

ABSTRACT

Hilmuna, Lia. 2015. *An Analysis Of Types Of Assimilation In Speaking Class For Fourth Semester Students Of English Teacher Education Department At Uin Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. A thesis. English Teacher Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya. Advisor: Hilda Izzati Madjid M.A.

Key words : Assimilation, Auditory Phonetics.

Assimilation can improve the students' speaking fluency. The fluency of speaking is very essential in doing communication furthermore with the native speaker. Moreover, the students of English Teacher Education Department will be a teacher. They should be good in pronunciation. In this study, assimilation is part of linguistics studies. Assimilation is phonological process when the phoneme of sound influenced the next sound even create new sound.

This study focused on analysis of types of assimilation which produced by fourth semester students in speaking class and the causes of students' difficulties in producing assimilation. Qualitatively, the researcher analyzes audio of students' speaking performance. Then the researcher categorizes the assimilation based on Daniel Jhon's theory. The researcher conducts an interview to know the causes of assimilation which are difficult to produce by students in their speaking performance.

The result of this study shows that there are three types of assimilation. They are regressive assimilation, progressive assimilation, and coalescent. The most common assimilation is regressive assimilation type. From the interview, the researcher finds three factors related with the causes of the students' difficulties in producing assimilation. The first, the students are less understanding about assimilation. The second, the students are less in pronunciation self-practicing. The last, the students did not realize that assimilation presents in their speaking performance.

ABSTRAK

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Kata kunci : *Assimilation, auditory phonetics.*

Asimilasi dapat meningkatkan kenlancaran berbicara mahasiswa. Kelancaran berbicara adalah sangat penting dalam komunikasi apalagi jika digunakan dengan *native*. Terlebih mahasiswa jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris akan menjadi seorang guru. Mereka harus memiliki kemampuan yang cakap dalam pelafalan dan pengucapan. Dalam hal ini asimilasi merupakan bagian dari pembelajaran bahasa. Asimilasi adalah proses fonologi ketika fonem dipengaruhi oleh bunyi fonem selanjutnya atau bahkan menimbulkan bunyi baru.

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada analisis dari macam macam asimilasi yang diproduksi oleh mahasiswa semester 4 di kelas speaking serta penyebab penyebab kesulitan mahasiswa dalam memproduksi asimilasi. Lalu, peneliti mengkategorikan asimilasi tersebut erdasarkan teori Daniel Jhon's. Peneliti menggunakan wawancara untuk mengetahui penyebab dari asimilasi yang sulit diproduksi oleh mahasiswa dalam penampilan berbicaranya.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga macam asimilasi. Yaitu asimilasi regresif, asimilasi progresif, dan *coalscent*. Jenis asimilasi yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah jenis asimilasi regresif. Dari hasil wawancara, peneliti menemukan tiga faktor yang menjadi penyebab kesulitan mahasiswa dalam memproduksi asimilasi. Pertama, mahasiswa kurang memahami asimilasi. Kedua, mahasiswa kurang latihan atau praktik dalam hal pelafalan dan pengucapan. Ketiga, mahasiswa tidak menyadari bahwa sebenarnya asimilasi hadir dalam setiap penampilan ketika mereka berbicara.