

The Correlation Between Listening to Dangdut Music and the Work Enthusiasm of Chili-Picking Laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency

Nik Haryanti¹, Viya Ananda Nur Sakdiyah²

¹Islamic University Balitar, Indonesia

²State Islamic University of Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, Indonesia

E-mail: nikharyanti1983@gmail.com¹

Artikel Info	ABSTRAK
Accepted: 19 February 2025 Approve: 21 March 2025 Publish: 30 March 2025 Page. 37-47	<i>This study aims to analyze the relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. The method used is quantitative with a correlational research design. The research population includes all chili-picking laborers in the village, and a random sample of 30 individuals was selected. Hypothesis testing was conducted using the product moment correlation test. The results show a positive relationship between listening to dangdut music and workers' enthusiasm, with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.561$, which is greater than the critical value of $r_{table} = 0.3061$ at a 5% significance level. Given that the significance level of 0.000 is below the threshold of 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0) is consequently rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. This indicates that dangdut music influences the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers.</i>
Keywords: <i>Listening to Dangdut Music; Work Enthusiasm; Chili-Picking Laborers.</i>	

INTRODUCTION

Employee work enthusiasm in carrying out tasks is influenced by various factors, one of which is the work environment. The work environment within a company is highly important and requires attention from management, as work enthusiasm has a direct impact on employees' performance in executing their duties (Kaskodjo 2014). Many people believe that music played during work is one of the factors that contributes to a comfortable work environment, there by enhancing employee performance and productivity within a company.

According to research conducted by Akbar (2019), on the system of automatic music emotion classification, music is closely related to human psychology. The fact that music can be associated with certain emotions or moods is a widely accepted truth and cannot be disputed. This statement is further supported by findings from experimental researchers.

Background music during work can have a positive impact on employees' physiological, psychological, and behavioral aspects, which in turn is expected to enhance their work enthusiasm. Music that plays softly can boost an individual's work motivation by creating a cheerful and engaging atmosphere (Alfayad and Dwiyantri 2022). The use of music during working hours has been found to positively influence employee morale and productivity.

Moreover, it can help reduce absenteeism rates and lessen fatigue at work. The effectiveness of using music during work hours, however, depends on the type of music played. Therefore, the selection of workplace music should be tailored to employee preferences and the conditions of the work environment (Khofianam 2024).

Dangdut is a genre of music widely favored across various age and social groups in Indonesia, including the upper, middle, and lower classes. As a form of popular music that

resonates with the Indonesian people, dangdut serves as a cultural representation of the nation. It is also considered a valuable cultural asset of Indonesia (Dewi 2024). Unlike other types of music that we commonly listen to, dangdut music is not only a form of entertainment but also serves as a medium for social communication, particularly for its fans and the broader community.

Pojok Village is located in Ponggok District, Blitar Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The village lies to the east of Mount Pegat (which is actually a hill), straddling both Ponggok and Srengat Districts. This mountain serves as a primary evacuation site for residents of nearby villages in the event of an eruption from Mount Kelud.

Pojok Village has an elevation of 167 meters above sea level. The main agricultural product of this village is currently starfruit. Almost every field and yard in the village is planted with starfruit trees, replacing the prominence of pineapple cultivation during the New Order era.

Nowadays, many starfruit farmers have switched to growing chili peppers, due to their stable high prices. This has led farmers to prefer cultivating chili peppers, as it offers a more profitable option. During the harvest season, chili-picking laborers are in high demand by farmers to assist in the harvesting process and increase production efficiency. These chili-picking workers are paid per task and only work when there are chili peppers to be harvested.

Dangdut music can serve as a means to enhance the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers. However, it is important to note that the need for dangdut music may vary depending on the individual and the work environment. Dangdut music has the potential to create a more comfortable and enjoyable work atmosphere for chili-picking laborers.

Dangdut music played in agricultural fields can enhance the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers, create a more energetic and comfortable atmosphere, and help reduce fatigue during work. According to the chili-picking laborers, the type of music often played is dangdut. Several laborers have stated that the sound of dangdut music helps maintain their stamina and work enthusiasm, allowing them to complete heavy tasks as planned. This has prompted the researcher to examine the correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency.

Humans are endowed with five senses by God to carry out activities in daily life, one of which is hearing. The ear is the organ responsible for the sense of hearing. Listening means the ability to perceive sounds through the ear. Whether consciously or not, when there is a sound, our auditory system captures or hears those sounds (Hijriyah 2016).

In appreciating music, one is required to listen to music actively, which demands effort. Without attentive listening accompanied by an understanding of music theory, true music appreciation cannot be formed. There are four ways to listen to music: Passive listening; Enjoyable listening; Emotional listening; and Perceptive listening (Tyas, Suryasuciramdhan, and Mahesa 2024).

An individual's life is never separated from the world of music. The music that is heard does not simply pass by, as it has an effect on humans that can be connected to various aspects, such as physical, emotional, behavioral, and imaginative states (Sub'haan, Sinaga, and Winangsit 2023). Music is an art form that arises from human emotions or thoughts as a means of self-expression, crafted into harmonious tones or sounds.

Dangdut music is a highly popular genre with a significant influence in Indonesia. To this day, dangdut music has the largest fanbase in the country. The distinctive characteristic of dangdut music is its drum beats and the melodious vocal inflections that create a lingering, emotional tone (Ferdianto and Muttaqin 2017). Most dangdut lyrics tell stories about the struggle for human rights and economic disparities. From a rhythmic perspective, dangdut music is simple, lively, and dynamic, making it easy to understand and resonate with its listeners. Dangdut music has thus become a medium that reflects the life of society, particularly the lower-middle class (Khofianam 2024).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that dangdut will undergo further innovation and development. This will lead to the emergence of additional characteristics that

enhance its distinctiveness. The nature of art is that it is flexible, and culture constantly evolves over time, making such possibilities highly likely.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used is a correlational research type with a quantitative approach. According to Arikunto (2018) Correlational research is a type of research aimed at determining the existence of a relationship between two or more variables. Correlational research seeks to understand the relationship and the degree of association between two or more variables without attempting to influence those variables, meaning there is no manipulation of the variables (Frankel and Wallen 2019). A characteristic of correlational research is that it does not require a large number of research subjects.

The research to be conducted uses a quantitative approach. As explained by Creswell (2018) quantitative research refers to methods used to test specific theories by examining relationships between variables. This type of research requires the explanation of a particular condition that is measured and converted into numerical form and analyzed using statistical techniques. According to Fitri and Haryanti (2020) quantitative research is used to test hypotheses that have been established.

Population is the area of generalization consisting of objects/subjects that have specific quantities and characteristics defined by the researcher to be studied and from which conclusions are drawn. According to (Mutohar and Haryanti 2024) the population is the entire subject of the research. The population in this study consists of all chili pickers in Pojok Village, Ponggok Subdistrict, Blitar Regency. A sample is a part or representative of the population being studied. The sampling technique used in this research is random sampling, which involves selecting samples randomly. The sample chosen for this study consists of 30 chili pickers from Pojok Village, Ponggok Subdistrict, Blitar Regency.

Data analysis refers to the process of managing and interpreting information gathered from respondents or other relevant sources. This process involves organizing data according to variables and respondent characteristics, tabulating data for each variable across all participants, presenting findings for each variable under investigation, conducting calculations to address the research objectives, and performing statistical tests to evaluate the formulated hypotheses (Haryanti 2019). To test the hypothesis, the product moment correlation test is used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis is conducted to test the validity of the hypothesis proposed in the study, which is the correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of the chili pickers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. There are two prerequisite tests that must be performed before conducting the hypothesis test, namely:

The validity test in this study uses the SPSS version 22.0 program. The test results can be presented in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Validity Test Result

Variable	Statement item	Pearson Correlation	R Table (N=30), Signification Rate 5%	Description
Listening to dangdut music	X1	0.716	0.31	Valid
	X2	0.642	0.31	Valid
	X3	0.634	0.31	Valid
	X4	0.634	0.31	Valid
	X5	0.822	0.31	Valid
	X6	0.843	0.31	Valid
	X7	0.807	0.31	Valid

Variable	Statement item	Pearson Correlation	R Table (N=30), Signification Rate 5%	Description
	X8	0.511	0.31	Valid
	X9	0.658	0.31	Valid
	X10	0.440	0.31	Valid
	X11	0.547	0.31	Valid
	X12	0.511	0.31	Valid
	X13	0.634	0.31	Valid
	X14	0.362	0.31	Valid
	X15	0.583	0.31	Valid
	X16	0.634	0.31	Valid
	X17	0.536	0.31	Valid
	X18	0.617	0.31	Valid
	X19	0.815	0.31	Valid
	X20	0.583	0.31	Valid
Work enthusiasm	Y1	0.659	0.31	Valid
	Y2	0.681	0.31	Valid
	Y3	0.622	0.31	Valid
	Y4	0.738	0.31	Valid
	Y5	0.724	0.31	Valid
	Y6	0.611	0.31	Valid
	Y7	0.776	0.31	Valid
	Y8	0.794	0.31	Valid
	Y9	0.794	0.31	Valid
	Y10	0.728	0.31	Valid
	Y11	0.800	0.31	Valid
	Y12	0.758	0.31	Valid
	Y13	0.812	0.31	Valid
	Y14	0.774	0.31	Valid
	Y15	0.714	0.31	Valid
	Y16	0.679	0.31	Valid
	Y17	0.452	0.31	Valid
	Y18	0.722	0.31	Valid
	Y19	0.850	0.31	Valid
	Y20	0.551	0.31	Valid

Data Source: Processed Data by the Researcher, 2025

Each item is considered valid if $r > 0.31$. For the variable Listening to Dangdut Music, all 20 statement items are valid. Similarly, for the variable Work Enthusiasm, all 20 statement items are valid. The items were then tested on the research sample and subsequently subjected to reliability testing.

Reliability testing is one of the activities to verify the accuracy of the data, ensuring its suitability for determining the quality of research results. In this study, reliability is assessed based on the value of Cronbach's alpha, which must be greater than or equal to 0.60, indicating that the data has adequate reliability. The results of the reliability test for the three variables are presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Reliability Test Result

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha
Listening to dangdut music	0.909
Work enthusiasm	0.947

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS, 2025.

The results of the reliability test of the questionnaire in Table 2 show that the Cronbach's alpha value is greater than 0.60. This indicates that all variables, namely listening to dangdut music and work enthusiasm, are reliable.

The presentation of data related to the variables being studied, namely listening to dangdut music and work enthusiasm, is as follows. The data collected from 30 respondents regarding the dangdut music listening variable is presented below.

Based on the descriptive analysis processed using SPSS 22.0 for Windows, the results can be found in the following table.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Result

skor_total		
N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mean		62.3333
Median		63.0000
Mode		53.00 ^a
Std. Deviation		7.24608
Minimum		49.00
Maximum		76.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

For the variable of listening to dangdut music, the average (mean) is 62.3333, rounded to 62, the median (Me) is 63, the mode (Mo) is 53, and the standard deviation is 7.24608, rounded to 7. The maximum score obtained is 76, and the minimum score is 49. To calculate the number of class intervals, the formula applied is: number of classes = $1 + 3.3 \log n$, where n represents the total number of samples or respondents. Based on the data, n equals 30, leading to the calculation $1 + 3.3 \log 30 = 5.874$, which is then rounded up to 6 class intervals. The data range is determined by subtracting the minimum value from the maximum value and adding 1, yielding $76 - 49 + 1 = 28$. The class width is obtained by dividing the range by the number of classes ($28/6 = 4.666$), and the result is rounded to 5.

Thus, the interval classes for the variable of listening to dangdut music can be classified as follows:

Table 4. Interval Class

Interval Class	Frequency
49-54	6
55-59	5
60-64	9
65-69	3
70-74	6
75-79	1
Total	30

The frequency distribution table for listening to dangdut music can be illustrated in the form of a histogram as follows:

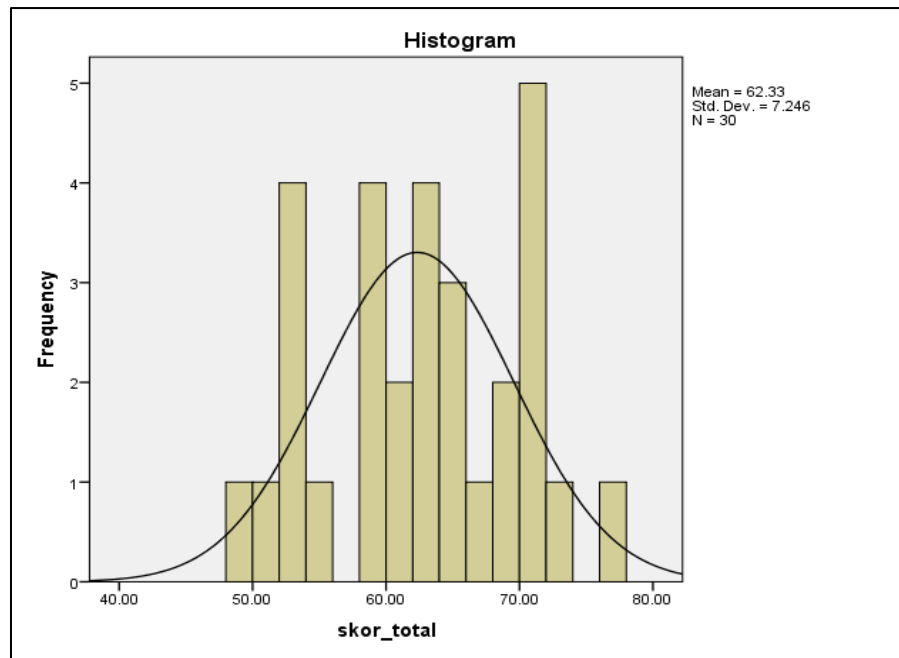


Figure 1. Histogram

The tendency of the "listening to dangdut music" variable is assessed by first determining the minimum (X min) and maximum (X max) values. Following this, the ideal mean (Mi) is calculated using the formula $Mi = \frac{1}{2} (X \text{ max} + X \text{ min})$, while the ideal standard deviation (SDi) is found using $SDi = \frac{1}{6} (X \text{ max} - X \text{ min})$. By applying this method, the ideal mean of the "listening to dangdut music" variable is determined to be 62, accompanied by an ideal standard deviation of 7. Based on these calculations, the data may be grouped into the following three categories:

Low	$X < M - 1SD$ $X < 62 - 7$ $X < 55$
Moderate	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$ $62 - 7 \leq X < 62 + 7$ $55 \leq X < 69$
High	$M + 1SD \leq X$ $62 + 7 \leq X$ $69 \leq X$

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2025

From the above calculations, the classification of the tendency to listen to dangdut music can be established as follows:

Table 5. Categorical Distribution of Listening to Dangdut Music

No	Score	Frequency		Category
		Frequency	%	
1	>69	7	23%	High
2	$55 \leq X < 69$	16	54%	Moderate
3	<55	7	23%	Low
Total		30	100%	

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2025

Table 5 above shows that the respondents experienced an impact from listening to dangdut music, based on a sample of 30 respondents. A total of 7 respondents (23%) were categorized as having a high level of dangdut music listening, 16 respondents (54%) were in the moderate category, and 7 respondents (23%) were in the low category. These results indicate that the level of listening to dangdut music falls within the moderate category, accounting for 54%.

The data on work enthusiasm were collected from 30 respondents. Based on the descriptive analysis processed using SPSS version 22.0 for Windows, the results are presented in the following table.

Table 6. Descriptive Statistic

skor_total		
N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mean		69.1000
Median		70.0000
Mode		70.00
Std. Deviation		8.47044
Minimum		40.00
Maximum		80.00

For the work enthusiasm variable, the mean is 69.1000, rounded to 69; the median (Me) is 70.00, rounded to 70; the mode (Mo) is 70; and the standard deviation is 8.47044, rounded to 8. The maximum score obtained is 80 and the minimum score is 40. To determine the number of class intervals, the formula used is: number of classes = $1 + 3.3 \log n$, where n is the number of samples or respondents. Based on the calculation, $n = 30$, resulting in $1 + 3.3 \log 30 = 5.874$, rounded to 6 class intervals. The data range is calculated using the formula: maximum value – minimum value + 1, resulting in a data range of $80 - 40 + 1 = 41$. The class width is obtained by dividing the range by the number of classes ($41/6 = 6.833$), rounded to 6. Thus, the class intervals for the work enthusiasm variable can be classified as follows:

Table 7. Interval Class

Interval Class	Frequency
40-47	6
48-54	5
55-61	9
62-68	3
69-75	6
76-82	1
Total	30

The frequency distribution table for work enthusiasm can be depicted in the following histogram:

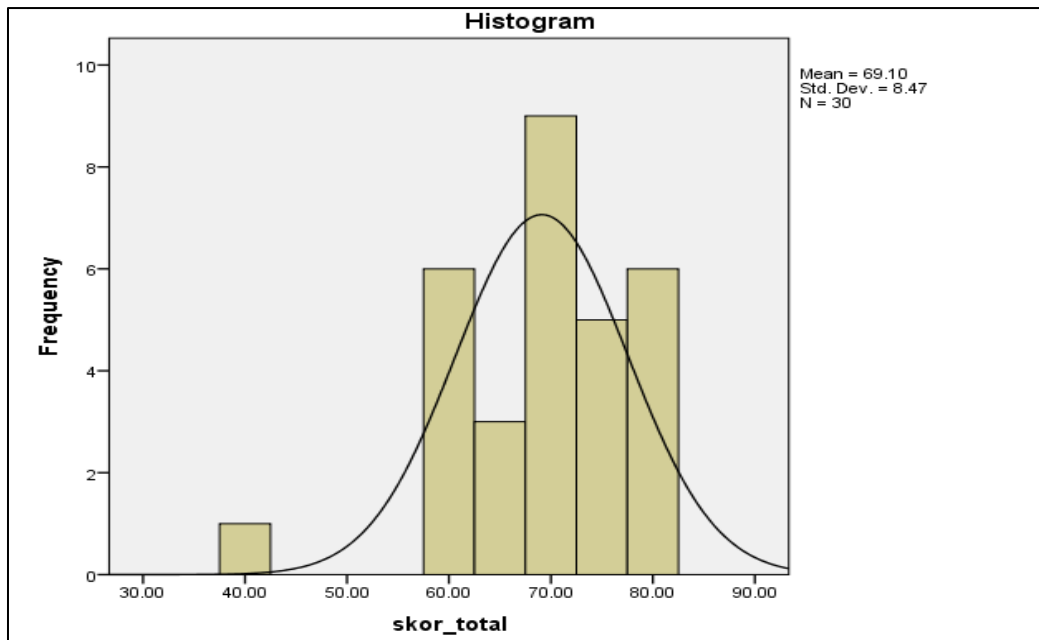


Figure 2. Histogram

The determination of the work enthusiasm variable trend, after the minimum value (X min) and maximum value (X max) are known, is followed by finding the ideal mean value (Mi) using the formula $Mi = \frac{1}{2} (X \text{ max} + X \text{ min})$, and calculating the ideal standard deviation (SDi) using the formula $SDi = \frac{1}{6} (X \text{ max} - X \text{ min})$. Based on this reference, the ideal mean for the work enthusiasm variable is 69, and the ideal standard deviation is 8. From the calculations above, it can be categorized into 3 classes as follows:

Low	$X < M - 1SD$ $X < 69 - 8$ $X < 61$
Moderate	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$ $69 - 8 \leq X < 69 + 8$ $61 \leq X < 77$
High	$M + 1SD \leq X$ $69 + 8 \leq X$ $77 \leq X$

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2025

Based on the above calculations, the criteria for the tendency of work enthusiasm are as follows:

Table 8. Categorical Distribution of Work Enthusiasm

No	Score	Frequency		Category
		Frequency	%	
1	>77	6	20%	High
2	$61 \leq X < 77$	23	77%	Moderate
3	<55	1	3%	Low
Total		30	100%	

Source: Processed by the Researcher, 2025

Table 8 above shows that respondents exhibit varying levels of work enthusiasm based on a sample of 30 individuals. A total of 6 respondents (20%) fall into the high category, 23 respondents (77%) fall into the moderate category, and 1 respondent (3%) is in the low category. These results indicate that the majority of respondents demonstrate a moderate level of work enthusiasm, accounting for 77%.

The Product Moment Correlation Test was employed to determine whether there is a positive and significant correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency, using SPSS 22.0 for Windows. This hypothesis testing aims to identify the presence of a positive and significant relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of the laborers. The researcher conducted the test using both manual calculations and the assistance of SPSS 22.0 for Windows, as outlined below:

Table 9. Correlations

Correlations			mendengarkan musik dangdut	semangat kerja
mendengarkan dangdut	musik	Pearson Correlation	1	.561**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
		N	30	30
semangat kerja		Pearson Correlation	.561**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
		N	30	30

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the above calculation, the correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency yielded a correlation coefficient $r_{\text{calculated}}$ 0,561. The positive sign indicates a positive relationship, meaning that the more frequently laborers listen to dangdut music, the higher their work enthusiasm. The value of 0,561 reflects a moderate correlation, as it falls within the range of 0,40–0,599.

Furthermore, the significance test shows that there is a relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency, since the $r_{\text{calculated}}$ value of 0,561 is greater than the r_{table} value of 0,3061 (obtained at $\alpha = 5\% : 2 = 2,5\%$ with degrees of freedom $df = N - nr = 30 - 2 = 28$). Additionally, the significance value (2-tailed) is 0,000, which is smaller than the probability threshold of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that “there is a positive and significant correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency.”

The results of the study indicate that the correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency yields a correlation coefficient $r_{\text{calculated}}$ of 0,561. The positive sign suggests a positive relationship, meaning that the more frequently the laborers listen to dangdut music, the higher their work enthusiasm. The value of 0,561 reflects the strength of the correlation coefficient and can be interpreted as a moderate correlation, as it falls within the range of 0,40–0,599.

The significance test also shows a relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency, as the $r_{\text{calculated}}$ value of 0.561 exceeds the r_{table} value of 0,3061 (the r_{table} value was determined at $\alpha = 5\% : 2 = 2,5\%$ with degrees of freedom $df = N - nr = 30 - 2 = 28$). Moreover, the significance value (2-tailed) is 0,000, which is less than the 0,05 probability threshold ($0,000 < 0,05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, indicating that “there is a positive and

significant correlation between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency”.

The results of this study align with the theory proposed by Kaskodjo (2014) which states that high work enthusiasm is typically reflected in an individual's willingness to work wholeheartedly. Work enthusiasm refers to performing tasks diligently and energetically, thereby enabling work to be completed more efficiently and increasing productivity. Similarly, Ferdiyanto and Muttaqin (2017) as well as (Ferdiyanto and Muttaqin 2017; Mafra 2017) define work enthusiasm as a mental condition that influences an individual's effort to work more vigorously. This condition is driven by self-confidence, strong internal motivation, and a cheerful attitude while working, which collectively contribute to faster and better task completion.

The findings of this study support the research conducted by Alfayad and Dwiyantri (2022), which states that music has a significant influence on work enthusiasm. Likewise, these results are reinforced by studies conducted by (Anjar and Prabowo 2015; Dewi 2024; Ferdiyanto and Muttaqin 2017; Khofianam 2024) which found that dangdut music has a substantial impact on increasing work motivation. Thus, listening to dangdut music can reduce stress in listeners, as many music listeners report experiencing positive side effects that lead to greater enthusiasm in performing their work. The dynamics of the songs—such as the loudness or softness of the sound produced by speakers, the specific subgenre of dangdut music being played, and the instrumental sounds—can all influence work motivation, either enhancing or diminishing it.

Furthermore, the lyrical themes of the songs, such as romance or more lighthearted, entertaining topics, can stimulate workers' enthusiasm. Changes in work enthusiasm also affect job performance outcomes; increased enthusiasm tends to result in quicker physical movement, which can lead to faster completion of work targets.

CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate that there is a correlation or relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. The obtained correlation coefficient value is $r_{\text{calculated}} = 0,561$, which is greater than $r_{\text{table}} = 0.3061$ (the r_{table} value was determined at $\alpha = 5\%$; $2 = 2,5\%$ with a degree of freedom $df = N - nr$, thus $df = 30 - 2 = 28$). In addition, the significance value (2-tailed) is 0,000, which is smaller than the probability threshold of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted.

Based on the findings of this study, it is expected that the research can broaden the understanding of the relationship between listening to dangdut music and the work enthusiasm of chili-picking laborers in Pojok Village, Ponggok District, Blitar Regency. The researcher also offers suggestions for the laborers to develop the habit of listening to music while working, as it can enhance motivation and enthusiasm, and to be willing to suggest the types of music they prefer to listen to during work. The results of this study may contribute to the body of knowledge regarding the relationship between the enjoyment of dangdut music and work enthusiasm, and can serve as a reference for future research.

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