

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research discussion of the data finding with the theory that has been taken by the researcher. The data finding analyzed has been presented in the previous chapter. The data are analyzed to answer the 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 IAIN Tulungagung English department students?

In learning of language, this study is conducted for inspiring the non-native speakers to use phonological learning especially in Assimilation type however they are speaking to produce correctly or fluently. This step of assimilation allows the learner to absorb new information by linking it to previous knowledge (Rahmat, et.al, 2019). Exploring the phenomenon of English Assimilation in this research, the process of assimilation are classified into three types including Anticipatory, progressive, and Colescence assimilation. These type are regard to how sounds resemble the other sound features. This discussion part is explaining about how the researcher change the sound considering what assimilation are produced by students in the utterances. The process of three types of assimilation applied by investigated students in producing English utterances provided by the researcher. Later to answer the next research question, the produced assimilation are analyzed based on the reason and factors why the assimilation happened. According to Guerra (2019:11), having good interaction to others, phonological factor is related since interacting with others is started. It can be happened when the students made wrong in their pronunciation of assimilation. This becomes because the student not always to be aware of pronouncing suddenly.

The findings of this study, the researcher found that the assimilations are most correctly produced by English Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung or they can be called student 2. For the correctly analysis of the utterances, student 1 produced Anticipatory as many 81 times, Coalescence 81 times in 30 utteraces.

Hence, student 2 produced Anticipatory correctly as many 93 times, Coalescence 91 times in 30 utterances. Thus, this research can be concluded there are just two assimilation types found.

The first assimilation type in this study is anticipatory. Anticipatory is the changing sound process caused the preceding word. According to Roach(2009:124), he states that anticipatory is changing process of the preceding phoneme resemble the following phoneme. From the explanation, it can be concluded that this assimilation type change the last phoneme of word resemble with the following phoneme. In this study, the researcher found more data of anticipatory assimilation. This finding is different with the data found by other finding in other study. The study found 18 data of anticipatory type. It can be happened because the characters' speech apply in the film that led by the phonological environment. Rosyidin (2016:68) states that the particular segment might change under the neighbouring segment influence or phoneme as proven that the result that assimilation happens because of phonological environment. It has explained in previous study. While in this research found more than 18 data of anticipatory assimilation. It might be because the theme and type of object researched are different with this study.

Anticipatory assimilation is easier to produce than coalescence. It is caused because most of native speaker often produced it well than non-native speaker like Indonesian especially BEC alumni and English department IAIN students. It can be proved from BBC learning statement that one of the thing that happens when we speak fluently is sound at the end of word can change. Here is one example of data finding, “*entertainment business*” . For this example is assimilation process occurs in the phoneme /n/ into the sound /m/ due to neighbouring sound /b/ . The sound occurs in the word *entertainment business* with phonetic symbol as ,*entə'teɪnmə [nt + 'b]ɪznɪs*. The subject pronounced the word as ,*entə'teɪnmə [nt + 'b]ɪznɪs*. The researcher found appearance this data as many as nine times of English department IAIN students. While Alumni of BEC students just produced as many as five times.

From the preceding example, it can be known that Anticipatory is significant learning for the learners especially English learner. It can be learned while watching English movie, listening speech or music, etc. When the learner does not know assimilation, they might be confused to understand the pronunciation. The following side, the learner can speak correctly and fluently like native speaker then they can more understand what they speak. The native usually speak with British. Thus, it can be the important one for learners.

The next assimilation type in this study is coalescence. Coalescence is the process of changing sound to create the new sound. This type occurs when two sounds are influencing each other to be new sound. According to Elramli(2012:29), he states that this type is the process of two segments fuse into one sound and becoming the new sound emerges including features of both. From the statement, it can be concluded that in this assimilation type is creating the new sound from two phoneme nearby. In this study, the researcher found more data as many as 91 data that represented the coalescence assimilation. While in the previous studies, the writers just got 12 data of coalescence in their study from Lathifah (2018). It might because the object is different from this research.

For the following example that applied in this study is “*suit you*” with phonetic symbol “*sju:[t j]u:* ”. Based on the example, it showed that the phoneme is influenced the following phoneme to be new sound “/ *ʃ*/”. This assimilation occurs in the sound /t/ into / *ʃ*/ as the assimilation between two sounds /t/ and /j/. This process that occurs in the preceding mentioned coalescence assimilation. In BBC learning statement is when the word pronounced with the sound /t/ and it comes before a word started with the sound /j/, then these two sounds come together and change to the sound / *ʃ*/”. Coalescence is not easier like anticipatory. It might be because the Indonesian tounge is so far different with native sepeaker when they speak English. It needs several time to learn. It is usually appear from particular set of skill. The skills that make somebody nightmare for people. It might be nerveous or less confident.

The second research question in this study is “How does the assimilation produced by Alumni of BEC students differ from the one produced by English

Department Students of IAIN Tulungagung? ". in this study, the researcher only limited on the assimilation in BEC alumniand English department IAIN students. Assimilation is the changing process between two phoneme caused by somebody articulation. According to Crystal's(1991:39), assimilation refers to the influence examination by sound segment by the articulation of another. Thus the sounds become new sounds ,more identical, or even the same as the neighboring sound, it called phoneme. Thus, The assimilations produced by the students, anticipatory and coalescence. For the more information will be explained below.

Based on previous finding in the previous chapter, the different produced both students to produce assimilation is influenced by environment and phonological factor. For example, English department IAIN students has learned the material of assimilation and practiced when they learned in the class. Because of having learn the assimilation, they are used to produce English assimilation better. Mahmud (2018) claimed theory of phonology becomes a required course for those studying English, particularly at the Institute level. In this subject, students should have a fundamental understanding of sound productions like as vowels and consonants, as well as the symbols and methods for producing such sounds. This information is particularly significant since it provides the foundation for understanding English sound productions. According to Roach (1987:3), theoretical knowledge of phonetics and phonology is required to comprehend the principles governing the usage of sounds in spoken English. Whereas Alumni of BEC students only practice the assimilation without having the material in their class. Mahmud (2018) stated the majority of students have difficulties are the complicated materials and lack of practices.