

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter the researcher presents some theories related to review of Assimilation and Previous study which consist of The Nature of Assimilation, The Types of Assimilation, and “Full Power of Women” English Speech of Priyanka Chopra.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. The Nature of Assimilation

The English language phonologies are variable, moreover its similarities are better than its differences. The researcher is suggested to understand in appropriating of speaking human. Most of them do not know the structure of producing the sounds. Thus, the definition of assimilation is one of phonological system focused on processing of learning sounds and the most common type in phonology process.

In natural connected speech, a way that sounds belonging to one word causes the changing of sounds belonging to neighbouring words. It can be known the phoneme of particular word will be realised when the word is pronounced.

Based on the book ‘English Phonetics and Phonology’ belongs to Roach (2009: 124), he states that Assimilation is something variety in changing sound according to rate and style, it is likely to be found in rapid, unexpected in careful and slow speech. Those explanation can conclude that Assimilation is

In linguistics, Assimilation is the process of sounds changing which causes the near or following word to be similar sound. According to Crystal’s (1991:39) in Latifa(2018:30), ‘assimilation refers to the influence exercised by sound segment upon another articulation, so that the sounds become more alike, or identical’.

Trask (2003:30) in Mohammed(2020:304) has opinion that the assimilation term is syntagmatic change which some sounds seem more

identical in the nature to another sound in the same sequence, usually happens within one phonological word or phrase. It is a process that a phoneme changes to produce another more similar to or even the same as the neighbouring phoneme. For instance, it is not pronounced based on the pronunciation as usually (Rosyidin, 2016:22).

Based on Frawley in his book *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (2003: 320), he states that assimilation is the process in which a segment changes to make similar its neighbor more closely. The distance between the targeted segment and assimilation feature can distinguish usefully the assimilation process.

2. The Types of Assimilation

Several kinds of assimilations are described. Lathifah (2018) states that Assimilation encompasses two sound change types based on the case of the direction of the sound change. Those are partial and total assimilation. Another types based on the regarding to how the sounds are assimilated, it is divided into three kinds such as regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, and total assimilation.

a. Anticipatory Assimilation

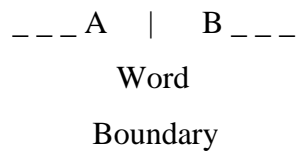
Lathifah (2018) defines that Anticipatory assimilation is where the sound changes due to the following sound influence. It happens in alveolar consonants in word final position.

This assimilation happened where a sound assimilated or influenced of the following sound. For example is in the word of *extend my*. When consonant d and m are near. The phoneme becomes bilabial consonants (Nurhayati, D.A.W., 2013).

This assimilation can be defined as a process that speaker change a transition in anticipating of the following pronunciation. The transition can be called anticipatory because it is capable of involving the changing of preceding sound. According to Giegerich (1992), ‘Anticipatory assimilation is a general phenomenon that a segment

totally anticipates the place of articulation over the following segment’.

For considering a case where two words are combined, the first of the ends with a single final consonant (we call segment A) and the second of the starts that a single initial consonant (we call segment B). The following is a diagram :



This assimilation happens when A changes to be like B in some way. Because the phoneme which comes firstly is affected by the one that comes after it. ‘Only regressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries and then only one type since this matter is important for the foreign learners’(Roach, 2009:124) .

b. Progressive Assimilation

Progressive assimilation is when the sound is assimilated by preceding sound(Lathifah, 2018 :31). According to Lass (1998) in (Rosyidin, 2016:22), he states that progressive assimilation is the reserving of regressive assimilation. It occurs when the initial phoneme of the second word or syllable becomes similar to, the final phoneme of preceding word.

Sitohang (2016:9) States that progressive assimilation happens when it is influenced by the preceding sound. The He makes example of this assimilation/.

$$\text{word /w3:d/ + -s} \rightarrow \text{words /w3:dz/}$$

From that example, phoneme /d/ is a voiced phoneme

Forel& Puskas (2005) in Dawood(2015:9) claim that this assimilation is known as preservative assimilation. Preservative is when the features of a phoneme modified by the features of the phoneme

immediately before it. In the assimilated sound precedes the conditioned sound. It can be known in the following example.

‘What has he done’ when it is assimilated to be /wɒt s hi dʌn/

For instance, the example above is not pronounced as ‘What has he done’ but /wɒt s hi dʌn/. The word ‘has’ will be changed into ‘s’ only.

c. Coalescence Assimilation

While another type of assimilation, this assimilation occurs when two sounds are influencing each other. In another references, coalescence has familiar name. It can be called Reciprocal Assimilation. ‘‘This assimilation occurs when the structure of segment AB, segment B exert influenced on segment A, and at the same time segment A also exert influenced on segment B. So, A and B are assimilator. For example is in the word *get you*. The word can be articulated as *ge[tj]u:*.’’(Roach, 2009:125) .

According to BBC learning, in fluent speech, when one word ends /t/ and the next begin with /j/ sound then two sounds comes together and change to /tj/. So, in the example of ‘meet you’ becomes /mi: tʃu:/. The statement is called coalescence assimilation.

Afiyatur (2014) states that This assimilation produces two sounds that assimilate each other and occur to be a new sound. It can be found in Batak language *holan ho* to be *holakko* mean ‘hanya kau’ in Indonesia. The sound of ‘holan’ and ‘h’ is assimilated to be ‘k’. It is not only batak language. Another statement of this type is this assimilation seems to be neutral because the two sounds are combined together to produce a third sound that seems neither similar to the first nor the second such as *don’t you* will be assimilated to be /dʌntʃu/ (Rahim, 2013:4).

3. “Full Power of Women” English Speech of Priyanka Chopra

“Full Power of Women” is English speech created by Priyanka Chopra. As one of the most motivational person, Priyanka is an actress of indian, singer, film producer, and the pageant of Miss World two thousand winner. She is indian and having good of English skill.

Priyanka said that ‘she was born to incredible and amazing parents who served as doctors in Indian Army . She also made her parents very proud and happy’. She is the woman who works to establish women’s right. Every people is interested in her great experience of how women treated in India and other developed countries like Germany, Holland, USA, etc.

In this speech, the global statistic that show 15 million women never learn is provided. Based on recent events in developed countries, her speech are unable to provide equality between men and women. In countries such as India is given more priority to men than women. At last women are deprived of their basic right especially in their education.

There are five utterances taken from Full Power of Women speech video in English Speeches channel youtube. The utterances are listed below:

1. It’s like to extend my congratulation. The utterance is found at the 0:27 minute.
2. Don’t you think? The utterance is found at the 1:28 minute.
3. My first experience of the glaring disparity between boys and girls. The utterance is found at the 2:01 minute.
4. When they hit puberty. The utterance is found at the 3:04 minute
5. Girls are replaceable in the entertainment business. The utterance is found at the 3:49 minute.

The utterances above are varied and classified into at least two types of assimilation. Those are anticipatory and coalescence assimilation.

In this present research, two of them are later discussed as types of this research.

B. Review of Previous Study

For this study consideration, the researcher has listed some of previous studies result by several researchers that ever read by researcher, there are the following previous studies.

For the first, the thesis was conducted by Nadiah Nur Lathifah entitled “English Phonological 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 Candira Sulastris 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.

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 Fitriyani Madia entitled Assimilation of the Sound /n/ in English and Classical Arabic in 2017. The writer focuses on Assimilation. She want to find out the assimilation /n/ in English and classical Arabic. This conclusion is assimilation /n/ only occurred in English and not in classical Arabic.