THE EFFECT OF USING SONG ON THE FOURTH-GRADE STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION IN NATURAL SCIENCE LEARNING SUBJECT AT FREE METHODIST 2 PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MEDAN

Rosari Hotma J. Simbolon[1], Bogor Lumbanraja[2], Patri Janson Silaban [3], Antonius Remigius Abi[4], Dewi Anzelina[5]

[1,2,3,4,5] Catholic University of Saint Thomas, Medan, Indonesia
[1]*rosarisimbolon7@gmail.com*, [2]*bogorlumbanraja@gmail.com*, [3]*patri.jason.silaban@gmail.com*,
[4]*antoniusremiabi3@gmail.com*, [5]*dewi_anzelina@ust.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This paper refers to research about the effect of using song as media on fourth-grade students' learning motivation in natural science learning subjects at Free Methodist 2 Private Elementary School Medan in the academic year 2022/2023. The research method used is the experimental method. The research population was 84 fourth-grade students from 3 classes at Free Methodist 2 Private Elementary School Medan in the academic year 2022/2023. The sampling technique used a purposive sample and the sample used was class IV C, which consisted of 30 students. The research results indicate that students' learning motivation using song media is categorized in the high category with an average score of 79.23 with a correlation test result of 0.865, which means r_{count} (0.865) ≥ r_{table} (0.361), hence Ha is accepted. Furthermore, there is a significant effect between the use of song media and students' learning motivation in natural science learning subjects in class IV of Free Methodist 2 Elementary School Medan. It can be seen from the results of the T-test research where t_{count} 9,123 ≥ t_{table} 1,071 that H_a is accepted. It shows that there is a positive and significant effect from the use of song media on the fourth-grade students' learning motivation in natural science learning subjects at SD Free Methodist 2 Medan in the academic year 2022/2023.

Keywords: *students' learning motivation, song media, natural science*

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN MEDIA LAGU TERHADAP MOTIVASI BELAJAR SISWA PADA MATA PELAJARAN IPA KELAS IV SD SWASTA FREE METHODIST 2 MEDAN

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini merujuk pada penelitian pengaruh penggunaan media lagu terhadap motivasi belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran IPA di kelas IV SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan Tahun Pembelajaran 2022/2023. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah metode eksperimen. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 84 siswa dari 3 kelas IV di SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan tahun pembelajaran 2022/2023. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive* sampel dan sampel yang digunakan adalah kelas IV C yang berjumlah 30 siswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa motivasi belajar siswa dengan menggunakan media lagu termasuk dalam kategori tinggi dengan rata-rata 79.23 dengan hasil uji korelasi sebesar 0.865, yang artinya r_{hitung} (0.865) ≥ r_{tabel} (0.361) maka H_a diterima. Maka terdapat pengaruh yang sangat kuat antara penggunaan media lagu terhadap motivasi belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran IPA di kelas IV SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan. Dapat dilihat dari hasil penelitian uji-T dimana t_{hitung} ≥ t_{tabel} yaitu 9.123 ≥ 1.071 sehingga dapat dinyatakan bahwa H_a diterima. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya pengaruh positif dan signifikan dari penggunaan media lagu terhadap motivasi belajar siswa mata pelajaran IPA di kelas IV SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan tahun pembelajaran 2022/2023.

Kata Kunci: motivasil belajar siswa, media lagu, IPA

INTRODUCTION

Education plays a very important role in human life, both for individuals and for the nation. In general, education is a process of transferring knowledge from teachers to students

through formal learning. According to Purba (2022:2) The goal is for students to understand and acquire the knowledge taught by the teacher and be able to apply this knowledge in real life. One way to achieve educational goals is to improve the quality of education. Improving the quality of education at the school level, especially basic education, needs to be improved to produce quality graduates who not only have the knowledge but also the skills and competencies to prepare them for higher education.

In the world of education, teachers and students are very important elements. Because teachers and students are the center of teaching and learning activities. According to Silaban (2019:2) The success of teaching and learning activities is largely determined by the role of the teacher. The role of the teacher as an educator is not only to transfer knowledge but also to instill attitudes, values, and provide examples of good behavior to students through what is taught in teaching and learning activities. In the process of teaching and learning, students are expected to experience the development of knowledge and changes in behavior. Through the teaching and learning process, educational goals are achieved not only in the formation of changes in attitudes, but also in increasing students' knowledge. To achieve optimal learning goals in the teaching and learning process, students are expected to have high learning motivation.

A student is said to be successful in learning if there is a desire to learn within him. This desire or urge to learn is what is referred to as motivation. According to Sembiring (2021: 2) motivation is a person's encouragement consciously or unconsciously to carry out an activity to achieve its goals. The higher it is student motivation to learn, the more diligent he is to carry out learning activities, so that students can achieve satisfactory learning outcomes. As professional educators, teachers are required to be able to create fun learning. A fun learning process can attract students' attention to learn optimally which will certainly have a positive effect on student learning motivation.

But the problems that have occurred to date are still relatively low student learning motivation. This is because the teacher is still not able to create a fun learning process. In teaching, teachers are still more likely to use conventional methods, so that this can result in students being less enthusiastic and less enthusiastic about participating in teaching and learning activities, students easily feel bored and result in students not focusing on listening to the teacher's explanation.

This problem is also found in the SD Free Methodist 2 Medan. Based on the results of the initial observations that the researchers conducted in class IV of SD Free Methodist 2 Medan, the researchers saw that students' learning motivation was still relatively low, specifically in learning science. The low learning motivation of these students is indicated by the presence of students who are passive while participating in science learning activities, students who are noisy, engrossed in playing, do not focus on paying attention to the teacher's explanation, and there are even students who disturb their friends when they are focused on listening to the teacher's explanation. That is because when explaining science learning material the teacher only uses conventional methods, then the teacher instructs students to re-record the material that has been explained, and then the teacher gives assignments to students.

Based on the problems above, a solution is needed so that learning can make students actively participate, so that it can bring up learning motivation students in participating in learning activities. In order for students' learning motivation to increase, it is necessary to use learning media during the learning process. Learning media is a tool that can be used to assist teachers in conveying learning material to students, so that learning material is more easily accepted and remembered by students. With the use of learning media can communicate the subject matter clearly, the learning process becomes more interesting, and can generate enthusiasm and motivation for student learning.

The media intended by researchers to be able to overcome problems regarding low student motivation, especially in science subjects, is song media. Songs can be used as a medium to convey subject matter to students to make learning more enjoyable, and make it easier for students to

remember and accept the material presented by the teacher. In relation to learning, songs can facilitate the level of students' understanding of the material being taught because songs are something that is very close to human life.

Song media can be applied in learning by changing learning material into song lyrics which can then be sung by students. Using song media is considered effective enough to make earning lighter and more enjoyable. Because learning activities carried out by singing will attract more students' attention and make students not easily feel bored and sleepy.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Instructional Media

Learning by using the right media will provide optimal results for students' understanding of the material being studied. Etymologically the word media comes from the Latin "medius" which means "middle", "intermediary", or "introduction". In general the media can defined as anything that can send information to the recipient of the information. According to Suryani (2012: 136) "Educational media are media used for learning, including teaching materials, and media to convey messages from learning resources to recipients (students)."

Media Song

Song media is a media that is included in the audio media classification. According to Suryani (2012: 142) "audio media is a type of media that can only be heard". Furthermore Sudjana (2013: 129) states that "Audio media is media that contains messages in the form of sounds that can stimulate students' thoughts, feelings, concerns, and desires to complete the teaching and learning process". Audio media is media that specifically uses hearing aids.

Suhariyanto (2020:4) defines audio media as follows:

"Audio media is a tool that is used with hearing bias only. This media helps students to think well, foster memory and sharpen hearing. In the learning process, the media is taught to students in the form messages. The massages conveyed is written in audio symbols, both verbal and non-verbal. Therefore the learning process can be well structured".

So, in Suhariyanto's view, audio media is a tool that can only be used with hearing. This media helps students to think well, cultivate memory and sharpen hearing. In the learning process, audio media is taught to students in the form of messages. The messages conveyed are written in audio symbols, both verbal and non-verbal. Thus the learning process can be well structured.

Kirana (2014:17) presents the steps of applying song media in learning as follows:
1. Prepare varied song media and adapt it to the material to be played be delivered.
2. Submission of learning materials adapted to learning resources.
3. Give the text of the song that has been prepared to the students and give an example of how to sing it.
4. Discuss the lyrics in the song and the relationship between the song given and the material presented.
5. Make conclusions about the material that has been studied.

According to Silvia (2021:1) the advantages and disadvantages of song media in learning are as follows.
a. Advantage: (1) Students will more easily understand the learning material. (2) Increase the willingness and interest in student learning. (3) Students become more enthusiastic about participating in learning. (4) Students will become more active and not easily bored. (5) Can improve student learning outcomes.
b. Disadvantages: The communication given in learning is one-way because in the application of song media can only rely on the sense of hearing.

Motivation to learn

According to Suhana (2014: 24) learning motivation is a power (power motivation), driving force, or a tool to build a strong desire and will from students to learn actively, creatively, efficiently, innovatively, and fun to use. get a change in behavior in terms of knowledge, attitudes and skills aspects.

Meanwhile, according to Kompri (2018: 231) motivation and learning are two things that influence each other. Students will be encouraged to carry out learning activities if there is motivation to learn within them. So, according to this view, learning motivation can be interpreted as an encouragement that comes from within students to carry out learning activities.

METHOD
Place and time of research

This research will be conducted in SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan which address on school street No. 32, Cinta Damai, Medan Helvetia District, Medan City. When the research was conducted on even semester of the 2022/2023 academic year from April to mid May Year 2023.

Population and Sample

The population in this study is all students of class IV SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan year of study 2022/2023 which totaled 84 students who consists of 3 classes. Sampling that used in this research is purposive sample. Purposive sample is the intended sample is carried out in a manner take subjects not based on strata, random or area but based on have a specific purpose. So in research In this case, the researcher chose class IV C which a total of 30 students as a sample, this due to class IV C lacking motivation study.

Table 1. Distribution of the number of Class IV students
SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan Study Year 2022/2023

Kelas	Jumlah Siswa
IV A	26 Orang
IV B	28 Orang
IV C	30 Orang
Total	84 Orang

Research Methods

According to Sugiyono (2021: 6) educational research methods are scientific means to obtain valid data for discovery, development, and demonstration of certain knowledge. The research method used by researchers is the experimental method. Sugiyono (2018: 111) argues that "The experimental method is a quantitative research method used to determine certain effects on others or determine causal relationships. In this study used to determine whether there is influence of student learning motivation by using song media.

Research Design

To find out the effect of song media on students' learning motivation, the researcher used pre-experimental design research with shapes one group pretest-posttest design. According to Sugiyono (2021: 109) Pre- experimental design is a type of design that has not yet become a full experiment because there are still external variables that influence the formation of the dependent variable. Therefore, the independent variable does not only affect the experimental results which represent the dependent variable. This can happen because there is no control variable and the sample is not randomly selected. Because this design includes a pre-test before being given the treatment and a post-test after being given the treatment, it is referred to as a formone group pretest-posttest design. Thus, the results of the treatment can be observed more accurately, because they can be compared with the conditions before being given treatment.

Data Collection Techniques

A data collection tool that used in this research is a questionnaire and documentation. According to Sugiyono (2021:199) "the questionnaire (questionnaire) is data collection techniques used by asking a set of questions or a written statement to the respondent to answer." Given questionnaire will be filled immediately by giving a sign check list (tick). Questionnaire is used for fulfill students' responses to song media

which can motivate students during the lesson bacquisition.

According to Arikunto (2017:274) "documentation is a method for obtain tangible or variable information in the form of notes, diaries, journals, writing, schedules, etc. As for which required researchers to use in pThis research is in the form of notebooks and photos while doing research.

Validity Test

Sugiyono (2021:173) suggests bthat a valid measuring instrument means a tool pgauge used for collect active measurement data. Valid beran means the device can measure what the be measured. For this type of research, a questionnaire pthe data collection used must be obtained measure what is to be measured. For measure the validity of the data, researchers using the correlation technique *product moment* with rough figures presented by pears as follows.

Formula *product moment*:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\,?\,XY - (?\,X)(?\,Y)}{\sqrt{\{(N\,?\,X^2 - (?\,X)^2)(N\,?\,Y^2 - (?\,Y)^2\}}}$$

Information:
RXY : The correlation coefficient between the variables x and y
$\sum XY$: The number of multiplication x and y
X : Score of each item
Y : Total Skor
N : Sample

To determine whether the instrument is valid or not, program assistance is needed SPSS version 27.0 are as follows:
1. If $r_{count} = r_{table}$ with a significance level 0.05 then the instrument is said to be valid.
2. If $r_{count} = r_{table}$ with a significance level of 0.05, the instrument is said to be invalid.

Reliability Test

Reliability test shows the extent to which a measuring instrument can be trusted, relatively consistent and reliable. The alpha formula used to find instrument reliability is:

$$r11 = \left(\frac{k}{(k-1)}\right)\left(\frac{V_t - ?\,s_b2}{s_t{}^2}\right)$$

Information:
r11 = Instrument reliability

k = Number of questions or number of questions
Ss_{b^2} = Total variance of the items
$s_t{}^2$ = Varians total

To find the total variance, the following formula is used:

$$Vt = \frac{?\,x^2 - \frac{(?\,X)^2}{N}}{N}$$

Information:
N = Number of students taking the test
Vt = Total variance
X = Value of each item question

Normality test

The normality test is useful for determining whether the data that has been collected is normally distributed or not. The data normality test used in this study uses the Lilliefors test (Sudjana, 2016: 466) with the following steps.

a. Observations x1, x2,…...xn are used as standard numbers z1, z2,…...zn by using the formula z1 = $z1 = \frac{x1-x}{s}$

Information:
X = Average
S = Standard deviation

b. For each of these standard numbers and using the standard normal distribution list, then the probability $F(Z_1) = P(Z = Z_i)$.

c. Next, the proportion of z1, z2,….., zn that is less than or equal to z1 is calculated. If this proportion is expressed by S(zi), for:

d. $S(Z_i) = \dfrac{banyaknya\ z1, z2,.....zn\ yang\ telah\ \leq zi}{n}$

e. Calculate the difference f(zi) – s(zi) then determine its absolute value.

f. Take the biggest price (L_0) between the absolute values of the difference. Then compare L_0 with critical values taken from the list, for the real level $\infty = 0.05$.

By criteria:
If $L_{hitung} = L_{tabel}$ then the sample is normally distributed.
If $L_{hitung} = L_{tabel}$ is not normally distributed.

Researchers use help *SPSS Version 27.0* for windows with the following criteria:

a. If the value is significant = significance level of 0.05 data is stated to be normally distributed.

b. If the value is significant = significant level of 0.05 data is declared not normally distributed.

Correlation Coefficient Test

Correlation coefficient test was conducted to determine whether there is influence between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). With the correlation formula product moment.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N SXY - (SX)(SY)}{\sqrt{\{N SX^2 - (SX^2)\}\{(NSY^2 - (SY^2)\}}}$$

Information:
RXY: Product moment correlation coefficient
N   : Total number of students
∑X   : Score item
∑Y   : Total score of all students
∑XY :The number of multiplication results between X scores and Y scores
It can be concluded that if $r_{count} \geq r_{table}$ then there is influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Conversely, if $r_{count} \leq r_{table}$ subject then there is no influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis test aims to determine whether the use of song media (variable X) has a significant effect on students' motivation to learn science (variable Y). With the correlation significance test formula product moment with the help of programsSPSS version 27.0 by using the T test as follows.

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n - 2}}{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}$$

Information:
r = Correlation
n = Many samples
t = Significance level (r_{count})
The hypothesis is accepted if $t_{count} \geq t_{table}$ whereas if the hypothesis is rejected if $t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ with a 5% error rate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Data on Student Learning Motivation Questionnaire Results Before Using Song Media

The research was started by giving a learning motivation questionnaire to 30 students in class IV C in order to find out the initial motivation of students before learning was carried out using song media. The results of the acquisition score of students' learning motivation before using song media on style material and its types are still relatively low. To be clearer about the results of the student learning motivation questionnaire scores before using song media, the following can be seen from the percentage of student learning motivation table below.

Table 2. Percentage of Student Learning Motivation Before Using Song Media

No.	Score Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	X > 79	4	13%	High
2	59 - 79	17	57%	Medium
3	X < 59	9	30%	Low

Based on the table above, there are 4 students with a percentage of 13% who have high learning motivation, 17 students with a percentage of 57% have motivation medium learning category, and 9 students with a percentage of 30% have low learning motivation. The percentage of questionnaire results can also be seen through the following diagram.
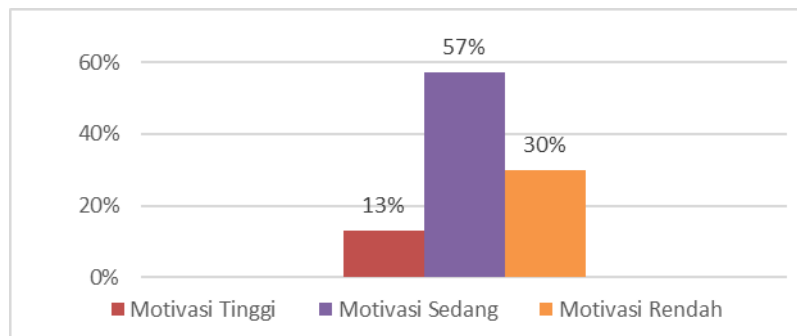
Figure 1. Percentage of Student Learning Motivation Before Using Song Media

Based on the diagram above, it can be concluded that the percentage of students who have high learning motivation is still classified as very low so that it is necessary to be given treatment. In this study, researchers will provide treatment in the form of using song media in science learning with material styles and various styles.

Results of Student Learning Motivation Questionnaire After Using Song Media

After learning by using song media, the researcher then gave back a learning motivation questionnaire to be filled out by students. This is done for the purpose determine the level of student motivation after being treated by using song media. The following can be seen from the percentage of student learning motivation after using song media table below.

Table 3. Percentage of Student Learning Motivation After Using Song Media

No.	Score Criteria	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	X > 89	9	30%	High
2	69 - 89	15	50%	Medium
3	X < 69	6	20%	Low

Based on the table above, there were 9 students (30%) who had high learning motivation, 15 students (50%) had moderate learning motivation, and 6 students (20%) have motivation to learn with low category. The percentage of questionnaire results can also be seen through the following diagram.
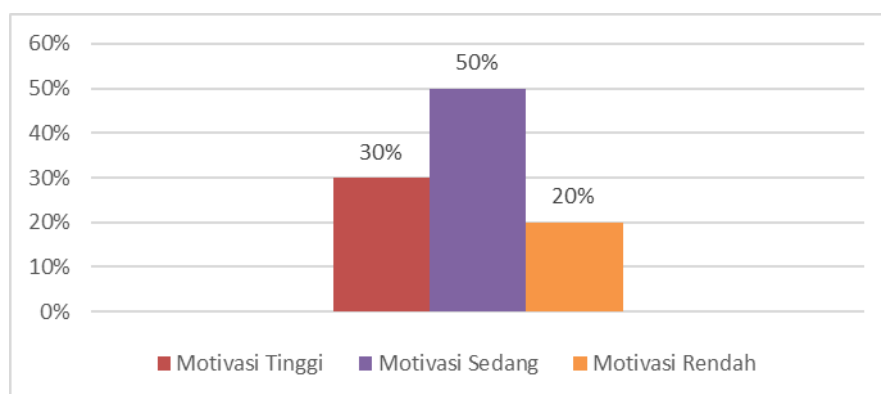

Figure 2. Percentage of Student Learning Motivation After Using Song

Based on the diagram above, it can be concluded that after being given treatment using song media, the percentage of students who have high learning motivation has increased. So it can be concluded that there is an effect of using song media on learning motivation students in learning science in class IV C of SD Free Methodist 2 Medan.

Song Media Questionnaire Result Data

At the end of the lesson, after the students finished filling out the learning motivation questionnaire, the researcher gave the media questionnaire song. The following table shows the frequency distribution of the results of the song media questionnaire.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Song Media Questionnaire Values

Mark	Frequency	FX	$X = X - \bar{X}$	X^2	FX^2
61	1	61	-5.83	34.02	34.02
62	2	124	-4.83	23.36	46.72
64	3	192	-2.83	8.02	24.08
65	5	325	-1.83	3.361	16.80
66	3	198	-0.83	0.69	2.08
67	4	268	0.16	0.02	0.11
68	3	204	1.16	1.36	4.08
69	4	276	2.16	4.69	18.77
70	3	210	3.16	10.02	30.08
72	1	72	5.16	26.69	26.69
75	1	75	8.16	66.69	66.69
	30	2005			270.16

Based on the frequency distribution table above, the highest score in the class IV C song media questionnaire is 75 and the lowest score is 61, with an average value (mean) obtained of 66.83 and a standard deviation of 3.05. Students who scored above the average were 16 people and students who got scores below the average were 14 people.

Normality test

Normality test was performed for determine whether the questionnaire data on student motivation in class IV C comes from a normally distributed population or not. The data tested was questionnaire data on students' learning motivation after being given treatment using song media. The results of the normality test use the help of the program SPSS version 27.0.

Table 5. Normality Test

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Motivation to learn	.132	30	.195	.952	30	.189
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						

Based on decision making by taking a significance level of 5% with the condition that the significance value (sig) 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed otherwise if the significance value (sig) 0.05 then the data is normally distributed. Based on the results of the liliefors test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) a significance of 0.195 was obtained so that it could be concluded that the data population was normally distributed because 0.195 = 0.05. In addition, it can also be seen from the liliefors test (Shapiro Wilk) obtained a significance of 0.189 so that it can be concluded that the data population is normally distributed because 0.189 = 0.05 or greater than the significance value.

Correlation Coefficient Test

The correlation coefficient test is used to determine whether there is influence between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y), the condition for the correlation coefficient test is to see r_{count} = r_{table} with the correlation formula product moment.

To determine the effect of the two variables can be compared between r_{count} with r_{table}. SPSS version 27.0 assisted correlation coefficient test can be seen in table 6 below.

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient Test

Correlations		Song Media	Motivation
Song Media	Pearson Correlation	1	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	30	30
Motivation	Pearson Co rrelation	.865**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	30	30
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Based on the SPSS calculation results above, the results obtained are rcountor a correlation coefficient of 0.865 with a significance level of 0.000 with the number of students or respondents (N) = 30 students, then we get r_{table} = 0.361. From the calculation results obtained show that r_{count} = r_{table} so that there is an influence between song media on student learning motivation in science subjects in grade IV C of the SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan.

Based on the r value interpretation table, the correlation obtained lies in the range of r values 0.800 – 1.000, it can be concluded that the level of influence between the independent variables of the song media on the dependent variable of motivation student learning has a very high influence.

Table 7. Interpretation of the value of r

No.	Correlation Figures	Category Range
1	0.800 – 1.000	Very Strong
2	0.600 – 0.799	Strong
3	0.400 – 0.599	Medium
4	0.200 – 0.399	Low
5	0.00 – 0.1999	Very Low

Hypothesis test

After the data is stated to be normally distributed and the samples come from the same population, the next step can be carried out to test the hypothesis using the t-test. The statistic used

to test the hypothesis is the t-test. The hypothesis put forward is:

H_o: There is no effect of song media on students' learning motivation.

H_a: There is an influence of song media on students' learning motivation.

The t-test criterion can be said to be significant when the p value is obtained p = 0.05. As well as the hypothesis (H_a) is accepted if $t_{count} = t_{table}$ and the hypothesis (H_o) is rejected if $t_{count} = t_{table}$. The results of the t-test can be seen in table 10 below.

Table 8. Test – T

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-113.268	21.121		-5.363	.000
	Song Media	2.880	.316	.865	9.123	.000

Based on the table above, there is a t value count of 9.123 and t_{table} amounting to 1,701 until $t_{count} = t_{table}$ or 9.123 = 1.701 and based on the significant value obtained 0.000 = 0.05. Thus the research hypothesis is that there is an influence of song media on students' learning motivation in science subject class IV C at SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan in the 2022/2023 academic year.

Discussion

From the results of processing the normality test with a significance level (α = 0.05), provided that the value is significant ≥ 0.05 (5%) then the data is normally distributed. The results of normality processing based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov results obtained a significance of 0.195 so that it can be concluded that the data population is normally distributed because 0.195 ≥ 0.05. In addition, it can also be seen from the Liliefors (Shapiro-Wilk) test that a significance of 0.189 is obtained so that it can be concluded that the data population is normally distributed, it is proven that 0.189 ≥ 0.05. Supported by the normality test results, namely by comparing the value of $l_{count} ≤ l_{table}$ of 0.071 ≤ 0.161 then it can be said to be normally distributed.

From the results of the correlation coefficient test proves that there is an influence of song media (X) on student learning motivation (Y) with the result $r_{count} ≥ r_{table}$ with a result of 0.865 ≥ 0.361, with the interpretation of the r correlation value obtained which lies in the range of r values 0.800 – 1.000, it can be concluded that the level of influence between the independent variables of song media on the dependent variable of student learning motivation has a very high influence. From the results of the hypothesis test (t-test) proves that the song media has a significant influence, it is proven that $t_{count} ≥ t_{table}$ or 9.12 ≥ 1.70. So it is thus proven that there is a significant influence from the use of song media (X) on motivation to learn science (Y).

From the results of the tests conducted, it shows that the song media has an influence where the more influential the song media is, the higher the student's learning motivation and vice versa the lower the influence of the song media, the lower the student's learning motivation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the discussion in this chapter, the researcher outlines the conclusions and suggestions that were compiled based on all research activities regarding song media on students' learning motivation in science subjects in class IV of SD Swasta Free Methodist Medan in the 2022/2023 academic year.

1. Prior to learning using song media, the researcher gave a learning motivation questionnaire to be filled out by students in order to see student learning motivation before using song media. Obtained an average value of 68.83. Then given treatment using song media on style material and various styles in class IV C of the SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan. After being treated,

an average value of 79.23 was obtained. At the end of the lesson, the researcher gave a song media questionnaire to be filled out by students. The mean value of the questionnaire was 66.83 with the highest score of the song media questionnaire being 75 and the lowest score of the song media questionnaire being 61. Based on the processing results of the normality test with a significant level of 5% or 0.05 with a significant Kolmogorov Smirnov value, a significance of was obtained $0.195 = 0.05$, seen from the liliefors test (Shapiro-Wilk) obtained a significance of $0.189 = 0.05$. Supported by the results of the normality test, namely by comparing the value of $l_{count} = l_{table}$ of $0.071 = 0.161$ then it can be said to be normally distributed. From the results of the correlation coefficient test of 0.865 means $t_{count} = t_{table}$ that is $0.865 = 0.361$, it can be concluded that there is an influence between the independent variable song media on the dependent variable student learning motivation, then the results of the hypothesis test (t-test) show that the song media has a significant effect, this is evident from $t_{count} = t_{table}$ where $9.123 = 1.70$ at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. Thus H_a accepted and H_0 rejected.

2. Research conducted by researchers using song media can increase student motivation in science subjects in class IV C of SD Swasta Free Methodist 2 Medan.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out by researchers, suggestions can be found that build successful learning in schools, including the following:

1. For Schools
a. Schools should provide encouragement and facilitate media in learning in order to increase student activity and curiosity so that it will improve the quality of learning in school especially in IPA subjects, one of the media that can be used is song media.
b. It is hoped that the school will give permission to conduct further research on this research.

2. For Teachers

a. Learning should be done with the help of various learning media in order to create a fun teaching and learning process.
b. Teachers should use song media on style material and various styles because this media can make it easier for students to understand and remember material and can make students more active in learning and increase students' curiosity.

3. For Further Researchers
Future researchers should conduct research on things that have not been optimally achieved in increasing student motivation in science subjects by using song media. This is done so that the learning atmosphere in the classroom can run smoothly and be more conducive so that schools can produce the best and quality graduates.

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