

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SINGING METHOD
FOR THE INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE
IN GROUP B OF AL AZHAR 39 ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN
IN PURWOKERTO, BANYUMAS REGENCY**



THESIS

**Presented to Faculty of Tarbiya and Teacher Training,
State Institute on Islamic Studies Purwokerto
As a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Obtaining the Scholar
Degree of Education (S.Pd)**

IAIN PURWOKERTO

**By:
SHOFIATUN N'MAH
1522406066**

**ISLAMIC NURSERY EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYA AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
PURWOKERTO
2021**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SINGING METHOD
FOR THE INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE
IN GROUP B OF AL AZHAR 39 ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN IN
PURWOKERTO, BANYUMAS REGENCY**

SHOFIATUN NI'MAH

SN. 1522406066

Islamic Nursery Education Study Program
Tarbiya and Teacher Training Faculty
State Institute of Islamic Studies

ABSTRACT

Today, There are many schools from kindergarten to high school are implementing a bilingual system. It means that the school applies two languages of instruction. In Indonesia, especially in Purwokerto, this issue is applied not only for high school student but also for kindergarten student level. This follows the awareness of education practitioners about the importance of learning English in the pre-schol age or very early stage. Practitioners assume that if you do or learn something early on, then it will be embedded in the minds of children into adulthood. Beside that, the right method of introducing English to very early stage is needed. This study aims to describe how the implementation of English learning by singing method in Group B Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto.

This research uses the type of field research. The approach used in this research is descriptive research data collected not in the form of numbers but qualitative expressions obtained by observation, interviews and documentation where the researcher plunged directly into the study site, Al Islam Azhar 39 Kindergarten Purwokerto.

The result of this study are; (1) Learning planning in Kindergarten of Al-Azhar 39 Purwokerto refers to the Children's Achievement Level Standarts (STTPA), daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly programs, with selected material, and includes Basic Competence (KD), and Main Competence (KI) (2) Students of Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto d English learning activities through songs during the study or circle time. (3) The assessment system of Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto does not use numbers as an indicator, but uses a description system and the code letters such as BB,MB,BSH,and BB.

Keyword: *English, Early Childhood, Singing Method*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	i
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	ii
APPROVAL	iii
OFFICIAL NOTE OF SUPERVISOR	iv
ABSTRACT	v
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
TABLE LIST	xi
PICTURE LIST	xii
APPENDICES LIST	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of The Research	1
B. Operational Definition	6
C. Research Question	7
D. Objectives and Significances of The Research	7
E. Review of Relevant Studies	8
F. Structure of The Research.....	10
CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK	11
A. Behavioristic Theory.....	11
B. Song Application.....	11

1. Application.....	11
2. Song.....	12
C. Method of Learning.....	14
D. English Learning	19
1. Learning According to Behaviorism Flow.....	20
2. Learning According to Humanistic Flow.....	20
3. Learning According to Gestalt Flow.....	21
4. Learning According to Cognitive Flow	21
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	26
A. Research Method	26
B. Object and Subjects of The Research	26
C. Location of The Research	27
D. The Techniques of Collecting Data	27
E. The Techniques of Analyzing Data	29
CHAPTER IV PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS	30
A. The General Description	30
B. Data Presentation and Analysis.....	35
1. Planning of Learning	35
2. Implementation of English Teaching and Learning.....	40
3. Education System	47
4. Extracurricular Activities and Habituation Program.....	48
5. Assessment System	50
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION	53
A. Conclusion	53
B. Suggestion	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	
BIOGRAPHY	

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Research

Education is a form of effort that aims to prepare one's life role in the future through guidance, teaching, and training.¹ Education for early childhood has been done on the main focus of education all over the world. This is because people are aware that children are the next generation that should be prepared well. Moreover, More ever it has been proven that the age of 0-6 years old commonly termed the golden age, critical period that determines the stage of growth and development of children in the future is the determinant of the next stages of life development. In relation to this case, the leading psychologist, Howard Gardner states that children in the first five years are always colored by success in learning about everything. Neuroscience findings suggest that at birth, baby brain cells number around 100 billion, but they are not yet interconnected except for a few. By the time a child is 3 years old, brain cells have formed about 1000 trillion connections or synapses. This amount is 2 times more than those of adults. A brain cell can connect with 15000 other cells. Synapses that are rarely used will die, while those that are often used will be stronger and more permanent.²

Education is classified into three, namely: formal education, informal education, and non-formal education. Formal education is a structured and tiered educational path consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. Meanwhile, according to Sumarno, formal education is education that is organized within the school system, which is held in an integrated manner, has a curriculum and has a final goal.³ Informal education is education that takes place

¹ Kasmadi, *Materi Khusus*, (IKIP Press, 1992), p. 3

² Suyadi dan Maulidya Ulfah, *Konsep Dasar PAUD*, (Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2015), p. 2-3.

³ R. D Kurnia dkk, "Pengaruh Kemampuan Solefegio Terhadap kemampuan Bernyanyi Siswa Tunagrahita" (Semarang: Jurnal Seni Musik, 2018) 7 (2), p.71

in the family environment or the environment where a person lives, and is the basis of the first pillar of knowledge that is directly observed and experienced. Non-formal education is education that is held separately or integrated for activities that are important to achieve a certain goal, and do not have a special level. Examples of formal education are schools, formal institutions, or institutions that have been officially registered in government records, and are legal to carry out teaching and learning activities. While the example of informal education is as the researcher mentioned above, that the family and the environment in which a person lives are examples of informal education. Examples of non-formal education are tutoring, computer courses, sewing courses, and others.

In formal education, there are levels, starting from the most basic education, Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Kindergarten (TK), Elementary School (SD), Junior High School (SMP), High School (SMA), and the highest is a college. In this study, researchers focused on the most basic education, namely at the kindergarten level. Researchers chose early childhood education because PAUD is a level of education before basic education which is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age of six years to stimulate physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education. In this modern era, both adults and children are required to keep up with technology and the progress of the times which is very fast. It is characterized by the emergence of various electronic devices and the increasing age range of users of electronic devices, as well as today's society that increasingly requires an individual to be proficient in conversing in foreign languages, especially English. as a result, today's schools are increasingly aggressive in improving teaching methods, such as emphasizing learning English, or making bilingualism an option.

Learning language in everyone's mind is something that is very common and easy because people think we have used language in our daily lives to

communicate. Learning a language is not just saying without a foundation, but also being able to interpret and understand the meaning of the words themselves. There are various definitions of "language". Some argue that language is a verbal code formed by the environment. However, there are also some definitions of language that the researcher has summarized: language is an interactive code between humans which consists of combinations of phonemes so as to form words with syntactic rules to form sentences that have meaning. This kind of coding system has been used by humans for centuries as a means of verbal communication accompanied by sounds and sounds. Language is also an identical thing about a certain race or people as the highest cognitive function possessed by humans. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), linguistically language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. According to the Ministry of National Education, language is essentially a regular expression of human thoughts and feelings, which uses sound as a tool.⁴ In addition, other opinions came from Harun Rasyid, Mansyur, and Suratno through Setyawan, Language is a structure and meaning that is free from its users, as a sign that concludes a goal.⁵ Based on some of these understandings of language, it can be concluded that the notion of language is an orderly system in the form of sound symbols used to express the feelings and thoughts of the language. It is undeniable that learning a language requires a long and long process and takes a long time. Habituations, imitation, and so on must also be applied in everyday life in order to learn the mother tongue (original language, first language), or a second language (foreign language, non-mother). Chaer, through Indra Wicaksono, wrote that language acquisition is a process that takes place in a child's brain when he acquires his first language, namely his mother tongue.

Early childhood acquires language skills very quickly and almost without any effort in the first three or four years. The development of language skills is

⁴ Indra Wicaksono, *Penggunaan Musik Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Seni* (2021)

⁵ F H Setyawan "Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbahasa Anak Usia Dini Melalui Model Pembelajaran Audio Visual Berbasis Android" (Trunjoyo: Jurnal PAUD Trunjoyo, 2016), 3 (2) p. 92

related to speech development, the more capable people speak, the richer their ability to absorb certain languages, and will make children's confidence increase in speaking. In the pre-school period, language skills develop very rapidly, along with the need to socialize and children's curiosity.⁶ In fact, they are also easier to learn a language other than their mother tongue than adults. Thus, it can be concluded that learning foreign languages, especially English (considering English is an international language used in all countries), will be very good if it is done or learned at the earliest possible age because at that time pre-school children are experiencing golden age. an era where young children are more likely to imitate what they hear, see, and feel. The critical and sensitive period for learning a foreign language is in early childhood, because the flexibility of the brain is still in prime condition.

Since English is an international language, which means it is used in all countries, people should learn English. In Indonesia itself, English is still considered a language that is quite difficult to learn due to the many formulas used and the unfamiliarity of Indonesian people using English as their daily language used to communicate. Of course, the process of learning English requires effective strategies and approaches. Learning English in early childhood is strongly influenced by a teacher in delivering material in a pleasant and fun way to attract the interest of the child to want to learn English now and in the future. Teachers are required to be able to create a fresh, fun, attractive and communicative classroom atmosphere in order to achieve a goal, which is to make early childhood "addicted" to learn English further. Teachers must create an ordinary classroom atmosphere but produce extraordinary discoveries for children. According to the results of observations made at Al Azhar Islamic Kindergarten, the singing method is one way that is considered effective in teaching English to children, especially early childhood. In addition to introducing vocabulary in terms of phonics (writing), songs also help children in synchronizing sounds and phonics in English. Singing in a simple style or dance is

⁶ D F Bjorklund, "Incorporating development into evolutionary psychology: evolved probabilistic cognitive mechanism", (Evolutionary Psychology, 2016) 14 (4), p.1-14

good for early childhood because children can follow the movements even though they can't sing the song yet. The style or dance often describes the meaning of the song's meaning.

The researcher chose Al Azhar Islamic Kindergarten, one of the private schools in Purwokerto City as the object of research because Al Azhar Kindergarten is an early childhood education that uses a bilingual learning system with official language of instruction in Indonesian and English. Al Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten as an educational institution that aims to optimize physical growth and development such as fine and gross motor coordination, intellectual power of thought, creativity, emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence, as well as social emotional such as religious attitudes and behavior. Based on observations made by schools using the K13 curriculum in their learning, namely the implementation of scientific learning. One of the English language training that is applied is singing English songs for 15 minutes every day. And English lessons are held every Tuesday. In addition, researchers are interested in researching at the research location because when researchers survey the research site and pay attention to the learning process for introducing English, the children at Al Azhar Kindergarten are very enthusiastic and coupled with the responsiveness of the child's response when the teacher greets or says English sentences.

Based on the background above, the writer is interested in knowing how the process of learning the introduction of English to the students of Al Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto is using the singing method.

B. Operational Definition

To get a clear information, and to avoid miss understanding on the title above, the the researcher will define the terms contained in the title of research as follows:

1. Singing Method

Songs that are also termed songs are short components of music which consist of a combination of lyrics and songs or tones. They represent a flexible resource which allows teachers to use and adapt them in a variety of ways so as to suit the needs of their learners. Children easily absorb and reproduce the language of songs. They serve as an excellent memory tool.⁷ The singing method is a method of learning that is done by singing, using melodious sounds, pleasant tones and easily memorized words.⁸

2. Group B

Student who will be the respondents in this research were students who were studying in Group b of Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto

3. Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto

Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto is an institution under the auspices of yayasan pesantren islam Daarun Nujaba. Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto is located Jl Raya Baturraden Km 6 No. 1, Pandak, Baturraden District, and Banyumas Regency.

From the above definition, the researcher is titled "*The Implementation of Singing Method for the Introduction to English Language in Group B of Al Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto, Banyumas Regency*" is a study to determine which implemented the concept of introducing English language with singing method in Group B of Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto.

⁷ Nihada Delibegovic and Alisa Pejic, *The Effect of Using Songs On Young Learners and Their Motivation For Learning English*, vol 01 (An Interdisciplinary Journal, 20016), p. 42

⁸Susilawati, "*Penerapan Metode Bernyanyi Dalam Meningkatkan Kecerdasan Berbahasa Pada Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*", vol 02 (Jurnal Empowerment, 2014), p. 147.

C. Research Question

Based on the background description of the problem above, then the formulation of the problem in this study is “How is implementation singing method in the introduction of English in the Al Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto”

D. Objectives and Significances of The Research

1. Objectives of The Research

Referring to the problems above, the objectives of this research will be mention below “To describe the implementation of singing method to Introduce English Language in Group B of Islamic Kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto”

2. Significances of the Research

This research will be expected to provide a significant contribution both theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, this research is expected to give a contribution to English language learning which can provide alternative learning for development, especially in kindergarten education.

b. Practical Significances

By compiling this Qualitative Research Methodology, it is hoped that it will be beneficial for all parties involved in general, and especially useful for its exploitation:

1) For School

This research is expected to be useful in developing students, especially in learning English. And also creating quality education institutions that will be a model for other schools.

2) For student

It is expected that students with the singing method in the introduction of English gain meaningful learning experiences.

3) For Teachers

It is expected to add insight into the knowledge of the application of singing methods in the introduction of English.

4) For Researcher

With this research, it is expected to be able to add experience and new knowledge, especially in the process of implementing the introduction of English in the singing method.

5) For Academics

It can be one of the references and reading material for students of the Tarbiyah Faculty and Teacher Training of IAIN Purwokerto.

E. Review of Relevant Studies

Study library is an activity to explore, observe, examine, and identify knowledge conducted by a researcher to things existing to know what is and is not there.⁹

First, the researcher takes a thesis reference titled "*Peningkatan Penguasaan Kosakata Bahasa Inggris Dengan Metode Bernyanyi Pada Kelompok B Taman Kanak-Kanak Anak Sholeh Sukodono Sidoarjo*" written by Rizka Isnaaini Putri. The problem discussed in this study is how to improve the mastery of English vocabulary in early childhood through singing methods. The purpose of this study was to find out the steps in applying the singing method in improving the mastery of English vocabulary. The difference between Rizka Isnaaini Putri's sister thesis is the research subject from the reference source is TK Anak Sholeh Sukodono Sidoarjo, while the research subject of the author is the Al Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto. The research method used is Class Action Research, while the author uses Descriptive Qualitative research methods. The equation is the object of his research, which is both researching the method of singing and together researching English learning in early childhood.

⁹ Suharsini Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Tindakan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p.65

Research from sister Lu'lu Iftitahussariroh (2018) in her thesis entitled "*Metode Giving Question And Getting Answer Pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Kelas V Di MI Ma'arif NU Batuanten Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas*". The research in this thesis is motivated by the lack of active students in learning English, which causes students to learn more so that the learning objectives cannot be maximally achieved. And children who are quickly bored with the method used. For this reason, the school must use the right and fun method to teach English at school. The difference between Lu'lu Iftitahussariroh's sister thesis is that the research subject of the reference source is MI Ma'arif NU Batuanten while the subject of the author is the Al Azhar 39 TK TK Purwokerto, besides the object of research used is different, sister Lu'lu Iftitahussariroh is the object of research from sources reference is class V students while the author's object is students of Early Childhood Education Group B Al Azhar 39 Kindergarten of Purwokerto. The equation is to examine English learning. Using the same research method that is Qualitative.

Research from sister Yuli Hidayatul Ahfa (2016) in her thesis entitled " *Metode Bernyanyi Dalam Pembelajaran mufrodat di Madrasah Diniyah Ta'alumusshibyan Dukuh Tengah, Galuh Timur, Tonjong, Brebes Tahun Pelajaran 2015/2016*". The research in this thesis is motivated by Madrasah Diniyah Ta'alumusshibyan, which uses the method of singing in mufrodat material especially in class 1 and the thoughts of the author who considers that the diniyah madrasa is one of the non-formal institutions that are fundamental to students who will determine the learning process at the level further school especially in learning Arabic. The use of singing methods in early childhood education is familiar because this method is very suitable to stimulate children to absorb the material taught, and by singing methods also greatly influence children's interest in learning and also eliminate the tension and saturation of students when activities teaching and learning is ongoing. The difference between Yuli Hidayatul Ahfa's sister thesis is the research subject from the reference source is the Diniyah Ta'alumusshibyan Madrasah

Dukuh Tengah, Galuh Timur, Tonjong, Brebes, while the research subject of the author is the Al Azhar39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto. The object of the research used is also different, the object of research by sister Yuli Hidayatul Ahfa is Arabic, while the object of research for the author is English. The equation is to examine the singing method with qualitative research methods.

F. Structure of The Research

Systematics of discussion is a thesis framework that is intended to provide guidance regarding the point of problem is written in the thesis. Systematics of the thesis consists of three-part : the first part, the main part, and the last part.

In the early part consists of a little page, legalization statement page, advisor office note page, preface page, table of contents, list of table page, and abstract page.

The main part consists of five Chapters namely :

Chapter I is the introduction, which consists of background of the research, operational definition, research question, objective and significant of the research, review of relevant studies, structure of the research

Chapter II is the literature review is composed of seven sub-chapters. It are, first about early childhood language development,

Chapter III is the research method, which consists of four sub-chapter namely: research method, object and subject of the research, location of the research, the technique of collecting data, the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the presentation and data analysis, which consists of three sub-chapters: general description of Islamic kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto, introduction to English through singing method in islamic kindergarten of Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto, and analysis of singing method in introduction of English language in Al Azhar 39 Purwokerto.

Chapter V contains the conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

The results of research conducted by the author at the Islamic Kindergarten Al-Azhar 39 Purwokerto, it can be concluded that the application of the singing method in learning English at the Islamic Kindergarten Al-Azhar 39 Purwokerto is one of the teacher's teaching strategies in order to introduce simple vocabulary and simple sentences to young children. early. The application of the singing method itself is summarized in the opening activity of a series of teaching and learning activities, namely at circle time, where Al Azhar Islamic Kindergarten students are asked to form a circle, then sing a simple children's song "Finger family" and so on. This introduction to English, by the Darunnuajaba Foundation is considered important because in order to keep up with the times, global trading and so that these early childhood children will later have the opportunity to receive a good education abroad, because they get a plus point: good command of English. In planning its learning, Al-Azhar Islamic Kindergarten has three types of planning programs, namely Semester Program (Promes), RPPM (Weekly Learning Implementation Plan), and RPPH (Daily Learning Implementation Plan). In each type of learning planning, there is a linguistic element in which students of Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten Purwokerto are required to be able to master simple commands or requests.

The implementation of English learning at Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto applies two methods that are easy for children to understand, namely the singing method (movements and songs) and the conversation method or daily conversation so that children are familiar with English. Meanwhile, for teaching and learning activities, Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto is held starting at 07.45-12.00 WIB. With five hours a day using the conversation method and singing (movement and song), it is hoped that the students of Al-Azhar 39 Islamic Kindergarten in Purwokerto can quickly get used to using English in their daily lives.

The application of singing is quite effective for learning basic English, such as vocabulary recognition and pronunciation of simple sentences.

B. Suggestion

The suggestion that the author can convey for the Islamic Kindergarten Al-Azhar 39 Purwokerto is that teachers and curriculum developers can always develop learning methods and strategies to make them more interesting, coupled with adequate facilities, considering that this is continuous with the development and growth of children.

For educators, especially kindergarten teachers in bilingual schools to continue to study English well. What is meant here is teaching English in accordance with the rules for early childhood in accordance with predetermined references. Things like this need to be known so that later generations will be created who not only know English vocabulary, but are also accompanied by mastery of grammar and correct pronunciation like a native speaker.



IAIN PURWOKERTO

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Akbary, MS & Hossein Fatemi. 2018. "The value of song lyrics for teaching and learning English phrasal verbs: a corpus investigation of four music genre", *Innovation language and Learning*. Vol.12, No.4
- Ali, Noer Hery. 1999. *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*. Jakarta: Ilmu Pendidikan Islam.
- Amirudin. 2016. *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Parama Ilmu.
- Arikunto, Suharsini. 2002. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Tindakan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Aziz Fachrurrozi & Mahyuddin. 2010. *Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing*. Jakarta: Bania Publishing.
- Bjorklund, DF. 2016. "Incorporating Development Into Ivolutionary Psychologi: evolved probabilistic cognitive mechanism", *Evolutionary Psychology*. Vol. 14, No. 4
- Briawan D & Herawati. 2008. "Peran Stimulasi Orangtua Terhadap Perkembangan Anak Balita Keluarga Miskin", *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen*. Vol.1, No.1.
- Brown, Douglas. 2001. *Teaching by Principles an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*. San Fransisco: Longman.
- Delibegovic, Nihada & Alisa Pejic. 2016. "The Effect of Using Song On Young Learners and Their Motivation for Learning English", *An Interdisciplinary Journal*. Vol. 1
- Ekeyi Noah, Daluba. 2013. Effect of Demonstration Method of Teaching on Students' Achievement in Agricultural Science", *Department of Vocational and Technical Education*. Vol. 13
- Emda, A. 1979. "K Gagne R.M & Briggs L, Principles Instructional Design". Holt: Rinehart Wiston.
- Fadlillah, Muhammad. 2012. *Desain Pembelajaran PAUD*. Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Kasmadi. 1992. *Materi Khusus*. Semarang:IKIP Press.
- Kristina, Maria. 2012. "Penerapan Metode Primavista bagi Mahasiswa Praktek Instrumen Mayor Piano," Workshop UNY. Diselenggarakan leh Jurusan Seni Musik UNY, 26 Oktober 2015.
- Kristyana & Suharto. 2014. "Singing as a Strategy to Enhance the Ability to Speak for Early Childhood", *Journal of Art Research and Education*. Vol.14, No.2
- Kurnia, RD dkk. 2018. "Pengaruh Kemampuan Solefegio Terhadap Kemampuan Bernyanyi Siswa Tunagrahita", *Jurnal Seni Musik*. Vol. 7, No.2
- Nahar, NI. 2016. "Penerapan Teori Belajar Behavioristik Dalam Proses pembelajaran", *Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*. Vol.1, No.1

- Namsa, Yunus. 2002. *Metodologi Pengajaran Agama Islam*. Jakarta : Pustaka firdaus.
- Novitawati, Juma dkk. 2017. *Developing Early Childhood Ability in Understanding Rules Using Combination of Role-Playing Model and Question-Answer Method Through Medium of Traffic Sign*. Banjarmasin: Universitas Lambung Mangkurat.
- Puspita, Devinta dkk. 2018. *Mengajar Bahasa Inggris Untuk Anak Usia Dini*. Malang: UB Press.
- Rohmad. 2017. *Pengembangan Instrumen Evaluasi dan Penelitian Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Kalimedia.
- Samantaray, Pravamayee. 2014. "Use of Story Telling Method to Develop Spoken English Skill", *International Journal of Language & Linguistics*. Vol.1, No.1
- Sanjaya, Wina. 2011. *Strategi Pembelajaran Dengan Humor*. Jakarta: Kencana Perdana.
- Setyawan, FH. 2016. "Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berbahasa Anak Usia Dini Melalui Model Pembelajaran Audio Visual Berbasis Android", *Jurnal PAUD Trunojoyo*. Vol. 3, No. 2
- Sinaga SS dkk. 2018. "Musical Activity in The Music Learning Process Through Children Songs in Primary School Level", *Journal of Art Research and Education*. Vol.18, No.1
- Sitopu, R. 2015. "Kreativitas Guru Dalam Pembelajaran Seni Musik di TK Pertiwi 34 Patemn Kecamatan GunungPati Kta Semarang". Skripsi. Semarang: Unnes Semarang.
- Sitorus, Nurhayati & Harpen Silitonga. 2018. "The Implementation of Direct Method to Improve Students' Ability in Speaking", *ELTIN Journal*. Vol.6
- Suryanto, Slamet. 2005. *Dasar-Dasar Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*. Yogyakarta: Hikayat.
- Susiana. 2018. *The Effort of Field Trip Methd on Social Emotional and Language Development in The Kindergarten*. Surabaya: Atlantis Press.
- Susilawati. 2014. "Penerapan Metode Bernyanyi Dalam Meningkatkan Kecerdasan Berbahasa Pada Anak Usia Dini", *Jurnal Empowerment*. Vol. 3, No.2
- Suwartono & Rahadiani. 2014. "Penggunaan Media Lagu Untuk Meningkatkan Partisipasi siswa Dalam Pembelajaran Struktur Bahasa Inggris", *Jurnal Nasional*. Vol.1, No.1.
- Suyadi & Maulidya Ulfah. 2015. *Konsep Dasar Paud*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Thomas, P. 2011. "Manajemen Pembelajaran di SMK Negeri Semarang", *Journal Dinamika Pendidikan*. Vol.6, No.1
- Wicaksono, Indra. 2021. "Penggunaan Seni Musik Sebagai Pembelajaran Seni," Skripsi. Semarang: Unnes Semarang.