CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Context

Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols. There are many kinds of language, one of them is English language whereas it is spoken by many people all over the world. English is important because English is International language but in Indonesia, English become a third language in the school after mother tongue and Indonesian language.

In learning English language, students should comprehend four skill, they are : listening, reading, speaking, and writing. To support those skills, students have to master a lot of vocabulary, which became the basic to study language. Vocabulary is language element that needs to be managed by students of English and also any language to communicate in English that was learned. When we are going to master four skills of learning language, we must learn vocabulary first. Many students get difficulties in English vocabulary comprehension, and sometimes they need use interesting strategy in comprehend the words. Then the teacher will search the way how the students feel easier and enjoying to studying English.
According to Suyanto that English for young learners student are young learners who learn English. They are the children of primary school age who have learning English as local content in their school lessons. In general they are beginner learners, but need to remember a young teachers learners cannot generalize them by giving the same tasks and activities. Abilities and skills of children of different ages in learning English of course also different.

Then Eva Nikmatul also stated that “teaching young learners is not easy even though we cannot say that teaching young learners need lots of attractive skills, methods and patience. Moreover, English is still their foreign language”\(^1\). It means that although in teaching children it is actually difficult but we can teach easily by using appropriate methods and also with patience in teaching.

According to Suyanto, teaching English to young learners is full of fun\(^2\). The statement means that in learning English for the children teacher should have doing the teaching process with fun as they teach students are not already in high school. Because the kids still like to play around and do fun things.

Eva also added her statement that “Young learners and even older learner are enjoying singing song. There are many nice songs, from the traditional one to specially written for young learners. Some songs are good

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\(^1\)Eva NikmatulRabbianti, *Assessing Young Learner Oral Production Contextually* (Okara, Vol.1, Years III, Mei 2008), page 456
\(^2\)Kasihani K.E. Suyanto, *English for Young Learners* (Jakarta: BumiAksara, 2009), page 87.
for singing and other for doing actions. We can use to teach the English sounds/alphabet, to reinforce vocabulary, or to have fun (arouse motivation). We can also use the songs as background music to help them relaxing themselves while the learners are working on other task. If you teach older learners use up to date and famous song suitable for their age”\(^3\).

Vocabulary is a total number of words that can be arranged in alphabetical order that has function to make up a language. Vocabulary is total number of words in a language\(^4\). Vocabulary can be defined roughly as the words we teach in the foreign language.

In fact, the students of Indonesia are still lack of English vocabulary and they still find difficulties to understand the materials in English given by the teacher. So teaching vocabulary must be started from the beginners (elementary student). As a new subject, English is still likely to be regarded strange by the students of elementary school. So, they will find difficulties in understanding and comprehending the material, especially in vocabulary. Vocabulary is one of the English micro skills that every learners needs to achieve in acquiring it.

Mohammad Romli as the teacher at SDN Pakong 2 said that in reality usually the students seem poor of vocabulary caused by the reason below:

1. The students get bored to open a dictionary to look up the meaning of new word that they have not understand.

\(^3\)Eva NikmatulRabianti, *The Use Language Instructional Media in English Program Classroom* (Okara, Vol.1, Years 5, Mei 2010), page 120.
2. The students are lazy to memorize vocabulary, because they have not motivation to enrich vocabulary in their memory.

3. The students never practice vocabulary that they know so they tend to forget it.

SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan become the location of this research. The teacher of this school uses song in teaching English especially to teach English vocabulary like the name of parts of body, and fruit. The students are more interested and active in joining the class. And using song to learn English language especially vocabulary to young learners can be good memorizing the vocabulary.

Based on the fact above, researcher interest to research the effect of English song on young learners vocabulary mastery. The researcher take a place at SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan. This research results support the theory from Brewer who states that song can be one of very useful media for introducing new English words to increase the English foreign Language students' vocabulary.

B. Research Objective

1. To investigate the effect of English song on young learners vocabulary mastery of fifth grade at SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan.

2. To measure how far the effect of English song on young learners vocabulary mastery of fifth grade at SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan.

C. Research Assumption

The researcher believe that there is the effect of English song on young learners vocabulary mastery.

D. Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis are statements in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction or a conjecture about the outcome of a relationship among attributes or characteristics. There are two kinds of hypothesis namely Null hypothesis (Ho) and Alternative hypothesis (Ha).

Ho: is a hypothesis states that there is no significance relationship between two or more variable.

Ha: is a hypothesis that indicates an influence or a relation between two or more variables.

In this research, this researcher uses an alternative hypothesis (Ha) as a mean of guessing the result of research. The hypothesis states that there is effect of English song on young learners vocabulary mastery of fifth grade at SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan.

E. Significance of Study

The significance of study are:

1. Theoretically
   a. The findings are expected to enrich the ways of teaching vocabulary trough song.
   b. As addition of literature in English Education Department of Pamekasan State.

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2. Practically
   a. For the teacher, the result of this research could provide another source for teaching vocabulary to young learner by using English song. So that, it can help the teacher to create another strategy that can make the teaching English in the class more alive and enjoyable.
   b. For the student, the result of this research can be used to motivate young learner in learning vocabulary by using English song.
   c. For the researcher, the result of this research is useful as information of reference in writing other source especially about the implementation of English song strategy in teaching vocabulary.

F. Scope and Limitation of Study

   In this study, the researcher has a scope on the effect of English kids song on young learners’ vocabulary mastery. This study will be limited on the students of fifth grade at SDN Pakong 2 Pamekasan in the Academic years 2019/2020.

G. Definition of Key Terms

   To avoid misunderstanding for the readers in classifying about the key term, the researcher would like to give explanation of the terms used in this research.
1. English song is a series of words that are sung with a certain English rhythm and tone. With singing, the teacher invites students to engage in activities that have anything to do with everyday life.

2. Vocabulary mastery is absolutely possessed by someone that wants to understand English reading text, conversation, and writing.