PHONEME IN ENGLISH AND TONTEMBOAN LANGUAGE (CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract: This research, Phoneme in English and Tontemboan Language, is aimed to identify and classify the phoneme forms, distribution patterns, and phonotatic systems of English and Tontemboan languages, then contrasts the results of the two languages. This research used qualitative methods, and to analyze the data the writer uses Fromkin's theory (2017), Finegan's theory (2015), and Thomasz's theory (1990). The result of this research are as follow: in the English data, 23 consonant phonemes were found, namely /b/, /tʃ/, /d/, /ð/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /ɹ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /t/, /θ/, /v/, /w/, /z/, and 12 vowel phonemes: /a/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ/, /ɔ/. The Tontemboan language data has 18 consonant phonemes, namely /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, /y/, and 6 vowel phonemes: /a/, /i/, /E/, /ə/, /o/, /u/. The difference between English and Tontemboan phoneme forms is that Tontemboan language does not have several phonemes in English, namely /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ɹ/, and /tʃ/, on the other hand English does not have the phoneme /ʔ/ where this phoneme is exist in Tontemboan language. These two languages have some phonemes in common, namely /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, /y/. /a/, /i/, /ə/, /o/, and /u.

Keywords*: phonemes, English, Tontemboan, language*

INTRODUCTION

Warouw (2023: 32) states that Language has an important role in developing intellectual, social and emotional knowledge, especially for every student. Starting from kindergarten to college. Language learning helps each student to know more about themselves, their own culture, the culture of others, express ideas and feelings, and make a contribution to society using the language they have. Language is a universal characteristic of human beings means that all languages (and language varieties) are equal. That is, they all

come from the same genetic blueprint, and therefore, they all are equally "human". Language varieties are different because over time they have adapted to the differing needs of their speech communities. Language can be studied in a science called linguistics (Fasold, 2013: 7). Linguistics is the study of all phenomena involved with language such as its structure, use, and implications.

Linguistics is divided into several fields, namely: phonetics (sounds of language), phonology (how sounds are arranged), morphology (how 1 sounds are put together), syntax (how sentences are formed), semantics relating to how meaning (words, sentences and texts), pragmatics relates to how sentences and texts are used in the world (in context), and text linguistics relates to units larger than sentences, such as paragraphs and texts (Brown and Attardo, 2005). According to Fasold (2013: 13) in linguistics, there is a study of the sounds of speech that can be divided into the disciplines of phonetics and phonology. Phonetics studies speech sounds as physical objects. on the other hand, phonology studies how language organizes sounds into different patterns.

Odden (2005: 2) mention that phonology is one of the core fields that composes the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure one way to understand what the subject matte-composer of phonology is, is to contrast it with other fields within linguistics. Brinton (2000: 47) states that phonology is the study of distinctive sounds in a language, and although we have mentioned in passing the difference between certain distinctive and non-distinctive variants (for example, between [th] and [t]), The concept of distinctiveness is captured by the notion of a phoneme.

A phoneme is characterized by certain distinctive features which make it a separate entity in a set of sounds available in a language. Phonemics discusses the properties of phonemes in a language. So it is in close connection with phonetics and phonology, the former focusing on the pronunciation of sounds and the latter on the arrangement of sounds (Ladefoged, 2001:23). According to Brinton (2000:47), the phoneme is a distinctive or contrastive sound in a language. What "distinctive" means in this context is that the sound makes a difference in meaning and has communicative value. Different phonemes make contrasts in words. For example, [n], [l], and [t] are all phonemes because they serve to make contrasts in words, as in nab, lab, and tab. Here, 2 we see how the phonemes of a language are determined, by means of what are called minimal pairs. Phonemes can also be studied in every

language. English language and the Tontemboan language have their phonemes.

The topic of phonemes is selected as the focus of this study since phonemic research is crucial for documenting and preserving language, especially those that are endangered or have limited written records like Tontemboan phonemes. Phoneme in the Tontemboan language, like many indigenous languages, may be at risk of language shift or loss as younger generations potentially adopt a more dominant language. By documenting and analyzing its phonemes, the research contributes to the preservation of this linguistic heritage, ensuring that future generations can make this study a source about phonemes especially phonemic details like phonemes form, distribution of phonemes and phonetic system, also in a context of contrast with English.

The English language belongs to the Indo-European language family, with about 325 million speakers, English is spoken in the British Isles, the United States, most of Canada, the Caribbean, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. In addition, there are numerous bilingual speakers of English and other language on the Indian subcontinent, in Eastern and Southern Africa, and Oceania. To these, we must add the countless speakers of English as a second language scattered around the globe. English is the second most populous spoken language in the world after Chinese, but it is unrivaled in terms of its geographical spread and popularity as a second language (Finegan, 2008: 438).

Etymologically, the word Tontemboan consists of two words: Tou "people" and Temboan "to see from a high place" (top of a mountain). The name refers to the area that is in the mountains. The Tontemboan language has two dialectical variations: the Makela'i dialect and the Matana dialect. These two variations differ in terms of phonemes, 3 morphemes, and certain words (Palar, 2018). Tambuwun (1986:8-9) states that the *Matana'i* dialect is spoken in Sonder, Kawangkoan, Tareran, Tumpaan, Tenga, Modoinding, and Tompaso Baru. While the *Makela'i* dialect is spoken in Langowan, Tompaso, and Tompaso Baru. Tareran sub-district is one of sub-district in South Minahasa district. Tareran has 16 Villages such as; Pinamorongan, Kanean, Koreng, Wuwuk, Rumoong Atas Dua, Rumoong Atas, Tumaluntung, Wiau Lapi, Lansot, Pinapalangkouw, Suluun Satu, Suluun Dua, Suluun Tiga, Suluun Empat, Talaitad, and Kapoya. The writer chose Koreng village as the research location because the people still use the Tontemboan language as their daily language, and also due to the essier acsess to the

potential informants since the writer herself comes from Koreng. The people in this village speak a particural Tontemboan dialect namely *Matana'i.*

Coming from the Tontemboan language region, the writer has a connection with the language, the study contributes to the preservation of the Tontemboan language, a language that faces the risk of decline of use and has limited documentation and also interest. By documenting its phonemes, this study supports efforts to maintain linguistic diversity and provides a valuable resource for others interested in the language. This work will serve as a reference for future studies and language preservation initiatives.

METHOD

The method of this research is qualitative descriptive. Bendassolli, (2014; 8) stated that qualitative researchers often observe that themes can be identified in repeated ideas, sentences, concepts, words, images, and sounds in similarities among units that make up the analysis material (for example, among different interviewees). The writer used the qualitative descriptive method in this study, which entails explaining the analysis and result of differences.

Data Collection; In this section, the writer prepared the interview questions from 207 Swadesh data, and write them down sequentially in a book. This data served as the initial data for the writer to collect data in English and Tontemboan language. The writer came to the informant's house in Koreng Jaga 2 Village, the writer asked for words in Tontemboan according to the list of Swadesh words that the writer prepared before coming to the informant's house. In this case, the writer conducted questions and answers with the informant used 207 lists of Swadesh words. During the interview, the writer recorded the process with her phone, the writer also wrote down every word from the interview in a book as blurry notes. Before writing them into Microsoft Word, the writer listened to the interview recorder to make sure about spelling and pronunciation. To collect phoneme data in English, the writer used 207 Swadesh data and some word from English dictionary to see the phoneme form of each words. The writer wrote down each English word from the data and then the writer look at the phonetic transcriptions of each word in the English dictionary.

In order to analyze the data in this research, the writer used the theory of Fromkin (2017) to classify phoneme forms, the theory of Finegan (2015) to identify the distribution, and

describe the phonotactic system. The theory from Thomasz (1990) is used to analyze the differences and similarities between English and Tontemboan Phonemes.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Identification and Classification of Phonemes in English

a. Classification of Phoneme in English

Roach (2009: 2) states, that in any language we can identify a small number of regularly used sounds (vowels and consonants) that we call phonemes; for example, the vowels in the words 'pin' and 'pen' are different phonemes, and so are the consonants at the beginning of the words 'pet' and 'bet'. The phonemic system described here for the BBC accent contains forty-four phonemes, those are ; /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ŋ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ/, /ə/, /ɒ/, /ʊ/, /ʃ/, /ɔ/, /θ/, /ɜ/, /□/, /ʒ/, /ʤ/, /ð/ , /ʧ/, /aɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /eə/, /ʊɔ/,/□ɪ/, /□ʊ/,/ɔʊ/, /i/, /u/, /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /d/, /b/,/v/,/z/, /l/, /r/, /j/, /w/ (Roach, 2009: 31)

1) Classification of Phoneme Consonant

Consonants are classified according to where in the vocal tract the airflow restriction occurs, called the place of articulation. Movement of the tongue and lips creates the constriction (Fromkin, 2014: 195). Based on the results of this research using swadesh data in English word, 23 phonemes consonant were found, those are /b/, /ʧ/, /d/, /ð/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /ɹ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /t/, /θ/, /v/, /w/, /z/. This study does not found the phoneme /ʤ/, but there is a new phoneme found in this study that is/ɹ/ 16 In this case, the writer limits at most 10 words for each phoneme. The phonemes can be described as follows;

a) /b/ found in the words: Big [bɪg], Bird [bɜːd], Bark [bɑːk], Blood [blʌd], Bone [bəʊn], Belly [ˈbelɪ], Back [bæk], Husband [ˈhʌzbənd], stab [stæb], rub [rʌb].

b) /ʧ/ found in the words: child [ʧaɪld], scratch [skræʧ],

c) /d/ found in the words: dirty [ˈdɜːtɪ], die [daɪ], dog [dɒg], dull [dʌl] , Dry [dɹaɪ], sand [sænd], [bæd], red [ɹed], head [hed], good [gʊd].

d) /ð/ found in the words: this [ðɪs], that [ðæt], mother [ˈmʌðə(r)], father [ˈfɑːðə(r)], breathe [briːð], smooth [smuːð], with [wɪð].

e) /f/ found in the words: fat [fæt], father [ˈfɑːðə(r)], fat [fæt], feather [ˈfɛðə(r)], fish [ˈfɪʃ], four [ˈfɔː(r)], foot [fʊt], freeze [fɹiːz], leaf [liːf], if [ɪf]

f) /g/ found in the words: Gut [gʌt], Green [gɹiːn], Good [gʊd], egg [eg], big [bɪg], dig [dɪg], dog [dɒg], fog [fɒg], Leg [leg]

g) /h/ found in the words: He [hiː], Hair [heə(r)], How [haʊ], hold [həʊld], hunt [hʌnt], Husband [ˈhʌzbənd], heavy [ˈhɛvi], horn [hɔːn], hit [hɪt] who [huː].

h) /j/ found in the words: you [ˈjuː], Yellow [ˈjeləʊ], Year [jiə(r)], Few [fjuː], New [njuː].

i) /k/ found in the words: kill [kɪl], Skin [skɪn] , come [kʌm], cut [kʌt], because [bɪˈkɒz], walk [wɔːk], black [blæk], thick [θɪk], stick [stɪk], bark [bɑːk].

j) /l/ found in the words: laugh [laːf], leg [leg], live [lɪv], liver [ˈlɪvə(r)], long [lɒŋ], blood [blʌd], belly [ˈbelɪ], swell [swell], animal [ˈænɪml], 17 smell [smel.

k) /m/ found in the words: man [ˈmæn], many [ˈmeni], mother [ˈmʌðə(r)], meat [miːt], some [sʌm], woman [ˈwʊmən], vimit [ˈvɒmɪt], worm [wɜːm] swim [swɪm].

l) /n/ found in the words: Narrow [ˈnæɹəʊ], Nose [nəʊz], not [ˈnɒt], man [mæn], many [ˈmeni], thin [θɪn], one [wʌn], skin [skɪn], when [ˈwen], woman [ˈwʊmən].

m) /ŋ/ found in the words: Fingernail [ˈfɪŋgəneɪl], think [θɪŋk], Drink [drɪŋk], togue [taŋ], tongue [tʌŋ], wing [wɪŋ], sing [sɪŋ], long [lɒŋ].

n) /p/ found in the words: push [pʊʃ], play [pleɪ], pull [pʊl], spit [spɪt], split [splɪt], rope [rəʊp], sleep [sliːp], wipe [waɪp], sharp [ʃɑːp].

o) /r/ found in the words: Rope [rəʊp], Grass [graːs], rub [rʌb], breathe [briːð], fruit [fruːt], Short [ˈʃɔːrt], Forest [ˈfɒrɪst], Flower [ˈflaʊə(r)]

p) /ɹ/ found in the words: River [ˈɹɪvə(r)], Red [ɹed] Root [ɹuːt], Narrow [ˈnæɹəʊ], tree [tɹiː], Rotten [ˈɹɒtn], freeze [fɹiːz], Dry [dɹaɪ], Correct [kəˈɹekt].

q) /s/ found in the words: sea [siː], sit [sɪt], some [sʌm], sun [sʌn], smooth [smuːð], louse [ˈlaʊs], this [ˈðɪs], Breast [brest], Dust [dʌst], Forest [ˈfɒrɪst], louse [laʊs], Grass [graːs], Ice [aɪs] .

r) /ʃ/ found in the words: Short [ˈʃɔːrt], sharp [ʃɑːp], ash [ˈæʃ], fish [fɪʃ], push [pʊʃ], wash [wɒʃ]. 19. /t/ found in the words: tooth [tuːθ], togue [taŋ], tree [tɹiː], Stone [stəʊn], stab [stæb], what [wʌt], not [nɒt], fruit [fruːt, fat [fæt] , meat [miːt].

s) /θ/ found in the words: three [θɹiː], thick [θɪk], thin [ˈθɪn], tooth [tuːθ], earth [ɜːθ], Mouth [maʊθ].

t) /v/ found in the words: vimit [ˈvɒmɪt], heavy [ˈhɛvi], liver [ˈlɪvə(r)], River [ˈɹɪvə(r)], Five [faɪv], live [lɪv], give [gɪv].

u) /w/ found in the words: we [wiː], wet [wet],, what [wɒt], when [ˈwen], worm [wɜːm], woman [ˈwʊmən], one [wʌn], swim [swɪm], squeeze [skwiːz], swell [swell].

v) /z/ found in the words: because [bɪˈkɒz], freeze [fɹiːz], Husband [ˈhʌzbənd], Nose [nəʊz], squeeze [skwiːz].

2) Classification of Phoneme vowel

Vowels are produced with little restriction of the airflow from the lungs out through the mouth and/or the nose. The quality of a vowel depends on the shape of the vocal tract as the air passes through. Different parts of the tongue may be high or low in the mouth; the lips may be spread or pursed; the velum may be raised or lowered. (Fromkin, 2014; 205) The results of this research using swadesh data in English word found 12 forms of phonemes vowel, thoose are /a/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ/, /ɔ/. In this study the writer does not found some phonemes thoose are /□/, /ʒ/. To describe these phonemes the writer limits at most 10 words for each phoneme as follow:

a) /a/ found in the words: i [aɪ], Eye [aɪ], Ice [aɪs], louse [laʊs], laugh [laːf], bite [baɪt], Dry [dɹaɪ], how [haʊ], Right [raɪt], mountain [ˈmaʊnten].

b) /ɑ/ found in the words: Far [fɑː(r)], bark [bɑːk], heart [hɑːt], sharp [ʃɑːp], sharp 19 [ʃɑːp], star [stɑː(r)], Far [fɑː(r)].

c) /ʌ/ found in the words: other [ˈʌðə(r)] , dull [dʌl], blood [blʌd], one [wʌn], Tongue [tʌŋ], hand [hænd], suck [sʌk], Gut [gʌt], cut [kʌt, rub [rʌb], rub [rʌb]

d) /ɒ/ found in the words: dog [dɒg], Fog [fɒg], Forest [ˈfɒrɪst], Rotten [ˈɹɒtn], Not [nɒt], Long [lɒŋ], because [bɪˈkɒz], wash [wɒʃ].

e) /ɪ/ found in the words: Ear [ɪə(r)], Ice [aɪs], tie [taɪ] , Stick [stɪk], because [bɪˈkɒz], name [neɪm], Day [deɪ], Dirty [ˈdɜːtɪ], Sky [skaɪ], fly [flaɪ].

f) /i/ found in the words: if [ɪf], in [ɪn], Sea [siː], squeeze [skwiːz], sleep [sliːp], eat [iːt], Leaf [liːf], tree [tɹiː], Knee [niː], He [hiː]

g) /u/ found in the words : Fruit [fruːt] , Root [ɹuːt], who [huː], Few [fjuː], Moon [muːn], Smooth [smuːð], You pl. [juː], Two [tuː], New [njuː].

h) /ʊ/ found in the words : Stone [stəʊn], Smoke [sməʊk], flow [fləʊ], Snow [snəʊ], Good [gʊd], mountain [ˈmaʊnten], Round [raʊnd], old [əʊld], float [fləʊt], Yellow [ˈjeləʊ].

i) /e/ found in the words: Ear [ɪə(r)], blow [bləʊ], Egg [eg]. Breast [brest], Leg [leg], Neck [nek], mountain [ˈmaʊnten], Wet [wet], Yellow [ˈjeləʊ], many [ˈmeni], Hair [heə(r)], say [seɪ]

j) /ə/ found in the words :old [əʊld],Bone [bəʊn] blow [bləʊ], hair [heə(r)], Liver [ˈlɪvə(r)], Rope [rəʊp], fear [fɪə(r)], throw [θrəʊ], Water [ˈwɔːtə(r)], Fire [ˈfaɪə(r).

k) /ɜ/ found in the words : Earth [ɜːθ], Bird [bɜːd] , burn [bɜːn], heavy [ˈhɜvi], Feather [ˈfɜðə(r)] , worm [wɜːm]

l) /ɔ/ found in the words: all [ɔːl], Salt [sɔːlt], fall [fɔːl], Warm [wɔːm], walk [wɔːk],

b. Classification of Phoneme in Tontemboan Language.

1) Classification of Phoneme Consonant

Consonants involve some kind of constriction (or more than one constriction) in the vocal tract. Consonants are classified along three dimensions: voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation (Hayes, 2009: 6). The analysis results using swadesh data in Tontemboan word, 18 forms of phonemes consonant were found, those 34 are: /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/ /g/, /ʔ/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, /y/. In this study the phoneme /ṅ/ does not found. In this case the writer limits at most 10 words for each phoneme. The phonemes can be described as follows;

a) /b/ found in the words : *Binatang [binataŋ] 'Animal' , Burung [buruŋ] 'Bird' , Buah [buwah] 'Fruit' , Biji [biji] 'seed' , Ambiay [ambiay] - Here, Ambitu [ambitu] 'There', Ambisa [ambisa] 'Where', Tambisa [tambisya] 'How', Lambut [lambut] 'Long', Tebal [təbal] 'Thick'.*

b) /c/ found in the words : *Cacing [caciŋ] 'worm', Cuci [cuci] 'wash', Ico [I?co] 'You', Karincang [karincaŋ] 'Bad', Kecey [kEcEy] 'Foot', Kumoncom [kumoncom 'scratch', Licur [li?cur] 'Back', Mancari [mancari] 'hunt', Ra'aca [Ra'aca] 'Not', Sicu [sicu] 'Leg'.*

c) /d/ found in the words : *Daging [dagiŋ] 'Meat', Danau [danaw] 'Lake', Daong [dawoŋ] 'Leaf', Dorang [doraŋ] 'They', Enda [Enda?] 'blood' , Endo [əndo] 'Sun', Kodo [kodo?] 'Fog', Kundu [kundu] 'Knee', Lalindeng [lalindEŋ] 'Cloud', Lemandey [ləmandəy] 'float'.*

d) /g/ found in the words: *Daging [daging] 'meat'.*

e) /h/ found in the words : *Pohong[pohoŋ] 'tree', Remukih [remukih] 'push', Buah [buwah] 'fruit'.*

f) /j/ found in the words*: Biji [biji] 'seed', Salju[salju] 'snow'.*

g) /k/ found in the words : *Kabiri [kabiri] 'Left', Kalina [kalina] 'Skin', Kama [kama] 'Hand', Kamu waya [kamu waya] 'You pl'., Kanat [kanat] 'Neck', Lemukut [ləmukut] 'sit', Makes [ma?kəs] 'tie', Makaret [makarEt] 'bite', Lemepok [ləməpok] 'fall', Makailek [makailək] 'know'.*

h) /l/ found in the words *: lalang [lalaŋ] 'Road', Lalindeng [lalindEŋ] 'Cloud' , Lambut [lambut] 'Long', Lantaran [lantaran] 'because', Langit [laɲit] 'Sky', Kalina [kalina] 'Skin', Keleng [kələŋ] 'Right', Keli [kəli] 'many', Kemel [kəməl] Fat', Mangkil [maŋkil] 'throw'.*

i) /m/ found in the words : *Makes [ma?kəs] 'tie', Ma'aseng [ma'asəŋ] 'blow', Ma'ay [ma'ay] 'come', Makailek [makailək] 'know', Makaret [makarEt] 'bite', Ambiay [ambiay] 'Here', ambisa [ambisa] 'Where', Ambitu [ambitu] 'There', Kama [kama] 'Hand', Kumoncom [kumoncom] 'scratch'.*

j) /n/ found in the words : *Nipis [nipis] 'Thin', Ngaran [ŋaran] 'Name', Banafas [banafas] 'Breathe', Binatang [binataŋ] 'Animal', Bintang [bintaŋ] 'star', Danau [danaw] 'lake' , Enda [Enda?] 'blood', yEndo [əndo] 'Sun', Kalina [kalina] 'Skin' , Royongan [royoŋan] 'River'.*

k) /ŋ/ found in the words : *Ngaran [ŋaran] 'name', Ngirung [ŋiruŋ] 'Nose', Langit [laɲit] 'sky', Mangkil [maŋkil] 'throw', Masengo [masəŋo?] 'vimit' , Melinga [məliŋa] hear', Asing [asiŋ] 'Salt', Binatang [binataŋ] 'Animal', Bintang [bintaŋ] 'star', Bungang [buŋaŋ] 'flower'.*

l) /p/ found in the words: *Papa [papa?] 'father', Pakasa [pakasa] 'all', Pira [pira] 'Few', Pasosoang [paso?soaŋ] 'flow', Popolulu [popolulu] 'Round', Sapa [sapa] 'What', Epet [əpət] 'four', Ipus [ipus] 'Tail', Lemap [ləmap] 'wipe', Serap [sərap] 'Month'.*

m) /r/ found in the words : *Ra'aca [Ra'aca] 'Not', Raidat [rai?dat] 'Breast', Rano [rano] 'Water', raindang [rayindaŋ] 'Red', Remames [rəma?məs] 'squeeze', Burung [buruŋ] 'bird', Dorang [doraŋ] 'they', Kabiri [kabiri] 'left', Akar [akar] 'root', Kewur [kəwur] 'Dust'.*

n) /s/ found in the words : *Esa [sa] 'One', Salju [salju] 'snow', Sapa [sapa] 'What', Semangir [səmaŋir] 'rub', Sera [sEra] 'Fish', Pakasa [pakasa] 'all', Pasosoang [paso?soaŋ] ', flow', Pesut [pəsut] 'Narrow', Remames [rəma?məs] 'squeeze'.*

o) /t/ found in the words: *Takura waya [takurawaya] 'Some', Tali [tali] 'Rope', Tambisa [tambisya] 'How', Tana [tana?] 'Earth', Tawi [tawi] 'Near' , Ambitu [ambit] 'There', Ate [atE] 'Heart', Rukut [rukut] 'Grass', Pesut [pəsut] 'Narrow', Raidat [rai?dat] 'Breast'.*

p) /w/ found in the words: *Waba [wa?ba?] 'Mouth', Wa'ang [wa'aŋ] 'Tooth', Walina [walina] 'other', Walinga [waliŋa?] 'Egg', Tuama [tuwama] 'Boy', Mewalik [məwalik] 'sew' ,Telew [tələw] 'sharp', Temelew [təmələw] 'fly', Tetelew [tEtElEw] 'Wing'.*

q) /y/ found in the words: *Yaku [yaku] 'I', Yendo [yEndo] 'sun' , Maya [maya?] 'walk', Mainde [mayndə?] 'fear', raindang [rayindaŋ] 'Red', Reyes [rəyəs] 'Wind', Ambiay [ambiay] 'Here', Kecey [kEcEy] 'Foot', Lemandey [ləmandəy] 'float', Ma'ay [ma'ay] 'walk'.*

r) /?/ found in the words : *Situ [si?tu] 'That', Licur [li?cur] 'Back', Raidat [rai?dat] 'Breast', Masesep [masə?səp] 'suck' , Merada [məra?da] - see, Ico [I?co] 'You', Sia nyo [siya nyo?] 'This', Teke [təkE?] 'small', Mama [mama?] 'mother', Papa [papa?] 'father'.*

2) Classification of Phoneme Vowel

Vowels differ from consonants in that they do not have "places of articulation," that is, points of major constriction in the vocal tract. Rather, the vocal tract as a whole acts as a

resonating chamber. Modifying the shape of this chamber using movements of the tongue, jaw, and lips causes different timbres to be imparted to the basic sound produced at the vocal cords. The results of thi research using the swadesh data in Tontemboan word found 6 forms of phonemes vowel were found, and the writer found new phoneme that is /E/. In this case the writer limits at most 10 words for each phoneme. The phonemes can be described as follows;

a) /a/ found in the words : *Akar [akar] 'root', Ambiay [ambiay] 'Here', ambisa [ambisa] 'Where', Ambitu [ambitu] 'There', Banafas [banafas] 'breath', Binatang [binataŋ] 'animal', Bintang [bintaŋ] 'star', Esa [əsa] 'one', Kabiri [kabiri] 'left'.*

b) /i/ found the in words : *Ico [I?co] 'you', Ipus [ipus] 'Tail' , Ambiay [ambiay] 'Here', 38ambisa [ambisa] 'Where', Ambitu [ambitu] 'There', Asing [asiŋ] 'Salt' , Api [api] 'fire', Biji [biji] 'seed', Cuci [cuci] 'wash', Kabiri [kabiri] 'left'.*

c) /u/ found in the words : *Uler [ulər] 'snack', Urang [uraŋ] 'Rain', usus [usus] 'Gut', Utang [utaŋ] 'forest', Uter [utər] 'heavy', Uting [utiŋ] 'Cold', Bungang [buŋaŋ] 'flower', Burung [buruŋ] 'bird', Buah [buwah] 'fruit', Ambitu [ambitu] 'There', Asu [asu] 'dog'.*

d) /E/ found in the words: *Enda [Enda?] 'blood', Eis [Eyis] 'ice', Mapete [mapEtE] 'kill', Mawe'e [mawE'E] 'give', Kecey [kEcEy] 'foot', Lalindeng* [lalindEŋ] *'Cloud', Ate [atE] 'liver', Makeke [makEkE?] 'laugh' Kemete [kəmətE] 'swim', Mapete [mapEtE] 'wipe'.*

e) / ə/ found in the words : *yEndo [əndo] 'sun', Epet [əpət] 'four', Esa [əsa] 'one'. Keleng [kələŋ] 'Right', Keli [kəli] 'many', Kemebung [kəmə?buŋ] 'swim', Kemel [kəməl] 'Fat', Kemete [kəmətE] 'freeze', Kemua [kəmua] 'say', Kewur [kəwur] 'Dust'.*

f) /o/ found in the words : *Daong [dawoŋ] 'Leaf', Kodo [kodo?] 'frog', Kolek [kolək] 'Short', Kotor [kotor] 'Dirty', Kulo [kulo?] 'White', Wo [wo?] - With, Yendo [yEndo]–sun, Lao lao [lawo-lawo] 'warm'.*

2. The Differences and Similarities between English and Tontemboan Phoneme

The differences and similarities of phonemes in English and Tontemboan language can be seen from the number of phonemes and phonemes contained in both languages. The writer

analyzed the differences and similarities of phonemes in English and Tontemboan language based on two forms of phonemes namely consonants and vowels.

a. Consonant Differences

The study identified differences between the two languages. English has 23 consonant phonemes, namely /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ɹ/, and /ʧ/, which are has not exist in Tontemboan. On the other hand, Tontemboan has 18 consonant phonemes, namely the /ʔ/, which is not found in English. Additionally, English has more number of consonant phonemes which Contrasts to Tontemboan language.

b. Vowel Differences

English has 12 vowel phonemes, namely /a/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/. In contrast, Tontemboan only has 6 vowel phonemes: /a/, /i/, /E/, /ə/, /o/, and /u/. The phonemes /ʊ/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/ are found in English but not found in Tontemboan language, while the vowel /E/ is exist in Tontemboan language but do not exist in English.

c. Consonant Similarities

In this study, the writer found that both English and Tontemboan languages have same consonant phonemes namaely: /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, and /y/. These phonemes reflect similarities in the consonant sounds found in both languages.

d. Vowel Similarities

Both English and Tontemboan Languages have the following vowel phonemes: /a/, /i/, /ə/, /o/, and /u/. 53

CONCLUSION

The writer identified 35 phonemes of English which consist of consonant those are; /b/, /ʧ/, /d/, /ð/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /ɹ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /t/, /θ/, /v/, /w/, and /z/, and vowel those are ; /a/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/. Tontemboan language has 24 phonemes wich consist of consonant, thoose are /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, and /y/, and vowel, namely /a/, /i/, /E/, /ə/, /o/, and /u/. The differences between the consonant and vowel are found in their phonemes amount, English has 23 consonants, namely /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ɹ/, and /ʧ/, which are not found in Tontemboan language. On the other hand, Tontemboan has 18 consonant sounds, 63 namely /ʔ/, which is not exist in English. Overall, English has more consonant than Tontemboan language.

English has 12 vowels, thoose are /a/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /ʊ/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/. Tontemboan has 6 vowels namely: /a/, /i/, /E/, /ə/, /o/, and /u/. The sounds /ʊ/, /ɑ/, /ʌ/, /ɪ/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/ are only found in English, while the vowel /E/ is only in Tontemboan language. These findings show how different the sound systems are in each language. The similarities of both languages can be found in their consonant phonemes namely /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /c/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, /j/, and /y/. vowel phonemes, namely /a/, /i/, /ə/, /o/, and /u/.

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