

THE IMPACT OF USING JOOX TO INCREASE VOCABULARY AND LEARN HOW PRONOUNCE THE WORD

Zakiyah Farhanah Pratiwi
English Education

zakiyahfp@gmail.com

Abstract

Learning new vocabulary and pronounce the word are the way we study English in the basic way of one of the english skill, that is listening skill. Sometimes, we know that students are too lazy to learn a new vocabulary if they are not at school. We need the interesting way to learn new vocabulary and how to pronounce the word. It is something bored for some students who are not really passion to improve them, they choose to ignore that or they not pay attention while they are learning in the classroom. From that problem, teacher must know how to improve their students' skills and teacher must create a media to attract students' attention. One of media that can attract students' attention is music. One of the application music that teacher can used to attract students' interested is Joox A. The teacher can ask student to download the Joox app to support their listening skill. In this paper, I will tell about the impact of using Joox App as a audio media to learn a new vocabulary.

Key words: Joox App, Listening Skill, Media Teaching,

INTRODUCTION

Are you familiar with joox? Is there joox application in your smartphone? JOOX (derived from the word "jukebox") is a legal music streaming service via the internet with a personal touch launched by Tencent Holdings Ltd from Shenzhen, China, which is the company behind WeChat instant messaging (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021; Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021). Available in the form of mobile applications (Android and iOS) and websites, users can listen to more than two million songs and playlists of local and international choice, and download them for offline listening. JOOX was officially launched in Indonesia in October 2015 (SARI, 2013). By carrying the slogan "Live Your Music" JOOX took several record labels, including local labels, such as Universal Music, Warner Music, Musica Studio and Trinity Production.

Joox is a very familiar music application, this is the first music application that can be downloaded before Spotify comes to the world (Agustin & Ayu, 2021). People who download a joox start from teenager until adult, but the one who the most often used this kind of application is teenager. because teenager that the age of express of freedom, so they can sing to express what are they feel now (Ayu, 2021; Sedyastuti et al., 2021; Wahyuni et al., 2018). We can listen all the songs in the world and you can download it,

but you must subscribe first the joox if you want download the songs. there is "Joox VIP" in this application, it is about paid features that intended for true music lovers where JOOX users can enjoy extra services such as "Play On-demand", download songs to listen to offline, the best streaming quality, unlimited song skips, and ad-free. JOOX VIP also provides an "Auto-Download" feature, where JOOX will directly download music added to the playlist automatically when a Wi-Fi connection is connected. Many people used this kind of feature because they can listen to music with any disturbing such as advertisement.

Why is Pronunciation So Important for English Learners? First, having poor pronunciation can make you feel a bit embarrassed or simply uncomfortable while you're speaking English. You'll find it difficult to participate in speaking activities, which may significantly hold you back (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020; Choirunnisa & Sari, 2021; Utami et al., 2021). Students who are aware of having poor English pronunciation often find themselves less motivated to improve their language skills. Second, even if you've mastered every grammatical rule of English and have a wide vocabulary, poor pronunciation can cause some dangerous misunderstandings (Afrianto, 2017; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021; Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). There are many techniques that can be used to improve the pronunciation. In this research, the researcher used listening to English songs. Children do not learn the rules of spoken language by explicit instruction, but they copy what they hear. Most people enjoy singing songs (Hashim et al., 2016; Sari & Wahyudin, 2019; Tiono & Sylvia, 2004). From the songs many people can learn many things such as culture, new words, and how to pronounce words. Based on the reasons above, the researcher believes that songs can be used as an alternative way in the language learning. The reason why the researcher chose songs as media is because songs could make the atmosphere in class become interesting. In the class, the students can sing together. Finally, if your motivation to learn English is to advance in your professional career, you might want to know that cases of accent or language discrimination on the basis of poor pronunciation aren't rare (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020; MULIYAH et al., 2021; Novita & Husna, 2020). This remains a significant problem that pronunciation practice can help you avoid. For these reasons, taking the time to improve your pronunciation is more important today than ever. One of our favorite methods to do it while having a lot of fun is listening to songs in English (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019a; Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021; Putri

& Sari, 2020). So, I'll end the scary road now and get on with ways you can improve your pronunciation with these songs.

Mastering vocabulary is not easy, but without vocabulary they cannot say anything because vocabulary is a basic to be able to speak (Booch et al., 1998; Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019; Yudha & Mandasari, 2021). English vocabulary very useful for daily living. English language teacher should provide extensive knowledge on teaching and learning vocabulary, so that students can produce many sentences (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019b; Sari, n.d.). And also the teacher must anticipate how much vocabulary can be taught. To enhance vocabulary, the teacher can use this activity to make the students understand. So that they can use vocabulary in daily lives and the learners should first concentrate on learning that is most frequently used and therefore most important English vocabulary for their practical real life need. In order to able to communicate with one language, students have to process adequate its vocabulary (Keith et al., 1974; Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020). Based on the explanation above, it can be ascertained that vocabulary is very important in learning english. By doing so, students are expected to improve their interest in vocabulary learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Listening can be one of the hardest skills to help your students develop, especially as many materials and curricula focus on a fairly narrow set of tasks and methods (Kuswoyo, 2013; Mandasari, n.d.; Wahyudin, 2017). Luckily, there are a wide number of new technological tools that can help any language learners you work with develop listening skills. Active listening is an essential skill for helping professionals. Effective listening includes giving undivided attention to students' words (i.e. intonations, inflections, intensity), body language (i.e. shifting, teary eyes, shaking, clinching of hands, eye movements, etc) (Dian Puspita & Amelia, 2020; Sari et al., 2013).

By using English song we can listen to the pronunciation words and sing along with the song. Listening to English song is more pronounced interesting from other activities. English Song is a great language pack which combines culture, vocabulary, listening, grammar and many other things language skills in just a few rhymes (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020; Mandasari, 2017; Oktaviani et al., 2021). Many educators have observed students texting during lectures, guest speakers, or student presentations. When students are asked, "Are you listening?" it is common to hear a reply, "Yes, but I can multi-task." In

higher education this is increasingly becoming a challenge. Historically, listening skills have been the apex of education for students in helping professions and are critical to their understanding of human service intervention especially in relation to trauma-informed care. In the 21st century, listening skills appear to have been compromised in classrooms by the visual emergence of electronic device distractions (D Puspita, 2004; Tsauri, 2021). Thus, educators must find creative ways to use electronic devices while teaching students the necessary listening skills to work with clients.

Further, I did the research about the impact of using Joox App to learn a new vocabulary in the listening skill. Because we as a teacher must find a creative way to attract their interested in the learning process. I choose Joox App because this is the first music application that launched the song but we do not need to download the song. Then this is the result of my research.

METHOD

2.1 Participants

- Students of English Education batch 2017 in Teknorat University
- Ten students of English Education batch 2017 that have Joox in their smartphone.

2.2 Collecting Data

The writer will give a questionnaire by a piece of paper to the ten students in batch 2017 of English Education who have Joox in their smartphone.

2.3 Procedure

1. The participants will listen to the music of English song in Joox.
2. The participants will try to find a new word by them and try to translate and pronounce them.
3. The participants will fill in the questionnaire about the impact by using Joox to learn new vocabulary and how to pronounce the words.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the researcher want know about the impact of using joox app to learn a new vocabulary toward students' skills, the researcher gave a mix closed-ended and open-ended questionnaire to the fifth semester students of English Education amd English Literature study program in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, Bandar Lampung, who took Academic Writing this year. Table 3 below showed detailed statements that are asked to the students.

Table 1. Closed-ended questionnaire given to the students

No.	Question	Answer	
		Yes	No
1.	Do you like music?		
2.	Do you have Joox App in your smartphone?		
3.	Do you think that Joox App is interesting?		
4.	Through Joox App, do you get a new word?		
5.	Through Joox App, do you improve your listening skills?		
6.	Through Joox App, You can improve your vocabulary		
7.	Through Pawtoon video, you can improve your pronounciation		

Table 2. Opened-ended questionnaire given to the students

No.	Question	Answer
1.	How often you listen Joox App in your smartphone?	
2.	Do you like Joox App to get a new word from the song? Is it effevtive lo learn a new word? Why?	

In Table 1, the researcher give closed-ended questionnare to see in general about the students opinion that using Joox App in their smartphone, is the Joox App interesting for them or not? No more than one day, the researcher get the answer from the ten students and the result will be explained in Table 3.

Then in Table 2, the researcher give open-ended questionnare to the students in the form of box to make the student feel free to speak their opinion about the question. The

researcher give those two questionare by google and share the link of the google via whatsapp.

Furthermore, table 3 explain the result of close-ended question.

Table 3. Closed-ended questionnaire given to the students

No.	Question	Answer	
		Yes	No
1.	Do you like music?	90%	10%
2.	Do you have Joox App in your smartphone?	70%	20%
3.	Do you think that Joox App is interesting?	90%	10%
4.	Through Joox App, do you get a new word?	100%	0%
5.	Through Joox App, do you improve your listening skills?	65%	35%
6.	Through Joox App, You can improve your vocabulary	80%	20%
7.	Through Pawtoon video, you can improve your pronounciation	70%	30%

From the table above, we know that 90% of ten students like music and 70% of ten students have Joox App in their smartphone. So, from this data we know that more than 50% of ten students using Joox App to listening the music. We can see in the third question, 90% of ten students said that Joox App is interesting to listening the music if we back to the data that more than 50% of ten students have Joox App in their smartphone so at the data of the third question explain that only 1-2 students said that Joox is not interesting or they just have it to listening the music. At the fourth question, we see that all of students get a new word from Joox App, it can support the data that Joox App can be an attractive way to learn new vocabulary. But in the fifth question, 35% students said no that Joox App

improve their listening skill, why there is a 5% in this data? Because there is one student said that he/she confused to answer this question since she/he just listening the music not to improve their listening skill. Furthermore there are some reason why is Joox App can improving their vocabulary and pronunciation :

- Joox App make students have curiosity to know about the lyric of the song , that 's why it can improve their vocabulary
- Joox App can improve their pronunciation, beside they know the meaning, when sing the song they also pronounce the word so it can help them to pronounce the word well
- Joox App can improve their listening skill because after they want know the meaning, they will focus of the song and listen it to know how is the good condition to sing this song

From the result of open-ended questionnaire, the researcher get positive impact from Joox App toward students' listening skill. From ten students, almost of all said that they often to using Joox App to listening the music and they like to find a meaning of a new word of the song. So it can be an attractive way to learn a new vocabulary from students.

But the researcher still get a negative impact from this questionnaire, less than 30% said that Joox can make students not focus in the learning process because sometimes they focus on the song and forget about the material so it can decrease the focusing of the students itself.

CONCLUSION

The existence of Joox App really helps teacher to teach students in the listening skill, because beside they want to learn, they also listen to the music that maybe the music is popular at the time and also helps Students to understand about the material. Moreover, it can also bring negative effects for the students and the teachers themselves, but the advantages of using Pawtoon video are still dominant.

To avoid the negative effects of using Joox App in listening skill include to learn a new vocabulary, teachers need to be wise in using that media teaching. Although the students don't always depend on that media. They also need to provide other activities to support the implementation of listening the music, so the goal of learning can be achieved.

REFERENCES

- Afrianto, A. (2017). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN STUDENTS' WRITING: A CASE AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 2(2), 97–112.
- Agustin, R. W., & Ayu, M. (2021). THE IMPACT OF USING INSTAGRAM FOR INCREASING VOCABULARY AND LISTENING SKILL. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 1–7.
- Ambarwati, R., & Mandasari, B. (2020). THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY TOWARD STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION AND VOCABULARY MASTERY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 50–55.
- Aminatun, D., & Oktaviani, L. (2019a). Memrise: Promoting students' autonomous learning skill through language learning application. *Metathesis: Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, 3(2), 214–223.
- Aminatun, D., & Oktaviani, L. (2019b). USING "MEMRISE" TO BOOST ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS VOCABULARY MASTERY: STUDENTS' VIEWPOINT. *PROCEEDINGS UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG*, 1(1).
- Ayu, M. (2021). *Journal of English Teaching*. 7, 354–365.
- Booch, G., Rumbaugh, J., Jacobson, I., & Wesley, A. (1998). *Unified Modeling Language User Guide, The Unified Modeling Language User Guide, The Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*.
- Choirunnisa, M. R., & Sari, F. M. (2021). TED Talks Use in Speaking Class for Undergraduate Students. *Jambura Journal of English Teaching and Literature*, 2(1), 35–40. <https://doi.org/10.37905/jetl.v2i1.7319>
- Handayani, E. T., & Aminatun, D. (2020). STUDENTS' POINT OF VIEW ON THE USE OF WHATSAPP GROUP TO ELEVATE WRITING ABILITY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 31–37.
- Hashim, R., Roy, C., Shamshirband, S., Motamedi, S., Fitri, A., Petković, D., & Song, K. I. I. L. (2016). Estimation of Wind-Driven Coastal Waves Near a Mangrove Forest Using Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System. *Water Resources Management*, 30(7), 2391–2404. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11269-016-1267-0>
- Isnaini, S., & Aminatun, D. (2021). *DO YOU LIKE LISTENING TO MUSIC ? : STUDENTS ' THOUGHT ON*. 2(2), 62–67.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). *Literary Translation Agents in the Space of Mediation: A Case Study on the Production of The Pilgrimage in the Land of Java*.
- Keith, L. T., Tornatzky, L. G., & Pettigrew, L. E. (1974). An analysis of verbal and nonverbal classroom teaching behaviors. *Journal of Experimental Education*, 42(4), 30–38. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220973.1974.11011490>
- Kuswoyo, H. (2013). The Effectiveness of Song Technique in Teaching Paper Based TOEFL (PBT)'s Listening Comprehension Section. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 4(2), 48–56.
- Lestari, M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2020). Language learning strategies of undergraduate EFL students. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(1), 25–30.
- Mandasari, B. (n.d.). *FACTORS INFLUENCING TEACHERS' BELIEFS ON THE USE OF AUTHENTIC MATERIALS TO TEACH LISTENING*.
- Mandasari, B. (2017). Implementing Role Play in English for Business Class. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 60–63.
- MULIYAH, P., AMINATUN, D., Hakim, L. N., & SEPTIANA, L. (2021). MONKEY STORIES: A NEW MEDIA FOR DIGITAL ENGLISH LEARNING. *The 1st International Conference on Language Linguistic Literature and Education (ICLLLE)*.

- Novita, D., & Husna, N. (2020). The influence factors of consumer behavioral intention towards online food delivery services. *Jurnal Technobiz*, 3(2), 40–42.
- Novita, D., & Husna, N. (2020). The influence factors of consumer behavioral intention towards online food delivery services. *Jurnal Technobiz*, 3(2), 40–42.
- Nurmala Sari, S., & Aminatun, D. (2021). Students' Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 16–22. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Oktaviani, L., Fernando, Y., Romadhoni, R., & Noviana, N. (2021). Developing a web-based application for school counselling and guidance during COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Community Service and Empowerment*, 2(3), 110–117. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jcse.v2i3.17630>
- Oktaviani, L., & Mandasari, B. (2019). Powtoon: Presenting SQ3R Implementation in Reading Class through A Web-Based Medium. *PROCEEDINGS UNIVERSITAS PAMULANG*, 1(1).
- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate. *IJEE (Indonesian Journal of English Education)*, 7(2), 130–144.
- Puspita, D. (2004). *Designing a set of English instructional listening materials for the first semester students of first grade of senior high school based on the competency-based curriculum*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma.
- Puspita, Dian, & Amelia, D. (2020). TED-TALK: A SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' AUTONOMY IN LISTENING. *ELTIN JOURNAL, Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, 8(2), 91–102.
- Putri, E., & Sari, F. M. (2020). INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(1), 20–24.
- Rahmania, A. H., & Mandasari, B. (2021). STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF JOOX APPLICATION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 39–44.
- Sari, F. M. (n.d.). ENHANCING STUDENT'S VOCABULARY MASTERY THROUGH PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN THE EFL CLASSROOM. 16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I.
- SARI, F. M. (2013). *IMPROVING STUDENTS' LISTENING ABILITY THROUGH DICTATION TECHNIQUE AT THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS OF SMA NEGERI 1 TANJUNG BINTANG*.
- Sari, F. M., Sukirlan, M., & Suka, R. G. (2013). IMPROVING STUDENTS' LISTENING ABILITY THROUGH DICTATION TECHNIQUE AT THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS. *U-JET*, 2(3).
- Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Undergraduate Students' Perceptions Toward Blended Learning through Instagram in English for Business Class. *International Journal of Language Education*, 3(1), 64–73.
- Sedyastuti, K., Suwarni, E., Rahadi, D. R., & Handayani, M. A. (2021). Human Resources Competency at Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Palembang Songket Industry. *Proceedings of the 2nd Annual Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ANCOSH 2020)*, 542(Ancosh 2020), 248–251.

- <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210413.057>
- Suprayogi, S., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). Students' Perspectives Toward News Voiceover Activity in Pronunciation Class. *Proceedings of the Twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2019)*, 430, 203–206.
- Tiono, N. I., & Sylvia, A. (2004). The types of communication strategies used by speaking class students with different communication apprehension levels in English Department of Petra Christian University, Surabaya. *K@ Ta*, 6(1), 30–46.
- Tsauri, S. S. (2021). THE EFFECT OF DICTOGLOSS ON STUDENTS' LISTENING ACHIEVEMENT. *Jurnal PAJAR (Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran)*, 5(2), 262–269.
- Utami, A. R., Oktaviani, L., & Emaliana, I. (2021). The Use of Video for Distance Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic: Students' Voice. *Jet Adi Buana*, 6(02), 153–161. <https://doi.org/10.36456/jet.v6.n02.2021.4047>
- Wahyudin, A. Y. (2017). The effect of project-based learning on L2 spoken performance of undergraduate students in English for business class. *Proceedings of the Ninth*.
- Wahyuni, S., Qamariah, H., & Syahputra, M. (2018). the Use of English Songs To Improve. *Getsempena English Education Journal*, 5(1), 80–85. <https://ejournal.bbg.ac.id/geej/article/view/766/711>
- Yudha, H. T., & Mandasari, B. (2021). *THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL*. 2(2), 74–79.