THE INTONATIOANAL UNITS ANALYSIS OF HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH
IN THE WORLD SUMMIT OF HUMANITY
(QUALITATIVE RESEARCH)

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department,

Tarbiyah **and Teacher Training Faculty,** *Syekh Nurjati* **State Islamic Institute Cirebon**

In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree

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Nani Fitriani: The Intonational Units Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Speech in the World Summit of Humanity.

This research aims to find out how the tonality system that consists of tone group, markedness of tonality (unmarked and marked), and types of clause. Then, the researcher analyzed the common pattern of tonicity system and also analyzed markedness of tonicity. Further, the researcher analyzed the tone system based on Speech Analyzer system that will be connected to the attitudinal intonation based on primary stress and interpersonal context. And also analyzed the attitudinal intonation is constructed by the speaker. Study of document becomes the technique of this research. This research also takes a qualitative method in analyzing data where the data is taken from you-tube and Hillary Clinton as a main data source to be analyzed in this research.

This research study of the relationship between the language and the context in which is used that are attitudinal function and three primary of intonation (T3) used by speaker where 3T are knowing the common patterns of tonality in speaker's speech and knowing what tonality tells about unit of information (tonality), focus of information (tonicity) and status of information (tone).

Design of the research is discourse analyses in phonological persfective which is taken from one of public speeches that is Hillary Clinton Speech under the title "Woman Right are Human Right". The data of the research is taken from selecting a single EFL learner of spoken discourse. The data collected by video recording and converted into audio in the form of WAV then segmented using Speech Analyzer software analysis.

The result of this analysis shows that here are four elements as found in the system of tonality. Those are, there are 333 units of information independent 257 (77%) and dependent clauses 76 clauses (23%). The tone unit which constructed by the speaker 401 clauses, the markedness of tonality, unmarked tonality 260(78%) and marked 73(22%).Then, the common patterns of markedness of tonicity which is produced by the speaker are neutral tonicity 71 (18%) and marked tonicity 330 (82%). The common pattern of status of information (tone) in 401 units of information. Then, the common types of tones that constructed by speaker categorized into 4 types are Fall (F) that got (30.5%), Rise (R) that got (19%), Rise-Fall (RF) that (40.5%), Fall-Rise (FR) that got (10%). Attitudinal intonation tells how emotion expresses speaker's attitude. The common ways to analyze the attitudinal intonation is seen from the primary stress and the context of interpersonal metafunction where the speaker put 401 stresses in the clause of the speech. Then, the degree of modality in interpersonal metafunction also get a big attention from the speaker where the speaker put The speaker chosen the middle degree as the biggest percentage that is 43.75% as found in the speech. Then, for the second one which is get 31.25% is for low degree of modality as found in the speech. And then, for the last one is get 25% is for high degree of modality in the speech.

Key words: *Tonality, Tonicity, Tone, Attitudinal Intonation*

RATIFICATION

The thesis which is entitled **"THE INTONATIONAL UNITS ANALYSIS OF HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH IN THE WORLD SUMMIT OF HUMANITY"** written by Nani Fitriani, student number 14121320249 has been examines on August 4th 2016. It has been accepted by the board of examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Departement at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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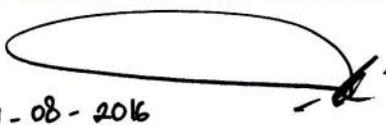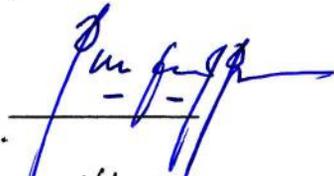
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TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER II HOW THE INTONATION PATTERN USED BY HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH

CHAPTER III   ATTITUDINAL FUNCTION IN THE HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

BIBLIOGRAPHY 100
APPENDICES

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Chapter one outlines research background, research formulation, the limitation of research, research questions, the aims of research, the usefulness of the research, theoretical review, literature review, and the methodology of research. Research formulation consist of identification of problem, the field of research and the main problem of research. Then the methodology of research consist of the objective of research, the time of research, the method of research, the source of the, the instrument of the research, the technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data. This chapter is orientation from next chapter especially about formulation of research. Introduction is like an opening of this research consist all things related to this research before discussing result.

1.1. Research Background

Speaking is the crucial things in daily life. Speaking is the verbal use of language to communicate with others (Fulcher, 2003: 23). Speaking to communication of people that they can interact and communication each other and useful for human being. Speaking with good pronunciation found easier understanding by listener. "Pronunciation (also known as phonology) includes the role of individual sounds and sound segments, that is, features at the segmental level, as well as suprasegmental features such as stress rhythm, and intonation " (Richards and Renandya 2002: 175). The mentioned outlined intonation patterns are certainly not obligatory.

Halliday and Greaves (2008 :46) see intonation realizing interpersonal, textual and logical meaning, as proportional meanings in the grammar, depending on lexical grammatical environment. Intonation is usually seen as a difficult area for both the researcher and the readers found quite a few lecturer trying to protect the reader from disillusionment by ignoring intonation completely, it should be emphasized researcher found analyze how the tonality that used by Hillary Clinton.

Intonation is an important aspect of spoken English (Parker, 2002: 26). This research is very essential not only for the reader in increasing their

awareness to their intonation in daily communication but also for researcher can give respect moreover put intonation as the important part in communication. There are some functions of intonation which explain the association of intonational structure, segmenting function, attitudinal or emotional function, genre and discourse function. Intonation is a term often used interchangeably with several other terms, in particular prosody and suprasegmentals. According to Chun (2002: 3) "intonation is often referred to in everyday language as speech melody or sentence melody, terms that focus on pitch variations and modulations". This research selected a text of speech where speech is one of the monologue term. The text is non-spontaneously speech text because the speaker write the text before delivering the speech in front of the audience. As Hillary (2004:3) divide speaking as two branches: spontaneously (constructed by conversing and monologue) and Non-spontaneously (reciting and the speaking of what has been written to be spoken as if not written or intended.

An intonation function is perhaps the most controversial topic relating phonetics and so it is not possible to draw any definite sketch regarding it. Intonation is a term often used interchangeably with several other terms, in particular prosody and suprasegmentals. Intonation is often referred to in everyday language as speech melody or sentence melody, terms that focus on pitch variations and modulations (Chun, 2003:3). Intonation is usually seen as a difficult area for both the students and the teacher with quite a few teachers trying to 'protect' their students from disillusionment by ignoring intonation completely, so in this study found to analyze how the tonality that used by Hillary Clinton. This study found analyze the common patterns of tonality in Hillary Clinton's speech and reveal about units of information, focus of information and status of information in Hillary Clinton's monologue in form of speech.

Recent study of intonation area no less than nine previous study, including pattern of intonation (Yohanes Suyanto, Subanar, Agus Harjoko, Sri Hartati (2014); Ravij Rao (2011); Mohammad Nur Fikri (2013)), comparative study of intonation (Pan (2012); Miriam P. Germani (2011)), pattern of tonality

(Matt Varnel (2013)) and teaching intonation (Dariusz Bukowski (2011)). After read all of previous study more depth, there are no one describe about tonality and tonicity in pattern of intonation and no one describe function of intonation in Hillary Clinton's speech. Issue about discourse function in function of intonation has not received much attention in research intonation area. found analyze how Hillary Clinton organize intonation in her speech, the common pattern of intonation and the functions found be serve of Hillary Clinton's speech.

Based on the background of research and previous studies that foreknown before, this research found analyze how Hillary Clinton organize intonation in her speech and what are the functions does it serve in her speech. The purpose of this research are : To know tonality that is used by Hillary Clinton, to know the common patterns of tonality in Her speech, to know informational functional (units of information, focus of information and status of information) in tonality and to investigate the function does it serve in her speech. Design of the research is discourse analyses in phonological perspective which takes a place in Hilary Clinton's of speech in the World Summit. The data of the research is taken from YouTube of spoken discourse.

The data downloaded from www.YouTobe.com. Then segmented using speech analyzer software analysis. The data is analyzes by contextual method. The analyses process is design together with the data sampling downloaded. There are similar research areas about tonality. In the first previous study, the researcher reviewing other research from Mohammad NurFikri(2012) describe analyze of students' monologue and to speak by using monologue as a text, can understand and create kinds of texts either speaking as well as writing. The construction meaning that is produced by students was used three meaning there are ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning construction in the text produced by students of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

In the second previous research by Matt Varnel (2013). In that previous research evaluate the effect of tonality and rhythm on academic memory task by comparing three different treatment conditions: a poem, a rhythmic chant and melodic. In this research talk about the effect from tonality in the

classrooms for students' memory recall. In this previous thesis showed how the importance of tonality in intonation but it has not explain how students' tonality in that elementary school. So, the position of the new research is to know the Hillary Clinton's tonality first as one of the way to find the result and to take the solutions.

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Teaching and Brazil (1997) the communicative value of intonation in English to compare how they address the explanation of phonological choices. This research focus on common pattern of tonality found in Hillary Clinton's monologue in form of speech, to get the result about what tonality tell us in unit of information, focus of information and status of information in Hillary Clinton's speech, and what are the functions does it serve in her speech. Hillary Clinton ssecretary of State, Hillary Clinton has focused special attention beyond her required duties to focus on the international rights of women, economic empowerment in financially depressed regions of the world, and held "town hall" type meetings with direct questioning from the public, whether in the United States or other countries. The people who get high education can affect the audience with their bodily gesture facial expression and language (Chun, 2002: 55). So Hillary Clinton is big influence in the world of humanity. Researcher found analyze the common pattern of tonality found in Hillary Clinton's monologue in form of speech, to get the result about what tonality tell us in unit of information, focus of information and status of information in Hillary Clinton's speech, and what are the functions does it serve in her speech.

1.2. Research Formulation

Based on the research formulation there are three parts that the researcher described, those are:

1.2.1. Identification of Problem

Based on the researcher's experience in the forth semester. The researcher got some information about how intonation occurs in the speech with some expressions. When her friends were getting two minutes challenge to deliver their speech at speaking class. Most of them didn't use good intonation in their performance. Actually, there were some problems to be investigated, they are: first, they felt nervous when they delivered their speech. Second, they felt confused how to use intonation in monologue form. Third, they seldom used some expressions in their speech. Forth, they had poor vocabularies. Fifth, they didn't have a good pronunciation. Sixth, they didn't have much time to explore their speech.

From the factual problems, the researcher interest to analyze the second and the third problems that concern in some expressions within intonation. It showed that there were many students who got a problem in two aspects above. And it becomes a crucial one that has to observe.

1.2.2. The field of the research

Besides, the field of the research is intonation where the intonation itself has three primary principal are tonality, tonicity, and tone. Then, this study investigated the attitudinal function of intonation in public speeches as a centre of function intonation.

1.2.3. The main problem

One thing that researcher takes this problem because applying intonational pattern and the attitudinal function of intonation are really important in the speech. As the matter of fact, intonation are neglected by the speaker and also some expressions are seldom gets a special attention from the speaker. Indeed, from the intonation pattern found know how important the message that deliver by the speaker. The researcher tries to close attention to:

1). Analyzing tonality constructed by speaker.
2). Analyzing tonicity constructed by speaker.

3). Analyzing tone constructed by speaker.

4). what extent of attitudinal function of intonation.

Those are some aspects that really important to be held by students, teachers, researchers, and so on.

1.3. The Limitation of Research

As linguists ((Chun (2002); Crystal (1985) in Chun (2002: 47); Couper-Kuhlen (1986) in Chun (2002: 48)) know that intonation has some functions of intonation like: grammatical functions, attitudinal/emotional functions, discourse functions, and sociolinguistic functions. Actually all of the functions of intonation are important. But, this study only investigated the attitudinal function of intonation. This study is exactly analyzed the exploring attitudinal functions of Hillary Clinton speech in 2013.

Besides, this study uses interpersonal meaning to investigate the speakers' intonation in the speech. According to ((Eggins (1994); Gerot and Wlgnell (1994); Halliday(1985) in Bumela (2012))say that there are three types of meaning, they are: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. As the matter of fact, all of them are important. But, the researcher believes that only interpersonal meaning which is very suitable with attitudinal function of intonation. Because interpersonal meaning represents the speaker's emotions through mood, modality that are relate to the attitudinal function. Then, attitudinal express the mood and emotions of a speakers (P. Jesenka, 1974: 9).So, from the statement above the researcher believes that interpersonal meaning found affect the attitudinal function of intonation in the speech.

As the matter offact, it is supported byHaliday (1981: 328) in Haratyan (2011) state that interpersonal meaning deals with social and power relations among language users. And ((Eggins (1994); Gerot and Wlgnell (1994); Halliday (1985) in Bumela (2012))state that interpersonal meaning is the types of human interaction. It also create the speaker's interpersonal meaning ((Eggins& Slade (1997/2004); Halliday (1994); Martin & Rose (2003) in Armstrong & Ferguson (2010)). So, between the

attitudinal function of intonation and interpersonal meaning have a big relationship in creating a meaning especially in the side of emotions that represent the mood, modality, and tone.

In the other hand, this study found the data from the public speaker who has delivered the monologue in form of speech. This decision supported by Vysotskaya and Kovyazina state mono-language investigations of how prosody conveys emotional meaning example pattern that are rise, fall, fall-rise and rise fall, those are extremely popular nowadays; there are few contrastive bilanguage researchers carried out in this field. So, based on their statements, the researcher interested to analyze the speech in the form of monologue. This study also found limit the problem that found be investigated based on what the researcher mentioned in the questions of the research.

1.4 The Questions of the Research

Based on the research background that have described. This case study addresses the following research question:

1) How does Hillary Clinton use intonation patterns in the speech?
2) What is the attitudinal function of intonation in Hillary Clinton's speech?

1.5. The Aims of the Research

Based on the question above, the researcher would like to arrange the aims of the research as follows :

1) To find out the intonation patterns use by Hillary Clinton
2) To find out the attitudinal function of intonation in Hillary Clinton's speech.

1.6. The Usefulness of the Research

These are the significance of the research: there are two kinds of the significance of research, they are: practically and theoretically.

Practically, the study should be useful for students. The students are expected to be able to improve their understanding in attitudinal function of intonation and to be able to increase their awareness of interpersonal meaning in the form of monologue. Besides, this study found give a new knowledge for the students how to analyze three primary principals of intonation are tonality, tonicity, and tone. It is also very useful for society where they can use this study as a reference how to be a great public speech with the full of emotion.

Theoretically, it is very beneficial for teacher and researcher. This study encourages English teacher to know how to analyze the attitudinal intonation in form of monologue using Speech Analyzer system. Besides, the teacher can use it as media in increasing students' awareness about the importance of attitudinal/emotions in speech. Besides, this study is very beneficial for the researcher. It can add the researchers' knowledge about the importance of attitudinal function of intonation through interpersonal meaning in form of monologue. Besides, it can be a reference for the next study. Then, when the researcher gets the result of this study, it must be implemented in teaching process. Then, this study is very beneficial for researcher; it adds the researcher's knowledge how attitudinal intonation and 3T that serve as a key of intonation and also it can be a reference for the next researcher.

Besides, it is very beneficial for student. Intonation found affect student through some ways such as: teaching pronunciation, conversation classroom teaching, and also it found affect students' comprehension in listening course by paying attention to the primary stress that is pressured by the speaker because native speakers would find listening comprehension impossible if they did not know how to process utterances in attitudinal function. It can be mentioning that primary stress can communicate attitudes. Besides, in teaching pronunciation can help students to express themselves both clearly

and confidently, by training them in the areas of pronunciation, in particular the production of individual sounds, word and sentence stress and intonation.

Furthermore, intonation found be very useful in conversation classroom teaching because Intonation though is very important that we do convey a lot of meaning through how much stress we place in a sentence and which word the stress is on. We can see how making students aware of attitude and stress might be a useful and fairly interesting classroom activity. Actually, it is neglected because there is not a whole lot of teaching material that deals with it and it seems that there are so many more important issues to tackle such as grammar and vocabulary.

In addition, the advantages of teaching the discourse function of intonation over the grammatical and attitudinal is a reflection of language as used for communication between real speakers and in a real context, which is related with the contemporary language teaching tendencies.

1.7 Theoritical Review

This study captures three main principals of intonation and one function of intonation that is attitudinal intonation in area of discourse phonology-perspective. Here are some theories that discussed those aspects.

Cheng, Greaves, and Warren (2008: 25) say that discourse intonation can in part be traced back to the work of Halliday (1963, 1967, 1970; see also Halliday and Greaves 2008) who was concerned with developing a phonological typology based on meaning-making grammatical choices (Cauldwell 1997). Halliday (1967:30) categorizes three primary systems of intonation: Tonality, tonicity, and tone.

1.7.1 Tonality

Connor and Arnold (1973: 11) say that sometimes the number of word groups we choose to use may be important for the meaning. They state that in writing, the difference would be marked by punctuation; in speech it is marked by using either two or three word groups. It means that speaker has to decide the division of the spoken. Besides, Tench (2011: 134) also states that tonality is the division of spoken discourse into

discrete units of information, each of which carries one piece of information. Tonality refers to the division of speech into intonation/tone groups. Each tone group contains a single unit of information and represents the speaker's perception and management of the whole message.

In tonality we can signal the monologue into the meaningful chunck, and from that signal we can find the focus of information. From the definitions above the researcher concludes that analyzing tonality comes from clause first. It means that we have to decide the clause then, we decide the tone group of tonality that related to meaning. The clauses in this chapter found be broken up into two clauses are independent clause and dependent clause. Azzar (1999: 239) says that an independent clause or it can be called by a main clause is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of sentence. In other hand, Azzar also says that dependent clause or it can be called by subordinate clause is not a complete sentence. Besides, those clauses found be broken up to some divisions.

1.7.2 Tonicity

Halliday (1967:30) summarizes that tonicity is the division of a tone unit into New and optional Given elements through the placement of the tonic syllable. Tonicity refers to the placement of accents, that is, the assignment and realization of the most prominent word in a tone group, indicating the focus of information. Tonicity marks the focal point of each such unit of activity: every move has one (major), or one major and one minor, concentration point, shown by the location of the tonic syllable, the start of the tonic. In tonicity found appear 'new' or 'given' information as Halliday (1990:55) states "given" means known or at least knowable to the listener at this point in the discourse, 'New' means unknown or non-recoverable.

1.7.3 Tone

Tone is the major pitch movement within the tone unit. The tonic syllable is the locus or the point of departure for the tone movement, which may be falling, rising or a compound of falling and rising movement.

Typically, the types of tone that found in the speech of Hillary Clinton has some elements are fall, rise, fall-rise, rise-fall. Those elements found be conversed in this point. In the other hand, M.Chun (2002:25) divides intonation characteristic into several types, the two main one 'colorless' contour and those contour which do reflect the speaker's attitude or feeling and the speaker's expects the hearer to perceive. As a matter of fact, Dorothy (2002:19) summarized tones into:

Tone	Tonic movement	Terminal pitch tendency	The use
1	Falling	Low	Polarity (truth value pr validity) is known, stated or yes/no questions.
2	Rising	High	Imply that the polarity is unknown and information is desired
	Falling Rising	High	
3	Rising	Mid	Imply uncertainty and that the assertion is conditional or something else.
4	(Rising)-Falling-Rising	Mid	Mean that something is known, but there is some doubt or reservation.
5	(Falling)-Rising-	Low	Note doubt in order to

	Falling)		dismiss it.

The tunes are described as follows:

Low Fall : The voice falls during the word from a medium to a very low pitch.

High Fall : the voice falls during the word from a high to a very low pitch.

Rise-Fall : The voice first rises from a fairly low to a high pitch, and then quickly   falls to a very law pitch.

Low Rise : The voice rises during the word from a low to a medium pitch or a little above.

High Rise : The voice rises during the word from a medium to a high pitch.

Fall-Rise : The voice first falls from a fairly high to a rather low pitch, and then, still within the word, raises to a medium pitch.

Besides, McCarthy also (1991: 115) states that the prominent syllable in an utterance are the carries of any significant variation in pitch that the speaker might use. Then, at recognizable points in the utterance, the pitch level may rise, fall or be carefully kept level. McCharty (1991) also defines that:

Phonologists disagree as to the number of discrete types of significant falling, rising and level tones that are used in English; some distinguish between as many as eight, others work with four or five. For our practical purposes five found be a useful number to consider. These are:

1. Fall   \
2. Rise-fall   /\
3. Fall-rise   \/
4. Rise   /

It is worth noting that the tone contour can often spread itself out over more than one syllable or word (especially tones 2 and 3). Indeed, it found often be difficult to separate consecutive occurrences of a fall and a rise from a single fall-rise that spreads over several words, though speakers sometimes clearly indicate by running words together (often into the same tone group) in a broad 'sweep' of the voice that the tone is a complex one spread over word boundaries. (p. 115).

Goldsmith (1976, 1978) proposed the accented syllable as a neutral intonation contour for English. Goldsmith definition of tone further classifies English as a tone language. He says that the term *tone language* has traditionally been used to refer to those languages which use the feature of tone to distinguish between lexical items. Most of the languages of the world which are tone languages by this definition use tone in a in appropriate, tradition notwithstanding, to cast the net a bit wider, and accept under the rubric of tone language all languages which use tone in a systematic fashion to express either lexical or grammatical distinctions (453).

A tonal language is a language that uses tone to distinguish words. Tone is a phonological trait common to many languages around the world (though rare in Europe, the middle East, South Asia, and the pacific. Chinese is perhaps the well known of such languages (Dediu, D. & Ladd D. R. 2007). A tonal language has also been viewed by Smith, S.E.(2008) as a language in which pitch is used as a part of speech changing the meaning of a word. When a tonal language is written, typical diacritical markings are used to indicate tone, to eliminate confusion.

The Main map of Tonality, Tone and Tonicity.

Tonality	Tone	Tonicity
↓	↓	↓
Units of Information	Status of Information	Focus of Information
↓	↓	↓

Clause as representation	Clause as exchange	Clause as message
↓	↓	↓
Transitivity	Mod Structure	Theme – Rhyme
↓	↓	↓
Experiential resources	Interpersonal resources	Textual resources.
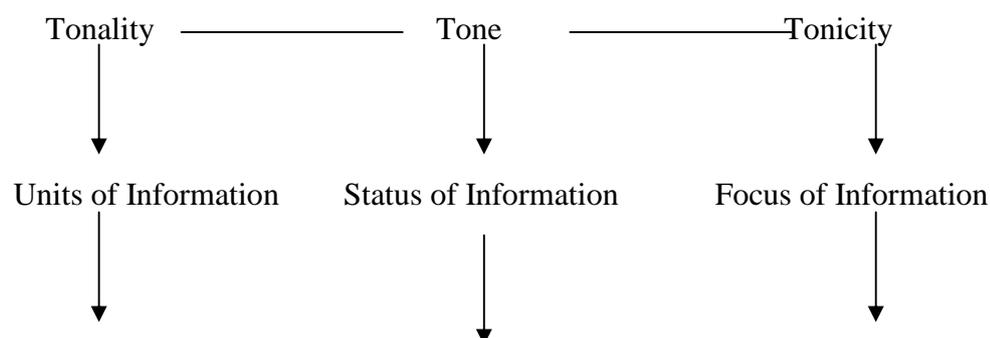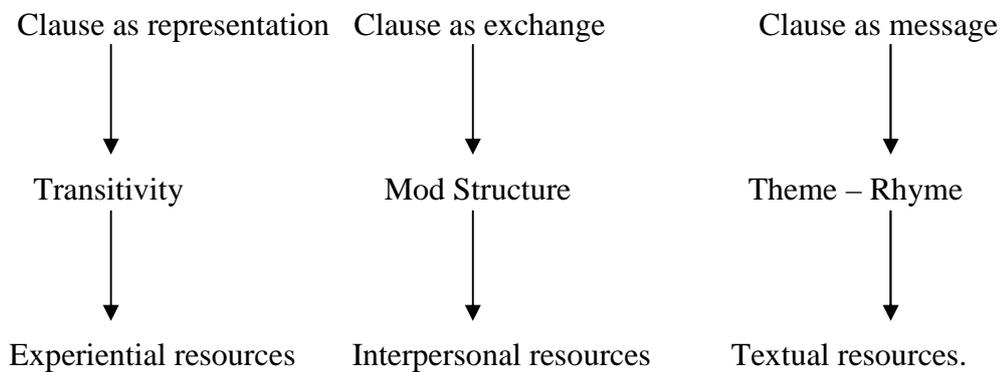
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Teaching and Brazil (1997) the communicative value of intonation in English to compare how they address the explanation of phonological choices.

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1.9 The Methodology of the Research

There are three main points in the methodology of the research, those are :

1.9.1 The Objective of the research

The objective on this research are to find out tonality, tonicity and tone as the primary system of intonation that constructed by speaker.

The main point of this objective is to find out the extend of intonational pattern that used by the speaker.

1.9.2 The Time of the Research

This research timeline is very important to the researcher because it helps the researcher to finish the study quickly based on the time schedule of the research. It is exactly 16 weeks to finish this research. The first

week of February is using for preparation, and then the second and third week for identification the phenomena and title with description in the background of the problem. Then in the fourth week is using for identification of the participants. Besides, the first week of March, it uses for searching the data collection and the theoretical foundation. Then, in the second, third and fourth week of March, and also the first, second, third, fourth weeks of April until May it uses for analyzing data got from public speeches which is taken from you-tube. And then in the first of June , it uses for describing data analysis and in the second week of June, it uses for making conclusion. In first at august, it uses for thesis examination and the second of august it uses to thesis revison . This study found take one of speeches from Hillary Clinton's speech, because his speech can answer the phenomena that attitudinal intonation is very important in the speech. In this study also found analyze the tonality, tonicity and tone as systems of intonation.

Here the time schedule of the research:

Activities	Year	Month	Week
Preparation		February	1st
Identification of the phenomenon, the participant and title		February	2nd-4th
Data collection and searched the theoretical foundation	2016	March	1st – 4th
Data analysis		April	1st – 4th
Data analysis		May-June	1st – 4th
Describing data analysis and Conclusions		July	1st – 4th
Thesis Examination		August	1st
Thesis Revision		August	2nd

1.9.3 The Method of the Research

This method of this study is qualitative in nature; that it seeks for information about problems found by public speakers in public speeches. According to Berkwist and Inui (1998) state that qualitative research is a form of inquiry that analyzes information conveyed through language and behavior in natural settings. The descriptive qualitative method was chosen as method of study because: a) the data presents in words or utterances from public speeches of observation taken; b) results of this research is described through words or utterances from public speeches; c) the purpose of this research is to get deep understanding of attitudinal function of intonation through interpersonal meaning. It is supported by a statement that comes from Fraenkl, Wallen, and Hyun (2011: 7) say that qualitative data involve words. So, from the statement above the researcher believes that qualitative research is really appropriate method in the research design.

This study also uses a content analysis as one of types of qualitative research. According to Fraenkl (1911: 472) says that content analysis is a technique that enables researchers to study human behavior in an indirect way, through an analysis of their communication. From Fraenkl's statement the researcher interests to use a content analysis in this study because only content analysis that very appropriate with this study. It is supported by Fraenkl and Wallen (1911: 483) state that content analysis itself has some advantages like: 1) the researcher can "observe" without being observed. It is unobtrusive. 2) it is extremely useful as a means of analyzing interview and observational data. 3) the researcher can delve into records and documents to get some feel for the social life of an earlier time. It means that he is not limited by time and space to the study of present events, and so on. Contrary, it has disadvantages are: 1) it is limited to recorded information, although the researcher may, of course, arrange the recordings, as in the use of open-ended questionnaires or projective techniques in establishing validity. 2) it is assuming that different analysis can achieve acceptable agreement in

categorizing, the question remains as to the true meaning of the categories themselves.

Although content analysis has some disadvantages. Those disadvantages found not make the researcher cancels to use content analysis in this study. Even, the disadvantages of content analysis found stimuli the researcher to do this study perfectly.

1.9.4 The Source of the Research

The source of data is public speaker as the primary data source. This data is taken from a public speaker, she is: Hillary Clinton as the object of this study.

Besides, this study has secondary data sources which are taken from the other references such as books, journals, and the other references which are relevant to this research.

1.9.5 The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of descriptive qualitative research is the researcher herself. The instrument and the important role of this study is the researcher herself, because the study found analysis the data by using own word and connecting with the related supporting theory directly by the researcher. According to Lodico et al (2006:106) called it self-developed instruments where the instruments are created by the researcher for a specific setting or group of participants in collecting data, it found be conducted by the researcher. Furthermore, the speech analyzer application is useful for the researcher, because it can help the researcher more easier analysis the data. From speech analyzer application, the researcher can know how is the intonation pattern that used by the speaker.

1.9.6 The Technique of Collecting Data

This research has some techniques of collecting data that adopted from Fraenkl, and so on. There are some steps that adopted from Fraenkl, Wallen, and Hyun, (2011: 429-431), they are:

1) *Identification of the phenomenon to be studied.* Before any study can begin, the researcher must identify the particular phenomenon he or she is interested in investigating.

2) *Identification of the participants in the study.* The participants in the study constitute the sample of individuals who found be observed (interviewed, etc.)—in other words, the subjects of the study.

3) *Data collection.* The collection of data in a qualitative research study is ongoing. The researcher is continually observing people, events, and occurrences, often supplementing his or her observations with in-depth interviews of selected participants and the examination of various documents and records relevant to the phenomenon of interest.

4) *Data analysis.* Analyzing the data in a qualitative study essentially involves analyzing, synthesizing, and reducing the information the researcher obtains from various sources (e.g., observations, interviews, and document) into a coherent description of what he or she has observed or otherwise discovered. Researcher analyzing the data the first step it is analysis clauses into dependent or independent clause, then the second step is audio change into WAV, the third step is analysis using speech analyzer system.

5) *Interpretations and conclusions.* In qualitative research, interpretations are made continuously throughout the course of a study. A qualitative researcher who is observing the ongoing activities of an inner-city classroom, for example, is likely to write up not only what he or she sees each day but also his or her interpretations of those observations.

Those are some techniques that the researcher takes to this study. Then, the researcher can take the benefits from those techniques. Those techniques found help the researcher do this study easily. So, it is very help the researcher to finish this study.

1.9.7 The technique of Analyzing Data

The data analysis in this study adopted from Donal Ary et al, (2010:481-490. There are some steps that conducted in this research, those are:

1) Familiarizing and Organizing, in step of Familiarizing and organizing data, the researcher must be familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and transcripts, viewing and reviewing videotapes and so on. The researcher must be immersed in the data. Such as Field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis by the researcher.

2) Coding and Reducing, Coding is the core of qualitative analysis and includes the identification of categories. The codes describe general categories that can be used to organize the information contained in the data itself. Also, with the codes the reader can be understood easily. *(see Appendix 1)*

3) Interpreting and Representing, in the last step are Interpreting and Representing data of this study. This study found be done after the researcher gathering all of information from some sources. The results obtained from the learners' found be analyzed by grounded theory. The data downloaded from YouTube found be collected and analyse: how do pattern intonation used by Hillary Clinton's speech. After analysing the data, the researcher checking the result in descriptive interpretation and make conclusions of this study by the title "Intonational Units Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Speech in The World Summit of Humanity.

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