

THE EFFECT OF SIMPLE SONG RECONSTRUCTION ON STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES ON HOW TO WE LIVE AND GROW IN CLASS V ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNTRY 106806 CINTA RAKYAT

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Abstract

Keywords:

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This research is motivated by the low learning outcomes of students in the science subject of respiratory system material in grade V of SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat due to conventional learning. This study aims to determine the effect of the use of simple song reconstruction on student learning outcomes in the material. The method used is quantitative with a Pre-Experimental design of the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The research sample is all students of class V totaling 22 people with saturated sampling techniques. The instrument used is in the form of a multiple-choice test of 20 questions that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive and inferential statistics through the Paired Samples t-Test. The results of the study showed a significant increase in student learning outcomes, with an average pre-test score of 40.26 increasing to 57.11 in the post-test. The hypothesis test produced a significance value of 0.002 (< 0.05), so that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the use of simple song reconstruction has a significant effect on student learning outcomes in the material "How We Live and Grow" in grade V of SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat.

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INTRODUCTION

This is related to the justification of the urgency of the research, the emergence of research problems, alternative solutions, and the chosen solutions. The importance of the role of education and teacher professionalism in creating an effective learning atmosphere to improve student learning outcomes. Based on initial observations in grade V of SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat, the learning process of science on respiratory system material (topic "How We Live and Grow") is still dominated by conventional methods such as lectures. This causes students to become



passive, less enthusiastic, easily saturated, and has an impact on the low learning outcomes of students who have not met the expected minimum standards of completeness. To overcome these problems, learning innovations are needed that can attract students' attention and interest, one of which is through the use of creatively packaged song media. Based on the identification and limitations of these problems, the problem formulation in this study is to find out how the use of simple song reconstruction affects student learning outcomes. The purpose of this study is to empirically test whether or not there is a significant influence of the application of simple song reconstruction on the improvement of student learning outcomes in the material "How We Live and Grow" in grade V of SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat. This research is expected to provide practical benefits for students, teachers, schools, and researchers, as well as theoretical benefits to enrich the study of basic education related to the use of simple song media.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The essence of learning emphasizes the importance of mutual communication and active interaction between educators, students, and learning resources to create a student-centered learning atmosphere. Ideal learning no longer places students as passive recipients of information, but as the main subject who actively controls and directs their learning experience. In line with this, intermediaries or means of conveying messages in the form of learning media are needed to stimulate thoughts, attention, and increase students' motivation to learn in elementary school.

The use of songs is identified as one of the most effective learning media because of its character that is close to the child's world, is able to create a pleasant classroom atmosphere, and can stimulate brain function to improve concentration and memory. In order to optimize its potential, a simple song reconstruction technique is applied, which is the process of repackaging or rearranging familiar song lyrics and melodies to make them simpler, easier to understand, and in harmony with the subject matter delivered.

Learning outcomes are the main indicator to measure the success rate of achieving students' competencies after going through the learning process, which includes the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains. The acquisition of these learning outcomes is of course influenced by various factors, both internal and external. The special characteristics of the Natural and Social Sciences (IPAS) subject in elementary school are also an important foundation in integrating science and society to develop scientific thinking skills. All of these theoretical foundations are strengthened by a number of previous relevant studies, which are then formulated in the framework of thinking and hypothesis that the use of simple song reconstruction has been proven to have a significant influence on improving student learning outcomes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with the experimental research type and applies a *Pre-Experimental* design of the *One Group Pretest-Posttest Design*. This design was chosen because it does not use a comparison class or control class, but measures the results on the same sample group before and after being given treatment. The research was carried out at SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, from July to August 2026.

The population in this study is all students of class V-A SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat which is 22 people, consisting of 12 male students and 10 female students. Because all members of the population are used as research subjects without using random sample extraction techniques, this study uses saturated sampling techniques considering the relatively small population or less than 30 people.

The research variables consisted of independent *variables*, namely simple song reconstruction (X), and dependent *variables*, namely student learning outcomes (Y). The data collection techniques used included observation of learning activities, learning outcome tests in the form of multiple-choice questions, and documentation to collect supporting data and student scores. Before being used for the main data collection, the test instrument was first tested to test the level of validity (using *Product Moment correlation*), reliability (using the KR-20 formula), the difficulty level of the questions, and the differentiating power of the questions

The data analysis techniques used include descriptive statistical analysis to describe *mean* values and standard deviations, as well as inferential statistical analysis for hypothesis testing. Before conducting the hypothesis test, a prerequisite test of analysis was carried out which included a normality test (using *the Shapiro-Wilk* method) and a homogeneity test. The final hypothesis test was carried out using *the Paired Samples t-Test* statistical test with the help of SPSS software at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) to determine empirically whether or not there is a significant influence of the use of simple song reconstruction on student learning outcomes

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was carried out at SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat in grade V by applying a learning model using simple song reconstruction in the IPAS material "How We Hubup and Grow". Before being given treatment, *a test instrument was first carried out to test* the learning outcomes in the form of multiple-choice questions. Based on the results of the test analysis of 27 questions, 23 questions were obtained that were declared valid and suitable for use, and had a level of reliability with a good consistency category. The instrument test also included an analysis of the difficulty level and differentiation of the questions to ensure the optimal quality of the questions before being tested to the research sample

Based on the analysis of learning outcome data, it is known that students' initial ability before being given treatment (*pre-test score*) is relatively low with an average score of 40.26. This shows that students' understanding of respiratory system material is still not optimal due to learning that previously tended to be conventional and monotonous. However, after being given treatment in the form of integrating simple song reconstruction in the learning process, the average score of students in the *post-test* increased to 53.41 (or 57.11 in the final analysis of respondents' data), with an average increase in score difference of 16.84 points

Before the hypothesis test, an analytical prerequisite test was carried out which included a normality test using *the Shapiro-Wilk* method and a homogeneity test. The results of the normality test showed a significance value of 0.560 (greater than 0.05), which means that the data is normally distributed. Furthermore, hypothesis testing using *the Paired Samples t-Test* statistical test with the help of SPSS software produced a calculated t-value of -3.655 with a significance level (*Sig. 2-tailed*) of 0.002. Because the significance value of 0.002 is smaller than the real level of 0.05 ($0.002 < 0.05$), H_0 is

rejected and H_a is accepted, proving that there is a statistically significant influence of the use of simple song reconstruction on student learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and data analysis that has been carried out regarding the influence of simple song reconstruction on student learning outcomes on respiratory system material, it can be concluded that the application of learning media has been proven to have a significant influence on improving the learning outcomes of students in grade V of SD Negeri 106806 Cinta Rakyat. This is empirically proven through an increase in students' average scores from the stage *Pre-test* by 40.26 to 57.11 at the *post-test*.

The results of hypothesis testing using the *Paired Samples t-Test* showed a significance value of 0.002, which was below the real level of 0.05 ($0.002 < 0.05$), so that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected. Thus, the use of simple song reconstruction proved to be effective as an alternative learning medium that was able to bridge the understanding of abstract science concepts, create a pleasant classroom atmosphere, and increase active involvement and optimal student learning outcomes.

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