TEACHING VOCABULARY IN EFL CLASSROOM : BY USING A SONG *"TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR"* FOR YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract

Vocabulary is very important to understand and learn to support English learning activities. Without understanding vocabulary, it will be difficult to learn a language. Therefore, the introduction and teaching of English vocabulary is done early to children. The effort made by teachers to introduce and teach English vocabulary is through the media of a song. As a media tool, songs can be an alternative teaching solution that can be used by teachers to create effective and fun learning situations in the classroom. Songs can help students to more easily develop their English skills because there are various kinds of words and phrases to develop their vocabulary and pronounciation. The media song that can be used in teaching vocabulary for children is the song "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star". Learning in this English song media can be applied to children aged 5-12 years. In terms of teaching, many approaches can be applied according to the needs of students. humanism theory or approach plays an important role in educating children. This theory looks at how human relationships and is very important for the education of young learners and builds relationships between teachers and students and is centered on teaching. Whatever methodology the teacher uses to meet the needs of the learners, the humanistic approach will easily make young learners to remember, think, understand, and learn. Whatever methodology the teacher uses to meet the learners' needs, the humanistic approach will easily make young learners remember, think, understand, and learn. Thus, teachers have strategies that can be applied for young learners especially for children to be more efficient in learning English vocabulary.

Keywords : *Vocabulary, children song, teaching, and humanism approach.*

Introduction

EFL (English as a Foreign Language) is an international language using English that is most importantly used as a form of communication tool between countries with different languages and different native languages. EFL in Indonesia means that English in Indonesia is considered a foreign language and not a second language. According to Gebhard (2006), EFL is the learning of English by people who live in a country and do not use English as their primary language for communication. She further explained that in such a learning arrangement, students can have an opportunity to learn English to communicate outside the classroom. The same definition is expressed by Harmer (2007), stating that EFL as the teaching of English in which students learn English in their own country or engage in short courses conducted in English language teaching. Speaking countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, Scotland, or New Zealand. The third definition is stated by Cameson (2007) who explains that EFL children can move to countries where their own language is spoken and that these children can be required to learn English for academic types of study, for study tours to countries where English is spoken. He also states that EFL children spend a few hours per week learning English, have few English lessons outside of class, have few opportunities to practice their newly acquired language skills and have a classroom background (Camenson 2007).

It is known that many children like to play games and listen to music. Children sometimes do these activities in their spare time, therefore many researchers have tried these games so that teachers and children can apply these activities in the classroom, especially learning English vocabulary. Music and songs have an effective cultural teacher component and students can use this component to enhance English language (EFL) learning for several reasons. Firstly, learners are general and a complete part of people's daily lives. Most human beings will involve learners, whether it is a main or supporting component. Learners are present in a

wide variety of settings including religious communities, education, facilities, and recreation. Secondly, they are also very loyal in various learning activities in the environment so that society accepts them. With the help of technology in particular, music and songs are now easily accessible. Young learners, for example, almost listen to music non-stop. Third, musical intelligence is one of the intelligences. Gardner (2011) suggests that a musical person is their ability to acquire, remember and interpret patterns independently or in collaboration with other intelligences, to create things and solve problems. Therefore, many people want to learn English as early as possible.

English is taught before children or young learners enter kindergarten or even pre-school. The process of learning and teaching English differs from pre-school to university. They are all concerned with the different characteristics of toddlers, children, teenagers, and adults. That difference will bring different strategies. Young learners in children range from 5 to 12 years old (Rixon 1999), while others or the public have different opinions. In other words, young learners are those (students) who spend years in the early stage before they make the transition to the secondary stage. Teaching English to young learners will be different than teaching intermediate or advanced learners. The age of the learners plays an important role in what and how to teach. According to Fauziati (2010 : 89) teaching young children is demanding both in terms of social and cognitive development. This means that teaching young learners involves more physical activity and interaction with the social environment. In addition, excellence in terms of affective and emotional factors can affect the learning process (Nunan, 1991 : 234). This is believed to come from the humanistic approach. It believes the learning success they achieve has a good and correct attitude, interest, and motivation. In conclusion, it can be defined that the humanistic approach instills aspects, such as behavior, feelings, emotions, linguistic, cognitive, skills, and social of children in the environment.

Based on the research background from above, it can be said that this research emphasizes the importance of learning English to teach vocabulary to young learners

to form pronunciations, language sentences, and a learning skill. All stages of teaching are from 5 to 12 years old. Despite this, students still face many challenges in understanding vocabulary. It is worth investigating the difficulties of young learners and making a plan for teaching young learners. This study can help language teachers on how to teach English vocabulary to young learners especially EFL students.

Songs are something that cannot be separated from the world of children. The purpose of creating a song is not only to be enjoyed by the listener. Suyatno (2010) says that, in addition to being listened to, songs can also be used as media tools in language learning. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to attract easy learners especially children to increase English vocabulary and improve memory then understand vocabulary effectively.

Is the teaching of EFL vocabulary in young learners through children's song media effectively increasing vocabulary?

This research has many benefits for teachers, young learners, researchers, and readers, they are:

1. For teachers

This research is expected to provide information for teachers to know how to encourage young learners to increase self-confidence and the factors that contribute to their English lessons.

2. For students or young learners.

This research is expected to provide an encouragement for young learners to be confident, creative, skillful in English and face problems about skills (remembering) such as learning more, increasing vocabulary through songs, and always improving every mistake made.

3. For Researchers

This research is expected to provide new knowledge and experiences that have been

learned to be shared with other researchers. Other researchers can also turn it into quantitative or qualitative research or be used to change other objects but still at the same goal. Because learning English skillfully and confidently will make students or young learners want to know more about various problems to solve.

4. For the Readers

This research is expected to be able to provide new knowledge to readers to always be skillful, creative, and confident, because everyone has it to achieve the desired goals. Many factors are very influential to develop students' interest in learning English vocabulary for young learners to face the era of globalization.

Definition of Terms

To clarify the keyword terms used in this research, there are several definitions that will be explained below. The researcher includes definitions to make it easier for readers to understand these terms that were not known before and facilitate the purpose of this term. there are :

1. EFL Students

According to Collins (2019), English as a foreign language (EFL) is the teaching of English to people for whom English is not their first language. EFL is the symbol for "English as a Foreign Language".

2. Self-confidence

According to Lauster (1978), self-confidence is an attitude or feeling that is able to have the ability to do something in accordance with one's own wishes and take responsibility for one's own behavior. It is characterized by feeling free and having a high fighting spirit to solve problems.

3. Humanistic Approach

Teaching using a humanistic approach, a teacher starts learning by thinking about how to create a new experience for students to learn (Chen and Schmidtke, 2017). This can make the perspective of the humanistic approach that educational

values can be reduced when the learning process does not take into account the learning conditions of learners (Arifi, 2007).

4. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a very important aspect that must be mastered in learning English vocabulary. That is the reason why it is important that vocabulary is related to language skills.

Anwar and Enfransyah (2018), explain that vocabulary is an important aspect in learning a language because it provides meaning used by humans to communicate. In addition, Nugroho and Suprapto (2018) students must have a lot of vocabulary in learning a new language. Vocabulary mastery is the first step in communication (Katemba, 2021).

5. children's songs

Young children are very fond of singing. According to (Mafulah & Hariyanto, n.d.) there are several things that must be done in choosing the work to be used in learning a language, especially vocabulary.The first is a cheerful one that is known by young learners. Second, the chapter contains material that is taught to improve English language skills.Third, the selected paragraphs should follow the learning activities to achieve good learning, and fourth, the selected songs should be suitable for the class and ability level of the students.

6. Confidence Supporter

Marie Pavlou (2018) explains the contributing factors that have affect learners' self-confidence to increase their confidence in building a healthy a healthy mindset, build a healthy life, and build good work and performance to avoid worry and depression performance to avoid worry and depression in learners.

Method

This research uses literature research related to the humanistic approach and teaching for young learners. The researcher noticed that there is a more specific relationship to successful English learning if teachers use a humanistic approach to teach lower level students or young learners.

Findings

English is an international language used in various countries including Indonesia. Indonesia has English as a second language that must be learned. English has a very strong connection with the world of education. In schools in general, English is a compulsory subject that must be learned in order to have provisions for the future. If you do not understand English, of course, students do not know the meaning or meaning of the meaning of writing or speakers related to English. English is an important language in a country. Learn English from elementary school, kindergarten, to college.

Teaching vocabulary with songs, young learners also like to sing a song. By them singing a song, they not only get new vocabulary but also practice listening skills, pronunciation, grammar, learn about other cultures, and also motivate young learners' learning (Dzanic and Pejic, 2016; Mejzini, 2016; Millington, 2011 in Ratminingsih et al., 2021 p.174). Teachers should consider the songs to be used and the learning activities should also be good to support the learning activities of these young learners. The teacher can play and repeat the song and then ask the students what vocabulary they are listening to, and can also fill in the missing words from the lyrics or choose the right words to fill in the words.

Using songs in teaching English vocabulary to children makes the learning

process smoother and more fun. Music helps young learners especially children feel free, happy and motivated. If they have good emotional factors, it can help them improve language skills, by singing a song that they hear and sing, children learn to appreciate language, vocabulary and then rhyme (Shipley, 1998). The children's song should be familiar to the children's culture. For example :

Twinkle, twinkle, little star

How I wonder what you are

Up above the world so high

Like a diamond in the sky

Twinkle, twinkle, little star

How I wonder what you are

When the blazing sun is gone

When he nothing shines upon

Then you show your little so high

Twinkle, twinkle, all the night

Twinkle, twinkle, little star

How I wonder what you are

Discussions

Based on the description of humanism and its relationship to child rearing, we can conclude that children or learners have their own thoughts or views when learning. Based on the description of humanism and its relationship to child rearing, we can conclude that children or learners have their own thoughts or views when learning something. This means that they learn optimally through something that makes them comfortable. Learners should feel undisturbed in the teaching and learning environment. Therefore, when children are learning something in any subject, they

need to be actively involved. To be active or not shy, they must first be close. If this principle is extended to the EFL setting, it means that children's language lessons should be active. The learners learn independently and the teacher is only a support. Students should engaged in activities that make them comfortable enough, they feel good. Classroom activities should be creative to give students the opportunity to learn independently. For them to learn independently. The educational theory of humanism emphasizes self-actualization, meaningful learning, an emotional bond between teachers and students, and student-centered education. The educational theory of humanism emphasizes self-actualization, meaningful learning, an emotional bond between teachers and students, and student-centered education. Thus, it does not matter what methodology the teacher uses. According to the needs of children, teachers with a humanistic approach will let them learn to remember, understand, think and learn.

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