

An Analysis Students' Intonation Variation in Speaking English at Eight Grade SMP HKBP Pardamean Medan

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ABSTRACT

This researcher was aimed to analysis students' intonation variation in speaking English. This thesis focuses on the students' intonation reading a text dialog, which consists of positive statement, negative statement, w-h question, and yes-no question. This research used descriptive qualitative design. The subject of the study was at the VIII grade students of SMP HKBP Pardamean Medan which consisted of 24 students. The technique of data collecting data follows audio method or recorded voice data. The result of analysis showed that the total of students' difficult was 24 difficult in Students' Intonation variation in speaking English. Rising and falling intonation was the most difficulties which done by the students in the dialogue. Difficult rising and falling was 11 or 45% in students. Difficult Level and Rising Intonation Level and rising intonation was the rather difficulties was 10 or 41% in students. Level and falling intonation was the least difficult was 3 or 12% in students. This research discovered that there were three difficulties of students in using English intonation, namely: (1). difficult in using rising intonation for the first clause and falling intonation the second clause in a compound sentence, (2). difficult in using falling intonation for w-h question and rising intonation for yes-no question. (3). difficult in determining pitch and stress of a syllable. This research findings discuss both teacher and students to take responsibility in overcoming difficulties. An English teacher should teach his beginner students the use of intonation and its function in every kinds of sentence.

Keywords: Analysis Intonation, Variation Intonation, Listening Audio Method

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1. INTRODUCTION

Speaking is a language skill or a mean of communication in which people can express his/her idea or information to others in spoken form. It is a complex language skill because people need to find the ideas before speaking, and then arranged in a good sentences so people may understand what the speaker says. Intonation has an important role in communication and intonation also has several different variations. Bahadorfar and Omidvar, as cited in Dionar and Adnan (2019) say that speaking itself is the action of delivering information or expressing someone's feelings in speech. It means that speaking is the activity of delivering ideas into some words which are spoken and become a good sentence.

Active communication cannot be acquired if the learners cannot speak what their minds. If they cannot deliver ideas, it means neither communication relationship will not be achieved. In real-life situations, people will judge the learners' English skills based on their speaking ability (Brown and Yuke cited in Kuning, 2019).

According to Hosni (2014: 123) some factors which cause speaking difficulties as: students does not have motivation to convey themselves, they are worried making mistake and get criticism or get

shy. They have limited time or only a few participant can speak at the time because of large classes and some students will dominate speak in the class and others will speak not at all or very little. Students tend to use their mother tongue because it is easier and if they use mother tongue, they would less exposed, so from the explanation above the students must learn to speak with someone in order to be confident and not ashamed anymore we as teachers must encourage students to have high self-confidence and be able to speak with someone in good language and have clear intonation in the sentence they want to convey.

Intonation is the changing of tone in a person's voice when sounding out particular words. It often reflects emotion, emphasis and attitudes when speaking to demonstrate intonation, arrows are used to represent each fall or rise [↘][↗].

Intonation is the accuracy of pronunciation and the rhythm of sentences in a dialogue. Another definition means accuracy in the presentation of the high and low of a tone. Intonation is often also claimed using song sentences. The function of the origin of this intonation is to convey an emphasis in a term. The aim is that the tone that has been produced can be conveyed from the recipient of the message, especially the meaning in the words spoken.

Intonation also has an important role when we are talk, if we talk with each other but the intonation is not clear and inappropriate then the meaning of what we said will be different. If we talk with a low pitch intonation it is a statement, but it we talk with a high pitch intonation at the end it must be a question. The use of inappropriate intonation when we talk is also feared that it will cause the other person to misunderstand, although it looks normal but the intonation when we are talking becomes important especially for reporters, radio announcers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Intonation

Roach (2000: 150) defines "intonation as the pitch of voice". Only in very unusual situation do we speak with fixed, unvarying pitch and we speak normally the pitch of our voice is constantly changing. In short, the most important tasks in analyzing intonation is to listen to the speaker's pitch and recognize what is doing.

In studying, intonation is study how the pitch rises and falls and it is able to detect high pitch from a low pitch. Some people are difficult to relate what they hear in someone's voice to scale ranging from low to high. The students most also do not understand how to apply intonation. Because they are not thought well about intonation. It makes them difficult in using English intonation. Wennerstrom (2001: 285-286) referred to intonation as the melody created by the voice while producing a speech, giving the opportunity to the speaker to choose their pitch according to what he/she wants to express in his/her utterance.

Wennerstrom (2001 : 288) divided intonation into four categories pitch accents, pitch boundaries, key and paratones Pitch accents refer to the different kinds of tones that will be used by the speaker in other words, it is the stress of the pronounced word Pitch boundaries, on the other hand, refer to the lengthening of the ending of the word or utterance, also identified as rising or falling intonation. Key indicates the attitude of the speaker towards a previous utterance. High key indicates contrast response while mid key indicates neutral, and low key refers to not having new information for uttering a response. Finally, paratone represent the narrowness or wideness of the pitch range.

B. Variation of Intonation

Devito (1979:275) classifies English intonation into three categories, they are: 1) rising intonation (/), 2) falling intonation (\), and 3). level intonation (-). The detail explanation of those three categories of intonation can be seen below.

- Rising Intonation

Rising intonation is essentially the opposite of falling intonation (in case that was unclear!) and is when the voice rises or gets higher in pitch towards the end of a sentence. Rising intonation is most common in questions that can be answered with a "yes" or "no."

1. Yes – No Questions

For example:

1. Are you happy?
2. Do you study English everyday?
3. Will you go to school tomorrow?

- Falling Intonation

Falling intonation is when the voice falls or lowers in pitch (gets deeper) towards the end of a sentence. This type of intonation is one of the most common and usually happens at the end of statements. Falling intonation can also occur at the end of some kinds of questions, such as those beginning with "who", "what", "where", "why", and "when." Falling intonation is normally used in:

1. W – H Questions

For example :

- a. Where do you live?
- b. What do you want?
- c. Which do you like best?

- Positive statement

For example :

- a. We are going to the movies tonight.
- b. She will celebrate her seventeenth birthday next week.
- c. Tom has lived in London for five years.

- Negative statement

For example :

- a. We are not going to the movies tonight.
- b. She will not celebrate her seventeenth birthday next week.
- c. Tom has not lived in London for five years.

- Level of Intonation

Level intonation is a series of word phrases or clauses in a sentence. This tone is certainly used in English, but in a rather restricted context: it almost always conveys (on single-syllable utterances) a feeling of saying something routine, uninteresting or boring. A teacher calling the names of pupils from a register will often do so using level tone on each name, and the pupils are likely to respond with "yes" (in level intonation) when their name is called. For example :

1. Yes

2. No

3. Ok

C. Wave of Intonation

Allen (1954:90) provided that wave intonation consists of Falling Rising Intonation and Rising-Falling Intonation.

- Falling - Rising Intonation

The Falling-Rising Intonation is used a lot in English and has some rather special functions. It is to describe limited agreement or responses with reservations.

Example :

1. I don't want to be late (... so please excuse me hurrying away so soon)

2. She never drinks tea (... so it's useless to offer her any)

3. Well, I don't agree (... though I do understand your point of view)

- Rising-Falling Intonation

This is used to convey rather strong feelings of approval, disapproval or surprise. It is not usually considered to be an important tone for foreign learners to acquire, although it is still useful practice to learn to distinguish it from other tones.

Example :

1. We walked home because we missed the train

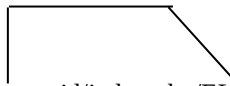
2. Afterwards, we went home.

3. If I put it up there, it will fall off.

D. Combined Intonation

Benson (1984:59) also formulates combined intonation which usually occurs on the two or more clauses. The use of combined intonation are as follows sentences beginning with subordinate clause have rising intonation and followed by falling intonation for the main clause.

Example:


<http://kti.potensi-utama.ac.id/index.php/ELEJ> | redaksijurnalupu@gmail.com

1. When he came, I asked him to wait.
2. After the game, we had some tea.
3. Just as the train was starting, he jumped in.
4. Do you like tea or coffee or cocoa?
5. If you like, I'll send the car for you.

Example of enumeration things :

1. There were apples and pears and plums.

One, two, three, four, five.

Example of compound sentence:

1. I'd just bought a new pair of gloves and was walking out of the shop

2. I sent him away but he came back again.

- Intonation of Imperative

According to Karepouwan (2013), stated that imperative is use to give command, warning, advise, instruction, and request.

Example :

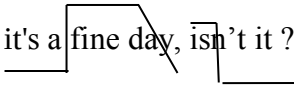
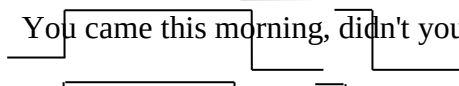
- | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. Bring me a chair! | become | Bring me a chair . |
| 2. Wait a moment! | become | Wait a moment. |
| 3. Let's try again! | become | Let's try again |

- Intonation of Question Tag

Tag question can be said with a rising tone or a falling tone.

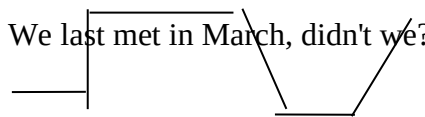
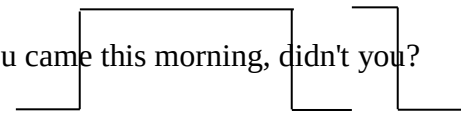
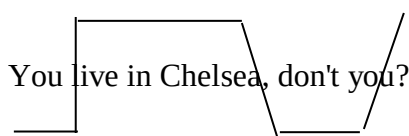
1. Remark and tag both on falling intonation

This is used when the speaker feels reasonably sure that his remark is correct and the tag merely to invite the listener to agree with him.

- a.  it's a fine day, isn't it ?
- b.  You came this morning, didn't you?
- c.  Tomorrow's Monday, isn't it?

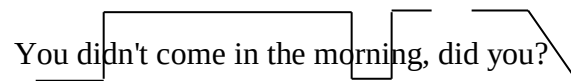
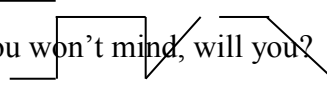
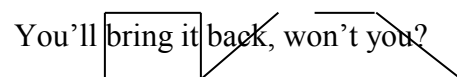
2. Remark on falling intonation and tag on rising intonation

If the tag is spoken on the rising intonation, we understand that the speaker is less certain of his remark, it is presented more as a true question. The speaker suggests "I believe that is so, but please correct me if I am wrong." By using this rising tag, he is asking the listener's opinion and would not be very surprised if he were contradicted.

- a.  We last met in March, didn't we?
- b.  You came this morning, didn't you?
- c.  You live in Chelsea, don't you?

3. Remark on rising intonation and tag on falling intonation

The remark itself is made more tentative by using rising intonation, but falling intonation of the tag shows that the speaker is pretty confident that his listener will not contradict.

- a.  You didn't come in the morning, did you?
- b.  You won't mind, will you?
- c.  You'll bring it back, won't you?

4. Remark and tag both on rising intonation

The rising tag makes the tentative remark even more uncertain, the speaker seeks the listener's assurance that his remark is correct. It is almost a real question.

- a. This one isn't yours, is it?
- b. It's not too late, is it?
- c. You'd like to speak to him, wouldn't you?

1. Intonation of Parentheses

Expressions of a parenthetical nature have no particular intonation of their own. They divide the intonation that the main sentence would have if the parentheses were not there. Thus a parenthesis occurring at the end of a sequence requiring Falling Intonation is said on low level pitch (Ehninger, et al, 1982: 316).

Example:

- A. "Attack with a sharpen steel" King Arthur ordered".
- B. "I can't help it," he said impatiently
- C. "Will you marry me?" Susan asked

2. Definition of Speaking

According to Bailey (2005), speaking is a productive oral skill. It consists of producing systematic verbal to convey meaning. According to Chastain (2004), speaking is a productive skill since it produces ideas, messages, and suggestion and we need to practice it. To increase the skill in communicating in English, it is not enough in the classroom but practice out side of the classroom. It will be influenced our speaking skill.

Speaking ability is the students' ability in expressing their ideas orally which is represented by the scores of speaking. Speaking is only an oral trail of abilities that it got from structure and vocabulary, Freeman (in Risnadedi, 2001:56-57) stated that speaking ability more complex and difficult than people assume, and speaking study like study other cases in study of language, naturalize many case to language teachers.

According to Kushartanti (2005:32) speaking is a set of voice uttered by one and understood by someone else. It means to deliver thought or opinion. Richards and Renandya (2002:204) state that effective oral communication requires the ability to use the language appropriately in social interactions that involve not only verbal communication but also paralinguistic elements of speech such as pitch, stress, and intonation.

3. METHOD

A. Research Design

This part explains about the purpose of researcher, method of research, respondent and technique of data analysis. This research design uses qualitative research by observing students about intonation variations in speaking and recording students so researcher can find out how the students intonation. Sugiono (2013: 205) stated "the qualitative research is a research which yields descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior".

B. Subject of the Study

The Subject of the research is the VIII grade students. The subject of this student is SMP HKBP Pardamean Medan. The subject of the study consists of 24 students.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

According to Yusuf (2014), success in data collecting is largely determined by the researcher and then the ability to appreciate the social situation that is the focus of researcher. Researchers can conduct interview with the subject studied, observe social situation that occur in the real context.

In collecting data for the first problem the researcher by doing steps below:

1. The researcher gave a text to the students, then the students have a conversation.
2. The researcher asks and instructs students to read the conversation correctly and clearly.
3. The students read the conversation, the researcher also record the voice of students with smartphone.
4. After record the voice of students, The researcher transcribe the data
5. And then the researcher classifying the data.

In collecting data for the second, the researcher would do same techniques with first problem.

1. The researcher gives a text to the students, then the students have a conversation.
2. The researcher asks and instructs students to read the conversation correctly and clearly.
3. The students read the conversation, the researcher also record the voice of students with smartphone.
4. After record the voice of students, The researcher transcribes the data
5. And then the researcher classifying the data.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher is using a qualitative research the method is conveyed in Intonation analysis way to describe and interpret the result of qualitative data in getting the qualitative research Sugiyono (2008:199).

Table 1. Table of Percentage

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

The description:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of difficult will be occurred

N = Number of difficult

For the first problem the researcher analyzes the data with following steps.

1. After identifying the data, the researcher analyzes each data percentage first and analysis.
2. The researcher analyzes the student difficulties in speaking English.

For the second problem the researcher analysis of the researcher analysis of the difficulties and errors in speaking English, are:

1. Recording the data.

2. Transcript the data.
3. Clasifying the data.
4. Analysis the difficulties

4. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Data

The students' should read the 14 item of sentence with the clear and right intonation and the difficulties of variation intonation in speaking English and then their voice should be recorded by my smartphone. The reseacher classified the data. The data can be seen below.

Tabel 2. Variation Intonation

No	Initial Name	Difficult Variation Intonation			Total
		RFI	LRI	LFI	
1	ALL	1	0	0	1
2	AS	0	0	1	1
3	BAS	0	0	1	1
4	DFH	1	0	0	1
5	DSP	0	1	0	1
6	GCL	0	0	1	1
7	GOS	1	0	0	1
8	GS	0	1	0	1
9	JMS	0	1	0	1
10	LFN	1	0	0	1
11	LFS	1	0	0	1
12	LNS	1	0	0	1
13	LENS	0	1	0	1
14	ML	0	1	0	1
15	NA	0	1	0	1
16	NKS	1	0	0	1
17	OAD	1	0	0	1
18	PP	0	1	0	1
19	RHS	0	1	0	1
20	RNS	1	0	0	1
21	SS	1	0	0	1
22	SN	1	0	0	1
23	SRJ	0	1	0	1
24	SP	0	1	0	1
Total		11	10	3	24
		45%	41 %	12%	

Table 3. The result of Study Intonation Variation and Students' in Speaking English

NO	Intonation Variation	Difficulties	Name of Students
1	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Good morning. I came here to visit the apartment for rent.	Agnes and Rani
2	Level intonation and	Ok, choose this one. And I	Anugrah and

	Falling Intonation	will move here on Thursday.	Samuel
3	Level intonation and Falling Intonation	It is must to be paid in the first of each month.	Lidia and Devi Fatrick
4	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Ok, choose this one. And I will move here on Thursday.	Nikita and Devi Selina
5	Level intonation and Rising intonation	Yes, it is. It is include the necessary facilities.	Lovely and Otniel
6	Level Intonation and Falling intonation	Oke. We have the agreement. Nice to meet	Gio and Samuel Sirait
7	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Nice to meet you too. Good bye	Brent and Lois
8	Level intonation and Rising Intonation	Good morning. It is 400 dollars charges included	Juni and Marlinus
9	Level intonation and Rising Intonation	It is must to be paid in the first of each month.	Rafael and Saimon
10	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Yes, it is. It is include the necessary facilities.	Ghio and paskah
11	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Ok, choose this one. And I will move here on Thursday.	Gresia and Novita
12	Rising intonation and Falling Intonation	Good morning. I came here to visit the apartment for rent.	Lince and Satria

Table 4. The result and Students' difficult Intonation Variation in Speaking English

NO	Intonation Variation	Difficulties	Name of students
1	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Agnes and Rani
2	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Anugrah and Samuel
3	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Lidia and Devi Fatrick
4	Falling intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Nikita and Devi Selina
5	Falling intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Lovely and Otniel
6	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Gio and Samuel Sirait
7	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Brent and Lois
8	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Juni and Marlinus
9	Rising intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Rafael and Saimon
10	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Ghio and paskah

11	Rising Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Gresia and Novita
12	Falling Intonation	They are difficulties in pronouncing, when they doing conversation, here the students' failed the sentences	Lince and Satria

B. Analysis

a. The variation intonation of the students' in speaking English

The reseacher used to analyze the variation intonation in speaking English, they are: rising, falling, level of intonation and using by the type of sentences. That was declarative sentence. The dialog can use to analyze intonation in speaking English.

Declarative sentence

A declarative sentence which isthen from of statement (Richards and Schmidt,2002). It is a fact a can be used to describe an action a statement. A declarative sentence does not convey emotional invlovement on the part of the speaker and it remaints neutral. Generally, English speakers use the falling intonation in declarative sentence. The model of English declarative sentence is characterized by a single international patten only; falling pitch at the end of the sentence.

Data 1

Agnes: Good morning. I come here to visit the apartment for rent. How much is it?

Analysis:

Based on Devito of variation intonation, Agnes speak "apartment and rent" is falling. Student made mistake using tone from dialog.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog that the "Good morning" as level to falling then " I come here to visit the apartment for rent" rising to level become level to rising. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Rani: Good morning. It is 400 dollars charges included.

Analysis:

From the dialog Rani speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation "Good morning" as a falling become rising, level intonation then falling intonation "it is 400 dollars changes included" is rising become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Agnes: Do you want a deposit?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "deposit".

Correct intonation: from dialog "Do you want a deposit?" is rising become falling.

Rani: Yes, I want it 300 dollars deposit.

Analysis:

From the dialog "Yes" is level intonation and "I" is rising become "want it 300 dollars deposit" is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Agnes: When the rent to be paid?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "paid".

Agnes speak "paid" is falling the difficult variation intonation is "paid" she said "pay" and she is speak "rent" is falling the difficult variation intonation is "paid" she said "ret" is rising intonation

Correct variation intonation: from the dialog "when the rent to be paid?" is rising become falling intonation

Rani: It is must to be paid in first of each month.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Rani speak "month" is falling intonation. She makes mistakes intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog "it is" level to falling "must be paid in the first of each month" it is level become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Agnes: How about the payment way?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "way".

Agnes speak "payment" is falling is falling the difficult variation intonation is "payment" she said "payme"

Correct intonation: from the dialog. "How about the payment way?" is rising become falling intonation

Rani: Transfer your payment to our bank account in BRI with the number.

5341010075962.

Analysis:

Rani speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation from the dialog "transfer your payment is falling and rising intonation "to our bank account in BRI with number" is faling and rising intonation. "5341010075962" is level and rising become faling intonation.

Agnes: It is a furnished apartment?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "apartment".

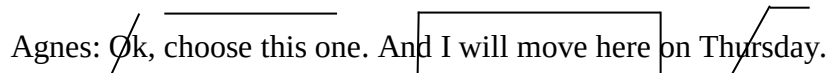
Correct intonation: "it is a furnished apartment?" is falling become rising intonation.

Rani: Yes, it is. It is included the necessary facilities.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, agnes speak "include the necessary facilities" is falling intonation, he cannot said the intonation correct.

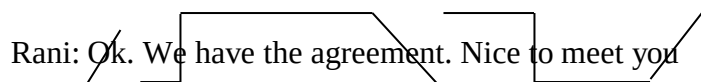
Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “Yes” is level of intonation, “it is” rising “it is included the necessary” it is falling intonation, “facilities” it is rising intonation. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Agnes:  Ok, choose this one. And I will move here on Thursday.

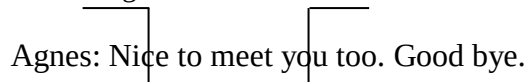
Analysis:

Based on Devito of variation intonation, Agnes speak “one and thursday” is falling. Student made mistake using tone from dialog. She makes mistakes in the intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation : From the dialog “Ok” is level intonation “choose this one” rising become falling “and I will” it is level intonation is rising “move here on Thursday” is level become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

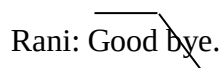
Rani:  Ok. We have the agreement. Nice to meet you

Analysis: Rani speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation From the dialog Agnes speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation “Ok” is level of intonation, “we have agreement” is rising become falling, “Nice to meet you” is falling become rising. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Agnes:  Nice to meet you too. Good bye.

Analysis:

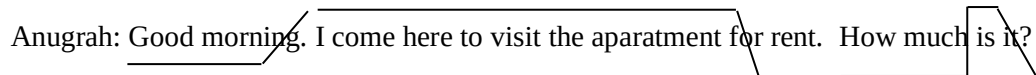
Based on Devito variation intonation, Agnes speak correct intonation from the dialog “Nice” it is level” to meet you” is falling, “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Rani:  Good bye.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Rani speak correct intonation from the dialog “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

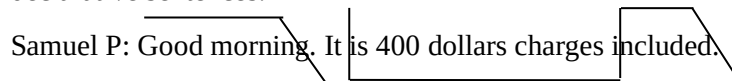
Data 2

Anugrah:  Good morning. I come here to visit the apartment for rent. How much is it?

Analysis:

Based on the Devito variation intonation, Anugrah speak come and rent” is falling and the intonation the words has a mistake.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog that the “Good morning” as level to falling then “ I come here to visit the apartment for rent” rising to level become level to rising. The dialog was declarative sentences.

Samuel P:  Good morning. It is 400 dollars charges included.

Analysis:

From the dialog Samuel P speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation "Good morning" as a falling become rising, level intonation the falling intonation "it is 400 dollars changes included" is rising become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Anugrah: Do you want a deposit?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "deposit".

Anugrah speak "want" is falling difficult pronounce "want" he said "what"

Correct intonation: from dialog "Do you want a deposit?" is rising become falling.

Samuel P :Yes, I want it 300 dollars deposit.

Analysis:

from the dialog "Yes" is level intonation and "I" is rising become "want it 300 dollars deposit" is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Anugrah: When the rent to be paid?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "paid".

Anugrah speak "paid" is falling the difficult variation intonation is "paid" she said "pay".

Correct variation intonation: from the dialog "when the rent to be paid?" is rising become falling intonation

Samuel P: It is must to be paid in first of each month.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Samuel P speak "each month" is faling intonation. He makes mistakes intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog "it is" level to falling "must be paid in the first of each month" it is level become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Anugrah: How about the payment way?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is "way".

Anugrah speak "about" is falling is falling the difficult variation intonation is "about" he said "obout". He is speak "payment" is falling is falling the difficult variation intonation is "payment" he said "payme"

Correct intonation: from the dialog. "How about the payment way?" is rising become falling intonation

Samuel P: Transfer your payment to our bank account in BRI with the number.

5341010075962.

Analysis:

Samuel speak “with” is falling is falling the difficult variation intonation is with” he said “white”

Correct variation intonation:from the dialog “transfer your payment is falling and rising intonation “to our bank account in BRI with number” is falling and rising intonation . “5341010075962” is level and rising become falling intonation. the dialog is declarative sentence

Anugrah : It is a furnished apartment?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “apartment”.

Correct intonation:“it is a furnished apartment?” is falling become rising intonation.

Samuel P: Yes, it is. It is included the necessary facilities.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Samuel P speakinclude the necessary facilities” is falling intonation, he cannot said the intonation correct.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “Yes” is level of intonation, “it is” rising “it is included the necessary” it is falling intonation, “facilities” it is rising imtonation.The dialog was declarative sentence

Anugrah: Ok, choose this one. And I will move here on Thursday.

Analysis:

Based on Devito of variation intonation, Anugrah speak “one and thursday” is falling. Student made mistake using tone from dialog.She makes mistakes in the intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation : From the dialog “Ok “is level intonation “choose this one” rising become falling “and I will “it is level intonation is rising “move here on Thursday” is level became falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Samuel P: Ok. We have the agreement. Nice to meet you

Analysis:

From the dialog Samuel P speak is correct variation intonation based on devito that the intonation “Ok” is level of intonation, “we have agreement” is rising become falling, “Nice to meet you” is falling become rising. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Anugrah: Nice to meet you too. Good bye.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Anugrah speak correct intonation from the dialog “Nice” it is level” to meet you” is falling, “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Samuel P: Good bye.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Samuel P speak correct intonation from the dialog “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Data 3

Novita: Good morning. I come here to visit the apartment for rent. How much is it?

Analysis:

Based on Devito of variation intonation, Novita speak “much” is falling. Student made mistake using tone from dialog.

Correct variation intonation : From the dialog that the “Good morning” as level to falling then “ I come here to visit the apartment for rent” rising to level become level to rising. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Gresia: Good morning. It is 400 dollars charges included.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Grecia speak “It is 400 dollars charges included” is falling intonation . She makes mistakes in the intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “Good morning” as a falling become rising, level intonation then falling intonation “it is 400 dollars changes included” is rising become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Novita: Do you want a deposit?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “deposit”.

Correct intonation: from dialog “Do you want a deposit?” is rising become falling.

Gresia: Yes, I want it 300 dollars deposit.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Grecia speak “300 dollars deposit” is falling intonation . She makes mistakes in the intonation of words.

Correct variation intonation: from the dialog “Yes” is level intonation and “I” is rising become “want it 300 dollars deposit” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Novita: When the rent to be paid?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “paid”.

Novita speak “paid” is falling the difficult variation intonation is “paid” she said “paid”.

Correct variatin intonation: from the dialog “when the rent to be paid?” is rising become falling intonation.

Gresia: It is must to be paid in first of each month.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation Gresia did’t has good intonation, her vocabulary is all wrong and she did’t understand the meaning of the dialog that is “ must to be paid in the first of each month” is falling intonation.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “it is“level to falling “must be paid in the first of each month” it is level become falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Novita: How about the payment way?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “way”.

Correct intonation: from the dialog. “How about the payment way?” is rising become falling intonation

Gresia: Transfer your payment to our bank account in BRI with the number.
5341010075962.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation. Gresia speak “transfer your payment is faling and rising intonation “to our bank account in BRI with number” is rising and faling intonation and the rising. She didn’t has good intonation.

Correct variation intonation:from the dialog “transfer your payment is faling and rising intonation “to our bank account in BRI with number” is rising and faling intonation and the rising. “5341010075962” is level and rising become faling intonation.

Novita: It is a furnished apartment?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “apartment”.

Novita speak “furnished” is falling the difficult variation intonation is “furnished” she said “firnes”.

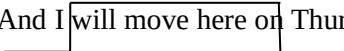
Correct intonation:“it is a furnished apartment?” isfalling become rising intonation.

Gresia: Yes, it is. It is included the necessary facilities.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Gresia speak”include the necessary facilities” is falling intonation.she cannot said the intonation correct.

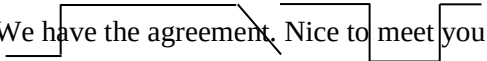
Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “Yes” is level of intonation, “it is” rising “it is included the necessary” it is falling intonation, “facilities” it is rising imtonation. The dialog was declarative sentence..

Novita: Ok, choose this one. And I  will move here on Thursday.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation Novita speak “choose” is falling. She makes mistakes intonation in dialog.

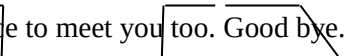
Correct variation intonation : From the dialog “Ok “is level intonation “choose this one” rising become falling “and I will “it is level intonation is rising “move here on Thursday” is level became falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Gresia:  Ok. We have the agreement. Nice to meet you

Analysis:

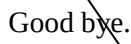
Based on Devito variation intonation, Gresiaspeak “we have agreement” is rising become falling, “Nice to meet you” is falling become rising. She makes mistakes intonation in dialog.

Correct variation intonation: From the dialog “Ok” is level of intonation, “we have agreement” is rising become falling, “Nice to meet you” is falling become rising. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Novita:  Nice to meet you too. Good bye.

Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Novitaspeak correct intonation from the dialog “Nice” it is level” to meet you” is falling, “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Gresia:  Good bye.

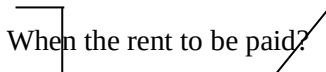
Analysis:

Based on Devito variation intonation, Gresia speak correct intonation from the dialog “Good bye” is level to falling. The dialog was declarative sentence.

Interrogative sentence

An interrogative sentence has a falling intonation if there is a morphological marker of the question. If didn't the answer, use rising intonation. If more or less know the answer and are looking for confirmation, use fall- rising intonation. Interrogative sentences have two rules. The first Yes/no question, intonation rising. Any other question, intonation falling. The second W-H question requires falling intonation in the end of sentences. All the sentence have the same phenomena. The intonation of them are confusing to correct juncure failing and raising intonation. The students fail to determine the word that has falling intonation in W-H question and raising intonation in Yes-No question. Many students fail to determine which word that is stressed and unstressed.

Data 1

Agnes:  When the rent to be paid?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “paid”.

Agnes speak “paid” is falling the difficult variation intonation is “paid” she said “pay” and she is speak “rent” is falling the difficult variation intonation is “paid” she said “ret” is rising intonation.

Correct intonation: from the dialog “when the rent to be paid?” is rising become falling intonation.

According to Sabbadini (2006), Falling is used for when question (i.e. question that begin with interogative is used for words such as who, what, where, when, how, why...) require falling intonation.

Agnes: How about the payment way?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “way”.

Agnes speak “payment” is falling is falling the difficult intonation “payment” she said “payme”

Correct intonation: from the dialog. “How about the payment way?” is rising become falling intonation.

According to Sabbadini (2006), Falling is used for when question (i.e. question that begin with interogative is used for words such as who, what, where, when, how, why...) require falling intonation.

Data 2

Anugrah: Do you want a deposit?

Analysis:

The Interrogative sentence is “deposit”.

Anugrah speak “want” is falling difficult intonation “want” he said “what”

Correct intonation: from dialog “Do you want a deposit?” is rising become falling.

According to Sabbadini (2006), Falling is used for when question (i.e. question that begin with interogative is used for words such as who, what, where, when, how, why...) require falling intonation

The Interrogative sentence is “paid”.

Anugrah: How about the payment way?

The Interrogative sentence is “payment”.

Anugrah speak about is rising is falling the difficult iintonation “about” he said “abot”

Correct intonation: “How about the payment way?” falling become rissing intonation.

According to Sabbadini (2006), Falling is used for when question (i.e. question that begin with interogative is used for words such as who, what, where, when, how, why...) require falling intonation.

Data 3

Novita: When the rent to be paid?

The Interrogative sentence is “paid”.

Novita speak “paid” is falling the difficult to pronounce “paid” she said “pait”.

Correct intonation: from dialog “when the rent to be paid?” is rising become falling.

According to Sabbadini (2006), Falling is used for when question (i.e. question that begin with interrogative is used for words such as who, what, where, when, how, why...) require falling intonation.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this research, this research conclusion is the researchers provide that **Analysis Students' Intonation Variation in Speaking English at Eight Grade SMP HKBP Pardamean Medan**. The difficult Variation of intonation this research rising, falling and level intonation in the dialogue by the VIII grade students of SMP HKBP Pardamean Medan. The most dominant difficult in this research was found in Rising and Falling intonation usage with 11 or 45% Students. Students cannot pronounce voice intonation well and correctly, they also don't understand what they are saying from the dialog sentences I gave them.

The researcher found out the difficulties, namely:

- a. Difficult in using rising and falling intonation for the first clause and falling intonation for the second clause in a compound sentence.
- b. Difficult in using falling intonation for W-H question and rising intonation for Yes-No question
- c. Difficult in determining pitch and stress of a syllable.

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Thanks to Universitas Potensi Utama which has provided a place for me to do this scientific paper. And thanks to Ms. Enni Maisaroh, S.Pd., M.Hum my adviser. And My beloved Father and Mother, who always pray, support, motivate, guide and always direct for my success. He loves you forever. Her beloved sister and brothers who always accompanied, support and always make her happy everyday.

Finally he hopes this scientific papers can give a bit contribution to the language education especially English major and further pedagogical research and also she hopes it can be useful for researcher, readers and the next researchers.

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