

## **A PHONEMIC ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IN ENGLISH CONVERSATION**

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### **Abstrak**

Studi ini membandingkan dan mengkontraskan sistem fonetis bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia dalam "Percakapan Bahasa Inggris" Untuk mengajarkan siswa cara mengucapkan bahasa Inggris dengan fonem bahasa Indonesia, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan dan membedakan fonem dalam percakapan bahasa Inggris. Sepuluh fonem konsonan bahasa Inggris dan sepuluh fonem konsonan bahasa Indonesia menjadi fokus kajian ini. Teknik kualitatif digunakan dalam metodologi penelitian deskriptif-kontekstual. Berdasarkan jenis fonem, teknik perancangan membandingkan fonem dalam Text Conversation yang ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. The "Percakapan Bahasa Inggris", yang terdiri dari 10 fonem konsonan, ditemukan memiliki kesamaan antara sistem fonemik bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Sepuluh konsonan dalam Percakapan Bahasa Inggris mewakili perbedaan antara sistem fonetik bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia.

**Kata kunci** : Konsonan dalam Bahasa Inggris, Konsonan dalam Bahasa Indonesia, Analisis Fonemik, Percakapan Bahasa Inggris

### **Abstract**

*This study compares and contrasts the phonetic systems of English and Indonesian in the "English Conversation" In order to teach students how to pronounce English with Indonesian phonemes, the research aims to compare and contrast the phonemes in the English Conversation. Ten English consonant phonemes and ten Indonesian consonant phonemes are the focus of this study. A qualitative technique is used in the descriptive-contextual research methodology. Based on the types of phonemes, the technique design compares the phonemes in Text Conversation written in English and Indonesian. The "English Conversation", which are made up of 10 consonant phonemes, were discovered to share commonalities between the English and Indonesian phonemic systems. Ten consonants in the English Conversation represent the distinctions between the English and Indonesian phonetic systems.*

**Keywords:** *Consonants in English, Consonants in Indonesian, Phonemic Analysis, English Conversation*

### **Introduction**

Language is a means of communication used to transfer information, ideas and feelings from one person to another. Language is also a communication system based on words and combining words into sentences. By using language, people can develop their knowledge and know about something. Cameron (in Fitria, 2021), in applied linguistics over the last decades, it has been customary to divide language into four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing, and

including grammar, vocabulary and phonology to them. Holmes (in Liu, 2021) states that the function of language has a role in the diversity of languages and is an important factor (Lin, Chen, & Lai, 2022). This function is used to convey information and this is done through various forms of speech, such as declarative or interrogative statements (Pitarch, 2020). One important element or aspect in English ability was pronunciation (Guerberof Arenas & Moorkens, 2019).

In pronunciation, the students should avoid mispronouncing and misunderstanding in several words (Chen, Li, & Wang, 2019). To achieve this goal, the students should be able to master pronunciation because Murcia states that the objective of teaching pronunciation for the students is to master particular sounds, the elements, and how to pronounce the words (Susanty, Sholihah, Pramesworo, Telaumbanua, & Basir, 2021). Pronunciation is not only about phonetic symbols and rules but also includes stress, intonation, and rhythm, and all these are not isolated from each other (Merlin & Toneva, 2022). Then, the activities in teaching pronunciation make students aware in different sounds and they can catch the point what the speaker or they speak and should cover all issues of pronunciation itself (Angelina, 2020). Every language contains a variety of phonemes. It is the capacity to comprehend how various sounds combine to form words (Gunawan, 2019). According to Kridalaksana (in Indahsari, 2020) stated that one aspect of science is phonemic and it is the smallest unit of sound that can discern meaning.

In this research, the researches focus on phoneme comparisons that are about consonants in English and Indonesian. A comparative analysis compares two languages in order to identify their differences. English conversation text that we have chosen to be analyzed (Cowie, 2018). The researches selected this English conversation text because it has information to be delivered with pair and in doing it we have to have a good pronunciation to avoid misunderstanding one another (Popel et al., 2020).

## **METHOD**

Descriptive qualitative research is used in this study. The goal of this study was to examine how the phonetic systems of Indonesian and English differ in the lyrics to the song "Heaven." Comparative and descriptive studies were used in the investigation (Salem, 2019). The two steps the researcher utilizes to gather the data are downloading and validating pronunciations (Uktolseja, Sujaja, & Matinahoru, 2019). In this study, the data analysis was used according to Miles and Huberman which used three methods for their data analysis, such as data reduction, data visualization, and conclusionmaking (Nadirah, Tahir, & Asrifan, 2019).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Research Result**

The researcher utilized a comparative descriptive method to analyze the 10 consonant phonemes in the "English Conversation Counseling Script". The research's conclusions are as follows:

#### **Counseling Script**

Counselor : Hello Astrid! Good afternoon, how are you today?

Astrid : Good afternoon too, Mr Counselor. I'm so very tired and stress these past few days

Counselor : Oh, what's stressing you out? And why are you tired?

Astrid : These past few days we do a lot of school work and I'm also very tired of organizing my documents because I'm moving to another school.

Counselor : Oh! You're diligence Astrid! You seem to be overwhelmed with a lot of school work and organizing your documents to move to another school.

Astrid : You're right, Mr Counselor. I get too early to enter the online class because we start at 7am and end at 5pm. Then when it's night when I do my school works, sometimes I'm too awake just to finish them. I spend most of the day studying. And then sometimes when I have a little more time I even help my mother in looking after our boutique shop and convenience store

Counselor : How do you feel about doing so many things, especially your school works?

Astrid : I'm so stressed with too much to do. And sometimes I'm too tired and I can't handle my emotions. I also always experience a break down.

Counselor : Hmm, Is it okay Astrid for you to say more about your emotional tiredness?

Astrid : Actually, I've always been a top student since elementary until now and the expectations of my teachers and classmates are very high for me so sometimes they almost expect school works from me. Because they thought everything was easy and I could do it.

Counselor : So based, in your story Astrid, they have high expectations of you and you don't want to disappoint them, so you do everything even if it's difficult?

Astrid : Yes, you're right. And sometimes because of too much stress I can't sleep well. And beside their expectations I also think what will happen when I move school because I might not have friends because I'm afraid to make friends.

Counselor : I'm just wondering how affected you are when you disappoint them. Was there a time when you failed in their expectations and what happened?

Astrid : Hmm. Yes there is a time when I disappoint one of my classmates and that is my horrible nightmare. Actually she is my friend and at that time she was doing a research paper for me but I forgot to do it and then she was very angry with me.

Counselor : What do you mean that was your horrible nightmare? When she got mad at you Astrid can I know what she did and said to you?

Astrid : Hmm, Actually at that time I was very fat and my friends were few because others were ashamed of my physical appearance. When that friend of mine got angry she always called me a pig and every time she saw me she would tell me "oink oink" and then one time she painted a picture of me with my face on the pig and spread it all over the school. That time I didn't want to go to school because I was so embarrassed.

Counselor : It's so sad to hear that Astrid, Don't be ashamed that you were fat at that time, there's nothing wrong with that, the important thing is that you don't hurt other people. When your friend did that to you, did you tell your mother?

### **Skrip Konseling**

Konselor : Halo Astrid! Selamat siang bagaimana kabarmu?

Astrid : Selamat siang juga, Pak Konselor. Saya sangat lelah dan stres beberapa hari terakhir ini.

Konselor : Oh, apa yang membuatmu stres? Dan mengapa kamu lelah?

Astrid : Beberapa hari ini kami banyak mengerjakan tugas sekolah dan saya juga sangat lelah mengatur dokumen saya karena saya pindah ke sekolah lain.

Konselor : Oh! Anda rajin Astrid! Anda tampaknya kewalahan dengan banyak pekerjaan sekolah dan mengatur dokumen Anda untuk pindah ke sekolah lain

Astrid : Anda benar, Pak Konselor. Saya terlalu dini untuk masuk kelas online karena kami mulai jam 7 pagi dan berakhir jam 5 sore. Kemudian ketika malam ketika saya mengerjakan tugas sekolah, terkadang saya terlalu terjaga hanya untuk menyelesaikannya. Saya menghabiskan sebagian besar hari untuk belajar. Dan kadang-kadang ketika saya punya sedikit lebih banyak waktu saya bahkan membantu ibu saya dalam menjaga toko butik dan toko serba ada kami.

Konselor : Bagaimana perasaan Anda melakukan begitu banyak hal, terutama pekerjaan sekolah Anda?

Astrid : Aku sangat stres karena terlalu banyak pekerjaan. Dan terkadang saya terlalu lelah dan saya tidak bisa menahan emosi saya. Saya juga selalu mengalami break down.

Konselor : Hmm, bolehkah Astrid mengatakan lebih banyak tentang kelelahan emosional Anda?

Astrid : Sebenarnya saya selalu menjadi siswa yang berprestasi sejak SD sampai sekarang dan harapan guru dan teman sekelas saya sangat tinggi terhadap saya sehingga terkadang mereka hampir mengharapkan tugas sekolah dari saya. Karena mereka pikir semuanya mudah dan saya bisa melakukannya.

Konselor : Berdasarkan cerita Anda, Astrid, mereka memiliki ekspektasi yang tinggi terhadap Anda dan Anda tidak menginginkannya untuk mengecewakan mereka, jadi kamu melakukan segalanya meskipun itu sulit"

Astrid : Ya, Anda benar. Dan terkadang karena terlalu stress saya tidak bisa tidur dengan nyenyak. Dan disamping harapan mereka saya juga memikirkan apa yang akan terjadi ketika saya pindah sekolah karena saya mungkin tidak mempunyai teman karena saya takut berteman.

Konselor : Saya hanya ingin tahu seberapa besar pengaruh Anda ketika Anda mengecewakan mereka. Apakah ada saat ketika Anda gagal memenuhi harapan mereka dan apa yang terjadi?

Astrid : Hmm. Ya, ada saatnya saya mengecewakan salah satu teman sekelas saya dan itu adalah mimpi buruk saya yang mengerikan. Sebenarnya dia adalah teman saya dan saat itu dia sedang mengerjakan makalah penelitian untuk saya tetapi saya lupa melakukannya dan kemudian dia sangat marah kepada saya.

Konselor : Apa maksudmu itu adalah mimpi burukmu yang mengerikan? Saat dia marah padamu, Astrid, bisakah aku tahu apa yang dia lakukan dan katakan padamu?

Astrid : Hmm, sebenarnya waktu itu saya sangat gendut dan teman saya sedikit karena orang lain malu dengan penampilan fisik saya. Ketika teman saya itu marah dia selalu memanggil saya babi dan setiap kali dia melihat saya dia akan memberitahu saya "oink oink" dan kemudian suatu kali dia melukis foto saya dengan wajah saya di atas babi dan menyebarkannya ke seluruh sekolah. Waktu itu saya tidak mau sekolah karena malu.

Konselor : Sedih banget dengernya Astrid, Jangan malu kamu gendut waktu itu, gak apa-apa, yang penting kamu gak merugikan orang lain. Ketika temanmu melakukan itu padamu, apakah kamu memberi tahu ibumu?

**Phonem /p/**

The phonem "p" can be found in both English and Indonesian (= Bahasa Indonesia) in the initial, middle, and final positions of a word. It is important to note that the English phoneme /p/ is aspirated when it appears in the initial position of a stress syllable, but not when it appears following a phonem (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020). The Indonesian phoneme /p/ is completely unaspirated throughout the word, except in the middle and final positions.

**Tabel 1. Phoneme /p/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Intial	past/ <i>pæst</i> / pig/ <i>pɪg</i> / pinted/ <i>pæntɪd</i> / picture/ <i>ˈpɪktʃər</i> / people/ <i>ˈpi:pəl</i> / paper/ <i>ˈpeɪpər</i> /	pak / <i>pak</i> / pindah / <i>pɪn.dah</i> / pekerjaan / <i>pe.ker.ja.an</i> / pagi / <i>pa.gi</i> / punya / <i>pi.nya</i> / penelitian / <i>pe.ne.li.ti.an</i> / padamu / <i>pa.da.mu</i> / penting / <i>pen.ting</i> / pikir / <i>pi.kir</i> / beberapa / <i>be.be.ra.pa</i> apa / <i>a.pa</i> mengapa / <i>me.nga.pa</i> / tampaknya/ <i>tam.pak.nya</i> / berprestasi/ <i>ber.pres.ta.si</i> / sampai / <i>sam.pai</i> / harapan / <i>ha.ra.pan</i> / hampir / <i>ham.pir</i> / mengharapkan/ <i>meng.ha.rap.kan</i> / meskipun/ <i>mes.ki.pun</i> / samping/ <i>sam.ping</i> / harapan/ <i>ha.ra.pan</i> / seberapa/ <i>se.be.ra.pa</i> / apakah/ <i>a.pa.kah</i> / mimpi/ <i>mim.pi</i> / lupa/ <i>lu.pa</i> / kepada / <i>ke.pa.da</i> / terhadap / <i>ter.ha.dap</i> / setiap / <i>se.ti.ap</i> /
Medial	spend/ <i>spɛnd</i> / expectations/ <i>ˌɛkspekˈteɪfənz</i> / expect / <i>ɪkˈspekt</i> / disappoint/ <i>ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt</i> / happen/ <i>ˈhæpən</i> / spread/ <i>spred</i> / important/ <i>ɪmˈpɔrtənt</i> / paper/ <i>ˈpeɪpər</i> / appearance / <i>əˈpɪrəns</i> / people/ <i>ˈpi:pəl</i> /	
Final	shop/ <i>fap</i> / sleep/ <i>slɪp</i> /	

**Phoneme /b/**

Although the /b/ phoneme can be heard in the initial, medial, and final places of a word in English, there are some words that terminate in the letter "b," and most Bahasa Indonesian speakers pronounce the letter "b" as a /p/ when this happens (Andriani, Yuniar, & Abdullah, 2021).

**Tabel 2. Phoneme /b/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Intial	be/ <i>bi</i> / because/ <i>bɪˈkɔz</i> / boutique/ <i>bʊˈti:k</i> / been/ <i>bɪn</i> / based/ <i>beɪst</i> / beside/ <i>bɪˈsaɪd</i> / about/ <i>əˈbaʊt</i> / horrible/ <i>ˈhɔrəbəl</i> /	bagaimana/ <i>ba.gai.ma.na</i> / banyak/ <i>ba.nyak</i> / benar/ <i>be.nar</i> / besar/ <i>be.sar</i> / belajar/ <i>be.la.jar</i> / bahkan/ <i>bah.kan</i> / kabar / <i>ka.bar</i> /
Medial		

	embrassed/ <i>em<b>br</b>assed/</i>	menghabiskan/ <i>meng.ha.<b>b</b>is.kan/</i> sebagian/ <i>se.<b>b</b>a.gi.an/</i> lebih/ <i>le.<b>b</b>ih/</i> membantu/ <i>mem.<b>b</b>an.tu/</i> ibu/ <i>i.<b>b</b>u/</i>
Final	-	-

### Phoneme /d/

In English, the phoneme /d/ only appears in the initial, medial, and final positions of words, but in Indonesia, the phoneme /t/ represents the Indonesian letter "d" at the end of the word because it doesn't appear in these positions.

**Tabel 3. Phoneme /d/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	days/ <i>deɪz/</i> do/ <i>du/</i> documents/' <i>dakjəmənts/</i> diligence/' <i>dɪlədʒəns/</i> doing/' <i>duɪŋ/</i> down/ <i>daʊn/</i> difficult/' <i>dɪfəkəlt/</i> disappoint/ <i>dɪsə'pɔɪnt/</i> didn't /' <i>dɪdənt/</i> don't/ <i>dəʊnt/</i>	dan / <i>dan/</i> dokumen/ <i>do.ku.men/</i> dengan / <i>de.ngan/</i> dini/ <i>di.ni/</i>
Medial	today/ <i>tə'deɪ/</i> studying/' <i>stʌdiɪŋ/</i> tiredness/' <i>taɪərdnɪs/</i> student/' <i>stʉdənt/</i> beside/ <i>bɪ'saɪd/</i> handle/' <i>hændəl/</i> wondering/' <i>wʌndərɪŋ/</i> didn't/' <i>dɪdənt/</i>	anda / <i>an.da/</i> pindah/ <i>pin.dah/</i> terkadang/ <i>ter.ka.dang/</i> kadang/ <i>ka.dang/</i> sedikit/ <i>se.di.kit/</i>
Final	astrid/' <i>æstrɪd/</i> good/ <i>gʉd/</i> tired/' <i>taɪərd/</i> and/ <i>ænd/</i> overwhelmed /, <i>oʉvər'wɛlmd/</i> end / <i>end/</i> spend / <i>spend/</i> happened/' <i>hæpənd/</i> friend/ <i>frɛnd/</i> mad/ <i>mæd/</i> did/ <i>dɪd/</i> said/ <i>sɛd/</i> ashamed/ <i>ə'feɪmd/</i> called/ <i>kɔld/</i> painted/' <i>pemtəd/</i> embrassed/ <i>embrassed/</i> sad/ <i>sæd/</i> spread/ <i>spreɪd/</i>	maksud/ <i>mak.sud/</i>

### Phoneme /t/

The word's three positions in both English and Bahasa Indonesian all contain the /t/ phoneme. When the letter /t / initially appears in an accented syllable, it is fortis and usually followed by aspiration. Unlike the English /t/, which is alveolar, the Indonesian /t/ is an apico dental sound. When the Indonesian /t/ finally enters the syllable before a pause or another consonant, it is frequently unreleased. Because of this, pronouncing the sound /t/ when it appears in English words with aspiration presents some difficulties for the students mentioned above. As a result, they typically pronounce the sound /t/ with an unaspirated dental //. The section below includes their analyses.

**Tabel 4. Phoneme /t/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	today/tə'deɪ/ to/tu/ too/tu/ teachers/'tɪtʃərz/ time/taɪm/ tell/tɛl/	terakhir/ter.a.khir/ tugas/tu.gas/ tampaknya/tam.pak.nya/ terlalu/ter.la.lu/ terkadang/ter.ka.dang/ terjaga/ter.ja.ga/ toko/to.ko/ tidak/ti.dak/ teman/te.man/ tinggi/ting.gi/ terhadap/ter.ha.dap/ tidur/ti.dur/ terjadi/ter.ja.di/ takut/ta.kut/ tahu/ta.hu/
Medial	astrid/'æstrɪd/ afternoon/,æftər'nun/ stress/stres/ enter/'entər/ start/start/ sometimes/səm'taɪmz/ little/'lɪtəl/ after/'æftər/ boutique/bu'tik/ store/stɔr/ elementary/,elə'mentri/ until/'ʌn'tɪl/ expectations/,ɛkspek'teɪʃənz/ classmates/'klæs.meɪts/ affected/ə'fektəd/ nightmare/'naɪt.mər/ painted/'peɪntəd/ important/ɪm'pɔrtənt/	astrid/as.trid/ stress/s.tress/ mengatur/meng.a.tur/ ketika/ke.ti.ka/ waktu/wak.tu/ membantu/mem.ban.tu/ butik/bu.tik/ begitu/be.gi.tu/ mengatakan/meng.ka.ta.kan/ berprestasi/ber.pres.ta.si/ cerita/ce.ri.ta/ ekspetasi/eks.pe.ta.si/ itu/i.tu/ berteman/ber.te.man/ saatnya/sa.at.nya/ satu/sa.tu/ penting/pen.ting/ foto/fo.to/ atas/a.tas/ waktu/wak.tu/ setiap/se.ti.ap/ memberitahu/mem.be.ri.ta.hu/ sesuatu/se.su.a.tu/ penelitian/pe.ne.li.ti.an/ untuk/un.tuk/ katakan/ka.ta.kan/

Final	what/ <i>wat/</i> lot/ <i>lat/</i> get/ <i>get/</i> start/ <i>start/</i> at/ <i>æt/</i> night/ <i>naɪt/</i> student/' <i>studənt/</i> almost/' <i>ɔl,moust/</i> expect/' <i>ɪk'spekt/</i> thought/' <i>θɔt/</i> disappoint/' <i>disə'pɔɪnt/</i> difficult/' <i>dɪfəkəlt/</i> might/' <i>maɪt/</i> not/ <i>nat/</i> that/' <i>ðæt/</i> forgot/' <i>fər'gat/</i> got/' <i>gat/</i> fat/' <i>fæt/</i> hurt/' <i>hɜrt/</i>	selamat/ <i>se.la.mat/</i> sangat/ <i>sa.ngat/</i> membuat/ <i>mem.bu.at/</i> sedikit/ <i>se.di.kit/</i> sulit/ <i>su.lit/</i> saat/ <i>sa.at/</i> gendut/ <i>gen.dut/</i> melihat/ <i>me.li.hat/</i> banget/ <i>ba.nget/</i>
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### Phoneme /k/

Unlike the English / k / phoneme, which appears in the word's initial, medial, and final positions, the Indonesian / k / phoneme only appears in the first place of the syllable. In other words, even though some words end in the letter "k," in Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme "k" only appears in the opening and middle positions (Anarjanovna, 2021).

**Tabel 5. Phoneme /k/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	councelor/' <i>kaʊnsələr/</i> convenience/' <i>kən'vinjəns/</i> classmates/' <i>klæ,smets/</i> class/' <i>klæs/</i> called/' <i>kɔld/</i>	kabar/' <i>ka.bar/</i> konselor/' <i>kon.se.lor/</i> karena/' <i>ka.re.na/</i> kewalahan/' <i>ke.wa.la.han/</i> kelas/' <i>ke.las/</i> kami/' <i>ka.mi/</i> kemudian/' <i>ke.mu.di.an/</i> kadang/' <i>ka.dang/</i> kami/' <i>ka.mi/</i> kelelahan/' <i>ke.le.la.han/</i> kamu/' <i>ka.mu/</i> kepada/' <i>ke.pa.da/</i> kuli/' <i>ku.li/</i>
Medial	awake/' <i>ə'weɪk/</i> looking/' <i>lʊkɪŋ/</i> okay/' <i>oʊ'keɪ/</i> make/' <i>meɪk/</i>	terakhir/' <i>ter.a.khir/</i> mengerjakan/' <i>meng.ker.ja.kan/</i> sekolah/' <i>se.ko.lah/</i> dokumen/' <i>do.ku.men/</i> tampaknya/' <i>tam.pak.nya/</i> pekerjaan/' <i>pe.ker.ja.an/</i> berakhir/' <i>ber.a.khir/</i> terkadang/' <i>ter.ka.dang/</i> waktu/' <i>wak.tu/</i> bahkan/' <i>bah.kan/</i>

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		toko/ <i>to.ko/</i>
		melakukan/ <i>me.la.ku.kan/</i>
		aku/ <i>a.ku/</i>
		bolehkah/ <i>bo.leh.kah/</i>
		mengatakan/ <i>meng.ka.ta.kan/</i>
		sekarang/ <i>se.ka.rang/</i>
		sekelas/ <i>se.ke.las/</i>
		mengharapkan/ <i>meng.ha.rap.kan/</i>
		pikir/ <i>pi.kir/</i>
		berdasarkan/ <i>ber.da.sar.kan/</i>
		mereka/ <i>me.re.ka/</i>
		memiliki/ <i>me.mi.li.ki/</i>
		meskipun/ <i>mes.ki.pun/</i>
		terkadang/ <i>ter.ka.dang/</i>
		apakah/ <i>a.pa.kah/</i>
		melukis/ <i>me.lu.kis/</i>
		menyebarkannya/ <i>me.nye.bar.kan/</i>
		merugikan/ <i>me.ru.gi.kan/</i>
		takut/ <i>ta.kut/</i>
		sedikit/ <i>se.di.kit/</i>
		lakukan/ <i>la.ku.kan/</i>
		akan/ <i>a.kan/</i>
		maksudmu/ <i>mak.sud.mu/</i>
		bisakah/ <i>bi.sa.kah/</i>
		mungkin/ <i>mung.kin/</i>
		mengerjakan/ <i>meng.ker.ja.kan/</i>
		makalah/ <i>ma.ka.lah/</i>
		memikirkan/ <i>me.mi.kir.kan/</i>
		mengecewakan/ <i>meng.ke.ce.wa.kan/</i>
Final	work/ <i>wɜrk/</i>	pak/ <i>pak/</i>
	break/ <i>breɪk/</i>	banyak/ <i>ba.nyak/</i>
	think / <i>θɪŋk/</i>	untuk/ <i>un.tuk/</i>
	pink/ <i>pɪŋk/</i>	masuk/ <i>ma.suk/</i>
		butik/ <i>bu.tik/</i>
		tidak/ <i>ti.dak/</i>
		sejak/ <i>se.jak/</i>
		tidak/ <i>ti.dak/</i>
		nyenyak/ <i>nye.nyak/</i>
		buruk/ <i>bu.ruk/</i>
		fisik/ <i>fi.sik/</i>
		gak/ <i>gak/</i>

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### Phoneme /g/

The twenty participants in this study have trouble pronouncing English words that contain the / g / phoneme, even though neither this nor the Indonesian / g / phoneme are aspirated. In English, the phoneme "g" appears in the initial, medial, and final positions of words; however, in Bahasa Indonesia, only the initial and medial locations are used. There aren't many nouns in the

Indonesian language that end in "g," even ones that end in "-ng," and when they do, many Indonesian speakers pronounce it as a glottal stop or as [k].

**Tabel 6. Phoneme /g/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	good/ <i>gʊd</i> / get/ <i>get</i> / got/ <i>gɒt</i> / go/ <i>gəʊ</i> /	guru/ <i>gu.ru</i> / gendut/ <i>gen.dut</i> / gak/ <i>ga.k</i> /
Medial	organizing/ ' <i>ɔrgə,naɪzɪŋ</i> / forgot/ <i>fə'gɒt</i> / angry/ <i>'æŋgri</i> /	bagaimana/ <i>ba.gai.ma.na</i> / tugas/ <i>tu.gas</i> / pagi/ <i>pa.gi</i> / terjaga/ <i>ter.ja.ga</i> / sebagian/ <i>se.ba.gi.an</i> / menjaga/ <i>men.ja.ga</i> / begitu/ <i>be.gi.tu</i> / sehingga/ <i>se.hing.ga</i> / segalanya/ <i>se.ga.la.nya</i> / meninggi/ <i>me.ning.gi</i> / memanggil/ <i>me.mang.gil</i> /
Final	-	-

**Phoneme /n/**

The word's start, medial, and final positions all contain the phoneme "n," which is the same in both English and Indonesian. The English / n / suits the dental fricative when it comes before it, as in "tenth" [t]; similarly, the Indonesian / n / does, as in "tentara" [təntara] = army.

**Tabel 7. Phoneme /n/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	now/ <i>naʊ</i> / not/ <i>nat</i> /	-
Medial	afternoon/ <i>æftər'nʌn</i> / counselor/ <i>'kaʊnsələr</i> / and/ <i>ænd</i> / organizing/ <i>'ɔrgə,naɪzɪŋ</i> / documents/ <i>'dɒkjəmənts</i> / another/ <i>ə'nʌðər</i> / enter/ <i>'entər</i> / online/ <i>'ɔn,lain</i> / finish/ <i>'fɪnɪʃ</i> / convenience/ <i>kən'vɪnjəns</i> / many/ <i>'meni</i> / handle/ <i>'hændəl</i> / experience/ <i>ɪk'spɪəriəns</i> / emotional/ <i>i'məʊʃənəl</i> / tiredness/ <i>'taɪədnis</i> / student/ <i>'studənt</i> / since/ <i>sɪns</i> / elementary/ <i>elə'mentri</i> / until/ <i>ən'tɪl</i> / wondering/ <i>'wʌndərɪŋ</i> / friend/ <i>frɛnd</i> / appearance/ <i>ə'pɪrəns</i> / painted/ <i>'peɪntəd</i> /	bagaimana/ <i>ba.ga.ma.na</i> / ini/ <i>i.ni</i> / anda/ <i>an.da</i> / pindah/ <i>pin.dah</i> / benar / <i>be.nar</i> / konselor/ <i>kon.se.lor</i> / dini/ <i>di.ni</i> / karena/ <i>ka.re.na</i> / membantu/ <i>mem.ban.tu</i> / tentang / <i>ten.tang</i> / emosional/ <i>e.mo.si.o.nal</i> / sebenarnya/ <i>se.be.nar.nya</i> / menjadi/ <i>men.ja.di</i> / memenuhi/ <i>me.me.nu.hi</i> / untuk/ <i>un.tuk</i> / gendut/ <i>gen.dut</i> / penting/ <i>pen.ting</i> /

	want/ <i>want/</i> end/ <i>end/</i>	
Final	afternoon/ <i>æftər'nun/</i> online/ <i>'ɔn,lain/</i> then/ <i>ðen/</i> even/ <i>'ivm/</i> one/ <i>wʌn/</i> mine/ <i>maɪn/</i>	dan/ <i>dan/</i> dokumen/ <i>do.ku.men/</i> lain/ <i>la.in/</i> mengharapkan/ <i>meng.ha.rap.kan/</i> berdasarkan / <i>ber.da.sar.kan/</i> mengerikan/ <i>me.nge.ri.kan/</i> mengerjakan/ <i>me.nger.ja.kan/</i> menghabiskan/ <i>meng.ha.bis.kan/</i> kebagian/ <i>ke.ba.gi.an/</i> bahkan/ <i>bah.kan/</i> mengecewakan/ <i>me.nge.ce.wa.kan/</i> meskipun/ <i>mes.ki.pun/</i> kemudian/ <i>ke.mu.di.an/</i> jangan/ <i>ja.ngan/</i> melakukan/ <i>me.la.ku.kan/</i> pekerjaan/ <i>pe.ker.ja.an/</i> melelahkan/ <i>me.le.lah.kan/</i> dengan/ <i>de.ngan/</i> merugikan/ <i>me.ru.gi.kan/</i> harapan/ <i>ha.ra.pan/</i> teman/ <i>te.man/</i> mengartikan/ <i>meng.ar.ti.kan/</i> akan/ <i>a.kan/</i> berteman/ <i>ber.te.man/</i>

### Phoneme /m/

At both English and Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme / m / appears at the word's start, medial, and final places. Similar to the English phoneme "m," the Indonesian phoneme "m" has a similar sound.

**Tabel 8. Phoneme /m/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Intial	mr. Counselor/ <i>'mɪstər. 'kaʊnsələr/</i> moving/ <i>'mʊvɪŋ/</i> most/ <i>'mɒst/</i> more/ <i>mɔːr/</i> mother/ <i>'mʌðər/</i> many/ <i>'meni/</i> much/ <i>mʌtʃ/</i> might/ <i>maɪt/</i> make/ <i>meɪk/</i> me/ <i>mi/</i> mean/ <i>mi:n/</i> mad/ <i>mæd/</i> mine/ <i>maɪn/</i>	mengapa / <i>meng.apa/</i> mengerjakan / <i>meng.er.ja.kan/</i> mengatur / <i>meng.atur/</i> masuk / <i>ma.suk/</i> mulai / <i>mu.lai/</i> menghabiskan / <i>meng.ha.bis.kan/</i> menjaga / <i>men.ja.ga/</i> melakukan / <i>me.la.ku.kan/</i> menahan / <i>me.na.han/</i> mengatakan / <i>meng.ka.ta.kan /</i> menjadi / <i>men.ja.di/</i> mereka / <i>me.re.ka/</i> mengharapkan / <i>meng.ha.rap.kan/</i> mudah / <i>mu.dah/</i> melakukannya / <i>me.la.ku.kan.nya/</i> mengecewakan / <i>meng.ke.ce.wa.kan/</i> meskipun / <i>mes.ki.pun/</i> mungkin / <i>mung.kin/</i> mengerikan / <i>meng.eri.kan/</i> malu / <i>ma.lu/</i> merugikan / <i>me.ru.gi.kan/</i>

Medial	documents/'dakjəmənts/ overwhelmed/,ouvər'welmd/ emotional/'i'mouʃənəl/ elementary/,elə'mentri/ classmates/'klæ,smeɪts/ almost/'ɔl,moust/ nightmare/'naɪt,mɛr/ ashamed/ə'feɪmd/ important/'ɪm'pɔrtənt/ sometimes/səm'taɪmz/	menyebarkannya/me.nye.bar.kan.nya/ selamat /se.la.mat/ bagaimana /ba.gai.ma.na/ kamu /ka.mu/ kami /ka.mi/ dokumen /do.ku.men/ tampaknya /tam.pak.nya/ kemudian /ke.mu.di.an/ terutama /te.ru.ta.ma/ emosi /e.mo.si/ sampai /sam.pai/ teman/te.man/ hampir/ham.pir/ semuanya/se.mu.a.nya/ berteman/ber.te.man/ jam/jam/ dalam /da.lam/
Final	them/ ðem/ time/ taim/ from/ frʌm/	

### Phoneme /l/

The word's start, medial, and end positions all contain the phoneme "l," which is the same in both English and Indonesian. However, the Indonesian / l / phoneme is present in the English / l / phoneme and is pronounced clearly throughout the word.

**Tabel 9. Phoneme /l/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	lot/lat/ little/'lɪtəl/ looking/'lʊkɪŋ/	lelah/le.lah/ lain/la.in/ lebih/le.bih/ lupa/lu.pa/ lakukan/la.ku.kan
Medial	hello/hɛ'lou/ counselor/'kaʊnsələr/ diligence/'dɪlədʒəns/ overwhelmed/,ouvər'welmd/ early/'ɜrli/ online/'ɔn,lam/ class/klæs/ help/hɛlp/ especially/ə'speʃli/ also/'ɔlsou/ always/'ɔl,weɪz/ actually/'æktʃuəli/ elementary/,elə'mentri/ classmates/'klæ,smeɪts/ almost/'ɔl,moust/ difficult/'dɪfɪkəlt/ failed/feɪld/ called/kɔld/	halo/ha.lo/ selamat/se.la.mat/ lelah/le.lah/ sekolah/se.ko.lah/ kewalahan/ke.wa.la.han/ konselor/ko.se.lor/ terlalu/ter.la.lu/ kelas/ke.las/ online/on.line/ mulai/mu.lai/ malam/ma.lam/ menyelesaikannya/me.nye.le.sai.kan/ belajar/be.la.jar/ dalam/da.lam/ melakukan/me.la.ku.kan/ selalu/se.la.lu/ mengalami/meng.a.la.mi/ bolehkah/bo.leh.kah/ kelelahan/ke.le.la.han/ memiliki/me.mi.li.ki/ segalanya/se.ga.la.nya/ sulit/su.lit/ salah/sa.lah/ sekelas/se.ke.las/

		adalah/ <i>a.da.lah/</i> makalah/ <i>ma.ka.lah/</i> malu/ <i>ma.lu/</i> penampilan/ <i>pe.nam.pi.lan/</i> kali/ <i>ka.li/</i> seluruh/ <i>se.lu.ruh/</i> hal/ <i>hal/</i> emosional/ <i>e.mo.si.o.nal/</i> gagal/ <i>ga.gal/</i> memanggil/ <i>me.mang.gil/</i>
Final	school/ <i>skul/</i> little/ <i>'litəl/</i> feel/ <i>fil/</i> handle/ <i>'hændəl/</i> emotional/ <i>i'moufənal/</i> until/ <i>ən'til/</i> will/ <i>wil/</i> horrible/ <i>'hɔrəbəl/</i> physical/ <i>'fizikəl/</i> tell/ <i>tɛl/</i> all/ <i>ɔl/</i> people/ <i>'pi:pəl/</i>	

### Phoneme /w/

The phoneme "w" only appears in the beginning and middle of words in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. When the word "reward" or "wont" is spoken, the English phoneme "w" has a pronounced bulge and pointed points. The lip prominence is noticeably less evident in the Indonesian /w/. When it appears after a vowel, as in the word "keuangan," it is represented by the letter "u."

**Tabel 10 Phoneme /w/ in English and Indonesia**

PHONEMIC POSITION		
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
Initial	what/ <i>wat/</i> why/ <i>wai/</i> we/ <i>wi/</i> work/ <i>wɜrk/</i> when/ <i>wɛn/</i> was/ <i>wɔz/</i> want/ <i>wɔnt/</i> wondering/ <i>'wʌndərɪŋ/</i> were/ <i>wɜr/</i>	waktu/ <i>wak.tu/</i>
Medial	awake/ <i>ə'weɪk/</i> wur/ <i>'aʊər/</i> always/ <i>'ɔl,weɪz/</i>	kewalahan/ <i>ke.wa.la.han/</i> siswa/ <i>si.s.wa/</i> mengecewakan/ <i>meng.e.ce.wa.kan/</i>
Final	-	-

Hence, the following table is the result of the similarities and the differences phonemes between English and Indonesia in the "Conceling Script" english conversion.

### Discussion

In this study, the researchers collected data on the consonants of the English Conversation in English and Indonesian. Which is where the researchers just took every single word of the repeated words to speed up data collection and find the differences (Scheibenzuber, Hofer, & Nistor, 2021).

And from the consonant data collection, at the initial stage the researcher found the consonants /p/, /b/ and /t/ there are 6. In initial position consonants /d/ and there are 10 and /k/ there are 5. For initial position consonant /g/ and there are 4 and /n/ there are 2. Meanwhile, for initial position consonant /m/ and there are 13, and finally the initial position consonant /w/ there are 9 (Malmsten, Börjesson, & Haffenden, 2020).

Then after the researcher found the initial data, the researchers also found the medial data. For medial consonant /p/ and /m/ there are 10. And for medial consonant /t/ and /l/ there are 18. For medial consonant /b/, /g/ and /w/ there are 3. For medial consonant /d/ there are 8 and /k/ there are 4. Meanwhile, for medial position consonant /n/ there are 25, and finally the medial position consonant /m/ there are 10 (Fitria, 2020).

Furthermore, for the final position of the consonants /p/ there are 2. And for the consonants /d/ there are 3 and /t/ there are 19. Then, at the final position of the consonant /k/ there are 4, there are 6 consonants /n/, there are 3 consonants /m/ and /l/ there are 12, and the last case the researchers did not find the final position for the consonant /b/, /g/, and /w/.

After finding and counting the number of occurrences of 10 consonants in the English Text, the researchers also collected data on the occurrence of 10 consonants in Indonesian. In Initial Position, Consonant /p/ there are 9, /n/ there are 6, and /d/ there are 4. The researcher did not find the final position of consonant /n/. Then, on the consonant /t/ the researcher found 15 words. In the consonants /k/ there are 13 and /g/ there are 3, and then consonants /m/ there are 22 and /l/ appear 5 words. The last consonant /w/ in Indonesian is found only 1 word.

Then in the Medial position, the researcher found the consonants /p/ and /n/ there are 17, /b/ there are 6, and /d/ there are 5 words. Consonant /t/ appears 26, consonant /k/ appears 39, and for consonant /g/ appears as many as 11 words. Consonants, /l/, /m/, and /w/ occur sequentially as many as 30, 14, 3 words. In the final position for the consonants /b/, /g/, /w/, the researchers did not find words that have these phonemes. In consonant /p/ and /m/ 2 words appear in the final position; consonant /t/ appears 9 and /k/ there are 12 words containing the phoneme. Then, in the final consonant /l/ there are 4 and /n/ there are 24 words. The last one in the final position consonant /d/ there is only 1 word (Choudhary & Arora, 2021).

For the 10 consonants that the researcher found in the English Conversation phonemes, a total of 230 words containing the phoneme /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /n/, /l/, /m/ and /w/. While in the translation of the English Conversation the researcher found 300 words in Indonesian.

Based on the statements that have been discussed above, in English phonemes are found less than in Indonesia and in Indonesian will be easier to find medial position especially /k/ and /t/. The other case in the final position of consonant /p/, /g/ and /w/ position phonemes are difficult to be found even in English or Indonesian (Solovyev, Ivanov, & Solnyshkina, 2018).

## Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the English Conversation Text and also the translation of the Conversation into Indonesian, the researchers have shown that the ten Phonemes or more precisely at the position of the 10 consonants have differences in English and Indonesian. The data shows that the consonant /n/ in the medial position is easier to be found in the English Conversation. The researchers come to the conclusion that in Indonesian consonants it is difficult

or rare to find consonants /n/ and /w/ in the initial position meanwhile in English will be easier to find them. In other case, will be easier to find medial position consonant /n/ in English while in Indonesian consonant /k/ will be easier to be found. Thus, the researchers have revealed the difference information that might help the readers to be curious about the phonemic system, especially the consonants in English and Indonesian.

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