

Prosody Analysis of Mariah Carey's 1999 Billboard Award Speech and Its Contribution to EFL

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Prosodic elements are the essential elements in human beings' speech that can be used to know what the speakers of an utterance exactly mean when they are speaking. This research was a work of analysis on prosody of speech to know the emotion and the meaning of utterances. Descriptive qualitative type of research model was employed in this research. The object of the research was Mariah Carey's speech when she was receiving a special award named the Billboard artist of the decade in 1999. The researcher was interested in not only knowing about Mariah Carey's emotion and meaning when she was delivering her speech but also finding other uses of prosodic elements which were not found in the supporting previous literatures used in this research. Moreover, the possible contribution which these research findings could contribute to the EFL teaching and learning was also addressed. It is evident that prosody definitely has significant contribution in EFL teaching and learning especially in improving speaking and reading comprehension skills.

Keywords: prosody, emotion in speech, EFL teaching and learning

Elemen prosodi merupakan salah satu elemen penting dalam kemampuan berbicara manusia yang dapat digunakan untuk mengetahui arti sebenarnya dari tuturan seseorang ketika sedang berbicara. Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah analisis prosodi atas perkataan seseorang untuk mengetahui emosi pembicara dan makna dari perkataan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian model deskriptif kualitatif. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah pidato Mariah Carey ketika dia menerima penghargaan khusus yang bernama "the Billboard artist of the decade" pada tahun 1999. Tujuan dari penelitian ini tidak hanya untuk mengetahui emosi dan maksud perkataan dari Mariah Carey ketika dia menyampaikan pidato, namun peneliti juga bermaksud untuk menemukan fungsi-fungsi prosodi lainnya yang tidak ditemukan di penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya yang menjadi rujukan dalam penelitian ini. Selain itu, artikel ini membahas tentang kontribusi dari hasil penelitian yang dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pengajaran dan

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pembelajaran bahasa Inggris. Hasil analisis membuktikan bahwa prosodi memiliki kontribusi yang signifikan dalam pengajaran dan pemberkajaran bahasa Inggris, terutama untuk mengembangkan kemampuan berbicara dan membaca.

INTRODUCTION

It is believed that the way somebody utters the words is deemed more important to be analyzed and understood than the words uttered themselves. Sometimes, the tones of the speakers when producing a speech are more meaningful and worth noticing to know what the speakers are trying to convey in their speaking. It deals with the implicit intention that can support the utterances themselves to be apprehended. Therefore, it can be inferred that prosody can be used as the platform to extract emotion and implicit meaning of utterances in a communication. This is exactly in line with what Schwartz and Pell (2012) say that “in dyadic conversation, the synchronization of prosodic characteristics such as speech rate, vocal intensity, pause patterns, and utterance duration is a noted phenomenon that is thought to facilitate empathy and emotional engagement”.

Ross (as cited in Mitchel and Xu, 2015) argues that prosody refers to acoustic properties beyond those of consonant and vowels. It is a part of paralinguistic elements which covers intonation, loudness of the voice, duration (in uttering the words), pause (the time gap used after speaking a sentence and continue to the next sentences), timbre, and rhythm. It is commonly used to spot the expression of speakers' behavior and emotion when uttering sentences in a communication (Vroomen & de Gelder, 2000). Different aspects of prosody will carry their own function which transmit a signification for the hearer or interlocutor to know the speaker's motivation, emotion, and even psychological condition e.g. lower voice volume may signify tiredness, affection, etc., while louder voice volume may indicate fury, assertion, etc.

Prosody is considered salient element that can be exercised to analyze somebody's speech. Unlike writing which its emotion within can be discerned by taking a look at the punctuation and alphabetical letter capitalization, emotion inside the speech can be understood by observing and analyzing several elements which wrap the speech itself i.e. prosody. This notion is in line with what Sbattella, Colombo, Rinaldi, Tedesco, Matteucci, and Trivilini (2014) say that the elements of prosody can be relied on to digging information and perceiving the behavior, deed, desire, contact, gender, age, and the physical condition of the speaker. From this idea, we can infer that prosody functions to know the speaker's emotion when he or she is producing the speech; it can also be used to analyze other things in someone's utterances to fully understand the content, the desire, and the interest of the speech. By doing so, it is expected there will not be any misconception or misunderstanding happening when the communication is taking place, be it asynchronous or synchronous communication; the use of the appropriate prosody in speaking could result in the utterance comprehensibility (Sonia & Lotfi, 2016).

Prosody consists of several elements, which all of those can be employed collectively to analyze a certain speech in a communication. The elements are rhythm, intonation, voice

loudness, duration in saying words, pause, and timbre. However, the prosodic elements used and observed in this study were only rhythm, intonation, voice loudness, and pause.

Rhythm is a prosodic element which is considered the complex one. This is a combination of some other prosodic elements such as intonation, duration, and stress (Sbatella et al., 2014). However, the rhythm elements which will be used in this study are only intonation and voice stress. Stress is usually considered a mark of the emphasis or importance of something said by the speaker. Roach (as cited in Sonia and Lotfi, 2016) defines stress as the emphasis that we put on certain syllables in a word and even in a sentence during the process of speaking. Stress plays a pivotal role in speaking because it refers to a word with a certain meaning. It is common in English to have two or three identically spelled words, but they have different stress while being pronounced. The correct use of stress will prevent the occurrence of misinterpretation in communication.

On the other hand, Patel (as cited in Sonia and Lotfi, 2016) defines intonation as the melody of speech: how the pitch of the voice rises and falls. There are two sorts of intonation: ascending and descending; indeed, the function of each kind of intonation is different from one to another. The ascending and descending tones of intonation in the speech is usually occurred in the beginning and in the last part of a sentence or speech. Ascending intonation can signify anger, order, emphasis, etc. (Sbatella et al., 2014), whereas descending intonation can mean sadness, disappointment, etc. Intonation cannot change the lexical meaning in a speech but, it can explain the interest and deed of the speaker (Yalop and Clark, as cited in Rumaiyah and Savitri, 2013). Intonation can also be related to one type of speech acts in Austin's *Speech Act Theory* which is the illocutionary act (Sbatella et al., 2014). By observing the intonation applied by a certain speaker in speaking, it can be directly found which type of illocutionary act is being employed, such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, or declarative (Rani, as cited in Haryono, 2015).

Voice loudness (volume) is also a part of prosodic element that is considered pivotal. Voice loudness can be used to know the exact meaning and mental condition of the speaker whilst he is producing the speech (Sbatella et al., 2014). It is possible to utter the same sentence by using different prosodies (Selkirk, as cited in Traxler & Gernsbacher, 2006) and it will result in different understanding. To put the theory into the context, the sentence "what do you want?" - which is uttered with tender voice - is compared to the sentence "what do you want?" said with high pitch and harshly. By seeing the difference of voice volume used in the production of the same sentences we can acquire the information of the desire and the mental condition of the speaker. From the difference of prosody (voice loudness) used in uttering the sentence, it can be concluded that in sentence 1, the speaker's mental condition is good and stable, and the intention of that sentence is to ask about what the hearer wants in a good manner. On the contrary, in sentence 2, the sentence is uttered with high pitch, and it can be understood that the mental condition of the speaker is labile (angry or emotional). The intention of the speaker by saying the sentence could be asking what the hearer desires but in an unpleasant way. This might be caused by the hearer who always disturbs the speaker with something annoying the speaker himself.

Pause is a time gap that is used to stop for a moment prior to continuing to the next sentences in communication. It is the manifestation of punctuation which is commonly found

in a piece of writing. Pause is frequently used to take a moment to take a breath before moving forward to the next utterance or to plan what subsequent words which will be spoken.

Emotion is the manifestation of feeling that is shown in the form of a person's response toward the external factor received by the speaker. This definition is in line with what Sbatella et al. (2014) says that this expression of emotion is not always in the form of linguistic but also in the form of paralinguistic, for example, acoustic (scream or a certain vocal inflection), visual (facial expression and gesture), and tactile (touch or caress), etc. For example, high inflected voice used when someone speaks may signify anger or fury, while stressed in uttering a sentence may mean enthusiasm.

Many studies on the use of prosody have been conducted. For example, Schwarts and Pell (2012) scrutinized the comparison between the use of prosody cues alone and the use of the combination of prosody and semantic cues in perceiving the emotion of speakers. Second, Rathina, Mehata, and Ponnaivaikko (2012) have successfully found that the use prosody in speaking was gender dependent, while Aguert, Laval, Lacroix, Gil, and Le Bigot (2013) found that the children aged of 5 to 13 were still incapable of understanding speakers' emotion by relying on the prosody used. Finally, Rumaiyah and Savitri (2013) talked about the role of prosody in determining the language functions; in this case the researcher was interested in understanding the intention and function of speakers when they were using a local taboo word with different prosody in their speaking.

In this article, by employing those prosodic elements that have been mentioned above, the researcher analyzed Mariah Carey's emotion when she was receiving the award from Billboard. Some things that made it different between this research and the previous was that this research only focused on some prosodic elements such as intonation, voice loudness, pause, and stress. This research ignored the inclusion of contour modification and such things using certain software to detect and analyze the soundwave formed and transmitted in utterances produced by speakers. Elements of prosody were used to not only reveal Mariah Carey's emotion when she was delivering her speech but also be the base to conceive her intention by saying the words in her speech. Also, the researcher expected to find other functions, apart from those having been found in the previous researches and books, of prosody found in the speech. To find those functions, researcher tried to get the benefit of semantic function to analyze the speech that at the end the researcher could determine the new functions of the prosodic elements based on what the researcher found in the process of observing the speech.

Furthermore, after successfully analyzing and interpreting the speech by paying attention to the prosodic cues, the researcher related the results of the analysis of the prosody to the contribution it could give to the EFL teaching. The researcher highlighted the importance of the prosody cues used in this research to be integrated into EFL, for the sake of improving teaching and learning activities. This is expected that EFL learners be more cognizant of the use of prosody in speaking. This study had two objectives: (a) to know the functions of prosody in speaking and what it could reveal from the utterance produced by the speaker and (b) to know what the roles of prosody and what it can contribute to EFL teaching and learning.

METHOD

The research employed descriptive qualitative analysis design. This design was used to observe the utterances produced by Mariah Carey when she was delivering her speech while she was accepting the special award from the Billboard Music Award in 1999. Mariah Carey's speech acceptance speech was downloaded from a website which served watchable videos for free named *youtube.com*, and the analysis was undergone by watching and observing Mariah Carey's speech in the video. The things observed from the utterances of Mariah Carey were the prosodic elements, and by using the elements of prosody found in the video, the researcher attempted to describe Mariah Carey's feeling, emotion, and intention when she was delivering her speech in that event. The elements of prosody observed were intonation, voice loudness, pause, and stress.

After getting the results from the prosody analysis, the researcher attempted to provide the contribution that the analysis results could give in relation with the improvement of the EFL teaching and learning activities. The contributions proposed would be based on the researcher's belief based on the findings in this study and experience in EFL teaching supported by the previous studies which focus on the contribution of prosody on EFL class.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Prosody Analysis of Mariah Carey's Speech

The first utterance in Mariah Carey's speech was "*This is all (rising intonation and rising volume) very surreal to me (descending intonation low volume) because (pause) honestly it seems like not so long ago (stress) I was a kid in high school with a demo tape (pause) and a lot of determination and (pause) just really the desire to hear my songs on the radio.*" The first rising intonation in the word 'all' signifies that the speaker wanted to make an emphasis and showed her enthusiasm while recalling the things that made it possible for her to get the award. Descending intonation in the word 'me' was the sign of the last word in a clause. Three pauses found in the sentence only showed the time gap which Mariah Carey took to exhale before continuing to the next words. The stress spotted in the words 'so long ago' signifies the desire of Mariah Carey to make the audience believe in what she said that it took not so long for Mariah Carey to be what she was at the time when she was receiving the award.

The second utterance is "*I didn't know about platinum (pause) or gold records or like what you have to sell to get them.*" Pause in the second sentence was simply to mark the time gap Mariah took to take a breath before moving forward to the next words in her speech.

The third utterance is "*I mean, I didn't even know about the Billboard charts (stress, rising volume and rising intonation)! Sorry (rising intonation and rising volume), but I didn't know (stress, low volume and descending intonation)!*" Stress and rising volume and intonation in the first sentence signify that the phrase 'Billboard chart' was the focus of the clause. The rising intonation and the rising volume of the voice show that Mariah Carey really meant what she said and there was a sense of guilty in that utterance marked by the rising voice. Stress and descending intonation in the clause 'but I didn't know' reveals that Mariah wanted to emphasize and be serious about what she was talking about; she also wanted to assure the audience that what she was saying was true (convincing). Descending intonation was also commonly found in last part of a declarative sentence.

The fourth utterance is “*and then it all happened so fast and it’s like my life became public (stress)*. The stress found in the last word in the sentence shows that ‘her life became public’ was the focus in the sentence. Mariah wanted to emphasize that her life became a consumption of public, and that was a major change for her life from previously a common lady.

The fifth utterance is “*I lived in the recording studios (pause), writing and singing and that’s how I made so many records in so little time (rising intonation and rising volume), pretty much (stress, rising volume and rising intonation) having no life (stress)*.” Pause in this utterance was the mark when Mariah was exhaling and doing preparation to continue the next sentences. The first rising intonation and volume in the phrase ‘in so little time’ could be understood that Mariah wanted to show her excitement in saying the sentence. She wanted to clarify that having been long living in the studio was the reason why she could make many records. The stress, rising volume, and rising intonation found in the phrase ‘pretty much’ signify the emphasis and the importance of the phrase. Also, she wanted to tell the audience that she really felt and experienced the phrase immensely in her life. It was bound to another phrase ‘having no life’ with stress in it, meaning that Mariah truly felt the tiredness and wanted to complain a little about her very hectic life in the music industry.

The sixth utterance is “*but (stress and rising intonation and volume) I’d like to thank my mom for inspiring me (pause) and thank Don Lenner and all my Columbia Records family for so much support*”. Stress, rising intonation, and volume in the word ‘but’ (making the word ‘but’ is worth noticing) signify that Mariah wanted to make a signal that after telling her hectic life in the previous sentences; she wanted to tell the audience the worth noticing matters she wanted to say in the next sentence, namely showing her gratitude to her mom, Don Lenner and other supporting people around her. Pause in the utterance was employed to take a breath prior to the next words.

The seventh utterance is “*And (pause) I’d like to thank all the amazingly dedicated (pause and stress) Sony people around the world and obviously (pause), obviously, I have to thank Tommy Motolla for his support, specifically (stress, rising volume and rising intonation) during the beginning of my career (descending intonation and low volume)*.” Pause on this sentence still functioned as a time gap for Mariah to take a breath. The first stress in the word ‘dedicated’ shows that Mariah wanted to tell the audience that she truly had amazingly dedicated people behind her back supporting her career. Stress and rising intonation and volume in the word ‘specifically’ show that Mariah wanted to make an emphasis about the time when Tommy Motolla helped her establish her career. It could be concluded that Mariah wanted to make ‘a time lapse,’ which means Tommy Motolla did not help her all the time (only at a specific range of time: the beginning of her career). Cynicism was detected in the use of these prosodic elements. The descending intonation was commonly found in the last word of the declarative sentence. So, that was simply a sign in the last of a declarative sentence.

The eighth utterance is “*And I have to thank everyone (stress) at Maroon entertainment (stress and pause) for their unparalleled (stress, rising volume and rising intonation) dedication (stress, low volume and descending intonation)*.” The stress in the word ‘everyone’ indicates significantly important value of the word referring to the people in the Maroon entertainment. Stress and pause when mentioning Maroon entertainment shows that Mariah wanted to emphasize the name of the company and its contribution to her career. Stress, rising

volume, and rising intonation in the word “unparalleled” made it a proof that Mariah really appreciated the unparalleled dedication of people at the Maroon entertainment company. The stress, low volume, and descending intonation in the word ‘dedication’ were the sign usually found in the last word of a sentence. The stress in the word ‘dedication’ when related to the word ‘unparalleled’ signifies that Mariah wanted to reveal and convince the audience that people at the Maroon entertainment really had paid an unparalleled dedication for her and her career.

The ninth utterance is “*I’ve been travelling around the world, right, you know promoting ‘Rainbow,’ my new album, and it’s kind of like my message of hope for the new millennium (pause) and it’s been so moving (pause) to see so many devoted fans (stress) in continents (stress) where we don’t even speak the same language., where people are singing back the lyric to me that I wrote (stress) and that means so much to me because I put all myself (pause) into my music, so as writer and a producer I thank you.*” Three pauses show the time gap which Mariah Carey takes to take a breath between uttering the previous word and the subsequent words. Three stresses found in the words “fans”, “continents”, and “wrote” signify the emphasis Mariah Carey did to make the words important and worth noticing. By stressing the words, Mariah wanted the audience to pay more attention to the words and believe that she really meant it when she was stressing the words.

The tenth sentence is “*And I am so grateful (rising intonation and stress and rising volume) to God, to have overcome so many obstacles, as a multiracial person (rising intonation and stress) with a very dysfunctional (stress) history (rising intonation and rising volume), until recently (stress, low volume and descending intonation)!*” The first rising intonation, volume and stress meant that Mariah felt the great enthusiasm and euphoria in expressing her gratitude to God. Also, the stress Mariah did in the word ‘grateful’ meant Mariah was really serious in saying her gratitude to God. The second rising intonation and stress signify the emphasis on the phrase ‘multiracial person.’ Mariah wanted the audience to recall and pay attention that she was a multiracial person, and she wanted that attention from audience by saying the phrase. The next rising intonation and volume in the word ‘history’ was a sign that she ordered the audience to pay attention and seriously consider the history she experienced in her life. The stress, low volume, and descending intonation in the phrase ‘until recently’ signify that she wanted to make the words important for the audience to pay attention to, relating to what Mariah felt and experienced (feeling sorry).

The eleventh utterance is “*I am not Cinderella (rising intonation, volume and stress), my life has not (rising intonation and stress) been a fairytale! Forget (rising intonation) the image, forget (rising intonation) the ensembles, forget (rising intonation) the rumors, forget (rising intonation) the short skirts, big hair, whatever (stress).*” All rising intonations, volumes, and stresses in the utterance show the enthusiasm which Mariah wanted to express when saying the words. It could be related to the importance of the words and the emphasis which Mariah wanted to put into the words, so the audience could seriously consider the meaning.

The twelfth utterance is “*I owe this to the fans (stress) and I will never (stress) forget you (stress) so I want to accept this award on behalf (rising intonation) all of you (stress)*”. The stress rising intonation found in the words ‘fans,’ ‘never,’ ‘behalf,’ and ‘you’ signifies her seriousness to show the words to the audience. It could be understood that fans were important

for Mariah. Because of them, she could be on the position where she was currently standing so that Mariah would never forget her fans for their love and support.

The last utterance is “*We’ve come a long way (pause) and I feel like I’m just getting started (descending intonation) because as an artist (pause), and more importantly (stress) as a person (stress and descending intonation), I am genuinely happy (stress) and finally, finally free (stress) to be who I really am (descending intonation). Thank you (stress)!*” The descending intonation found in the utterance was the sign of the last part or word in the clause or sentence. Commonly the last part of a declarative sentence had descending intonation. The stress still had the same role as the previous which was to show the importance and emphasis that Mariah wanted to show to the audience concerning the words she was speaking and the reflection of her experience through her words. Pause was employed to take a breath between the previous word and the next word she was going to say.

The Contribution of Prosody Analysis Result to EFL

By doing the prosody analysis on Mariah Carey’s speech, the researcher has found some new functions of those elements in speaking related to the context. Furthermore, regarding prosody as a salient element in speaking, EFL teachers could make use of these findings to contribute to their teaching, especially in a speaking class.

One improper strategy done by many EFL teachers in Indonesia is they often expose their students to memorize as many English words as possible with an assumption that the more words they store, the easier they will use English and deal with any kind of English test or examination. In fact, the main purpose of learning English is not simply successfully passing the tests but successfully engaging in communication. The sufficient knowledge of prosody in English speaking is useful to make the communication more meaningful.

In this article, the researcher lists the possible contributions of prosody extracted from this study which may be implemented in EFL. However, not all prosodic elements will be explored in this article. The first contribution is prosody could be used to train EFL students to know the function of stressing in uttering words and sentences. This is related to pronunciation and other functions of stress in speaking. The second is it concerns with the importance of using the appropriate intonation in speaking. The third, prosody could be the base to understand the emotion of the speakers whilst uttering the words. The fourth, prosody can help students improve their reading comprehension skill.

Concerning the stress element, it is related to the stress in English pronunciation. EFL teachers should pay attention to the stress in the pronunciation since the inappropriate mispronunciation could lead to misunderstanding (Goh, as cited in Yenkimaleki & Heuven, 2016). By letting the students know the right stressing in pronouncing the words and why stressing in pronouncing the words is important, it could make the students more aware of the stress in pronouncing the words correctly. This is important as for EFL learners, sometimes it is difficult to pronounce the English words since they have been accustomed to pronouncing words in the way they do in their native language. The researcher found a unique case concerning English words pronunciation done by students from Osing tribe in Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. Their habit in pronouncing some words in Osing language (similar to Javanese language) such as *banyu* (water) pronounced as *bya-nyu*, *endi* (which one) pronounced as *en-day* influences their way in pronouncing English words such as *usually* =

usuallai, come back = kam byek, bath room = byath rum, etc. Therefore, by teaching them correct stressing and pronunciation in English, it is expected that they know how to pronounce the English words appropriately. It is beneficial for the students to know the focus of the sentence.

The exposure of the correct use of intonation and voice volume in speaking is also considered pivotal. Together with the use of stress, intonation can function to mark the focus of the sentence. It can also function to determine the communicative function (illocutionary force) of an utterance. Inexperienced EFL learners sometimes get puzzled to determine the focus of a sentence or utterance, as can be seen in the examples below:

- a. HIS MOTHER (stress and rising intonation) went to Surabaya (the focus is in HIS MOTHER which means not anybody else)
- b. his mother went to SURABAYA (stress and rising intonation) (the focus is in SURABAYA which means not anywhere else).

Knowing the focus of the sentence, they can know the main point the speakers want to stress in their utterance.

Communicative function is related to the speakers' intended purpose in saying a sentence, be it declarative, interrogative, invitation, or imperative. The examples can be seen in the following sentences:

- a. "his mother went to Surabaya" (with falling intonation).
- b. "his mother went to Surabaya" (with rising intonation).
- c. Go now (with falling intonation)
- d. Go now (with rising intonation)

The falling intonation in the sentence (a) signifies that the speaker wants the sentence to be a declarative sentence (to inform or to state); otherwise, the rising intonation in the sentence (b) signifies that the speaker means the sentence to be an interrogative sentence (to ask). Moreover, the falling intonation in the sentence (c) is a sign that the speaker invites the hearer to do something (to go) while the rising intonation in the sentence (d) is a sign that the speaker employs an imperative sentence.

Knowing the functions of intonation is important for students. With having such an ability, they will be cognizant and aware of how to act and react in communication by using English. Eventually, it is expected that they be successful or at least minimize their obstacles in engaging in English speaking activity, be it inside or outside the class.

Emotion can also be revealed by analyzing the prosody within utterances, like what the researcher has done on Mariah Carey's speech. Equipping EFL students with this knowledge could lead to better quality of communication. The knowledge of prosody enables them to predict their speaking partner's emotion so that they can position themselves in the right place. For example, tender voice volume may indicate that the speaker is in bad condition so that the speaking partner needs to adjust their voice volume, or words choice, etc., while a loud, firm voice together with rising intonation may signify that the speaker is in anger so the speaking partner needs to react calmly so that the speaker emotion does not get worse.

Research on prosody has contributed to teaching reading comprehension skill (Stephen, 2011). Some language may have different way to enforce prosody in uttering the words. The example that the researcher has stated above regarding the uniqueness of how the EFL students from Osing tribe in pronouncing English words can be a proof that the prosody in L1 can affect

the prosody in L2. If those students still stick to the way how they pronounce words in their L1, it will be unbeneficial for them when it comes to speaking and reading comprehension in L2 in terms of their intelligible and understanding.

Knowing how to pronounce English words appropriately will help EFL students enforce the same things when reading. Ashby (as cited in Stephen, 2011) contends that a skilled reader may activate his prosodic knowledge in his silent reading. It means that the ability to exercise prosodic elements in speaking appropriately will create an ability to comprehend a reading text. In fact, it can be understood that when someone knows how to stress and punctuate sentences in a reading text, it will help them get a better reading comprehension.

CONCLUSIONS

Prosodic elements are salient things to consider and observe when we want to know the essence of the utterance completely. Based on the observation of prosodic elements that the researcher did on Mariah Carey's speech, it found several functions of prosodic elements in a speech. Rising intonation is commonly used to show enthusiasm, emphasis, excitement, appreciation, order, and even cynicism. Descending intonation is used as a signal of the last part or the word in a sentence, particularly in a declarative sentence. Rising volume has the function of showing emotional condition of the speaker (e.g. happiness), and sometimes it can be a signal of the sense of guilt but not deeply said. Low volume is only used to express sorry (sentimental feeling) of the speaker. Stress is employed to signify emphasis (signifying that the thing mentioned by the speaker is important and worth noticing). It also signifies seriousness and conviction. The last element of prosody observed in this research is pause. In the speech, pause is exercised as signal of time gap which the speaker takes to take a breath prior to continuing to the subsequent word in her speech.

Concerning its contribution to EFL, prosody can be integrated into EFL learning, especially in the teaching of speaking and reading. In EFL, students should be exposed to understand not only the language but also one's utterances. Elements of prosody can facilitate the EFL students to not only be more intelligible in communication but also be sensitive in predicting their speaking partner's emotions. Success in attaining the knowledge of how to appropriately use the prosodic elements in English speaking can make EFL students more intelligible in their speaking and know how to engage in a meaningful communication. Furthermore, it can also give a significant contribution to improving the quality of reading comprehension skill.

Considering the significant contribution of prosody to the improvement of EFL teaching and learning, the researcher believes that EFL teachers need to polish and improve their knowledge about prosody. In addition, further studies on the similar topic need to investigate the effect of inserting prosody, particularly in a speaking class and if possible in a reading comprehension class.

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APPENDIX

Mariah Carey's Speech at Billboard Music Award 1999:

“This is all **(rising intonation and rising volume)** very surreal to me **(descending intonation low volume)** because **(pause)** honestly it seems like not so long ago **(stress)** I was a kid in high school with a demo tape **(pause)** and a lot of determination and **(pause)** just really the desire to hear my songs on the radio. I didn't know about platinum **(pause)** or gold records or like what you have to sell to get them. I mean, I didn't even know about the Billboard charts **(stress, rising volume and rising intonation)**! Sorry **(rising intonation and rising volume)**, but I didn't know **(stress, low volume and descending intonation)**! and Then it all happened so fast and it's like my life became public **(stress)**. I lived in the recording studios **(pause)**, writing and singing and that's how I made so many records in so little time **(rising intonation and rising volume)**, pretty much **(stress, rising volume and rising intonation)** having no life **(stress)**. But **(stress and rising intonation)** I'd like to thank my mom for inspiring me **(pause)** and thank Don Lenner and all my Columbia Records family for so much support. And **(pause)** I'd like to thank all the amazingly dedicated **(pause and stress)** Sony people around the world and obviously **(pause)**, obviously, I have to thank Tommy Motolla for his support, specifically **(stress, rising volume and rising intonation)** during the beginning of my career **(descending intonation and low volume)** And I have to thank everyone **(stress)** at Maroon entertainment

(stress and pause) for their unparalleled **(stress, rising volume and rising intonation)** dedication **(stress, low volume and descending intonation)**. I've been travelling around the world, right, you know promoting "Rainbow" my new album, and it's kind of like my message of hope for the new millennium **(pause)** and it's been so moving **(pause)** to see so many devoted fans **(stress)** in continents **(stress)** where we don't even speak the same language., where people are singing back the lyric to me that I wrote **(stress)** and that means so much to me because I put all myself **(pause)** into my music, so as writer and a producer I thank you. And I am so grateful **(rising intonation and stress and rising volume)** to God, to have overcome so many obstacles, as a multiracial person **(rising intonation and stress)** with a very dysfunctional **(stress)** history **(rising intonation and rising volume)**, until recently **(stress, low volume and descending intonation)**! I am not Cinderella **(rising intonation and stress)**, my life has not **(rising intonation and stress)** been a fairytale! Forget **(rising intonation)** the image, forget **(rising intonation)** the ensembles, forget **(rising intonation)** the rumors, forget **(rising intonation)** the short skirts, big hair, whatever **(stress)**. I owe this to the fans **(stress)** and I will never **(stress)** forget you **(stress)** so I want to accept this award on behalf **(rising intonation)** all of you **(stress)**". We've come a long way **(pause)** and I feel like I'm just getting started **(descending intonation)** because as an artist **(pause)**, and more importantly **(stress)** as a person **(stress and descending intonation)**, I am genuinely happy **(stress)** and finally, finally free **(stress)** to be who I really am **(descending intonation)**. Thank you **(stress)**!"