

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool that everyone uses in communicating with others. It can unite various nations. Currently, English is a language used by most people in the world from different countries and nation. It is used as a mean of international communication, such as in daily life and international affairs among countries. Everyone must be use the English to communicate to other countries. It is mean that, English is very important in our life as a tool to communicate with the other.

Human beings live in society and they need to communicate each other. Speaking is one of the key to communicate each other. Actually there are two ways to communicate with other people namely written and oral communication, sometimes people can talk directly. In other words, people can communicate face to face by using language orally. Both of this need certain skill that should be studied. Speaking is essential for the students because it has important roles both in student's academic and daily life.

Speaking is part of language development. In language development speaking is very important, because speaking can support us to be good communication to the others. For example when the kids study about language. They always talk more. They always use many language when they are talking. So, speaking can help us to building language development especially in the vocabulary context.

There are four aspects of speaking ability. They are pronunciation competence, grammatical ability, vocabulary-master, the fluency of speaking and understanding of the topic of speaking. In the pronunciation competence concluding the segmental features vowel sound, and consonants, vocabulary, stress and intonation pattern the flow speech. The researcher will focus in the pronunciation competence especially in the intonation of speaking.

Phonology is one of branches of linguistic. According Mariam Webster, phonology is the study of the patterning of sounds in language. It looks at where particular sounds can appear relative to other sounds, and it looks at change that sounds undergo in particular contexts. In the same opinion Richard Nordquist state that phonology is the branch of linguistic concerned with the study of speech sounds with reference to their distribution and patterning. Based on the statement above it can be concluded that phonology is the study about speech sounds with the reference to their distribution and patterning when speaking with the other.

In the school, the students have some problem in the speaking. They can not understand what they say and what people say. They have problem in vocabulary, the student can not use vocabulary correctly when they are speaking. Second, the students always shy to use English when they are speaking. Because they always afraid with their mistake with their English speaking. Third, they have low motivation in their English speaking. So, English is very difficult for them to use English speaking in their daily conversation.

Indonesia has many tribes. In each tribe has a different style. We can find from sounds, style of language, food, clothes, etc. Every tribe will maintains their traditions. They always use their mother tongue for maintain their tribe. When they use other language, they will get difficulty to adjust their sound in speaking English. Their accent will be seen. It is interesting object to be analyzed by the researcher. Here the researcher would do “*An Analysis on Student’s intonation in speaking at SMPN 1 Siak Hulu.*”

1.2 Identification of the Research

The researcher will identify the pronunciation in general. The intonation of students when speaking, of course, are different. Because they have their own characteristics in their tribes when they are speaking. The researcher analyzes intonation from the students.

Furthermore, there are some of pronunciation features which involve in student’s speaking. Some problem matter in pronunciation are identified as follows:

The first is the intonation. The intonation is the way the pitch of a speaker’s voice goes up or down as they speak. It can use intonation to deliver message. The intonation analysis includes the analysis of falling intonation, raising intonation, fall-rise and rise-fall intonation.

The second goes to rhythm. Rhythm is about how we use a combination of stressed and unstressed words in sentences. Sentences have strong beats (the stressed words) and weak beat (the unstressed words).

The third is stress. Stress is about which sounds we emphasise in words and sentences. For example in the word “ banana “, the stress is on the second syllable, in the word “ orange “ the stress is on the first syllable. In sentences, we usually stress the most important ‘content’ word.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

In conducting the research, the researcher limited the problem. The student focused on the sounds especially intonation. The researcher focused on the analysis of falling and rising intonation is when the speaker lower the voice at the end of the sentence. Second, fall-rise and rise-fall intonation is use by the speaker may approve and disapprove of something that has been sit or done. The researcher will be taken the data from the student’s intonation in a short daily conversation of the second years students of SMPN 1 Siak Hulu.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the limitation of the research, the research question can be formulated as below:

“How does mother language affect the intonation in student’s speaking?”

1.5 General Objectives of the Research

Considering the setting of problem above, this research will focus on the pronunciation of students speaking. More specific, the researcher will analyze the intonation which appear in the conversation/oral communication done by the student of SMP N 1 Siak Hulu.

1.6 Need of the Research

The results of this study are expected to give worthy contribution and will be useful for not only English students but also the readers to tell the importance of intonation in speaking or oral communication. Then, as a source for the other English student, who wants to conduct their research relate to pronunciation. They may use this research as their relevant study or references. And the last as the completion of task in fulfilling the last requirement of the study at the English study program of FKIP UIR.

1.7 Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumed that mother language can influent student in speaking English. Moreover, the researcher will observe and analyzed the student by recording the student's daily conversation in speaking class. And, the result will be explained in finding of this research. In the other words, the researcher will describe the English intonation and mother tongue of the student's in speaking.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to give more detail information and to avoid misunderstanding about the meaning of the terms in this research, the researcher would explain the terms used in this research.

1. **Analysis:** An analysis is something that is studied by examining its part. (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 1995:13). In this case, the researcher would like to analyze student's intonation in speaking.

2. Intonation: Intonation is the way how people using tunes in speaking.(O'Connor 1980).

3. Speaking: (Nunan, 2003:48) defined that the production of systematic verbal utterances to deliver meaning.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis to described does mother language affect the intonation in student's speaking. In conducting this research, the researcher used some theory from different experts. In analyzing the intonation of student's speaking, the researcher used Cruttenden (1986:7) in intonation, Suci (2016:75), O'Connor (1980:108) in Better English Pronunciation, Farias (2013:1064). In analyzing the kinds of intonation, the researcher used Gimson (2001). In analyzing the speaking, the researcher used Chaney in Kayi (2006:5).

1.10 Research Methodology

In this research method, the researcher will discuss about the process how collecting data. And the steps are as follow:

1.10.1 The Research Design

This research using descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research is kind of research concerning with acquiring data in the field which has no number (statistics analysis) the content only describing the data in field. Putra. H.S, (2006:32). While, qualitative research is used to explore the fenomena which happen related to social problems Creswell (2009:4). The

researcher will observe the students mother language, and how the students pronunciation in speaking English. In other word, the researcher only concerns in presenting all data and fact during analyzing the data about those intonation spoken by SMP N 1 Siak Hulu. In this research, the researcher will attempt to figure out students' pronunciation, especially intonation.

1.10.2 The Source of Data

The data which will be used in this study will be taken from the recording which is conducted by the researcher. Then the researcher puts some notes related to the speaking activity of the title to the provided data until the data is complete and ready to be analyze.

The recording will be used as the data source because it is in the real speaking class, then contains many knowledge of students speaking activity, and containing aspects of pronunciation especially intonation. The video of speaking can be used as an object of this research because of not only fulfill the research requirement and entertain but also improve students speaking.

In addition, research of the recording which was transcribed into written form and then analyzed the video relate to six features of spoken grammar is rarely conducted by researchers. The last reason is the video was conducted by native speakers of the target language, English. It means that the data or oral communication is taken directly from the native speakers, so it can minimize mistaken of language usage.

1.10.3 The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research are the documentation and the researcher who will take the recording. Then to collect the data, the researcher will analyze the recording of the students in speaking class. After that, the researcher will observe the mother language of the students, is there any influences towards English or students second language.

1.10.4 The Data Collection Technique

1.10.4.1 Observation

In this research, the researcher will observe the student first before taking the data. According to Malderez (2003:179) observation is commonly used as a tool in education or non education research to support the researcher in collecting the data. It has two common ways of getting information which can help us make sense of educational situations, gauge the effectiveness of aducational practices, and plan attempts for improvement. Observation can mean all of these things together.

1.10.4.2 Recording

In order to get the data, the researcher records of students' performance. Some steps are done by the researcher to record the students. First, the researcher gives some texts to each students who will perform in front of the class. Second, she will ask the students to read it by themselves, after that the researcher is going to help the students if they have problems with the text. After all complete and the students ready, the researcher will ask the students one by one to read the text and star to record them.

1.10.4.3 Note Taking

The researcher listens and watches the recording while taking note. Because, it must be detailed information and classification of pronunciation or intonation which used by the students. So, the researcher must write the words or all of the things related to pronunciation or intonation to complete them, then it will be analyzed by her.

1.10.5 The Data Analysis Technique

To complete this research, the researcher will collect the data by analyzing the recording of students' performance. Other ways, the researcher will also collect the data by applying the following activities:

The data of this research is presented to descriptive qualitative. The researcher collects the data as follow:

1. The researcher analyzes the recording, take note of students' intonation to mark which one is the correct and false intonation.
2. Then, the researcher will choose the data which supports her purposes. It must be limited to avoid overlapping data to be analyzed.
3. And then, the researcher arranges the result of the recording based on English intonation. So it will help the researcher to classify the words easily.