# CHAPTER IV
# DATA PRESENTATION AND FINDING

In this chapter presents the data finding found by the researcher through conducting data collection. The researcher presented all data that had been classified based on assimilation for analysis. The analysis will focus on two types of assimilation. Those are anticipatory and coalescence assimilation. Two of them are produced by Alumni of BEC students and English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung.

## A. Research Finding

Based on the analysis of the subjects, it can be described as follows:

### 1. The assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students

a. Anticipatory

Anticipatory is the changing sound process that influnces the word before. This type is familiar with regressive assimilation. It occurs when the preceding word final phoneme to be similar to or the same as, the following word. This type is focused on fifteen utterances produced by ten Alumni of BEC students. The researcher found appearance these utterances type as many as eighty one times. It is showed in the data below :

Data 01

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - It's like to <u>extend my</u> congratulation | -ɪksˈtɛ[nd↔m]  aɪ<br>/m/ |

To begin with, Data 01 was produced as Anticipatory in the phrase "it is like to  *extend my* congratulation". The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. This data found once. The assimilation process in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /m/.

Data 02

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - My first experience of the glaring disparity <u>between boys</u> and girls | - bɪˈtwiː[n ⟷ b] ɔɪz<br>     /m/ |

Next, data 02 was produced correctly in the phrase "my first experience of the glaring of disparity *between boys* and girls" as many as three times. The italic word contains of the final phoneme /n/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /m/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /b/.

Data 03

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - When they <u>hit puberty</u> | - hɪ[t ⟷ˈp]juː bəti |

Then, Data 03 shows that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the phrase "when they *hit puberty*"as many as four times. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /p/ due to neighbouring sound /p/.

Data 04

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Girls are replacable in the <u>entertainment business</u> | - ˌɛntəˈteɪnmə [nt ⟷ ˈb]ɪznɪs<br>     /m/ |

Next, Data 04 is produced the word correctly based on anticipatory. It can be known in the phrase "Girls are replacable in the *entertainment business*" as many as five times. The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /b/ .

Data 05

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I bring <u>credit card</u> | - credit 💎 kɑ:d<br>        /k/ |

Next, Data 05 was produced correctly in the phrase "I bring *credit card*" as many as five times. The italic word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 06

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Let it <u>get cold</u> | - get 💎   kəʊld<br>        /k/ |

Next, Data 06 shows that produced correctly in the utterance "*get cold*" as many as three times. The italic word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 07

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Do <u>it quickly</u> | - ɪt 💎   ˈkwɪkli<br>        /k/ |

Next, Data 07 shows that produced correctly as many as eight times in the utterance "*it quickly*". The italic word contains of the final

phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 08

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - It's not <u>short cut</u> to have learning | - ʃɔːt ⬇ kʌt<br>/k/ |

Then, Data 08 was produced as Anticipatory in the utterance "*short cut*" as many as five times. The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. The assimilation process in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 09

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I see <u>white car</u> | - white ⬇ kɑː(r)<br>/k/ |

Next, Data 09 shows as Anticipatory assimilation in the utterance "*white car*" as many as eight times . The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. He produced the phoneme based on the phonetic symbol provided by the researcher. The assimilation process in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 10

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - You are <u>bad girl</u> | - bad ⬇ gɜːl<br>/g/ |

Then, Data 10 shows that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "bad girl"as many as eight times. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *bad gɜːl* . The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /d/ into the sound /g/ due to neighbouring sound /g/.

Data 11

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I like <u>that cake</u> | - ðæt ⬥ keɪk<br> /k/ |

Next, Data 11 shows that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "that cake" as many as eight times. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *ðæt keɪk*. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 12

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>In my</u> job | - ɪn ⬥ maɪ<br> /m/ |

Next, Data 12 describes that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "in my"as many as twice. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *ɪn maɪ*. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /m/.

Data 13

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I take <u>ten pins</u> | - Ten ⬥ pɪnz<br> /m/ |

Next, Data 13 describes that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "ten pins" as many as four times. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic

symbol *Ten pɪnz* . The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /p/.

Data 14

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - She is in <u>nine grade</u> | - naɪn  ⬌  greɪd<br>              /ŋ/ |

Next, data 14 was produced correctly in the phrase "nine grade" as many as ten times. The italic word contains of the final phoneme /n/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be / ŋ /. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound / ŋ / due to neighbouring sound /g/.

Data 15

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - They are <u>just panicked</u> | - dʒʌst ⬌ ˈpænik<br><br>              /p/ |

Next, data 15 was produced correctly in the phrase "just panicked" as many as seven times. The italic word contains of the final phoneme /n/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be / p /. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound / p / due to neighbouring sound /p/.

b. Coalescence

Occuring a mutual influence between the two phonemes can be called as coalescence assimilation. It is difference with the anticipatory assimilation. It is caused that the final phonemes of preceding word and the following word initial phoneme are influencing each other. Then it leads both of them becoming a new sound.

In this study, The researcher found appearance these utterances type as many as eighty times.

It can be showed in the following table based on their analysis';

Data 16

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| <u>Don't you</u> think? | dəʊ[nt ⬌ j] uː /ʧ/ |

The result in table above Data 16 presents that is containing as coalescence assimilation as many as six times. It can be produced correctly in the phrase *don't you* think. This italic word is produced the word based on the phonetic symbol. It means the subjects could change the sound */nt/* and */ j/* to be /ʧ/.

Data 17

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| That shirt won't <u>suit you</u> | sjuː[t ⬌ j]uː /ʧ/ |

Next, Data 17 shows that is contaning as coalescence assimilation as many as six times. It is pronunced correctly based on the phonetic symbol of this assimilation. The word *suit you* when it is described as phonetic symbol becoming

*sjuː[t + j]uː.* The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /j/ due to new sound / ʧ /.

Data 18

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| I <u>bet your</u> boss doesn't know. | bɛ[t⬌ j]ɔː /ʧ/ |

Next, Data 18 presents coalescence assimilation as many as four times. In the word *bet you,* It can be known when the phoneme /t/ into /ʧ/ as the assimilation between the two sounds /t/ and /j/ . The researcher analyses this process based on the phonetic symbol of *bet you* becoming *bɛ[t + j]ɔ: .*

Data 19

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| Can I <u>get you</u> anything? | gɛ[t ⬦ j]uː <br> / ʧ/ |

Next, Data 19 was produced correctly in the phrase "Can I <u>get you</u> anything?" as many as nine times. The underline word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by coalescence assimilation to be /ʧ/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ and /j/ becoming sound /ʧ/. It can be analysed based on phonetic symbol as *gɛ[t + j]uː*

Data 20

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| He buys a <u>horse shoe</u>. | hɔ:[s ⬌ ʃ]uː <br> / ʃʃ/ |

Next, Data 20 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as eight times. It is proved from the phrase "he buys a horse shoe". The phonetic symbol of *horse shoe* is *hɔ:[s + ʃ]uː.* The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /ʃ/.

Data 21

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| <u>Would you</u> like to come? | 'wu[d ⬦j]u:<br><br>/ʤ/ |

Next, Data 21 presents assimilation process especially coalescence as many as seven times. It occurs in the sound /d/ into /ʤ/ as the assimilation. It can be proved because the two sounds /d/ and /j/ occurs the process of coalescence process in the word *would you*. The data can be analysed based on phonetic symbol as *'wu[d + j]u:*.

Data 22

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - In <u>case you</u> need it | - keɪs ⬦ ju<br><br>/ʃ/ |

Next, Data 22 shows the coalescence assimilation as many as three times. It can be known when the phoneme assimilated to be / ʃ/. It can be proved because the two sounds /s/ and /j/ occurs to be / ʃ / because the process of coalescence assimilation. Thus, in the word *case you* can be analysed based on phonetic symbol *keɪs + ju* .

Data 23

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>Has your</u> letter come? | - Has ⬦ jɔː(r)<br><br>/ʃ/ |

Next, Data 23 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as seven times. It is proved from the utterance ''has your''. The phonetic symbol of *has your* is *Has jɔ:(r)*. The data experiences

assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/.


Data 24

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - I work in <u>this shop</u> | - This ⬖ ʃɒp<br><br>/ʃʃ/ |

Next, Data 24 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as nine times. It is proved from the utterance *this shop*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is /*This  ʃɒp/.*  The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / ʃ/.

Data 25

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - <u>As you</u> know | - əz   ⬖   ju<br><br>/ʒ ʃ / |

Next, Data 25 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as six times. It is proved from the utterance *as you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / əz    ju /.  The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʒ ʃ / as the assimilation between two sounds /z/ and / j/.

Data 26

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - <u>Yes you</u> can | - jes   ⬖ ju<br><br>/ʃ/ |

Next, Data 26 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *yes you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is /*jes   ju/.*  The data was assimilated which occurs in the

phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / j/.

Data 27

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - What you see | - wɒt  ⬌  ju<br>/ ʧ/ |

Next, Data 27 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as eight times. It is proved from the utterance *what you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / *wɒt     ju   /*. The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /t/ into / ʧ / as the assimilation between two sounds /t/ and / j/.

Data 28

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - I bless you | - bles  ⬌  ju<br>/ ʃ/ |

Next, Data 28 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as three times. It is proved from the phrase 'bless you". The phonetic symbol of *it* is  *bles          ju* . The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/.

Data 29

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - That's usual | - ðæts  ⬌  ˈjuːʒuəl<br>/ ʃ/ |

Next, Data 29 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as two times. It is proved from the utterance *that's usual*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / *ðæts    'juːʒuəl /*.  The data was assimilated which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / j/.

Data 30

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - He <u>makes you</u> good | - meɪks ◆    ju |
|  | / ʃ/ |

Next, Data 28 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation as many as two times. It is proved from the phrase ''makes you". The phonetic symbol of *it* is  *meɪks      ju*   . The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/.

2. **The assimilation produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung**

a. **Anticipatory**

   Same as like the explanation before, this changing sound proces focuses on the last phoneme to be similar to or same as the following word. It is found by the researcher in the study that this type is produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher found appearance these utterances type as many as ninety three times. It can be proved in the following data analysis.

Data 01

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - When they <u>hit puberty</u> | - hɪ[t ◆'p]juː bəti |

In the table above, the table described according to the English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung subject. In the first, The assimilation process in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /m/ applied in data 01. The sound occurs in the word *extend my* with phonetic symbol as *ɪksˈtɛ[nd + m]aɪ*. The subject pronounced the word as *ɪksˈtɛ[nd    m]aɪ* . The researcher found appearance this data as many as once.

Data 02

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - My first experience of the glaring disparity <u>between boys</u> and girls | - bɪˈtwiː[n 🐟 b] ɔɪz<br>            /m/ |

Next, The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /b/ applied in Data 02. The sound occurs in the word *between boys* with phonetic symbol as *bɪˈtwiː[n    b] ɔɪz*. The subject pronounced the word as *bɪˈtwiː[n   +   b] ɔɪz* . The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 03

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - When they <u>hit puberty</u> | - hɪ[t 🐟ˈp]juː bəti |

Next, The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /p/ due to neighbouring sound /p/ applied in Data 03. The sound occurs in the word *hit puberty* with phonetic symbol as *hɪ[t  ˈp]juː bəti*. The subject pronounced the word as *hɪ[t  +  p]juː bəti*. The researcher found appearance this data as many as four times.

Data 04

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Girls are replaceable in the <u>entertainment business</u> | - ˌɛntəˈteɪnmə [nt ⟱ ˈb]ɪznɪs<br><br>/m/ |

The last, The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /b/ applied in Data 04. The sound occurs in the word *entertainment business* with phonetic symbol as ˌɛntəˈteɪnmə [nt + ˈb]ɪznɪs. The subject pronounced the word as ˌɛntəˈteɪnmə [nt + ˈb]ɪznɪs. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 05

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I bring <u>credit card</u> | - credit ⟱ kɑːd<br>/k/ |

Next, Data 05 was produced correctly in the phrase "I bring *credit card*". The italic word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 06

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Let it <u>get cold</u> | - get ⟱ kəʊld<br>/k/ |

Next, Data 06 shows that produced correctly in the utterance "*get cold*". The italic word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as seven times.

Data 07

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - Do <u>it quickly</u> | - ɪt ⬦ ˈkwɪkli<br>  /k/ |

Next, Data 07 shows that produced correctly in the utterance "*it quickly*". The italic word contains of the final phoneme /t/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be /k/. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 08

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - It's not <u>short cut</u> to have learning | - ʃɔːt ⬦ kʌt<br>  /k/ |

Then, Data 08 was produced as Anticipatory in the utterance "*short cut*". The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. He produced the phoneme based on the phonetic symbol provided by the researcher. The assimilation process in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 09

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - I see <u>white car</u> | - white ⬦ kɑː(r)<br>  /k/ |

Next, Data 09 shows as Anticipatory assimilation in the utterance "*white car*". The italic word is containing anticipatory assimilation. He produced the phoneme based on the phonetic symbol provided by the researcher. The assimilation process in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 10

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - You are <u>bad girl</u> | - bad ⬦ gɜːl<br>　　　/g/ |

Then, Data 10 shows that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "bad girl". The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *bad gɜːl* . The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /d/ into the sound /g/ due to neighbouring sound /g/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 11

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I like <u>that cake</u> | - ðæt ⬦ keɪk<br>　　　/k/ |

Next, Data 11 shows that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "that cake" as many as four times. The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *ðæt keɪk*. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /k/ due to neighbouring sound /k/.

Data 12

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>In my</u> job | - ɪn ⬦ maɪ<br>　　　/m/ |

Next, Data 12 describes that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "in my". The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *ɪn maɪ*. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to

neighbouring sound /m/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as seven times.

Data 13

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I take <u>ten pins</u> | - Ten ⟺ pɪnz<br>　　　/m/ |

Next, Data 13 describes that it can be pronounced the assimilation correctly especially anticipatory in the utterance "ten pins". The produced sound is correcting according to the phonetic symbol *Ten pɪnz* . The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /p/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as three times.

Data 14

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - She is in <u>nine grade</u> | - naɪn ⟺ greɪd<br>　　　/ŋ/ |

Next, data 14 was produced correctly in the phrase "nine grade". The italic word contains of the final phoneme /n/ influnced by anticipatory assimilation to be / ŋ /. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound / ŋ / due to neighbouring sound /g/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 15

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - They are <u>just panicked</u> | - dʒʌst⟺ 'pænik<br><br>　　　/p/ |

Next, data 15 was produced correctly in the phrase "just panicked". The italic word contains of the final phoneme /n/ influnced by

anticipatory assimilation to be / p /. The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound / p / due to neighbouring sound /p/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as seven times.

b.  **Coalescence**

The assimilation occured mutually and influenced the phoneme each other according to the final phonemes of the preceding ord and initial phoneme of the following becoming a new sound. In the study, the data produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher found appearance these utterances type as many as ninety one times. Based on the following table are showed :

Data 16

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| <u>Don't you</u> think? | dəʊ[nt 🔷 j] uː<br><br>/ʧ/ |

In table above Data 16 describes coalescence assimilation. It is started from the word <u>don't you</u> think. This underline word is containing coalescence assimilation. It is produced correctly based on the correct sound of phonetic symbol. The assimilation process occurs in the sound /t/ into the sound /ʧ/.  It means the subjects could change the sound [nt  and    j] to be /ʧ/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 17

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| That shirt won't <u>suit you</u> | -sjuː[t 🔷 j]uː<br><br>/ʧ/ |

Next, Data 17 shows the example of coalescence assimilation. The data "that shirt won't <u>suit you</u>" is produced correctly as many as six times. Here focuses on the underline word. Hence, it experiences the changing sound of assimilation process. It is proved in phonetic symbol *sjuː[t + j]uː* . The assimilation occurs in the phonetic /t/ into /ʧ/ as the assimilation between the two sounds /t/ and /j/.

Data 18

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| I <u>bet your</u> boss doesn't know. | bɛ[t ⬥ j]ɔː /ʧ/ |

Next, Data 18 presents coalescence assimilation. It is pronunced correctly based on the phonetic symbol of this assimilation. The word *bet your* when it is described as phonetic symbol becoming

bɛ[t + j]ɔː . The assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /t/ into the sound /j/ due to new sound / ʧ /. The researcher found appearance this data as many as four times.

Data 19

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| Can I <u>get you</u> anything? | gɛ[t ⬥j]uː / ʧ/ |

Next, Data 19 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the phrase 'Can I <u>get you</u> anything?". It will be foucused on the underline word. The phonetic symbol of *get you* is gɛ[t + j]uː. The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /t/ into / ʧ / as the assimilation between two sounds /t/ and /j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as five times.

Data 20

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| He buys a <u>horse shoe</u>. | hɔ:[s ◆ ʃ]u: <br> / ʃʃ/ |

Next, Data 20 presents that is containing as coalescence assimilation. It can be produced correctly in the phrase *He buys a* <u>horse shoe</u>. This italic word is produced the word based on the phonetic symbol. It means the subjects could change the sound */s/* and */ ʃ /* to be / ʃʃ /. The researcher found appearance this data as many as ten times.

Data 21

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| <u>Would you</u> like to come? | 'wu[d ⬅j]u: <br> / ʤ/ |

Next, Data 21 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the phrase ''would you like to come''. Here only focuses on the word *would you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is 'wu[d + j]u: . The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /d/ into / ʤ / as the assimilation between two sounds /d/ and /j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times.

Data 22

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - In <u>case you</u> need it | - keɪs ◆ ju <br> /ʃ/ |

Next, Data 22 shows the coalescence assimilation. It can be known when the phoneme assimilated to be / ʃ/. It can be proved because the two sounds /s/ and /j/ occurs to be / ʃ / because the process of coalescence assimilation. Thus, in the word *case you* can be analysed based on phonetic symbol *keɪs* + *ju* . The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 23

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - Has your letter come? | - Has ⬇ jɔ:(r) |
| | /ʃ/ |

Next, Data 23 shows that containsc of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance ''has your''. The phonetic symbol of *has your* is *Has jɔ:(r).* The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as six times.

Data 24

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - I work in this shop | - This ⬇ʃɒp |
| | /ʃʃ/ |

Next, Data 24 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *this shop*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is /*This ʃɒp/.* The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / ʃ/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as ten times.

Data 25

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>As you</u> know | - əz     ju <br> /ʒ ʃ / |

Next, Data 25 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *as you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / əz    ju /.   The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʒ ʃ / as the assimilation between two sounds /z/ and / j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as four times.

Data 26

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>Yes you</u> can | - jes    ju <br> /ʃ/ |

Next, Data 26 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *yes you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is */jes    ju/.*   The data was assimilated which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as three times.

Data 27

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|---|---|
| - <u>What you</u> see | - wɒt    ju <br> / ʧ/ |

Next, Data 27 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *what you*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / *wɒt        ju* /.  The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /t/ into / ʧ / as the assimilation between two sounds /t/ and / j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as four times.

Data 28

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - I <u>bless you</u> | - bles 🔽 ju<br>/ ʃ/ |

Next, Data 28 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the phrase 'bless you". The phonetic symbol of *it* is *bles ju* . The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as seven times.

Data 29

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - <u>That's usual</u> | - ðæts 🔽 ˈjuːʒuəl<br>/ ʃ/ |

Next, Data 29 describes that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the utterance *that's usual*. The phonetic symbol of the italic word is / *ðæts ˈjuːʒuəl /*. The data was assimilated which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and / j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as three times.

Data 30

| Utterance | Phonetic Symbol |
|-----------|-----------------|
| - He <u>makes you</u> good | - meɪks 🔽 ju<br>/ ʃ/ |

Next, Data 30 shows that contains of coalecent assimilation. It is proved from the phrase ''makes you". The phonetic symbol of *it* is *meɪks    ju  * . The data experiences assimilation process which occurs in the phoneme of /s/ into / ʃ/ as the assimilation between two sounds /s/ and /j/. The researcher found appearance this data as many as four times.