

A Contrastive Analysis Of Consonant Sounds In English and Indonesian “Anti-Hero” Song

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Abstrak

Sistem fonetis bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia dibandingkan dan dikontraskan dalam lirik lagu "Anti-Hero". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan dan mengkontraskan fonem dalam lirik lagu untuk mengajarkan siswa cara mengucapkan bahasa Inggris menggunakan fonem bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini berfokus pada 15 fonem konsonan bahasa Inggris dan 15 fonem konsonan bahasa Indonesia. Metodologi penelitian deskriptif-kontekstual menggunakan teknik kualitatif. Sumber data menggunakan data sekunder; buku, jurnal penelitian yang terkait dengan penelitian. Teknik tersebut membandingkan fonem dalam lirik lagu yang ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia berdasarkan jenis fonem. Lirik lagu "Anti-Hero" yang tersusun dari 15 fonem konsonan ini ternyata memiliki kemiripan sistem fonemik bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Disparitas tersebut diwakili oleh 15 konsonan dalam lirik lagu "Anti-Hero".

Kata kunci : Analisis Kontrastif, Kalimat Tanya, Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia

Abstract

The phonetic systems of English and Indonesian are compared and contrasted in the lyrics of "Anti-Hero". This study aims to compare and contrast the phonemes in song lyrics to teach students how to pronounce English using Indonesian phonemes. This study focuses on 15 English consonant phonemes and 15 Indonesian consonant phonemes. The descriptive-contextual research methodology uses qualitative techniques. Source of data using secondary data; books, research journals related to research. This technique compares the phonemes in song lyrics written in English and Indonesian based on the type of phoneme. The lyrics of the song "Anti-Hero", which are composed of 15 consonant phonemes, actually have similarities in the English and Indonesian phonemic systems. The disparity is represented by the 15 consonants in the lyrics of the song "Anti-Hero".

Keywords: English Consonants, Indonesian Consonants, Phonemic Analysis, Song Lyrics

Introduction

English is very popular in learning a language and it is important to apply it in cases of learning languages around the world because it provides access to communication between one another. Being able to understand English will provide comfort in interacting with foreigners (Sandra, 2018). Indonesia is one of the countries in which world who study English with the aim of gaining knowledge in the fields of science, trade and technology, especially in communication. For this reason, English is taught as a required subject from junior high school through college (Lumabi & Maleon, 2022). Language has a close relationship with linguistics in the aspect of hiding and

analyzing language as the main subject in learning (Silalahi, Rafli, & Rasyid, 2018). According to Martinet & Hidayat (Sulaiman & Syahri, 2022), "Linguistic is a science that takes language as its object of study." Based on the definition given by Martinet, giving the meaning that linguistics has a role in investigating all aspects that have connections in language, it can be concluded that linguistics is a field of study that is closely related to language (Andriani, Yuniar, & Abdullah, 2021). In linguistics there are several branches such as Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantic and Pragmatic (Lestari, 2022).

Phonology plays a crucial role in understanding how language functions, particularly when it comes to phonemic awareness. Phonemic awareness refers to the ability to recognize and manipulate individual phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound that can distinguish meaning in a language (Napu, 2019). Phonemic is the smallest unit of sound that may discern meaning (Kridalaksana, 2013). By developing phonemic awareness, individuals can identify and manipulate the different sounds in words, enabling them to decode and understand written language better.

Fram (in Ming & Wang, 2022) states that Contrastive Analysis is the one in which the similarities and differences between two languages at particular levels are explicated in the context of a chosen theoretical framework. Contrastive Analysis refers to the methods used to identify and explain the offers and differences between two languages at a certain level, all of which will refer to the context of the chosen theoretical framework (Cahyati, Parmawati, & Atmawidjaja, 2019). The main goal of Contrastive Analysis is to analyze the linguistic features of these languages side by side, their differences and differences. From the explanation above, the researchers focus on discussing on A contrastive analysis of consonant sounds in English and Indonesia "Anti-Hero Song". The researcher chose this topic to be analyzed in this research because it has a purpose to find differences in consonant sounds in English and Indonesia (Marchini & Ramsammy, 2022).

A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a language that can distinguish meaning which is focused about fundamental concept in phonetics and phonology. Usually this parts have abstract representations of speech sounds (Fitria, 2020). They are mental constructs that allow speakers to differentiate between different words or morphemes in a language. According to Pike (in Sadat, 2022). states that a phoneme is one of the significant units of sound, or contrastive sound unit if we discuss about phonemes, we also talk about consonant (Sanjarbek, 2022).

Pronunciation is the sound of a language which involves the physical aspects of speech production, including the movement of the articulators (such as the lips, tongue, and vocal cords), as well as the airflow and sound vibrations that result in specific speech sound. In English there are 44 phonemes (Nadirah, Tahir, & Asrifan, 2019). And 44 phonemes have variations depending on the phonetic transcription system used. The phonemes are include / p /, / b /, / t /, / d /, / k /, / g /, / m /, / n /, / ŋ /, / l /, / r /, / f /, / v /, / θ /, / ð /, / s /, / z /, / ʃ /, / ʒ /, / h /, / tʃ /, / dʒ /, / w /, / j /, / i: /, / ɪ /, / e /, / ae /, / α: /, / ɒ /, / ɔ: /, / u /, / u: /, / ʌ /, / ɜ: /, / ə /, / eɪ /, / aɪ /, / əʊ /, / aʊ /, / ɔɪ /, / ɪə /, / eə /, and / ʊə /. 26 single alphabet letters or a mix of them are used to represent the

English phonemes. The alphabet in question consists of the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, I j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, and z.

There are two types of phonemes especially in English. They are segmental phonemes and supra-segmental phonemes. Segmental phonemes encompass consonants, vowels, and diphthongs, which are the fundamental building blocks of words. Meanwhile supra-segmental phonemes extend beyond individual speech sounds and impact entire words, phrases, or sentences. They include stress, pitch, intonation, rhythm, and other aspects of prosody. According to Nurhadi (in Krykoniuk, 2022), segmental phonemes consist of consonants and vowels, including diphthongs, whereas supra-segmental phonemes consist of stress, pitch, open transitions, and clause terminals are indicated in words or sentences. In this study, researchers focused on describing segmental phonemes.

Indonesian, as the official and common language used in Indonesia, has a phoneme system that has been studied and analyzed by linguistic experts. According to Soenjono (in Popescu & Chitoran, 2022) the phoneme system in Indonesian consists of 18 consonants and six vowels. These include deep (plosives and frictional) consonants, nasals, approximants, trill (geminate) consonants, and lateral consonants. The vowels include the closed back vowel, the middle closed vowel, the front closed vowel, the middle vowel, the middle open vowel, and the back open vowel.

In this phoneme system, consonants such as /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/ are examples of inner (plosive) consonants, while /s/ and /h/ are examples of deep consonants (friction). Nasal consonants include /m/, /n/, and /ng/, while approximant consonants consist of /w/ and /y/. Trill or geminate consonants are represented by /r/, while lateral consonants are represented by /l/. In the vowel section, there are closed back vowels (/u/), middle closed vowels (/i/), front closed vowels (/e/), middle vowels (/ə/), middle open vowels (/a/), and back open vowels (/o/). Each of these vowels has distinctive characteristics and pronunciation in Indonesian.

Soenjono Dardjowidjojo's theory of the Indonesian phoneme system has made an important contribution to the understanding of Indonesian phonetics and phonology. Although regional and dialectal variations can lead to subtle differences in these phoneme systems, this theory has become a commonly used reference in related linguistic research (Cayari, 2018). By understanding the phoneme system in Indonesian, we can better understand how sounds in this language are produced and recognized. Through research and analysis by linguists, we can continue to develop our understanding of these phoneme systems and apply them to a variety of fields, including language teaching, linguistic research, and the development of speech processing technologies.

Consonants in English can be interpreted as phonemes that are not vowels and are produced by blocking the airflow in the vocal tract. According to Ladefoged, consonants are produced with some obstruction of the airstream in the vocal tract (Afriyuninda & Oktaviani, 2021). That will give a different effect so as to produce speech sounds that are distinctive and contain meaning. These sounds are made above the glottis, the space between the vocal cords. Consonants form a distinct group of speech sounds which are characterized by restricting airflow in the vocal tract. In English, there are 24 consonants, including sounds such as /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/,

/ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /r/, /j/, /ŋ/, and /l/. These consonants are classified into two groups based on the place of articulation and the manner of articulation.

The classification of English consonants is based on where and how airflow obstruction occurs in the vocal tract during their production. Usually, in Place of articulation will refer to a place where airflow is constricted such as the lips, teeth, alveolar ridge, palate, velum, or glottis. By grouping consonants based on these articulatory features, linguists can systematically study and describe the various consonant sounds in English (Nofrika, 2019a). Understanding these classifications is very important in phonetics and phonology for analyzing patterns and variations of speech sounds in a language (Nabila, 2022).

There are 22 (twenty-two) sound variants in Indonesian, they are /b/, c, /d/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /n/, /n/, /p/, /q/, /r/, /s/, /š/, /t/, /v/, /w/, /x/, /y/, /z/. According to Alwi et. al. (1998), the classification of the twenty-two consonants is based on three factors: (1) status of the vocal cord; (2) the area of articulation/vocalization; and (3) the way it is articulated/vocalized. Regarding to the status of vocal cord, consonants might be categorized into bilabial, labiodental, alveolar, palatal, Veral, or glottal, and regarding to the way it is vocalized, consonants could be resisted, fricative, nasal, buzzed, or lateral.

Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Since the aim of this research was to analyze the similarities and differences of phonemic systems between English and Indonesian in "Anti hero" song lyrics, the research used descriptive and comparative studies. The data examined were song lyrics from Taylor Swift (Dheghu, Mata, & Rita, 2021). The purpose of this research is to find out the system of phonetic differences between English and Indonesian in the lyric to the song 'Anti Hero'. In order to collect the data, the researcher uses three steps, they are: downloading, checking pronunciations, and listening. The researcher used three components in data analysis of Miles and Huberman (in Permatasari, 2013), they are: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions.

Result and Discussion

Research Result

The researcher employed the comparative descriptive method to analyze the consonant phonemes in Taylor Swift's "Anti Hero" song lyrics. The study's findings are as follows:

Bahasa Inggris

I have this thing where I get older but just
never wiser

Midnights become my afternoons

When my depression works the graveyard
shift

All of the people I've ghosted stand there in
the room

I should not be left to my own devices

They come with prices and vices

I end up in crisis (tale as old as time)

I wake up screaming from dreaming

One day I'll watch as you're leaving

'Cause you got tired of my scheming

(For the last time)

It's me, hi, I'm the problem, it's me
At tea time, everybody agrees
I'll stare directly at the sun but never in the mirror
It must be exhausting always rooting for the anti-hero
Sometimes I feel like everybody is a sexy baby
And I'm a monster on the hill
Too big to hang out, slowly lurching toward your favorite city
Pierced through the heart, but never killed
Did you hear my covert narcissism I disguise as altruism
Like some kind of congressman? (Tale as
Aku punya hal ini di mana aku bertambah tua tapi tidak pernah lebih bijak
Tengah malam menjadi siangku
Ketika depresiku bekerja di kuburan
Semua orang yang kubayangi berdiri di sana di kamar
Saya tidak boleh dibiarkan sendiri Mereka datang dengan harga dan sifat buruk
Saya berakhir dalam krisis (kisah setua waktu)
Saya bangun berteriak dari mimpi
Saya bangun berteriak dari mimpi
Karena kamu bosan dengan rencanaku (Untuk terakhir kalinya)
Ini aku, hai, aku masalahnya, ini aku
Saat minum teh, semua orang setuju
Aku akan menatap langsung ke matahari tapi tidak pernah ke cermin
Pasti melelahkan selalu rooting untuk anti-hero
Dan aku adalah monster di atas bukit (old as time)
I wake up screaming from dreaming
One day I'll watch as you're leaving
And life will lose all its meaning

(For the last time)
It's me, hi, I'm the problem, it's me (I'm the problem, it's me)
At tea time, everybody agrees
I'll stare directly at the sun but never in the mirror
It must be exhausting always rooting for the anti-hero
I have this dream my daughter in-law kills me for the money
She thinks I left them in the will
The family gathers 'round and reads it and then someone screams out
"She's laughing up at us from hell"
It's me, hi, I'm the problem, it's me
It's me, hi, I'm the problem, it's me
It's me, hi, everybody agrees, everybody agrees
Terlalu besar untuk nongkrong, perlahan-lahan meluncur ke kota favoritmu
Menembus hati, tapi tidak pernah membunuh
Apakah Anda mendengar narsisme terselubung saya, saya menyamar sebagai altruisme
Seperti anggota kongres? (Kisah setua waktu)
Aku bangun menjerit dari mimpi
Suatu hari aku akan melihat saat kau pergi
Dan hidup akan kehilangan semua maknanya (Untuk terakhir kalinya)
Ini aku, hai, aku masalahnya, ini aku (aku masalahnya, ini aku)
Saat minum teh, semua orang setuju
Aku akan menatap langsung ke matahari tapi tidak pernah di cermin
Pasti melelahkan selalu rooting untuk anti-hero
aku mimpi ini menantu perempuan saya membunuh saya demi uang

Dia pikir saya meninggalkan mereka dalam surat wasiat
 Keluarga berkumpul dan membacanya dan kemudian seseorang berteriak

'Dia menertawakan kita dari neraka'
 Ini saya, hai, saya masalahnya, ini saya
 Ini saya, hai, saya masalahnya, ini saya
 Ini saya, hai, semua orang setuju

Both the English and Indonesia Consonant /b/ are found in the word initial and medial
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Table 1. Consonant /b/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "But": /bʌt/ 2. "Become": /brɪ'kʌm/ 3. "Be": /bi:/ 4. "But" (repeated): /bʌt/ 5. "Baby": /'berbi/ 6. "Big": /brɪg/	1. "Bertambah": /bər'tambah/ 2. "Bijak": /bi'dʒak/ 3. "Bekerja": /bəkər'dʒa/ 4. "Berdiri": /bər'diri/ 5. "Berakhir": /bər'akhir/ 6. "Bangun": /'baŋgun/ 7. "Berteriak": /bər'təriak/ 8. "Bosan": /'bosan/ 9. "Bayi": /'baji/ 10. "Bukit": /'bukit/ 11. "Besar": /'besar/ 12. "Bangun" (repeated): /'baŋgun/ 13. "Berteriak" (repeated): /bər'təriak/ 14. "Berkumpul": /bər'kumpul/
Medial	1. "Problem": /'prɒbləm/	1. "Dibiarkan": /di.bi.'ar.kan/ 2. "Kuburan": /ku.'bu.ran/ 3. "Terselubung": /tər.sə.'lu.buŋ/
Final	-	-

In English Consonant /d/ is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial Position.

Table 2. Consonant /d/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Daughter": /'dɔ:tər/ 2. "Day": /deɪ/	1. "Dimana": /di.'ma.na/ 2. "Depresiku": /dɛ.prɛ.'si.ku/

	3. "Depression": /di'prɛʃən/ 4. "Devices": /di'vaɪsɪz/ 5. "Did": /dɪd/ 6. "Directly": /dɪ'rektli/ 7. "Disguise": /dɪs'gaɪz/ 8. "Dreaming": /'dri:mɪŋ/	3. "Dikamar": /di.'ka.mar/ 4. "Dibiarkan": /di.bi.'ar.kan/ 5. "Disana": /di.'sa.na/ 6. "Datang": /'da.taŋ/ 7. "Dengan": /'dɛŋ.gan/ 8. "Dalam": /'da.lam/ 9. "Dan": /dan/ 10. "Diatas": /di.'a.tas/ 11. "Dari": /'da.ri/ 12. "Dia": /'di.a/
Medial	1. "Midnights": /'mɪd,naɪts/ 2. "Older": /'oʊldər/ 3. "Reads": /ri:dz/	-
Final	1. "Ghosted": /'gəʊstɪd/ 2. "Graveyard": /'grɛvjɑ:d/ 3. "Killed": /'kɪld/ 4. "Kind": /kaɪnd/ 5. "Old": /oʊld/ 6. "Should": /ʃʊd/ 7. "Tired": /'taɪrd/ 8. "Toward": /tə'wɔ:d/	-

In English Consonant /f/ is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final. Meanwhile in Indonesia doesn't exist

Table 3. Consonant /f/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Family": /'fæməli/ 2. "Favorite": /'feɪvərɪt/ 3. "Feel": /fi:l/ 4. "For": /fɔ:r/ 5. "From": /frʌm/	-
Medial	1. "Left": /left/ 2. "Shift": /ʃɪft/	-
Final	1. "Life": /laɪf/	-

In English Consonant /g/ is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Medial Position

Table 4. Consonant /g/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Gathers": /'gæðərz/ 2. "Get": /gɛt/ 3. "Ghosted": /'gəʊstɪd/ 4. "Got": /gɒt/ 5. "Graveyard": /'grɛvɪjɑ:d/	-
Medial	1. "Congressman": /'kɒŋgrɛsmən/ 2. "Disguise": /dɪs'gaɪz/	1. "Harga": /'har.ga/ 2. "Dengan": /'dɛŋ.gan/ 3. "Bangun": /'baŋ.gun/ 4. "Mendengar": /mɛn.'dɛŋ.gar/ 5. "Sebagai": /sɛ.'ba.gai/ 6. "Kongres": /'kɒŋ.grɛs/ 7. "Pergi": /'pɛr.gi/ 8. "Meninggalkan": /mɛ.'nɪŋ.gal.kan/
Final	1. "Big": /bɪg/	-

In English Consonant /h/ is found in the word Initial position. Meanwhile, in Indonesia is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final Position.

Table 5. Consonant /h/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Hang": /hæŋ/ 2. "Have": /hæv/ 3. "Hear": /hɪr/ 4. "Heart": /hɑ:t/ 5. "Hell": /hɛl/ 6. "Hi": /haɪ/ 7. "Hill": /hɪl/	1. "Hal": /hal/ 2. "Harga": /'harga/ 3. "Hati": /'hati/ 4. "Hari": /'hari/ 5. "Hidup": /'hidup/ 6. "Hai": /hai/
Medial	-	1. "Matahari": /ma.ta.'ha.ri/

		2. "perlahan-lahan": /pər.la.han.'la.han/ 3. "kehilangan": /kə.hi.la.'ŋan/ 4. "terakhir": /tər.'a.kir/ 5. "melelahkan": /mə.lɛ.la.'hkan/ 6. "matahari": /ma.ta.'ha.ri/
Final	-	1. "Pernah": /pər.'nah/ 2. "Bertambah": /bər.'tam.bah/ 3. "Teh": /tɛh/ 4. "Membunuh": /məm.'bu.nuh/

In English Consonant /k/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial and Medial Position.

Table 6. Consonant /k/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Killed": /kɪld/ 2. "Kills": /kɪlz/ 3. "Kind": /kaɪnd/	1. "Ketika": /kɛ.'ti.ka/ 2. "Karena": /ka.'rɛ.na/ 3. "kamu": /ka.'mu/ 4. "kaliny": /ka.'li.ny/ 5. "ke": /kɛ/ 6. "kota": /'ko.ta/ 7. "kehilangan": /kə.hi.'la.ŋan/ 8. "kalinya": /ka.'li.nyə/ 9. "ka": /ka/ 10. "Kisah": /ki.'sah/ 11. "kongres": /'kɒŋ.grɛs/ 12. "Keluarga": /kɛ.lu.'ar.ga/ 13. "kemudian": /kɛ.mu.'di.an/ 14. "kita": /'ki.ta/
Medial	1. "Thinks": /θɪŋks/ 2. "Works": /wɜrks/	1. "Siangku": /si.'aŋ.ku/ 2. "berakhi": /bɛr.'a.khi/ 3. "melelahkan": /mə.'lɛ.la.kan/

		4. "Terkadan": /tər.'ka.dan/ 5. "nongkrong": /nɔŋ.'krɔŋ/ 6. "terakhi": /tər.'a.khi/ 7. "berkumpul": /bər.'kum.pul/ 8. "menertawakan": /mə.'nɛr.ta.wa.kan/
Final	-	-

Both the English and Indonesia Consonant /l/ are found in the word initial, medial and Final position.

Table 7. Consonant /l/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Last": /læst/ 2. "Laughing": /'læfɪŋ/ 3. "Leaving": /'li:vɪŋ/ 4. "Left": /left/ 5. "Left": /left/ 6. "Life": /laɪf/ 7. "Like": /laɪk/ 8. "Lose": /lu:z/ 9. "Lurching": /'lɜrtʃɪŋ/	1. "Langsung": /'laŋ.suŋ/
Medial	1. "Directly": /dɪ'rektli/ 2. "Family": /'fæməli/ 3. "Killed": /kɪld/ 4. "Kills": /kɪlz/ 5. "Old": /oʊld/ 6. "Older": /'oʊldər/ 7. "Problem": /'prɒbləm/ 8. "Should": /ʃʊd/ 9. "Slowly": /'sləʊli/	1. "Melelahkan": /mə.lɛ.la.'hkan/ 2. "Meluncur": /mə.'lun.tʃʊr/ 3. "Tersebelubung": /tər.sə.bə.'lub.ʊŋ/ 4. "Kalinya": /ka.'li.nə/ 5. "Kehilangan": /kə.hi.'la.ŋan/
Final	1. "Feel": /fi:l/ 2. "Hell": /hɛl/ 3. "Hill": /hɪl/ 4. "Will": /wɪl/	1. "berkumpul" /bər.'kum.pul/

In English Consonant /m/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial Position.

Table 8. Consonant /m/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Me": /mi:/	1. "Malam": /ma.'lam/
	2. "Meaning": /'mi:nɪŋ/	2. "Menjadi": /mɛn.'dʒa.di/
	3. "Midnights": /'mɪd.naɪts/	3. "Mereka": /mɛ.'rɛ.ka/
	4. "Mirror": /'mɪr.ər/	4. "Mimpi": /'mɪm.pi/
	5. "Money": /'mʌn.i/	5. "Masalahnya": /ma.'sa.lah.nya/
	6. "Monster": /'mɒn.stər/	6. "Minum": /'mi.num/
	7. "Must": /mʌst/	7. "Menata": /mɛ.'na.ta/
	8. "My": /maɪ/	8. "Matahari": /ma.'ta.ha.ri/
		9. "Melelahkan": /mɛ.lɛ.la.'hkan/
		10. "Merasa": /mɛ.'ra.sa/
		11. "Monster": /'mɒn.stər/
		12. "Meluncur": /mɛ.'lun.tʃʊr/
		13. "Menembus": /mɛ.'nɛm.bus/
		14. "Membunuh": /mɛm.'bu.nuh/
		15. "Menyamar": /mɛ.'nja.mar/
		16. "Mendengar": /mɛn.'dɛŋ.gar/
		17. "Menjerit": /mɛn.'dʒɛ.rɪt/
		18. "Melihat": /mɛ.'li.hat/
		19. "Maknanya": /ma.'kna.nya/
		20. "Minum": /'mi.num/
		21. "Menatap": /mɛ.'na.tap/
		22. "Mimpi": /'mɪm.pi/
		23. "Menantu": /mɛ.'nan.tu/
		24. "Meninggalkan": /mɛ.'nɪŋ.gal.kan/
		25. "Membacanya": /mɛm.'ba.ca.nya/

		26. "Menertawakan": /mə.'ner.ta.wa.kan/ 27. "Melelahkan": /mə.lɛ.la.'hkan/ 28. "Menatap": /mə.'na.tap/
Medial	1. "Congressman": /'kɒŋ.gres.mən/ 2. "Dreaming": /'dri:.miŋ/ 3. "Family": /'fæm.ə.li/ 4. "Scheming": /'ski:.miŋ/ 5. "Screaming": /'skri:.miŋ/ 6. "Screams": /skri:ms/ 7. "Someone": /'sʌm.wʌn/ 8. "Sometimes": /'sʌm.taɪmz/	1. "Dimana": /di.'ma.na/ 2. "Dikamar": /di.'ka.mar/
Final	1. "From": /frʌm/ 2. "Narcissism": /'nɑr.si.sɪzəm/ 3. "Problem": /'prɒb.ləm/ 4. "Room": /ru:m/ 5. "Them": /ðem/	-

In English Consonant /n/ is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final Position.

Table 9. Consonant /n/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Narcissism": /'nɑr.si.sɪzəm/ 2. "Never": /'nev.ər/ 3. "Not": /nɒt/	1. "Narsisme": /nar.'si.smə/
Medial	1. "Meaning": /'mi:.niŋ/ 2. "Midnights": /'mɪd.naɪts/ 3. "Money": /'mʌn.i/ 4. "Monster": /'mɒn.stər/ 5. "Stand": /stænd/	1. "Dimana": /di.'ma.na/ 2. "Pernah": /'pər.nah/ 3. "Disana": /di.'sa.na/ 4. "Rencanaku": /rɛn.'tʃa.na.ku/

5. "Kalinya": /ka.'li.nya/
6. "Minum": /'mi.num//
7. "Monster":
/'mɒn.stər/
8. "Kongres": /'kɒŋ.gres/
9. "Bangun": /'baŋ.gun/
10. "Menjerit":
/mən.'dʒɛ.rit/
11. "Maknanya":
/ma.'kna.nya/
12. "Masalahnya":
/ma.'sa.lah.nya/
13. "Minum": /'mi.num/
14. "Menantu":
/mə.'nan.tu/
15. "Menatap":
/mə.'na.tap/

Final

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Depression": /dɪ'preʃən/ 2. "When": /wɛn/ 3. "Then": /ðɛn/ 4. "Sun": /sʌn/ | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Kuburan": /ku.bu.'ran/ 2. "Bangun": /'ba.ŋun/ 3. "Melelahkan":
/mə.lə.la.'hkan/ 4. "Perlahan-lahan":
/pər.la.han.la.han/ 5. "Bangun": /'ba.ŋun/ 6. "Meninggalkan":
/mə.niŋ.'ga.lkan/ 7. "Menertawakan":
/mə.nər.ta.wa.'kan/ |
|---|---|

In English Consonant /p/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial and Medial Position.

Table 10. Consonant /p/
PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS

Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "People": /'pi:pəl/	1. "Punya": /'pu.nja/
	2. "Pierced": /pɪərst/	2. "Pernah": /'pər.nah/
	3. "Prices": /'praɪ.sɪz/	3. "Pernah": /'pər.nah/
	4. "Problem": /'prɒb.ləm/	4. "Pasti": /'pas.ti/
		5. "Pikir": /'pi.kir/
		6. "Pernah": /'pər.nah/

Medial	1. "Depression": /dɪ'prɛʃən/	1. Depresiku" /dɛprɛsiku/
Final	-	1. Menatap" : /mə'natap/

In English Consonant /r/ is found in the word Initial, Medial and Final Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial and Medial Position.

Table 11. Consonant /r/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Reads": /ri:dz/ 2. "Room": /ru:m/ 3. "Rooting": /'ru:tɪŋ/	1. "Rencanaku": /rɛn.tʃa.'na.ku/
Medial	1. "Congressman": /'kɒŋgrɛsmən/ 2. "Covert": /'kouvɜrt/ 3. "Crisis": /'kraɪsɪs/ 4. "Depression": /dɪ'prɛʃən/ 5. "Directly": /dɪ'rɛktli/ 6. "Dreaming": /'dri:mɪŋ/ 7. "Favorite": /'feɪvərɪt/ 8. "From": /frɒm/ 9. "Gathers": /'gæðərz/ 10. "Graveyard": /'grɛɪvjɑrd/ 11. "Heart": /hɑrt/ 12. "Lurching": /'lɜrtʃɪŋ/ 13. "Mirror": /'mɪrər/ 14. "Monster": /'mɒnstər/ 15. "Narcissism": /'nɑrsɪsɪzəm/ 16. "Pierced": /pɪrst/ 17. "Prices": /'praɪsɪz/ 18. "Problems": /'prɒbləmz/ 19. "Screaming": /'skri:mɪŋ/ 20. "Screams": /skri:mz/	1. "Bertambah": /bɜr.'tam.bah/ 2. "Berdiri": /bɜr.'di.ri/ 3. "Dibiarkan": /di.bi.'ar.kan/ 4. "Berakhir": /bɜr.'a.khɪr/ 5. "Karena": /ka.'rɛ.na/ 6. "Terakhir": /tɜ.'ra.kɪr/ 7. "Matahari": /ma.ta.'ha.ri/ 8. "Pernah": /pɜr.'nah/ 9. "Cermin": /'tʃɛr.mɪn/ 10. "Perlahan-lahan": /pɜr.la.han.la.han/ 11. "Favoritmu": /fa.vɔ.'rɪt.mu/ 12. "Narsisme": (/nɑr.'sɪ.smə/ 13. "Kongres": /kɒŋ.'grɛs/ 14. "Hari": /'ha.ri/ 15. "Keluarga": /kɛ.lu.'ar.ga/ 16. "Berkumpul": /bɜr.kum.'pul/ 17. "Berteriak": (/bɜr.tɜ.'ri.ɛk/ 18. "Menertawakan": /mɜn.nɜr.ta.'wa.kan/ 19. "Neraka": (/nɛ.ra.'ka/

-
21. "Stare": /stɛər/
 22. "There": /ðɛər/
 23. "Through": /θruː/
 24. "Tired": /'taɪd/
 25. "Toward": /tə'wɔːrd/
 26. "Where": /wɛr/
 27. "Works": /wɜːks/

Final

1. "Daughter": /'dɔːtər/
2. "For": /fɔːr/
3. "Hear": /hɪər/
4. "Monster": /'mɒnstər/
5. "Never": /'nevər/
6. "Wiser": /'waɪzər/
7. "Yours": /jɔːr/

In English Consonant /s/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial Medial and Final Position.

Table 12. Consonant /s/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Scheming": /'ski:mɪŋ/	1. "Semua": /'səmuə/
	2. "Screaming": /'skri:mɪŋ/	2. "Saya": /'saja/
	3. "Screams": /skri:mz/	3. "Saat": /'saat/
	4. "Sexy": /'seksi/	4. "Selalu": /sə'lalu/
	5. "She": /ʃiː/	5. "Sebagai": /sə'bagai/
	6. "Shift": /ʃɪft/	6. "Seperti": /sə'pɛrti/
	7. "Should": /ʃʊd/	7. "Setua": /'sətua/
	8. "Slowly": /'sləʊli/	8. "Suatu": /'swatu/
	9. "Some": /sʌm/	.
	10. "Someone": /'sʌmwʌn/	
	11. "Sometimes": /'sʌmtaɪmz/	
	12. "Stand": /stænd/	
	13. "Stare": /stɛər/	
	14. "Sun": /sʌn/	
Medial	1. "Cause": /kɔːz/	1. "Krisis": /'krisɪs/
	2. "Congressman": /'kɒŋgrɛsmən/	2. "Disana": /di'sana/
	3. "Crisis": /'kraɪsɪs/	3. "Kisah": /ki'sah/
	4. "Depression": /dɪ'prɛʃən/	4. "Terselubung": /tɜː'sələbʊŋ/

	5. "Disguise": /dɪs'gaɪz/ 6. "Exhausting": /ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/ 7. "Ghosted": /'gəʊstɪd/ 8. "Just": /dʒʌst/ 9. "Last": /læst/ 10. "Lose": /lu:z/ 11. "Monster": /'mɒnstər/ 12. "Must": /mʌst/ 13. "Narcissism": /'nɑ:rsɪsɪzəm/ 14. "Wiser": /'waɪzər/ .	
Final	1. "Devices": /dɪ'vaɪsɪz/ 2. "Gathers": /'gæðərz/ 3. "Midnights": /'mɪdnɑ:ts/ 4. "Thinks": /θɪŋks/ 5. "This": /ðɪs/ 6. "Works": /wɜ:ks/	Krisis :/krisɪs/

In English Consonant /t/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial and Medial Position.

Table 13. Consonant /t

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Tale": /teɪl/	1. "Tua": /'tua/
	2. "Tea": /ti:/	2. "Tapi": /'tapi/
	3 "Time": /taɪm/	3. "Tidak": /'tidak/
	4. "Tired": /taɪrd/	4. "Tengah": /'tɛŋəh/
	5. "To": /tu:/	5. "Terakhir": /tə'rakhir/
	6. "Too": /tu:/	6. "Terkadang": /tər'kadang/
	7. "Toward": /tɔ:rd/	7. "Terlalu": /tər'lalu/
Medial	1. "Watch": /wɑ:tʃ/	1. "Bertambah": /bər'tambah/
	3. "City": /'sɪti/	2. "Monster": /'mɒnstər/
	4. "Daughter": /'dɔ:tər/	3. "Menantu": /mə'nantu/
	5. "Directly": /dɪ'rektli/	4. "Berteriak": /bər'teriak/
	6. "Ghosted": /'gəʊstɪd/	
	7. "Monster": /'mɒnstər/	
	8. "Sometimes": /'sʌmtaɪmz/	
	9. "Stand": /stænd/	
	10. "Stare": /stɛr/	
	11. "Stere": /stɪər/	

Final	1. "But": /bʌt/ 2. "Covert": /'kouvərt/ 3. "Get": /gɛt/ 4. "Heart": /hɑ:rt/ 5. "Just": /dʒʌst/ 6. "Last": /læst/ 7. "Left": /lɛft/ 8. "Must": /mʌst/ 9. "Not": /nɒt/ 10. "Shift": /ʃift/	-
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In English Consonant /v/ is found in the word Initial and Medial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia doesn't exist

Table 14. Consonant /v/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Vices" /'vaɪsɪz/.	-
Medial	1. "Covert": /'kouvərt/ 2. "Devices": /dr'vaɪsɪz/ 3. "Favorite": /'feɪvərɪt/ 4. "Graveyard": /'grɛvɪjɑ:rd/ 5. "Leaving": /'li:vɪŋ/. 6. "Never": /'nevər/	-
Final	-	-

In English Consonant /w/ is found in the word Initial Position. Meanwhile in Indonesia is found in the word Initial and Medial Position.

Table 15. Consonant /w/

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
Position	English	Indonesia
Initial	1. "Wake": /weɪk/ 2. "Watch": /wɑ:tʃ/ 3. "When": /wɛn/ 4. "Where": /wɛr/ 5. "Will": /wɪl/ 6. "Will": /wɪl/ 7. "Wiser": /'waɪzər/ 8. "With": /wɪθ/ 9. "Works": /wɜ:ks/.	1. Waktu : /'waktu/
Medial	-	Menertawakan, : /mə'nɛrtawakan/.

Final	-	-
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Table 16. The difference Consonant between English and Indonesian in “Anti Hero’ song lyric

Language	Consonant (Position)			Total	
	Initial	Medial	Final		
English	/b/ :6	/b/ :1	/b/ :-	7	
	/d/ :8	/d/ :3	/d/ :8	19	
	/f/ :5	/f/ :2	/f/ :1	8	
	/g/ :5	/g/ :2	/g/ :1	8	
	/h/ :7	/h/ :-	/h/ :-	7	
	/k/ :3	/k/ :2	/k/ :-	5	
	/l/ :9	/l/ :9	/l/ :4	22	
	/m/ :8	/m/ :8	/m/ :5	21	
	/n/ :3	/n/ :5	/n/ :4	12	
	/p/ :4	/p/ :1	/p/ :-	5	
	/r/ :3	/r/ :	/r/ :		
	/s/ :14	/s/ :14	/s/ :6	34	
	/t/ :7	/t/ :11	/t/ :10	28	
	/v/ :1	/v/ :6	/v/ :-	7	
	/w/ :9	/w/ :-	/w/ :-	9	
	Indonesian	/b/ :14	/b/ :3	/b/ :-	17
		/d/ :12	/d/ :-	/d/ :-	12
		/f/ :-	/f/ :-	/f/ :-	-
		/g/ :-	/g/ :8	/g/ :-	8
/h/ :6		/h/ :6	/h/ :4	16	
/k/ :14		/k/ :8	/k/ :-	22	
/l/ :1		/l/ :5	/l/ :1	7	
/m/ :8		/m/ :8	/m/ :5	21	
/n/ :1		/n/ :15	/n/ :7	23	
/p/ :6		/p/ :1	/p/ :1	8	
/r/ :1		/r/ :19	/r/ :-	20	
/s/ :8		/s/ :4	/s/ :4	16	
/t/ :7		/t/ :4	/t/ :-	11	
/v/ :1	/v/ :-	/v/ :-			
/w/ :9	/w/ :-	/w/ :-	9		

Discussion

In this study, the researcher collected data about the consonants of the song "anti-hero" By Taylor Swift (Indahsari, 2020).

1. Initial Position in English

The Researcher found Initial data In English

1. For initial positions /b/ and /p/ there is 1
2. for initial positions /f/, /k/ and /g/, there are 2.
3. For initial positions /d/, there are 3.
4. For initial positions /l/, there are 9.
5. For the initial position /m/, there is 8.
6. For the initial position /h/ no phoneme appearance is found.
7. For the initial position /n/ there is 5
8. For the initial position /r/ there is none.
9. For the initial position /t/ there are 11
10. For the initial position /v/ there are 6
11. Meanwhile for /w/ the position does not find a consonant.

2. Medial Position in English (Cowie, 2018).

Then the researcher finds medial data.

1. For medial position /b/ and /p/ there is 1
2. For medial position /f/, /g/ and /k/ there are 2
3. For medial position /d/, there are 3
4. For medial position /h/, /w/, /r/ and /l/ didn't find the appearance of the phoneme
5. For medial position /m/ there are 8.
6. For medial position /n/ there are 5
7. For medial position /s/ there are 14
8. For medial position /t/ there are 11.
9. For medial position /v/ there are 6.

3. Final Position in English

Then the researcher finds the final data.

1. For final position /f/ and /g/, there is 1
2. For final position /d/ there are 8
3. For final position /l/ and /n/, there are 4
4. For final position /m/, there are 5
5. For final position /n/, there are 4
6. For final position /s/, there are 6
7. For final position /t/, there are 10
8. For final position /b/, /h/, /k/, /p/, /r/, v/, /w/, didn't find the consonant

After that the researcher found initial data in Indonesia:

1. Initial Position in Indonesia (Nofrika, 2019b).

The Researcher found Initial data In Indonesia

- a. For initial position /l/, /n/, /r/, v/ there is 1
- b. For initial position /b/, there are 14
- c. For initial position /d/, there are 12
- d. For initial position /h/, there are 6
- e. For initial position /k/, there are 14
- f. For initial position /m/, there are 8
- g. For initial position /p/, there are 6
- h. For initial position /s/, there are 8
- i. For initial positions /t/, there are 7
- j. For initial positions /w/, there are 9
- k. For initial positions /f/, /g/, didn't find the consonant.

2. Medial Position in Indonesia

Then the researcher finds medial data.

- a. For medial position /s/ and /t/, there are 4.
- b. For medial position /l/, there are 5.
- c. For medial position /n/, there are 15.
- d. For medial position /b/, there are 3.
- e. For medial position /g/ and /k/, there are 8 positions.
- f. For medial position /h/, there are 6.
- g. For medial position /p/, there is 1.
- h. For medial position /d/, /f/, /v/, /w/, didn't find the consonant.

3. Final Position in Indonesia

Then the researcher found the final data.

- a. For final position /l/ and /p/, there is 1.
- b. For final position /h/ and /s/, there are 4
- c. For final position /n/, there are 7
- d. For final position /m/, there are 5 positions

For final positions /b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /k/, /r/, /t/, /v/, /w/, didn't find the consonant.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the song "anti hero" and also its translation into Indonesian, the researchers have shown 15 consonants that have differences in English and Indonesian. The data shows that the most common English consonants in the initial position are /s/ and /r /, the medial position is /t/ and the final position is /t/. The data shows that the consonant /h/ no phoneme appearance is found. For medial position /h/, /w/, /r/ and /l/ didn't find the appearance of the phoneme. For final positions /b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /k/, /r/, /t/, /v/, /w/, didn't find the consonant. Meanwhile, the Indonesian consonant data shows that the most frequent are in the initial position /b/ and /k/, in the medial, namely /r/ and in the final position, namely /m/. For initial positions

/f/, /g/, didn't find the consonant. For final positions /b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /k/, /r/, /t/, /v/, /w/, didn't find the consonant.

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