14	72
24.	Ocha aprianti	17	15	14	16	14	76
25.	Rasyah pratama siregar	15	16	15	14	13	73
26.	Rezeki rayvina	14	18	15	14	16	77
27.	Rizky novianti	13	17	16	16	17	79
28.	Risky putra hamdanu	14	17	14	13	16	74
29.	Satria dermawan	15	14	18	15	14	76
30.	Stevia colose A. sitompul	13	17	14	15	17	76
31	Tio ganda sitorus	15	13	16	15	14	73
32.	Vira handayani	14	18	16	16	14	78
33.	Wahyu aditiya	18	17	14	16	14	79
34.	Wahyu rahmadhanisa	16	16	15	17	15	79
35.	Zaskya maysharah	16	13	15	13	15	72

4.1.4 The Analysis of Students' Post-test Experimental

This chapter showed the analysis of the data that have been analyzed statistically on SPSS version 26.0, the step that has been analyzed and tabulated by researcher are:

1) Frequency

In this table we can see how much the students can reach the KKM.

Table 7
Frequency of Post-test Experimental

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	70	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	71	1	2.9	2.9	5.7
	72	8	22.9	22.9	28.6
	73	5	14.3	14.3	42.9
	74	4	11.4	11.4	54.3
	75	3	8.6	8.6	62.9
	76	4	11.4	11.4	74.3
	77	3	8.6	8.6	82.9
	78	2	5.7	5.7	88.6
	79	3	8.6	8.6	97.1
	80	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	

The table 7 above shows that there is 1 student who got a score of 70, with a percentage of 2,9%. Additionally, 1 student received a score of 71, with a percentage of 2,9%. Moreover, there are 8 students who got a score of 72, with a percentage of 22,9%. For a score of 73, 5 students obtained it, with a percentage of 14,3%, then 4 students got the score 74 with a percentage of 11,4%. 3 students received a score of 75, with a percentage of 8,6%, 4 students got the score 76 with the percentage of 11,4%. Furthermore, for a score of 77, 3 students got it with a percentage of 8,6%. Similarly, 2 students received a score of 78, with the percentage being 5,7%. Also, 3 students scored 79, with a percentage of 8,6%. Finally, 1 student achieved a score of 80, with a percentage of 2,9%.

2) Statistic Table

In this table we can see a lot of data. We can measure and check the students ability in speaking through English song as a media.

Table 8
Statistics of Post-test Experimental

Post-test		
N	Valid	35
	Missing	0
Mean		74.60
Median		74.00

Std. Deviation	2.648
Variance	7.012
Range	10
Minimum	70
Maximum	80
Sum	2611

Based on Table 8, the mean of the total pre-test score was 74,60, the median was 74,00, the standard deviation was 2,648, the variance was 7,012, the range was 10, the minimum was 70, the maximum was 80, and the total sum was 2611

3) **Test of Normality**

In this table we can see determine whether the distribution of responses has a normal distribution or not. Test of normality was using Kolmogorov Smirnov Formula.

Table 9
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Post-test
N		35
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	74.60
	Std. Deviation	2.648
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.156
	Positive	.156
	Negative	-.106
Test Statistic		.156
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.031[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

The table 9 above is stating that a normality test was conducted on the experimental class and the Asymp.Sig.(2-tailed) value was found to be 0,031. This value is compared to the significance level of 0,05 and it is determined that the significance value = 0,031 > 0,05. Therefore, it is concluded that the average is normally distributed or homogeneous. Essentially, the test found no evidence to suggest that the data deviates significantly from a normal distribution.

So that data on student interest in using English song as a media speak song lyric of the experimental class are normally distributed, this hypothesis can be generalized to the population.

4) **Test of Homogeneity**

The homogeneity test used to show two or more groups of sample data from the populations whom have same variations. Homogeneity test also used to determine whether several variations the data of populations were same or not. The value of significance (α) = 0.05. The writer used Levene statistic in SPSS 26.0 to analyze the homogeneity.

Table 10
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Pre-test & Post-test	Based on Mean	2.068	1	68	.155
	Based on Median	1.013	1	68	.318
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.013	1	61.132	.318
	Based on trimmed mean	1.954	1	68	.167

Based on the result above by using Levene's test, it was known that the significance value of variances score was 0.155 it means that the value was higher than 0.05. It assumed that both of the variances were homogeneous (0.155 >0.05).

Table 11
ANOVA

Pre-test & Post-test

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10541.157	1	10541.157	1159.332	.000
Within Groups	618.286	68	9.092		
Total	11159.443	69			

There are 70 data sources from the Pre-test and Post-test and have 1 variable, so 70 minus 1 is 69. Based on the table above, $F_{counted}$ = 1159,3 >F_{table} = 3,98. So that it can be stated that the song lyric data on the English song media class XI MIPA 2 (experimental class) is homogeneous. Because the data is homogeneous, the research hypothesis testing is carried out using parametric statistics, namely the two-mean difference test (t-test). The learning English song lyric that is given can improve students' speaking skills.

5) **Testing Hypothesis**

Table 12
Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Post-test	74.60	35	2.648	.448
	Pre-test	50.06	35	3.343	.565

Pair wise pair statistics and descriptive statistics for the pre- test and post-test are shown in Table 4.1.11. This demonstrates the pre-test standard deviation of paired sample statistics (3,343) with the mean is 50,06. Also, the post-test standard deviation of paired sample statistics (2,648) with the mean is 74,60.

Table 13
Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Post-test & Pre-test	35	.335	.049

The correlation between students' skill before and after treatment was 0,335, according to the paired samples correlation shown in Table 4.1.12. Using English song as a media shows a significant correlation between students' speaking skills before and after treatment.

Table 14
Analysis Hypothesis Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	
Pair 1	Post-test - Pre-test	24.543	3.501	.592	23.340	25.745	41.476	34	.000

Based on the analysis from table 4.1.13, $T_{counted}$= 41,476 >T_{table} = 1,690, and df (degree of freedom) = 34. The significance value = 0.00 (p < 0.05). So that hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and Hypothesis (H_1) is automatically accepted. The results of the pre-test and post-test experienced significant changes. Based on the evidence from the research results, the post-test has a higher score than the pre-test. From these results it was concluded that there was a significant difference in improving students' speaking skills before and after being given treatment using English song media as a learning medium. Therefore, the researcher believes that using English song is utilized used on the students' speaking skill in eleventh grade of SMA Tamansiswa Pematang Siantar.

4.2 The Finding and Discussion of Research

By analyzing the data, the researcher found that the population of this research was 258 students, and the sample was 35 students selected from Class XI MIPA 2 as the experimental group. The research showed that prior to using English song lyric, students' mean scores for pre-test data were 1752 with a mean score of 50,06 and post-test data were 2611 with a mean score of 74,60. The standard deviation results indicated a significant difference and proved that the experimental class pre-

test was 3,34 and post-test was 2,64. In the normality test, the researcher found that $\alpha = 0{,}05$ for pre-test and post-test data were normally distributed, as the effect obtained for post-test data was 0,031, which is greater than 0,05. The calculation results showed that all significant values for student learning interest using English song as a media were the same, which was $\alpha = 0{,}05$, with a value of 0,031 (>0,05).

Based on the analysis results show that, $F_{count} = 1159{,}3 > F_{table} = 3{,}98$. So that it can be stated that the song lyric on the English song as a media class XI MIPA 2 (experimental class) is homogeneous. Because the data is homogeneous, the research hypothesis testing is carried out using parametric statistics, namely the two-mean difference test (t-test). The learning English song lyric that is given can improve students' speaking skills.

Based on the results of the analysis of hypothesis testing shows that the Researcher got the data $T_{counted} = 41{,}476 > T_{table} = 1{,}690$, and df (degree of freedom) = 34. The significance value = = 0.00 (p < 0.05). So that hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and Hypothesis (H_1) is automatically accepted. The results of the pre-test and post-test experienced significant changes. Based on the evidence from the research results, the post-test has a higher score than the pre-test

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion

After conducting the research, based on the result of instruments and supported by the test result. So, it indicated that applying using English song as a media in learning speaking song lyric can develop students' speaking ability of song lyric at the eleventh-grade students" of SMA Tamansiswa Pematangsiantar in the academic year 2023/2024. Afterward, the result of the classroom observation sheet showed first, applying English song as a media through student pair works helped boost students" interest in learning. Second, students become more focus and enjoyable in learning speaking. Third, it improved students' interaction, attitude, and self-confidence with their ability in speaking English song lyric. Fourth, the learning process is in line with the learning purpose focused on students learning center, and scientific learning. Fifth, it was improved students" critical and analytical thinking in understanding all the aspects that showed in the English song lyric.

Apart from that, It is supported by the test result. In the pre-test, the mean students result was 50,06. Then in post-test increased to become 74,60 of students passed the Minimum Mastery Criterion with the mean score result was 19,69. In conclusion, the researcher found that the students improved their comprehension in English song lyric, they could speaking song lyric, and produce English song with the various and diverse idea.

Suggestion

In relation to the conclusions above, the researcher suggests that:

I. For the Teacher

1).The English teacher should pay much attention to the appropriate technique and media that will be applied in presenting the speaking material.

2). The English speaking teacher should develop the skill of the students' speaking giving the students' more chance to practice English and to speak their opinion students' speaking skill as the teaching method especially for teaching speaking.

3). The headmaster should motivate and support the teacher of English to apply this method in teaching speaking their each school.

 II. For the students

1). The students should study English through practice and experience.

2). The students should focus and pay attention to what the teacher instruction and all the day.

3). The students should active in the class and also creative to get the point of teaching learning process.

4). The students should learn the material before it is through by the teacher in the class, so it will easy for them to understand the materials.

5). Finally,the researcher hopes other researcher to be more motivated in conducting further investigation to find the main factors which can affect the positive activity.

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