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EXPLORING ATTITUDINAL FUNCTION OF NELSON MANDELA'S PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION SPEECH: DISCOURSE- PHONOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

A THESIS

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and Teacher Training State Institute for Islamic Studies *Syekh Nurjati* Cirebon
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ABSTRACT

Putri Khumaeroh. 141110053. Exploring Attitudinal Function of Nelson Mandela's Presidential Inauguration Speech: Discourse-Phonology Perspective.

This research aims to find out how 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 Nelson Mandela as a main data source to be analyzed in this research. There are some steps to analyze the data. The researcher analyzed the clause construction that consists of dependent and independent clause. Then, analyzed the tonality system that consists of tone group, markedness of tonality (unmarked and marked), finiteness, and types of clause. Then, the researcher analyzed the tonicity system that consists of new and given information and also markedness of tonicity. Further, the researcher analyzed the tone system based on PRAAT system that will be connected to the attitudinal intonation based on primary stress and interpersonal context.

This research was conducted within the spirit of discourse –phonology which concern with the 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 perspective which is taken from one of public speeches that is Nelson Mandela as a president in south Africa under the title "Inauguration Speech". 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 PRAAT software analysis. The data is analyzes by contextual method. The analyses process is constructed based on : (1). The division theory of information unit in the systematic functional grammar level (SFG) and intonation level by Tench, (2). The common pattern of tonality, tonicity and tone by Dorothy M chun and MAK Halliday, (3). The attitudinal intonation as found in the speech based on phonology perspective and interpersonal metafunction.

The result of this analysis shows that there are different speaker's division of message between systematic functional grammar level and intonation level. There are four elements as found in the system of tonality. Those are, there are 96 units of information independent 46 (48%) and independent clauses 50 clauses (52%). The tone unit which constructed by the speaker also 96 clauses, the markedness of tonality, unmarked tonality (64%) and marked (36%) that is constructed by the speaker, in the types of tones the speaker put (22%) for noun clause, (31%) for adjective clause, and (47%). Then, in the finiteness of verb the speaker put finite verb 77 clauses (79%) and non-finite 20 clauses (21%). There are four common patterns of tonicity and two kinds of markedness of tonicity where speaker focus of new (N), given-new (GV), given-new-given (GNG), and new-given (NG) as found in the speech. The speaker put (12%) for new of information, GN in (3%), GNG in (62%), and NG in (23%). The common patterns of markedness of tonicity which is produced by the speaker are unmarked tonicity 20 clauses (17%) and marked tonicity 96 clauses (83%). The common pattern of status of information (tone) in 101 units of information. The common patterns are: (59%) units as Major Information, 10(10%) units as Minor Information, 14 (14%) units as Incomplete Information, 11 (11%) units as Highlighting of Theme and 6 (6%) units as Implication.



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Then, the common types of tones that constructed by speaker categorized into 5 types are Fall (F) that got (41%), Rise (R) that got (23%), Rise-Fall (RF) THAT GOT (9%), Fall-Rise (FR) that got (10%), and Level that got (17%0. 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 101 stresses in the clause of the speech. Then, the common patterns of interpersonal metafunction has two kinds elements are mood structure that speaker focused on declarative clause (95%), and imperative clause (5%) as found in the speech. Then, the degree of modality in interpersonal metafunction also get a big attention from the speaker where the speaker put Low modality 18% as found in the speech and 82% for middle modality. All of the result shows how speaker perceives the message into more than one unit of information in each clause and perceives to put the focus information in the place that the word or syllable is important and interrelated to attitudinal intonation.

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




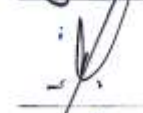
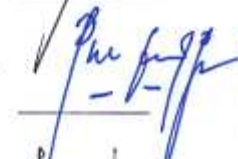



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RATIFICATION

This thesis which is entitled in **EXPLORING ATTITUDINAL FUNCTION OF NELSON MANDELA'S PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION SPEECH: DISCOURSE-PHONOLOGY PERSPECTIVE** written by Putri Khumaeroah with the student number 14111310053 has been examined on 28th of May 2015. It has been accepted by broad of examiners. It has been recognized as on one of the requirement for the degree of Islamic Scholar in English Language Education at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training the State Institute for Islamic Studies *Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE.....	i
ABSTRACT	ii
APPROVAL.....	iv
OFFICIAL NOTE	v
LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY	vi
RATIFICATION	vii
AUTOBIOGRAPH	viii
MOTTO.....	ix
DEDICATION	x
PREFACE	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT	xii
LIST OF CHART	xvi
LIST OF APPENDIX.....	xvii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Problem	1
1.2 Research Formulation.....	4
1.2.1 Identification of Problem	4
1.2.2 The Field of the Research	4
1.2.3 The Main Problem	4
1.3 The Limitation of the Research	5
1.4 The Questions of the Research	6
1.5 The Aims of the Research	6
1.6 The Usefulness of the Research	7
1.7 Theoretical Review.....	8
1.7.1 Tonality	8
1.7.2 Tonicity	9
1.7.3 Tone	10
1.7.4 Attitudinal Intonation.....	13
1.7.5 Interpersonal Metafunction.....	16



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1.7.6 Mood	17
1.7.7 Modality	18
1.8 Literature Review	19
1.9 The Methodology of the Research	22
1.9.1 The Objectives of the Research	22
1.9.2 The Time of the Research.....	22
1.9.3 The Method of the Research.....	23
1.9.4 The Source of the Research	24
1.9.5 The Instrument of the Research	25
1.9.6 The Technique of Collecting Data.....	25
1.9.7 The Technique of Analyzing Data.....	26
CHAPTER II THE CONSTRUCTION OF TONALITY SYSTEM IN THE SPEECH OF NELSON MANDELA	29
2.1 Data Topography	34
2.2 Clause Construction as Found in the Speech	35
2.3 Tone Unit Construction and Markedness of Tonicity as Found in the Speech.....	48
2.4 Finiteness as Found in the Speech	62
2.5 Types of Clause as Found in the Speech	70
CHAPTER III THE CONSTRUCTION OF TONICITY SYSTEM IN THE SPEECH OF NELSON MANDELA	85
3.1 New and Given Information as Found in the Speech.....	87
3.2 Unmarked and Marked Tonicity as Found in the Speech	90
CHAPTER IV THE CONSTRUCTION OF TONE SYSTEM IN THE SPEECH OF NELSON MANDELA	103
4.1 Types of Tones as Found in the Speech	104
4.2 Information Network for Information Status as Found in the Speech	109



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CHAPTER V THE CONSTRUCTION OF ATTITUDINAL FUNCTION IN THE SPEECH OF NELSON MANDELA	120
5.1 The Primary Stress of Attitudinal Intonation	121
5.2 Facial Expression of Speaker’s Attitude	129
5.3 The Correlation between Text and Context	131
5.4 Some Emotions as Found in the Speech of Mandela	132
5.5 Mood Structure of Interpersonal Metafunction.....	136
5.6 Modal of Interpersonal Metafunction.....	140
 CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION	
6.1 Conclusion	150
6.2 Suggestion	153



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REFERENCES
APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Problem

This study will explore attitudinal function of intonation in public speeches- a case study of Nelson Mandela's speech. This study also will analyze the main parts of intonation, they are: tonality, tonicity and tone. In the other hand, this study will analyze the attitudinal function through form of monologue. As the matter of fact, the attitudinal function of intonation represents the speaker's emotions on intonation patterns and it is addressed in this investigation.

Intonation occurs in everyday language. Lieberman (1986) stated that intonation is said to be among the first aspects of speech that human infants attend to, react to, and produce themselves. It is supported by Chun (2002: 3) states that intonation is often referred to in everyday language as sentence melody that focus on pitch variations and modulation. In the other hand, intonation has several functions; Chun (2002, 51-66) says that there are four functions of intonation are: grammatical functions, attitudinal functions, discourse functions, and sociolinguistic functions. One of those functions is attitudinal function of intonation that will be explored deeply in this research.

As the matter of fact, this study will explore attitudinal function of intonation deeply. But, it does not ignore other functions of intonation, such as: grammatical function, discourse function and sociolinguistics function. It is supported by Roach (2000) in Asghar (2013) says that focusing on one or two dimensions of intonation function might not provide insight into the information on speech and speaker because there is overlap between many functions. So, from Roach's statement make the researcher more curious to analyze what actually beyond the task is.

Antipova et al. (1974: 9) in P. Jesenka says that attitudinal function of intonation expresses the mood and emotions of as speaker, their attitude to the certain situation and also to the listener or other interlocutor. As the matter of fact, D. Robert Ladd, K.R. Scherer, Kim Silverman (1982) states that



“emotion and attitude are of central interest, and intonation is often considered a prime carrier of affective information.” Besides, J.D. O’Connor in Vysotskaya L.G., Kovyazina M.A says that “attitudinal function of intonation is bedeviled by the lack of agreed categories and term for dealing with attitudes.” In addition, Intonation has an important role to play in the expression of emotions and attitudes Coper-Kuhlen (1986) in Chun (2002: 54). From the statement above, it is realized that attitudinal function of intonation needs some expression through interpersonal meaning.

Attitudinal function of intonation is important part in speech. It is also can give an understanding of meaning through some expressions. According to Harmer (2011: 29), “intonation is crucial in communicating meaning.” it means that intonation will give a big affect to the meaning. Especially, in the side of interpersonal meaning which are included mood, and modality. Besides, Hyland (2009: 41) states that “mood and modality are indicated relationship such as roles, attitudes, commitments and obligations”. So, from two experts above make the researcher more curious to explore how the attitudinal function of intonation occurs in public speeches.

Nowadays, we can see the real phenomenon that attitudinal function of intonation does not get a special attention in the speech. It is become a crucial one because attitudinal function of intonation becomes one of the ways to make our speech completely good. Without some emotions and the great mood, modality, it will make the speech is not too good. It’s like we speech without pitch, gesture, body movement, some emotions, mood, and so on. So this study is very important to be explored.

As the matter of fact, some functions of intonation in phonology area have been investigated many times by different researchers. To make a good research, the researcher tries to underline some previous studies about attitudinal intonation or some studies which is included in one area of functions of intonation. Here are some previous studies as follow:

Current studies by Yipei and Lingling (2013) concern about the Interpersonal and Textual Meaning of Steve Job’s Standford Speech in Terms of Hyland’s Metadiscourse Theory. The subject of this study is set out to



explore the interpersonal and textual meaning of Job's famous Stanford speech in light of Hyland's theory of metadiscourse (2005) by analyzing the interactional and interactive metadiscourse resources found in Job's Stanford speech. Besides, Ruijuan Ye (2010) focus on the Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech, where the position of the subject of the study is carry on a tentative interpersonal metafunction analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech from the interpersonal metafunction. Then, Feng and Liu (2010) concern about the Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches-A Case Study of Obama's Speech, where the position of the subject of the study is to explore how the personal meaning is achieved from the perspective of Functional Grammar and with the focus on mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns in pronoun system, and tense shift. In the other side, Jarajat and Mahadin (2011) focus on how the role of request intonation is differentiating between the literal meaning of some daily used forms and their indirect request counterparts. Its exactly talk about the distinctive function of request contours in a Jordanian dialect. Then, Snow and Balog (2002) concern about the empirical and theoretical basis of the claim that children master intonation before the onset of speech.

From that previous study above, the researcher can conclude that there are fourparts of previous study. First, Yipei and Lingling (2013) concern about metadiscourse that deeply talks about textual meaning of Job's Stanford speech. Second, Ruijuan Ye (2010), and Feng and Liu (2010) talk about interpersonal metafunction include mood and modality. They are not talk about tone as part of interpersonal metafunction. Third, Jaradat and Mahadin (2011) focus on the distinctive function of request contours in a dialect. It concerns about an accentual of function of intonation. Fourth, Snow and Balog (2002)focus on segmental area.

Based on those parts, only one part that make the researcher interest to explore the study deeply that is come from Ruijuan's(2010), and Feng's and Liu's (2010)studies. Although they analyzed about the interpersonal meaning which is included mood and modality. They do not analyze what actually mood and modality are. As the matter of fact, before analyzing the attitudinal



function of intonation that occurs in speakers' expression. It has to pass three main of intonation which is consisting of three parts are: tonality, tonicity, and tone. From that, the researcher tries to investigate attitudinal intonation in interpersonal meaning deeply.

1.2 Research Formulation

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 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 makes the researcher take this problem is because the attitudinal function of intonation is really important in the speech. As the matter of fact, some expressions are seldom gets a special attention from the speaker. This study is very beneficial for many people. It is not only for students, teachers, researchers, but also



common people. This study can become a good reference for all of people moreover for someone who wants to be a good speaker in public speeches with the brilliant expressions. Besides, this study focused in analyzing the attitudinal function of intonation. Based on the reason above, 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 the 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 Nelson Mandela's Presidential Inauguration Speech in 1994.

Besides, this study uses interpersonal meaning to investigate the speakers' intonation in the speech. According to ((Eggins (1994); Gerot and Wignell (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 will affect the attitudinal function of intonation in the speech.

As the matter of fact, it is supported by Haliday (1981: 328) in Haratyan (2011) state that interpersonal meaning deals with social and power relations among language users. And ((Eggins (1994); Gerot and Wignell (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 will try to find 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 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 will limit the problem that will be investigated based on what the researcher mentioned in the questions of the research.

1.4 The Question of the Research

Based on the explanation above, this study focused on analyzing the attitudinal function of intonation in the speech of Nelson Mandela's Presidential Inauguration Speech in 1994. Based on the reason above, the researcher tries to close attention to:

1. How is tonality constructed by the speaker?
2. How is tonicity constructed by the speaker?
3. How is tone constructed by the speaker?
4. To what extent do such systems construct the attitudinal function of intonation?

1.5 Aims of Research

Based on the question mentioned, the aims of the research are:

1. To find out the tonality that constructed by speaker.
2. To find out the tonicity that constructed by speaker.
3. To find out the tone that constructed by speaker.
4. To find out the extent of attitudinal function of intonation.



1.6 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 will 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 PRAAT 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 ELT. Intonation will affect ELT through some ways such as: teaching pronunciation, conversation classroom teaching, and also it will 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 will 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 Theoretical 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 chunk, and from that signal we can find the focus of information. The function of tonic is to form the focus of information: to express what the speaker decides to make the main pointer burden of the message, Halliday (1970:40).

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 will 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 will 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 will 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 Nelson Mandela has some elements are fall, rise, fall-rise, rise-fall, and level. Those elements will 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:



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Tone	Tonic movement	Terminal pitch tendency	The use
1	Falling	Low	Polarity (truth value or 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-Falling	Low	Note doubt in order to 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 low 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 will be a useful number to consider. These are:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Fall | \ |
| 2. Rise-fall | ^ |
| 3. Fall-rise | v |
| 4. Rise | / |
| 5. Level | → |

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 will 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.

1.7.4 Attitudinal intonation

According to Scherer (1979) in Chun (2002 :69) that he found strong agreement among subject (native speakers of English) in assigning affective states to synthesized tonal sequences and speculated that the encoding and recognition of emotions in different tones, pitches, and rates may be innate.

As a matter of fact, Luthy also (1983) in Chun (2002: 69) states that the control group of native speakers interpreted a set of “non-lexical intonation signals” (associated with expressions like *uh-oh* or *mm-hm* in English) in terms of rudeness or politeness, doubt or certainly, surprise or nonchalance consistently.

From the statements above, the researcher summarizes that the attitudinal function of intonation express the emotions of the speaker, and also it expresses their attitude to the certain situation and to listeners.

Couper-Kuhlen (1986) in Harmer (2002: 54) begins her chapter “Intonation and Attitude” by stating: “It is an undisputed fact that



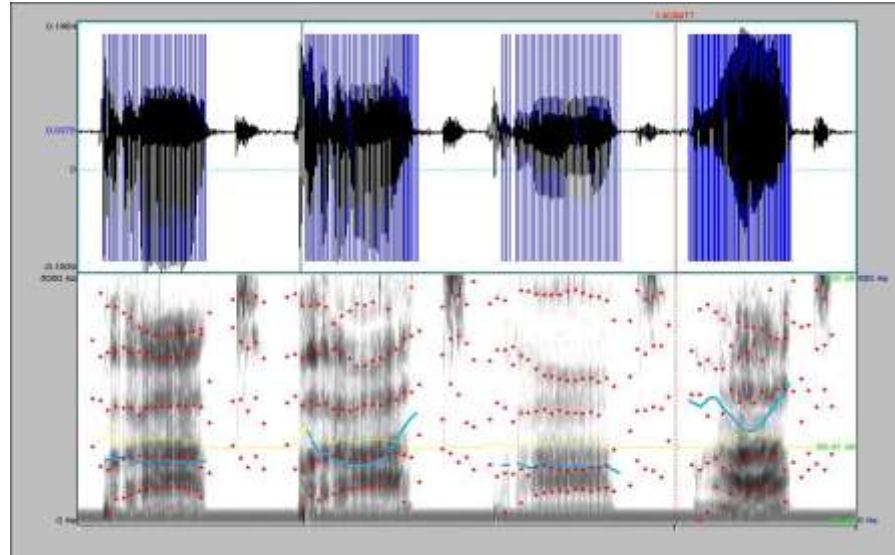
intonation has an important role to play in the expression of emotions and attitudes.

To identify the attitudinal function of intonation focus on status of information (tone) used PRAAT software. This is a freeware program for the analysis and reconstruction of acoustic speech signals. Before analyzing the sentences with PRAAT, the record has been converted into WAV format. In this software revealed the accurate information of tonality.

Pike (1945, 16): "On the other hand, no investigator can determine from a physical record what certain sound waves mean or whether they have any meaning, whereas in auditory analysis an investigator by questioning the native speaker may discover--even if vaguely--the meaning of the linguistic signals. This is an extremely important factor, since by discovering two utterances which differ (1) by meaning and (2) by sound, the investigator obtains a differential analysis of the unit significant to the language, that is, its PHONEMES or distinctive units of sound. If it is of any value to our culture to analyzes our units of communication and to determine the method of their systematic functioning, then an auditory technique is essential, since only by such an approach can these units be isolated through concomitant contrasts of meaning and phonetic form.

The software can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>. Van Liechout (V.4.2.1, October 7, 2003)





This page also includes a PRAAT beginner's manual written by Sidney Wood. PRAAT can be used on different operating systems (see PRAAT website for more information), but this tutorial is based on Windows 2000 OS. PRAAT is a very flexible tool to do speech analysis. It offers a wide range of standard and non-standard procedures, including spectrographic analysis, articulatory synthesis, and neural networks. The show analyses consist of blue line shows pitch frequency, yellow line shows intensity. This tutorial specifically targets clinicians in the field of communication disorders who want to learn more about the use of PRAAT as part of an acoustic evaluation of speech and voice samples. The following topics will be covered (1) Finding information in the Manual, (2) Create a speech object, (3) Process a signal, (4) Label a waveform, (5) General analysis (waveform, intensity, sonogram, pitch, duration), (6) Spectrographic analysis, (7) Intensity analysis, (8) Pitch analysis, (9) Using Long Sound files.

After we have the result such as stress, pitch and intensity (volume), the result will be figure out in intonation notation.

1.7.5 Interpersonal Metafunction

The interpersonal meaning of a speech represents the way the addresser and the audience interact. According to Halliday's Functional Grammar Theory (1994), language functions to make sense of our experience and act out our social relationship. He proposed that language has three metafunctions, namely, ideational, attitudinal and textual function. He suggests that interpersonal meaning of language means regarding language as an action. "When we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of an attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about, we enact our personal and social relationship with the other people around us" (Halliday, 1994: 29). That is to say, interpersonal meaning embodies all the use of language to express one's opinion, influence one's behavior and maintain relationship with others.

The interpersonal, is related to the second dimension of context situation called Tenor-the types of human interaction e.g. customer/clerk, doctor/patient, teachers/students. And their attitudinal description to each other. J.D.O'Connor in Vysotskaya L.G., Kovyazina M.A (<http://www.utmn.ru/frgf/No17/journal/htm>) pointed out that the topic of attitudinal intonation is "bedeviled by the lack of agreed categories and terms for dealing with attitudes."

The grammar of interpersonal meaning, as Eggin says, fundamentally depicts the power realization between the interactants of the discourse. The dimension of social power can be traced from the speech functions and the speech roles fulfilled by each interactants. The discourse domination can, therefore, be measured from the stretches of exchanges and the mood choices produces by the speaker/writer and hearer/reader.

In the other hand, intentions can often be recovered not only from vocal (especially intonation) gesture and settings, but also from facial gestures, the nominal content of the message than being redundant



(Bolinger, 1989). In making judgments about intonation patterns, much of the listener's attention is directed to visual inspection of the upper part of the talker's face, which may play a greater role than words (Lansing & Mc. Conkie, 1999). Raised eyebrows often go hand in hand with an F0 rise in the expression of surprise, and labialization with tenderness (see Fonagy, 2000 for a review). Besides, motivation dominates in the expression of emotion, while the expression of attitude is more conventionalized; the expression of moods is part of the grammar. In foreign languages, it may be easier to recognize and render emotions than to distinguish a question from a statement.

According to Fonagy, Bolinger and others (1981) speech melody could be conceived in terms of virtual bodily gesturing. First, the degree of general excitement and tension (arousal) is reflected in the degree of tension of the vocal folds: higher pitch means greater excitement. Low F0 (and a slower speaking rate) characterize passive emotion and detachment, whereas high F0 and more rapid speed characterize active emotion. Second, melodiousness characterizes agreeable emotion, and lack of melodiousness characterizes disagreeable emotion (Fonagy, 1981). Third, vocal gesturing is in proportion to expression and content: the pitch range is proportional to the degree of involvement. In synthetic speech experiments, small pitch variation is found to be associated with *disgust, anger, fear, boredom*, and large pitch variation with *happiness, pleasantness, activity, surprise* (Bolinger, 1989; Hirschberg, 1992:) and *benevolence* (Brown, Strong et al., 1973, see also Fonagy, 1983).

1.7.6 Mood

Mood means an indication of what the speaker wants to do with the proposition in a particular discourse context (Kroeger, 2005: 163). As a matter of fact, mood refers to the topic of information or service whether it is giving or demanding and the tenor of the relationship between interactants. Haratyan and Farzaneh (2001) in international conference on humanistic state that the interpersonal metafunction



concentrates on social roles and relations through clausal mood whether declarative, imperative, or interrogative.

Declarative clauses most commonly function as statements. The usual word order is subject (s) + verb (v) + object. Declaratives can be affirmative or negative. They make statements about how things are and how they are not. Then, interrogative clauses most commonly function as questions. The usual word order is (*wh*-word) + auxiliary/modal verb (aux/m) + subject + verb + object and Imperative clauses most commonly function as commands, instructions or orders. The usual word order is verb + x. We do not usually include the subject in an imperative clause.

The researcher believes that mood here is considered to be centrally related to the expression of interpersonal meaning. This point shows that in interpersonal analysis, meaning is considered from the point of view of its function in the process of social interaction.

1.7.7 Modality

Halliday (2000) states that modality also plays an important role in carrying out the interpersonal metafunction of clauses showing the degree the proposition is valid. Modality refers to the space between “yes” and “no”, showing the speaker’s judgments of the probabilities or the obligation involved in what she is saying. According to Thompson (2000: 57), modality consists of modalisation and modulation. The former relate to the speaker’s judgment of the validity of the proposition, and covers the scale of in terms of probability (possible-probable-certain) and usuality (sometimes, usually, and always). The latter relates to how confident speaker can be in the eventual success of the exchange, and it includes the degree of obligations (allowed,-supposed-required) and the inclination (willing-keen-determined). There are a number of ways to realize modality, such as non-verbal or verbal through non-deliberate features and deliberate features, among the above expressive ways, one of the most common ways for the realization of modality as a function of the



mood is through modal verbal operators. When realized by modal verbal operators, modality involves degrees and scales about the validity of proposition, which coins the term “Modal Commitment”. According to Halliday (1994), three basic values of modal commitment are high, median and low on the scale. And different scales of modal commitment lead to different meanings.

This paper will take one example which is took from journal by Hao Feng with the title “Analysis of interpersonal meaning in public speeches-A case study of Obama’s Speech”. This is the frequency of modal auxiliary used in Obama’s speech.

THE FREQUENCY OF MODAL AUXILIARY

Modal auxiliary	Will	Can	Should	Have to
Modality	Inclination /futurity	Ability/ possibility	Obligation	Obligation
Frequency	18	4	4	2

1.8 Literature Review

There are some researchers who discuss about attitude and interpersonal meaning of intonation in the form of speech. For repairing the research, there are five kinds of previous study, they are:

Firstly, first research concerned about investigating the Interpersonal and Textual Meaning of Steve Job’s Standford Speech In Terms Of Hyland’s Metadiscourse Theory by NAN Yipei, LIU Lingling (2013) in China Three Gorges University. This study aims at the investigating Steve job’s speeches. This paper sets out to explore the interpersonal and textual meaning of Job’s famous Standford speech in light of Hyland’s theory of metadiscourse (2005) categorizes metadiscourse resources into interactional metadiscourse resources and interactive metadiscourse resources. By analyzing the interactional and interactive metadiscourse resources found in Job’s Standford speech, the interpersonal and textual meaning of the speech is clearly revealed. It can be concluded that by the elaborate use of various metadiscourse resources, Steve



jobs successfully projects his ideas and supports his position, and at the same time, builds a good relationship with the audience and achieve mutual communication. That is the first case which is took from an International Journal of Language and Linguistics that published online October 30, 2013.

Secondly, this study talked about The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis Of Barrack Obama's Victory Speech By Ruijuan Ye (2010) from Guangdong Pharmaceutical University. This paper carries on a tentative interpersonal metafunction analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech from the interpersonal metafunction, which aims to help readers understand and evaluate the speech regarding its suitability, thus to provide some guidance for reader to make better speeches. Besides, this study has promising implications for speeches as follow: (1) positive declarative clauses are recommended to convey information and convince the audiences with positive facts. (2) modal verbal operators with high modal commitment can show the addresser's firm determination to finish tasks and build up the addresser's authority. (3) the frequent applications of "we" and "we"- "you"- "we" pattern help to create an intimate dialogic style, which can shorter the distance between the addresser and the audience and further persuade the audience to share the same proposal of the addresser.

Thirdly, it is also talked about The Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches-A Case Study of Obama's Speech By HaoFeng, Yuhui Liu (2010) from Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, China. This study tried to explore how the personal meaning is achieved from the perspective of Functional Grammar and with the focus on mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns in pronoun system, and tense shift. In sum, the finding shows that Obama makes full use of the language to achieve his political purpose in his speech by using different devices to fulfill interpersonal meaning.

Fourthly, this study focus on the distinctive function of request contours in a Jordanian dialect by Jaradat and Mahadin (2011). This study aims at investigating the role of request intonation in differentiating between the literal meaning of some daily used forms and their indirect request counterparts where the forms are taken from Ibrid dialect which is located at



the northern part of Jordan. It is talked about two speakers of Ibrid Arabic dialect recorder 30 utterances containing indirect forms of request. The forms are classified into apologetic and interrogative forms of requests. It is also following the auto segmental-metrical approach that proposed by Pierre humbert (1980), the intonational contours are represented into events. As the result, show that the intonational pattern of request which has a major role in accommodating between a literal pattern of apology or interrogation and the indirect meaning of request and a minor role in delimiting the speaker-hearer relation.

Fifthly, this study concerned developmental theories of intonation that typically based on the idea that linguistic patterns reflect biological or emotional “natural tendencies”. Accordingly, these theories predict that intonation will develop along with the infant’s earliest speech-like vocalization. This study examines the empirical and theoretical basis of the claim that children master the intonation before the onset of speech. This study also concern about three components of intonation: (1) intonation-group, (2) forms of intonation, and (3) tonal meaning. Those are the important parts of this study. This study is exactly focused on segmental.

Those are the previous study which is related to this study. In sum, all of the previous study can help the researcher to build her idea about her study. Then, the previous study itself help the researcher finds the answer how the attitudinal function of intonation occurs in the speech through interpersonal meaning which is included mood, modality. Then, from the previous studies above there are two previous studies that make the researcher curious to explore them deeply. They come from Ruijuan Ye (2010), and Feng and Liu (2010) talk about interpersonal metafunction include mood and modality. It becomes a basic modal for researcher to investigate her study in the area of attitudinal function of intonation through interpersonal meaning in the form of speech. The researcher believes that this study is really important because intonation is one of the most important parts in the speech. In the other hand, the researcher also believes that this research is not neglected anymore.



1.9 The Methodology of the Research

1.9.1 The Objectives of Research

The objectives of this research are to find out tonality, tonicity and tone as primary systems of intonation that constructed by speaker. Then, the main one of this objective is to find out the extent of attitudinal function of intonation.

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 12 weeks to finish this research. The first week of January 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 February, 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 March, it uses for analyzing data got from public speeches which is taken from you-tube. And then in the first of April, it uses for describing data analysis and in the second week of April, it uses for making conclusion. And in the third and fourth week of April, it uses for thesis examination and thesis revision. This study will take one of speeches from Nelson Mandela's speech, because his speech can answer the phenomena that attitudinal intonation is very important in the speech. In this study also will analyze the tonality, tonicity and tone as systems of intonation.



Here the time schedule of the research:

Activities	Year	Month	Week
Preparation	2015	January	1 st
Identification of the phenomenon, the participant and title		January	2 nd -3 rd
Data collection and searched the theoretical foundation		January	4 th
Data analysis		February	1 st - 4 th
Data analysis		March	1 st - 4 th
Describing data analysis and Conclusions		April	1 st - 2 nd
Thesis Examination		April	3 rd
Thesis Revision		April	4 th

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 will not make the researcher cancels to use content analysis in this study. Even, the disadvantages of content analysis will stimuli the researcher to do this study perfectly.

1.9.4 The Source of the Data

The source of data is public speaker as the primary data source. This data is taken from a public speaker, he is: Nelson Mandela 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

This study has an instrument. And the instrument of the research is researcher herself, because the discussion in this study is content analysis. Then, PRATT also will be used to be an instrument of this method because through PRATT system the data will be analyzed. It will make easy the researcher to do this study.

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:

- a) *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.
- b) *Identification of the participants in the study.* The participants in the study constitute the sample of individuals who will be observed (interviewed, etc.)—in other words, the subjects of the study.
- c) *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.
- d) *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.
- e) *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 will 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 technique that will be used in this study is study of document. Then, the suitable one of analysis of study document is coding. Because according to Fraenkl, Wallen, and Hyun, (2011: 436) say that qualitative researchers most often use to analyze their data are called coding. Besides that Strauss and Corbin (1998) in Fraenkl, Wallen, and Hyun, (2011) defines coding in qualitative studies “as the analytic process through which data are fractured, conceptualized and integrated to form theory .In the other hand, Strauss and Corbin (1998) in Ary (2010: 464-465) presents that a systematic approach that is different from the constructivist approach adopted by Charmaz.

Strauss and Corbin (1998) in Ary (2010: 481) state that codes are tags or labels for assigning meaning to chunks of data. When coding a sentence or paragraph, the coder tries to capture succinctly theme or idea brought out by the sentence or paragraph. Qualitative codes can be descriptive or interpretive and are usually generated a priori (selective coding) or emerge inductively (open coding) from data. Codes and sub-codes are often refined iteratively by qualitative researchers as they strive to make sense of their data through categorization, thematic analysis, and in some cases advanced theory building.

Creswell (2007) in Ary (2010) describes how this spiral fits with various approaches to qualitative inquiry (narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case study). There are three stages of qualitative data analysis, they are: (1) organizing and familiarizing, (2) coding and reducing, and (3) interpreting and representing.



Stage	Creswell (2007)
Organizing and familiarizing	Data managing Reading/ memoing
Coding and reducing	Describing
Interpreting and representing	Classifying interpreting and representing visualizing

Here, according to Grady (2010, x) says that there are some codes about transcription codes. Then, the researcher interested in that codes. So, that will be used in this study, as follow:

1. \ : Falling
2. / :Rising
3. ∨ : Falling-rising
4. ∧ : Rising-falling
5. // :Tone unit boundary
6. - :Level tone

Those name codes are used in this study to data easy to read. In this study, the data will be investigated through PRATT system. Then, PRATT itself will show how the attitudinal intonation occurs in Nelson's speech. If Nelson's intonation is falling intonation, it will use “\” as a symbol and so on. This symbol will make the data easy to read. But before analyzing the data in PRATT system to investigate the attitudinal function of intonation. The data will be break up into three primary systems of intonation that is: tonality, tonicity, and tone. It will be divided into five steps are:

1. Deciding some clauses that include dependent clause and independent clause
2. Deciding the tonality of intonation.
3. Deciding the tone unit.
4. Deciding the mood of attitudinal function of intonation.
5. Deciding the modal of attitudinal function of intonation.



For example:

Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

First sentences:

// Today all of us do by our presence here // and by our celebration in other parts of our country // and the world confer glory to newborn liberty //

In that clauses consist of three clauses that indicate as independent clauses as found in the speech.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

A. CONCLUSION

This study was conducted within the spirit of discourse-phonology. The main source of investigation is focused on the intonational system made by Nelson Mandela in 1994 under the title “Inauguration Speech”. The title of this thesis is “Exploring Attitudinal Function of Nelson Mandela’s Presidential Inauguration Speech: Discourse- Phonology Perspective” in the form of monologue. Besides, this study explains what attitudinal function is beyond the text of speech. Attitudinal intonation is one of functions of intonation that express speakers’ emotion. Before analyzing the attitudinal intonation, this study have to analyze three main principals of intonation are Tonality that spotlights to unit of information or it is called by intonational phrases (IPs), Tonicity that focused on focus of information in the clauses of the speech, and the last principal is Tone that centered in status of information. Without those principals this study will lose the taste of intonation itself; when people analyzed the intonation no matter what the aspects that they analyzed, it will not far from the three main principals of intonation because they serve as a key of intonation. So, to open what attitudinal intonation is beyond the text, this study captured all of principals. As a matter of fact, Tonality, Tonicity, and Tone have a high difficulty for students to understand this subject. Moreover, attitudinal itself that becomes the central of interest in intonation but this study success to capture all of them. Then, here are the results.

The speaker put 96 clauses where those clauses will be followed by tone group or tone unit. Then, the speaker categorizes the tone group here depends on his/her message where the speaker can decide how many tone groups will be put in the clauses; one clause can get two or three of tone units. Besides, tone unit has two important aspects are unmarked tonality and marked tonality as found in the speech that the speaker put 49 clauses that serves as unmarked tonality and 28 clauses as serves marked tonality



as found in the speech. Then, the speaker also decided finiteness of some clauses that consist of finite and non-finite where the speaker put 77 clauses that serve as finite verb and 20 clauses for non-finite. As a matter of fact, deciding the finiteness as found in the speech the speaker also pay attention to types of clauses that consists of noun clause, adjective clause, and adverbial clause where adverbial clause here is more dominant than other types of clauses. It means that the speaker gave the listeners or all of guests know that the people of South Africa will face their inauguration.

The speaker focused on four of information that consists of new, given-new-given, given-new, and new-given. Those are included in the common patterns of tonicity where the speaker more paid attention to given-new-given information or it got 62% or for about 73 clauses as found in the speech. Then 4 clauses for new information and 14 for new-given information, 27 clauses for given-new information as found in the speech. As a matter of fact, the stress can be occurred in any syllable but one thing that must be understood that only there is one tonic syllable in the clause. In the other hand, the speaker put 106 stressed syllables that consists of two stresses are unmarked tonicity and marked tonicity. 20 stress syllables for unmarked tonicity and 96 stress syllables for marked tonicity. Here means that the speaker dominated to choose marked stressed than unmarked stress.

The system of tone is construction by the speaker where the tone here means having decided the tonicity- that is, having selected a suitable location for nuclear. Here, the speaker put types of tones as the first status of information that consists of fall, rise, fall-rise, rise-fall, and level. Essentially, the speaker gave the biggest percentage for fall tones that gets 42 clauses as found in the speech. Then, the second one is rise that gets 23 clauses or for about 23% and for the third one is level that get 17% or for about seventeenth clauses as found in the speech. Next is fall-rises here gets 10 clauses or for about 10%. Then, for rise-fall here get 9 clauses as found in the speech or for about 9%. Besides, the speaker focused on the system network for information status that consist of major, minor,



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incomplete, highlighting, and implied information where major information becomes the first rank which is get 60 clauses, and the second one is incomplete information that gets 14 clauses. Then, the third is minor which is get 10%, for the fourth rank is highlighting information that gets 11 clauses and the last one is implied information that gets 6 clauses.

Attitudinal function of intonation expresses the emotions of the speaker, and also it expresses their attitude to the certain situation and to listeners. This study discovers some elements that interrelated to the attitudinal function. Those are attitudinal intonation based on primary stress as found in the speech and attitudinal intonation based on the context of interpersonal metafunction that consist of mood & modal in the clauses of the speech. As a matter of fact, there are two kinds of stress are primary stress and secondary stress where both of them can occur differently on two syllables it is depending on speaker's choice as to where the main stress. Besides, one of mood clausal that is declarative mood is biggest than others, it gets 95% as found in the clauses. Then, for interrogative here did not get percentage as found in the speech. In contrast, 5% for imperative as found in the speech. That chart shows the percentage of mood structures of interpersonal metafunction.

It can be concluded by the researcher that three main principals of intonation are interrelated each other where all of them have to there when people talk about intonation even investigate what intonation is. In the other hand, modality refers to the degree of certainly and truth of statements of the world that consist of low, middle, and high. The speaker chosen the middle degree as the biggest percentage that is 82% as found in the speech. Then, for the second one which is get 18% is for high degree of modality as found in the speech. But, in the whole of the speech, no found the low degree of modality in the speech.

The analysis of attitudinal intonation here was taken from two sides. The first side is taken from primary stress where the attitudinal intonation analyzed based on the PRAAT system. Then, the second one is analyzing the attitudinal intonation based on the context of interpersonal



metafunction. It is because the attitudinal intonation is not conveyed by pitch alone there is more to context than just pitch.

In addition, there are some ways that researcher done to analyze this data, as follow:

The first one, the researcher looked for the suitable speech to be analyzed that interrelated to attitudinal intonation. Then, after getting the suitable video, the researcher got the script. After that, the video of speech is converted to audio in the form of WAV. Then, choose an appropriate praat version. The last is analyzing data.

Besides, there are some emotions as found in the speech of Mandela are hope, disappointment, convenience, wisdom, enthusiasm, expression of thank, appreciation, pride, persuasion, judgment, confident, commitment, dedication. From those emotions is enthusiasm. It is more dominant than others emotions because enthusiasm here presents speakers emotion to face the freedom of South African.

B. SUGGESTION

The researcher believes that this study will be beneficial for the next researcher especially in suprasegmental that included in the areas of phonology. But, it is not completely perfect; the focus in this research only in three main principals of intonation and one function of intonation whereas there are many functions of intonation that is more crucial than attitudinal of intonation. Moreover, this study also takes the speech in the form of monologue as a single form while there is the vital one that more complex than monologue such as dialog.

Essentially, there are three types of metafunction and the researcher only takes one metafunction that is interpersonal metafunction. So, from the weaknesses of this study, the researcher hopes for the next researchers to analyze all of the functions of intonation that analyzed from one speech or dialogue because those functions are interrelated to each other.



Then, the researcher expects to the next researchers to put three types of metafunction in their study; it is very interesting when three types of metafunction is analyzed in one study. Then, the important one that have to aware by the next researchers is the use of PRAAT system that very help the research to analyze 3T and attitudinal function.

Actually, there are many version of PRAAT system and the researcher hopes that the next researchers will use the PRAAT system with different version in order to there is an improvement in using PRAAT system. As well, it can be a good model for students and teachers where they can take it as a lesson sample of a good book in the area of intonation; no specific book that explained the intonation clearly with the three primary systems of intonation. So, it will be very useful for them in learning intonation.



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