

**THE EFFECT OF SONG MEDIA IN PRONUNCIATION SKILL AT CLASS VIII  
SMP NEGERI 1 BADAR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 2023/2024  
2023/2024**

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**ABSTRACT**

*A Thesis English Education Department the Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, stkip us Kutacane. The aim of the research was to find out the effect of song media in pronunciation skill. This research was done on 10th July until 10th August 2023. The population of this research are 191 students from all VIII Class. The sample was taken purposive sampling which is only choose one class. The sample are the students of VIII A Class which consist of 32 students. The research gave two tests, they are pre test and post test. The data was collected by using Rubric of Pronunciation which focus on Consonant, Vowels, Intonation, Rhythm and Stress. The data was analyzed by using t-test. The minimum completeness criteria in learning English for National Senior High School at SMP Negeri 1 Badar is 70. It was found that the pre test average is 45,75 and the post test average is 75,62. The data had been calculated by using t-test, the researcher found that  $t_{\text{observation}} = 30,18$  by seeing the t table with  $df_{n-1}$  of level  $\alpha = 5\%$ , it was found that  $t_{\text{table}} = 1,696$ . It means the  $t_{\text{observation}}$  is bigger than  $t_{\text{table}} = 30,18 > 1,696$ . So the rearcher took the conclusion that the hypothesis alternative in this research is received. There is a significant progress of students' abilitiy in learning pronunciation by using Song as media on VIII A Class at SMP Negeri 1 Badar in the Academic Years 2023/2024.*

*Key word : Pronunciation, Song.*

**Background Of The Research**

Language is a communication tool that everyone uses to interact. Language produces sound and is conveyed to the hearing aid so that we can understand what our interlocutor is saying. Language can be used in conveying certain goals of a person. Kridalaksana (Chaer,2014) states that language is the sound of the determining system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate and identify themselves. Therefore, language can make interstate and social relations closer as long as it is used good and polite language.

English is a foreign language that affects every aspect of life such as in education, business and many more. Liando ( Irawan Makasoe, Nihta Liando, Paula Rombepajung 2022) states that English is an international language which is the most extensive international communication medium. Moreover, in Indonesia, English must be learned and understood, because it will be very difficult to interact in this shipping era if we cannot speak English, even if only a little. There have been many food products or tools and materials that use English, forcing us to understand what is contained in these products and making us have to want to put more effort into knowing how to learn English properly and quickly.

In the world of education students are expected to be able to know and learn how English is so that it makes it easier when interacting with various types of culture and foreign culture in this world. And it is hoped that students will not be left behind by students who are abroad and be able to compete with other countries in the international world. By understanding English, students can also continue their education abroad and be able to make Indonesia proud. In English language education there are four abilities that must be mastered by students including listening, writing, reading and speaking. These four abilities are highly emphasized so that students are able to follow and are expected to be able to speak English. This research does not want to discuss the four abilities in English but tries discusses the part of speaking, namely pronunciation.

The reason why the researcher chose SMPN 1 BADAR as the research location was because the pronunciation of some students was not good and precise because students were more emphasized on learning vocabulary without paying attention to the pronunciation of memorized vocabulary, this was also explained by one of the English teachers at the school and the reason there are also no researchers at SMPN 1 BADAR who have discussed or researched pronunciation. There are several reasons why researcher discuss this issue.

### **Definition of pronunciation**

ANawal Aufa (Irawan Makasoe, Nihta Liando, Paula Rombepajung 2022) states that, Pronunciation is an action or way of pronouncing words; speech, the way of speaking a word, especially the way it is generally accepted or understood, and the

graphical representation of the way a word is pronounced, using phonetic symbols. Oliy S.T (Irawan Makasoe, Nihta Liando, Paula Rombepajung 2022) states that In English, different sounds carry different meanings. And can be taken the conclusion is pronunciation is a very important lesson to know and learn to be able to communicate and interact with other people or strangers in order to convey intentions and goals properly. In pronunciation, if we are wrong in pronouncing it, the meaning we convey will be misinterpreted.

Ayudin (Muhammad Arief Zuliyan 2021) states that, pronunciation refers to sound production. In pronunciation, what we say or produce is something that will be produced by someone so that they understand what is said. This is reinforced by Parmawati (Sanerita Tresnawaty Oliy 2022) stated that, pronunciation is the act of giving the actual sound of letters in words, and the actual accent and number of syllables.

### **Place of articulation**

The place of articulation means that it is in the mouth that produces the consonant sound. The location in the mouth corresponds to the organ of speech. The speech organs used to produce consonant sounds are the lips, tongue, teeth, alveolar ridges, and palate. If we want to classify them according to their place of articulation, we can distinguish eight main classes, namely:

- a) Bilabial is the consonant sound produced by bringing two lips together, for example: [b], [p], [m].
- b) Labiodental is the consonant sound produced by touching the lower lip and upper teeth, for example: [f], [v].

- c) Teeth is the consonant sound is produced when the tip of the tongue for [θ] or the blade of the tongue for [ð] touches the upper teeth.
- d) Alveolar is the consonant sounds are produced when the tip of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge, for example: [t], [d], [l], [n], [s], and [z].
- e) Palatal is the consonant sounds are produced when the tongue blade touches the hard palate, for example: [dʒ], [tʃ], [j].
- f) Palate-alveolar is the consonant sound is produced when the tip of the tongue blade approaches or touches the alveolar ridge and the main body of the tongue approaches the hard palate in the mouth, for example: [ʒ], [ʃ], [r].
- g) Velar is the consonant sound is produced when the back of the tongue touches a soft spot palate, for example: [k],[g] and [ŋ].
- h) Glotal is the consonant sound is produced when the flow of air is stopped by the glottis by some construction of glottic closure, and then released, for example. [H].

### **The way of articulation**

If we want to classify consonants according to the way the organs of articulation for them, we distinguish six main parts:

a) Stop or Plosive

Consonant sounds are produced by closing the speech organs both orally and nasal cavities where the airflow is blocked, for example: [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], and [g].

b) Fricative

Consonant sounds are produced by blocking the airflow in the mouth, but not closing it, e.g. [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʒ], [ʃ], [h].

c) African

Consonant sounds are produced by briefly blocking a stream of air with the tongue in the mouth, but in contrast to stopping, the blocked airflow is suddenly not released, but released slowly and causes audible friction, for example: [tʃ] and [dʒ].

d) Nasal

Consonant sounds are produced by blocking the flow of air through the oral cavity by using the soft palate and the back of the tongue, so that air can only pass through the nasal cavity, for example: [m], [n], and [ŋ].

e) Laterals

Consonant sounds are produced by bringing the tip of the tongue to the alveolar ridge so that air passes over both sides of the tongue, for example: [l].

f) Approach (Glide)

Consonant sounds are produced by having the articulator interact with the tongue and alveolar ridge without actually touching, for example: [w], and [j].

### Research Methodology

This study aims to determine students' abilities in learning pronunciation using the media "song" in class VIII students of SMP N 1 Badar in the 2022/2023 academic year. Experimental research is a type of research chosen by researcher. Sugiyono (Samuel Nugraha Chisty 2021) states that experiment is a research methodology used to determine the effect of certain treatments.

Sugiyono (2016) states that population is a generalized area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study were class VIII students of SMP NEGERI 1 BADAR.

**Table 3.1 Population**

No	Class	Students
1	VIII PLUS	25
2	VIII A	32

3	VIII B	32
4	VIII C	31
5	VIII D	38
6	VIII E	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>

Arikunto (Hartina 2018) States that Sample is the most of representative of who are researched. The researcher conclude that the researcher could choose several students to be used as the research sampling. The researcher chooses one class to be used as an experiment. This research use purposive sampling for sampling. Sugiyono (Samuel Nugraha Cristy 2021) States that Purposive sampling is a sampling technique of data source with particular consideration.

Sample is selected 32 between 191 from VIII class of SMP NEGERI 1 Badar.

As describe in the following table:

**Table 3.2 Sample**

No	Class	Sample
1.	VIII A	32
Total Number		32

## Finding

The Score of Pre-Test ( $X_1$ ) and post-Test ( $X_2$ ) the class of VIII A SMP NEGERI 1 BADAR The presentation of the data can be seen in table 4.3 below:

No	Students Initial	CLASS	PRE-TEST $X_1$	POST-TEST $X_2$	$X_1$	$X_1^2$	$X_2$	$X_2^2$
1	AS	VIII A	40	72	-5,75	33,06	-3,62	13,10
2	A	VIII A	44	76	-1,75	3,06	0,38	0,14
3	AR	VIII A	56	80	10,25	105,06	4,38	19,18
4	AW	VIII A	44	76	-1,75	3,06	0,38	0,14
5	AR	VIII A	40	68	-5,75	33,06	-7,62	58,06
6	BM	VIII A	40	76	-5,75	33,06	0,38	0,14
7	CM	VIII A	60	84	14,25	203,06	8,38	70,22
8	FF	VIII A	40	68	-5,75	33,06	-7,62	58,06
9	GF	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
10	GP	VIII A	60	88	14,25	203,06	12,38	153,26
11	H	VIII A	52	76	6,25	39,06	0,38	0,14
12	JN	VIII A	60	84	14,25	203,06	8,38	70,22

13	J	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
14	JH	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
15	MH	VIII A	44	76	-1,75	3,06	0,38	0,14
16	MI	VIII A	48	76	2,25	5,06	0,38	0,14
17	M	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
18	MA	VIII A	40	84	-5,75	33,06	8,38	70,22
19	MAR	VIII A	56	76	10,25	105,06	0,38	0,14
20	MR	VIII A	40	76	-5,75	33,06	0,38	0,14
21	N	VIII A	36	76	-9,75	95,06	0,38	0,14
22	Na	VIII A	32	72	-13,75	189,06	-3,62	13,10
23	PHJ	VIII A	48	76	2,25	5,06	0,38	0,14
24	RA	VIII A	44	76	-1,75	3,06	0,38	0,14
25	RAI	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
26	S	VIII A	40	72	-5,75	33,06	-3,62	13,10
27	SD	VIII A	52	76	6,25	39,06	0,38	0,14
28	SS	VIII A	44	72	-1,75	3,06	-3,62	13,10
29	UA	VIII A	56	76	10,25	105,06	0,38	0,14
30	ZS	VIII A	48	76	2,25	5,06	0,38	0,14
31	NA	VIII A	40	76	-5,75	33,06	0,38	0,14
32	FPB	VIII A	40	76	-5,75	33,06	0,38	0,14
<b>RESULTS</b>			<b>1.464</b>	<b>2.420</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>1.629,92</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>619,36</b>

The data in table 4.3 showed that the highest score of the pre-test given at class VIII A = 60 and the lowest score = 32 whereas the highest score on post test = (88) and the lowest = (72).

## Conclution and Suggestion

### Conclution

Based on the data analysis and the discussions above, the researcher took the conclusion as follows:

1. The minimum criteria of English lesson at SMP Negeri 1 Badar is 70. The researcher found that the mean of students' score in pre-test is 45,75 and the mean score on post-test improved become 75,62 and it reached the minimum completeness criteria score. The calculation of data by using t test and found the  $t_{\text{observation}}$  is 30,18 then compared it with  $t_{\text{table}}$  is 1,696 of level alpha is 5%. It meant that  $t_{\text{observation}}$  is bigger than  $t_{\text{table}} = 30,18 > 1,696$ . So, the researcher took the conclusion that there were Significant progress of stdents in learning Pronunciation

by using Song as a media in the Academic Years 2023/2024 and the hypothesis alternatif in this research was received.

### **Suggestion**

The following suggestion are made in respect to the aforementioned conclusion :

1. Teachers need to teach about pronunciation in a more creative and innovative way so that students are able to follow the lesson well.
2. Students are expected to always read or listen to and even watch all kinds of songs or films in English so that students are used to English and are able to pronounce words in English properly and precisely.

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