

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents context of the study, formulation of the research question, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key term.

#### **A. Context of The Study**

A Language is needed for human life to communicate with other people. Everything to make good relationship is using language. According to Tria Nufitaayuni (2014), 'Language is one tool to cause a communication happen. Having communication to other people without language is impossible'. Therefore, the language of human is necessary for every human. According to Herniti (2010:122), 'the human in their life almost are impossible to require their needs. So, they must communicate with other human to make relation in order to complete their life necessary. Communication with other human can not be run well if they do not use the representative media, it is Language'. Then in language, linguistics must be mastered and learned.

In linguistics, there are many studies learned such as phonetics and phonology, morphology, pragmatics, and etc. One of the studies that will be chosen is Phonetics and Phonology. Phonology is one of linguistic study about producing a sound. 'Phonology is pattern study of sound in a language and across languages' (Sartika, 2018:2). In this occasion, the researcher choose assimilation in this phenomenon. Assimilation is part of phonology that Human must master its phonological system of language.

Assimilation is part in phonetics and phonology that study about sound changing. Assimilation gives new information of new sound to speaker, to listener, therefore assimilation help the reader or listener in understanding what the speaker or writer deliver in their speech. Based on Crystal's (1991: 39), 'assimilation is talking about the influence training causes the sounds to be similar sound'.

In this study, the researcher analyze two types of assimilation, they are anticipatory assimilation and coalescence assimilation. These types will be understood more in the following example

“It’s like to extend my congratulation.”

From the assimilation above, it can be interpreted that consonant d and m become bilabial consonant m. But when somebody never know about this assimilation, they will pronounce with n not m.

Assimilation is essential to be learned because it allows to pronounce English fluently like native speaker since it is very difficult for non-native. According to BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) Learning, assimilation is a natural process which happens in every language and carried out unconsciously. It can be known that assimilation is not easy to produce. It is caused that assimilation is not normally realized by the non-native. The non-native should change too much movement in the mouth. So, they must be slow and totaly careful to produce.

There are some researcher that has been conducted by Nadiah Nur Lathifah entitled “English Phonologycal Assimilation Applied in “English with Lucy” Channel on Youtube” in 2018. This study was conducted to analyse assimilation in English with Lucy channel. This study focuses on variety assimilation process in the collaboration video of English teaching. While her conclusion is many of changing sounds in data that is applied in the collaboration video.

The next study was conducted by Fitriyani Madia entitled Assimilation of the Sound /n/ in English and Classical Arabic in 2017. The writer focuses on Assimilation. She wants to find out the assimilation /n/ in English and classical Arabic. This conclusion is assimilation /n/ only occured in English and not in classical Arabic.

The next study was conducted by Sartika in 2018, entitled Phonological Acquisition on 2 and 3 Years Old Children. The researcher analyze the speech sounds produced by 2 and 3 years old children and how they explain the

phonological process of the speech sound produced. The conclusion is the phonological acquisition development is according to the age of children and family environment.

The last study was conducted by Candira Sulastri Sitohang entitled *Morphophonemic Process Found in Selected Motivational Short Stories* in 2016. In this research, the researcher describes morphophonemic process in selected motivational short stories. The morphophonemic process consists of regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, and lost of final process. Based on her research, the writer concludes that the most finding of morphophonemic process is regressive assimilation.

In addition, the researcher has important reason to take the speech of Priyanka Chopra "Full Power of Women" as her medium to learn assimilation of this research. For the first, Priyanka is good speaker then her English is very clear to understand. The second, she is talented women, motivated and also clever.

The researcher also has another reason why she takes Alumni of BEC students and English Department students of IAIN Tulungagung as her analysis. Firstly, The reason why the researcher choose BEC, it is caused BEC is the oldest course and the first pioneer in kampong Inggris Pare. While alumni of BEC students is familiar with their greatness of English such as at their speaking, grammar, and etc. Most of them also establishes their own English Course. Secondly, English Department students of IAIN Tulungagung ever learned the English assimilation lesson in their phonology class.

In this study, the researcher focuses on Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung as her analysis.

## B. Formulating of Research Question

1. What assimilation is produced by Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung?

2. How does the assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students differ from the one produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung?

C. Objective of the Research

1. To describe the assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung.
2. To explain assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students differ from the one produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung.

D. Significance of the Research

1. Reader

Hopefully this study can support the reader in learning English. It also can be good way to improve their skill of pronounce English well.

2. Researcher

The researcher can apply the finding of the study to make technique in learning English especially in assimilation.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing assimilation by Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung based on assimilation. The researcher analyzes data manually. The analysis will be accomplished by identifying only the assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung based on the assimilation. The researcher just focuses on two types of assimilation, anticipatory and coalescence.

F. Definition of Key Term

This research is entitled “The Difference Between The Assimilation Produced By Alumni of BEC students and The One by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung”. This part is in other to know the key term

used in this research. To be clearly research, the researcher defines those terms as follow:

1. Assimilation is the process of sounds changing which causes the near or following word to be similar sound.
2. Anticipatory Assimilation is where the sound changed based on the influence of the following sound (Crystal, 1991:40).
3. Coalescence Assimilation is a process that segment merge into one and a qualitatively assimilated(new sound) is formed (Crystal, 1991:40).
4. Speech is the spoken language or utterance that produced by someone to make power of their expression or communication (Merriam Webster Dictionary).
5. Speech “Full Power of women” is one of the speech entitled by Priyanka Chopra. Priyanka is indian person and also talented in entertainment business. She had been a winner of Miss World 2000 pageant.
6. BEC is the one of the oldest English course in Kampung Inggris Pare, Kediri that has a basic method to teach English(Afandi. M. Y, 2016).
7. Alumni Student is be able to be called alumnus. They are a graduate or former student of specific school, institution, college, or Institute (Oxford Learner’s Dictionary).