**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING SONG TO INCREASE THE STUDENTS’ CONCENTRATION LEVEL IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION TO THE TENTH-GRADE STUDENTS OF SMK N 3 PURWOREJO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2013/2014**

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**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this research is to find out whether there is any effectiveness in using song to increase the students’ concentration level in listening comprehension to the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014. In this research the researcher took 60 students as the sample. As the experimental group, the researcher used 30 students of X-BB3 class. Meanwhile, as the control group, the researcher took 30 students of X-KR class. Then, the researcher gave pre-test and post-test to both classes. As the fact, the result of t-value is 3.218 based on the 0.05 significant level, the value of t-table is 1.980. The result of computation shows that t-value is higher than t-table, that is 4.96>1.671. So, it can be stated that the hypothesis “using song to increase the students’ concentration level in listening comprehension to the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014 is effective” is accepted.

**Keywords: effectiveness, song, concentration level, listening comprehension**

**A. INTRODUCTION**

English is an international language which is really important to learn. The importance of learning English is the learners can communicate with other people who come from another country. Listening skills is one of the skills which is developed in Indonesian institution. Indonesian government uses listening as one of materials in English national examination. Gardarsson (2009:1) said that concentration is the executive function of the brain and mind. It is the Master Ability that controls all the other mental abilities. Concentration is one of the factors which influence the achievement of teaching and learning process. The students who have good concentration must have good ability and skill in learning.

Brown (2000:7) says the definition of teaching as follows: teaching is implied in the first definition of learning, may be defined as showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving instruction, guiding in study of something, providing with knowledge, causing to know and understand. Marsigit (2008:2) said that vocational education, sometimes called Career and Technical Education (CTE) has its aim to prepare learners for careers that are based in manual or practical activities, occupation or vocation, hence the term, in which the learner participates. The most complicated thing in English listening process is the difficulties in catching English words.

To solve it, the students must have good concentration. Concentration is one of brainpowers which are needed in learning process. Mayer, Neumayer, and Rauber (2008:337) said that song is therein represented by low level features computed from the audio waveform or by transcriptions of the music. The objective of the study is to find out whether there is any effectiveness in using song to increase the students’ concentration level in listening comprehension to the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014.

Before this study, there were some researchers who tried to use song in their study. One of them is Umi Suryati. She is one of Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo which graduated in the year of 2013. The title of her study is “*The Effectiveness of Using Song to Increase students’ Listening Skill at the Second Year of SMK N I Ambal in the Academic year of 2012/ 2013”.* The population of the study is the second year students’ of SMK N I Ambal in the academic year 2012/2013 as the subject.

**B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Sugiyono (2012:8) said that quantitative method can be defined as research method which is based on positivism philosophy, used for analyze certain population and sample, Data collecting uses research instrument, data analyzing has the quality of quantitative or statistic, the objective is to examine the hypothesis which was applied. In this research, the researcher applies quantitative with experimental method to discuss and find out the problem in this study. And the researcher uses procedure to get the valid and require data.

The population of this study is the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014, and the total number of the population is 256. The sample is two classes of the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014 they are X-BB 3 class and X-KR class. X-KR class becomes control class, and one X-BB 3 becomes experimental class. The total numbers of sample is 60. In this research, the researcher carries out some steps, they are:

1. Preparing the research instrument.
2. Giving pre-test to the control and experimental groups.
3. Giving treatment to the students using song to the experimental group.

There are two things in the treatment. They are the song which has format mp3 and the script of the song. The song used is Lenka’s song entitled “Anything I'm Not”. There are three steps in this treatment. They are

a) The students listen to the music without knowing everything about the song.

b) The researcher gives the students the script of the song. So the students know every word in the song.

c) The students try to catch the lyrics without reading the script of the song.

1. Giving a post-test to the control and experimental groups.
2. Scoring

S=

Where:

S = Score

R= Total number of correct answer

N=Total number of items

1. Analyzing the result of both test and comparing control and experimental group result.

The researcher uses test as the instrument in this research. The test is the test of concentration. The first test is pre-test or the test before treatment. Then the second is post-test. The comparison of pre-test and post-test result between the control and experimental group measures the amount of progress a learner has made. The type of test is multiple choices. The total items number of instruments is 15.

To analyze the data, the researcher looks for the mean, standard deviation. In this inferential analysis, hypothesis testing is done. In this testing, the hypothesis will be analyzed through *t-test*. The *t-test* is to see the score difference between the two variables; the students’ concentration in listening comprehension of the experiment group and the control group. After getting the result of *t-value*, then the *t-value* is consulted to the *t-table* to be interpreted.

**C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

The highest score of the students of experimental group of the tenth-grade students at SMK N 3 Purworejo is 93 and the lowest one is 33. The mean of experimental group is 65.1 and the standard deviation of it is 1.67. The mean is included in the interval of 56 to 65. It means that the students of experimental group of the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo were in the fair level of concentration. From 30 samples, there are 8 students in very good category, so the percentage of the students who get very good category is 26.6%. There are 12 students in good category, so the percentage is 40%. There is 1 student in fair category, so the percentage is 3.3%. There are 7 students in bad category, so the percentage is 23.3%. There are 2 students in very bad category, so the percentage is 6.6%.

Table 1

Degree of Experimental Class Concentration Level Post Test Score

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interval | Interpretation | Frequency | Percentage |
| 80 – 100 | Very Good | 8 | 26.6% |
| 66 – 79 | Good | 12 | 40% |
| 56 – 65 | Fair | 1 | 3.3% |
| 40 – 55 | Bad | 7 | 23.3% |
| < 39 | Very bad | 2 | 6.6% |
| Sum | | 30 | 100% |

The highest score of the students of control group of the tenth-grade students at SMK N 3 Purworejo is 80 and the lowest is 20. The mean of control group is 51.53 and the standard deviation of it is 1.59. The mean exists in the interval of 40 to 55. It means that the students of experimental group of the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the bad level of concentration in listening comprehension.. From 30 samples, there are 3 students in very good category, so the percentage of the students who get very good category is 10%. There are 2 students in good category, so the percentage is 66.6%. There are 7 students in fair category, so the percentage is 23.3%. There are 12 students in bad category, so the percentage is 40%. There are 6 students in very bad category, so the percentage is 20%.

Table 2

Degree of Control Class Concentration Level Post Test Score

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Interval | Interpretation | Frequency | Percentage |
| 80 – 100 | Very Good | 3 | 10% |
| 66 – 79 | Good | 2 | 6.6% |
| 56 – 65 | Fair | 7 | 23.3 |
| 40 – 55 | Bad | 12 | 40% |
| < 39 | Very bad | 6 | 20% |
| Sum | | 30 | 100% |

The result of the computation of t-value is 3.218. Based on the value in the t-table for N1 = 30 and N2 = 30 and the significance level is 5%, the value of t-table is 1.980. The computation shows that t-value is higher than t-table that is 3.218>1.980.

**D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Using song to increase the students’ concentration level in listening comprehension to the tenth-grade students of SMK N 3 Purworejo in the academic year of 2013/2014 is effective, Since the mean score of experimental group is higher than the mean score of control group (65.1>51.53). In addition, the result of t-value is 3.218. Then, the researcher consults the critical value on the t-table using the 5% (0.05) alpha level significance and the degree of freedom is 58. It shows that the t-value is higher than t-table (3.218>1.98). It means that using song is effective to increase the students’ concentration level in listening comprehension.

Considering the result of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions. They are as follows:

1. For the teacher:
2. It is important for the teachers to improve the students’ concentration before they give their students some knowledge to make the process of transferring knowledge becomes easier.
3. The researcher hopes that the teachers give listening ability more attention than before, because it is also a factor which determines whether their students can pass the national examination or not.
4. The researcher hopes that the teachers start to introduce the native voice of British or American people not only by their voice, because the dialect of every nation in the world is different.
5. The researcher hopes that song can be used by the teachers to increase their students’ concentration, so, their students’ achievement can be increased as high as the increase of their students’ concentration level.
6. For another researcher
7. It is necessary to another researcher conducts a further research, in order to validate the result of this study.
8. The researcher hopes that another researcher can develop this research not only conducting a further research. So, the quality of Indonesian students can be increased well.

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