

A Contrastive Analysis Of Vowel In Indonesian and English

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas Analisis Vokal Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia. Karena banyak sekali unsur linguistik dalam kedua bahasa tersebut, peneliti mencoba menyelidiki aspek fonetis dari kedua bahasa tersebut. Artikel ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang mengelaborasi dan menggambarkan perspektif keseluruhan tentang bagaimana bunyi setiap elemen bahasa berubah ketika diucapkan dan apa sebenarnya yang menyampaikan makna yang berbeda. Peneliti menggunakan literature review sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Sumber data berasal dari lagu Bruno Mars berjudul Count on Me. Artikel ini mengadopsi teknik CA atau Analisis Kontrasif untuk menganalisis data dan menemukan perbedaan vokal bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari struktur kata yang berubah dan begitu pula transkripsi fonetik yang menghasilkan perbedaan yang signifikan pula.

Kata Kunci: Analisis kontrasif, Vokal dalam bahasa Inggris, Vokal dalam bahasa Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This article discusses English and Indonesian Vocal Analysis. Because there are so many linguistic elements in both languages, the researcher tries to investigate the phonetic aspects of the languages. This article uses a qualitative descriptive research design which elaborates and describes the overall perspective of how the sound of each element of language changes when it is spoken and what exactly conveys different meanings. Researchers used literature review as a data collection technique. The data source comes from the Bruno Mars song entitled Count on Me. This article adopts the CA technique or Contrastive Analysis to analyze the data and found differences in Indonesian and English vowels. It can be seen from the word structure that changes and so does the phonetic transcription which results in significant differences as well.

Keyword: Contrastive analysis, Vowel in English, Vowel in Indonesian

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the body of words and the system for their use in communicating that are common to the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition (Herman et al., 2022). Sianipar, Herman and Purba (2022) state that language is a main tool for communicating with people around the world (Obidovna, 2022). Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being. Each of them is of course thick from language, the first time a child gets a language that's heard directly from the father or mama when the child is born into this world (Schubert, 2018). Then as time goes by and as the child grows, they will acquire a language other than the language taught by the mother and father, either in the form of an alternate, third, foreign language or so on which is called language accession where it depends on the social terrain and cognitive position held by these children through the literacy process in their terrain (Simanjuntak et al., 2022). When we want to express how do we feel, and expect we use a language. Language with its diversity has been spread all over the world and it's important for knowing the pronunciation of each person especially in communicating with others (Nashruddin et al., 2021). We can't deny that language is formed by the supported elements that make it well organized (Oring, 2019). However, with its variety and different system of course language also has a different phonemic system particularly in vowel and consonant (Lestari et al., 2022). Vowels and consonants often appear in speech, can produce high-pitched sounds or pitches, and help someone understand the symbols and meanings of the language itself. Phoneme is the minimum contrasting sound unit of a language; he can recognize some words with different sounds and meanings (Kosasih et al., 2022).

According to Richard (in Sianipar, 2022), pronunciation is the way a certain speech sounds in the mouth, pronunciation stresses more on the way of sounds are produced by the hearer. Pronunciation is clearly a key factor in people's success understood us. Pronunciation is one of the three elements of language. You can learn not only language but also grammar and vocabulary (Sibarani, 2018).

In pronunciation we can learn phonemes. The phonemes are divided into two parts: consonant and vowel. In phonetics, a vowel is a sound in spoken language, similar as English ah!(a) or oh!(əʊ), pronounced within open oral tract so that there's no erected- up of air pressure at any point above the glottis. According to Wolfram and Johnson (in Tampubolon & Panggabean, 2020), vowels take on their peculiar characteristics from changes in size and shape of the oral cavity as a whole. The vowel height dimension refers to the relative location of the highest point of the body of the tongue on a vertical scale. Accordingly, the researchers want to conduct research, especially in vowel (Lumbanbatu et al., 2018).

Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is considered as the comparison of the language structure to determine the point that differs them and the sources in learning target language (Tampubolon, 2020). Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages, the learner's target language and the learner's native language. This is done by examining the structural similarities and differences of the languages being studied (Hikmahwati et al., 2021). The idea of contrast analysis is born from observation students learn a second language. Each student or group of students tends to repeat the same language mistakes as previous groups (Pasaribu et al., 2022). This evolved into a hypothesis that the errors were caused by the student's first language interfering with the second language. This interference occurs because students apply the rules of the first language to the second, in the same way that children apply the rules of the regular word to the irregular words.

Vowel in English

Short vowels are vowel sounds that are pronounced briefly and do not have an extended duration like long vowels. In English, there are five primary short vowel sounds. These are sometimes represented by these symbols: /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, and /ʌ/ or they can be represented by a curved symbol above the vowel e.g. ă, ě, ĭ, ǒ, ů. These are the vowel sounds heard, for example, in 'hat', 'bed', 'big', 'hot' and 'tub'. When we say a short vowel sound, the sound is not prolonged, and it is usually represented by a single letter (E. O. Sianipar, Herman, & Purba, 2022). Let's take a closer look at each short vowel sound:

- a) /æ/ - This sound is commonly represented by the letter 'a' (e.g., cat, hat) and occasionally by 'ai' (e.g., rain, said).
- b) /ɛ/ - The short 'e' sound can be represented by the letter 'e' (e.g., bed, red) and 'ea' (e.g., head, bread).
- c) /ɪ/ - This sound is usually represented by the letter 'i' (e.g., sit, hit) and occasionally by 'y' (e.g., gym, symbol).
- d) /ɒ/ - The short 'o' sound can be represented by the letter 'o' (e.g., dog, hot) and occasionally by 'a' (e.g., watch, want).
- e) /ʌ/ - This sound is commonly represented by the letter 'u' (e.g., bus, sun) and occasionally by 'o' (e.g., come, love).

Long vowels are vowel sounds that are pronounced for a longer duration compared to their short counterparts. In English, there are five primary long vowel sounds: /ɑ:/, /i:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, and /u:/. These may also be represented by a horizontal line above the vowel to show it is a long sound e.g. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. When we say a long vowel sound, we hold the sound for a longer period of time without closing any part of our mouth or throat (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022). Unlike short vowels, which are usually represented by a single letter, long vowels are often represented by a vowel digraph, or a vowel followed by a silent 'e.' Here are the longer vowel forms in more detail:

- 1) /ɑ:/ - This sound is commonly represented by the letters 'a' (e.g., name, gate) and 'ai' (e.g., rain, paint).
- 2) /i:/ - The long 'ee' sound can be represented by the letters 'ee' (e.g., bee, tree) and 'ea' (e.g., sea, heat).
- 3) /ɜ:/ - This sound is usually represented by the letters 'er' (e.g., her, term) and 'ir' (e.g., bird, firm).
- 4) /ɔ:/ - The long 'o' sound can be represented by the letters 'o' (e.g., go, hope) and 'oa' (e.g., boat, coal).
- 5) /u:/ - This sound is commonly represented by the letters 'u' (e.g., mule, music) and 'oo' (e.g., moon, soon).

Vowel in Indonesian

Vowels in Indonesian consist of 5 letters, namely a, e, i, o, and u.

2. METHOD

In this research, the researchers used qualitative. According to Ary et al (2010: 29), qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables and description of understanding rather than a numerical analysis data (Zulaikah et al., 2018).

Data Source

To obtain data, the data is the song Count on Me by Bruno Mars. The reason the researcher chose this song is that the researcher will analyze the vowels in English and the vowels in Indonesian in the song Count on Me by Bruno Mars. The researcher chose this song because as far as the researcher has seen, there is nothing that mentions the features of the vowels in that song (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021).

Techniques of Data Collection

The researchers used several techniques to collect the data.

- 1) Downloading the data, Before analyzing the data, the researchers firstly downloaded the data from the internet.
- 2) Selecting the data, After downloading the data, the researchers selected the data which the data is vowels.
- 3) Making the data table.

After the researchers finished selecting the data, the data will be made in the table.

Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by applying some of these techniques.

- a. Organizing , Researchers will write down the count on me song as much as 296 data or 296 vowels in English and 405 data or 405 vowels in Indonesian. The data is in the table.
- b. Categorize, After the researcher has collected the raw data, the next step is to categorize the raw data based on vowels in English and vowels in Indonesian.

- c. Identify and classify, The next step is to identify and classify the data. After the data is categorized based on vocals, the researcher will identify and classify the data into the relevant categories provided.
- d. Analyze, In these steps, the data will be analyzed one by one according to the categorization system. Data is entered 1 by 1 into the table based on the type of vowel.
- e. Draw a conclusion, In the final step, after the data has been analyzed, the researcher will draw conclusions (Mariana et al., 2018).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The table below shows that from 701 data there are 296 vowel data in English consisting of 118 short vowels and 178 long vowels, then there are 405 vowel data in Indonesian which are divided into 185 vowel A, 61 vowel I, 82 vowel U, 72 vowel E, and 5 vowels O. Of the 701 data above, vowels in Indonesian have the most (R. A. Fitria et al., 2022).

Table 1. The total number of vowels in English and Indonesian

Vowels in English		Vowels In Indonesian				
Short Vowels	Long Vowels	A	I	U	E	O
118	178	185	61	82	72	5
Total 296		Total 405				

Discussion

Based on the data that has been observed by researchers, there are differences between English vowel sounds and Indonesian vowel sounds. In this case, the researcher uses the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis to find out new insights from the two languages. As James (in Jayanti, 2019) states that Contrastive Analysis is a problematic and controversial method for investigating language data, but we can say that with CA we will know the predictions of every possible and unique phonetic language (S. Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). Furthermore, here are the differences in the sounds in Indonesian and English: in Indonesian, the existence of double or triple sounds is rare in Indonesian, while in English we can call them diphthongs and triphthongs or also like long vowels and short vowels (T. N. Fitria, 2021).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and data analysis, the conclusion is that from the 701 data found in the song count on me, there is a comparison between the number of English and Indonesian vowels. To answer the research problem, the most dominant category that emerged was Indonesian vowels. From the findings and data analysis, there are 405 Indonesian vowel data. and 296 English vowel data and each language has its own structure and uniqueness that can be a tool to convey certain messages where both have differences. Therefore, it can be a useful guide for people who want to communicate with other people in two languages or various languages around the world.

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