

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF SEGMENTAL PHONEMES IN ENGLISH AND BUNGKU LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify, classify, and describe the forms of phonemes in English and Bungku language using Roach's (2009) theory and analyze the differences and similarities of phonemes in English and Bungku language by using Fisiak's (2009) theory. This research used qualitative descriptive method. The English data were collected from Swadesh vocabularies and the data of Bungku language were taken from three native speakers through interview. The results of this research shows that there are 22 consonant forms and 12 vowel forms in English. In Bungku language, there are 17 consonant forms and 5 vowel forms. The differences and similarities found in amounts of phonemes in English and Bungku language. English has 8 consonants /v/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /w/, /ɹ/ and 9 vowels; /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/ which are not found Bungku language, while Bungku language have 3 consonant forms /ʔ/, /dʒ/, /r/ and 1 vowel /a/ found only in Bungku language. The similarities of English and Bungku language show 15 consonants; /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/ and 3 vowels; /e/, /i/, /u/ are in similar.

Kata kunci: *Segmental Phonemes, English, Bungku Language, Contrastive Analysis*

INTRODUCTION

Culture is an idea or concept that refers to a broad aspects of social life context in a certain group of people at a certain time. Serrat (2008) defines culture is the totality of a society's distinctive ideas, beliefs, values, and knowledge. Culture and language are two concepts that influence each other in the way people communicate and the identity of a certain group. Kövecses (2010) explains culture and language are connected in many ways such as proverbs, politeness, linguistics relativity, cooperative principle, metaphor, metonymy, context, semantic change, discourse, ideology, print culture, oral culture, literacy, sociolinguistics, speech acts, and so forth. For that reason, culture is part of language study.

Language is a human interaction tool that written or spoken to interact with others. Sagatova (2022) defines language as the systematic, conventional use of sounds, signs or written symbols in a human society for communication and self-expression. In terms of linguistics, it defines language as a system of arbitrary sounds symbols, which are used by members of a society to cooperate, interact, and identify

themselves. Therefore, language study is called linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. According to Richards and Schmidt (2010), linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics as a study of language includes many approaches and areas of investigation such as the sound systems of language; phonetics and phonology, syntax, cognition linguistics, semantics, pragmatics, function of language and sociolinguistics.

Phonology is a linguistic study of system of sounds in language. Phonology deals with how these speech sounds are organised into systems for each individual language, for example: how the sounds can be combined, the relations between them and how they affect each other (Davenport & Hannahs, 2020). This study is divided into two main branches; segmental phonology and suprasegmental phonology. According to Meyer (2009) the study of speech sounds can involve either segments or suprasegmentals. The analysis of speech that focuses on the individual sounds in a given word is known as phonemes. Ladefoged & Johnson (2011) state that when two votes can be used to differentiate words, they are said to have different phonemes. Therefore, the sounds that studied in phonology are referred as phonemes.

Phoneme is the smallest unit of sounds in a language which can distinguish two words (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). The focus of this research is to identify, classify and describe phonemes. Phonemes are written in international phonetic alphabet with a symbol as a represent of speech can be and as a distinctive can be in a word. According to Fromkin et al. (2014) the sounds of all languages fall into two classes: consonants and vowels. Consonants are sounds that produced by several restriction or closure in the vocal tract that block the airflow from lungs and vowels are produced by minimal destruction of the airflow from the lungs to through the mouth. For example in English, the words pan and ban differ only in their initial sound: pan begins with consonant /p/ and ban with /b/, while ban and bin differ only in their vowels; /æ/ and /ɪ/. Therefore, /p/, /b/, /æ/ and /ɪ/ are phonemes of English.

The phoneme topic is the mainly focus of the research to give additional knowledge especially about segmental phonemes in English and Bungku and can be used as a reference in theory and practically about phonology. By conducting this research, it contributes to the linguistics study in developing regional language and as source in phonemes study of forms in a contrastive analysis context to English language.

English language is a language that branch of the Indo-European language family. English has certain countries wherein people speak it as a first language such as USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and several Caribbean countries are among the thirty territories that use English as the first language (Crystal, 2003). With more than 1 billion speakers, English is one of the most spoken language in the world and the most widely taught foreign language.

Bungku is one of the regional languages in Central Sulawesi. It is spoken by about 21,000 people in Sulawesi in Indonesia, particularly in the Bungku Selatan, Bungku Tengah and Bungku Utara sub-districts of Morowali Regency, Central

Sulawesi province. According to Andersen (2004) there are 23 phonemes found in Bungku language that divided into consonant and vowels. Consonant phonemes consists of /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/, /h/, /tʃ/ and vowel phonemes consists of /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/. The writer conduct this research in Marsaole village, Bungku Tengah district, Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi as a research location.

The reason why the writer conducts this research is because there are not a lot of studies discussed about Bungku language in linguistic context especially phonemes. There have been many studies on Bungku language but they only focused on other linguistic field, for example: sociolinguistic study from Afni (2022) *“Penggunaan Bahasa Slang di Kalangan Remaja Desa Bahomoleo Kecamatan Bungku Tengah Kabupaten Morowali”*, pragmatic study from Wulandari (2023) *“Tindak Tutur Direktif dalam Bahasa Bungku”*, morphology and syntax study from Kadjia et al. (1998) *“Morfologi dan Sintaksis Bahasa Bungku”*. As a preservation and language documentation, the writer conducts this research based on the importance of language documentation and previous studies to support this research. Language documentation is important as it helps to preserve cultural heritage and provide linguistics theories for others that are interested in the language. This research can be used as a reference for further study.

This research uses qualitative descriptive method to analyse phonemes in English and Bungku Language. According to Fraenkel et al. (2012), qualitative research is study that investigating quality relationships, activities, situations, or materials. Qualitative data is detailed, thick descriptions, explore in depth, quote directly capture perspectives and people's personal experiences

Data Collection; In this section the writer prepared a list of 207 Swadesh data on paper to be used during interviews for collecting data in English and Bungku language. The writer conducted the interview via video call through Google Meet. The writer used a laptop to do the interview with the informants. Before conducting the interview, the writer prepared a phone to record the session. During the interview, the writer asked questions thoroughly based on the 207 Swadesh data and informants answered the questions and the meanings of the words. The writer conducted the interview using a laptop and recorded the call with a phone. Once the interview was completed, the writer reviewed the recording to ensure the spelling and pronunciation from the informants were clear. Afterwards, the data were transcribed in Microsoft Words according to the 207 Swadesh list using phonetic alphabet transcription to identify the phonemes. In order to analyse the research, the writer used the theory from Roach (2009) to identify and classify the form of phonemes and Fisiak's (1981) theory to analyze the differences and similarities between English and Bungku language.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer uses “English Phonetics and Phonology: a Practical Course” book by Roach (2009) and 207 vocabulary list of Swadesh data in this research. In

describing phonemes, the phonetic alphabet is needed to represent the sounds. Writing down the sounds using a phonetic alphabet is called phonetic transcription (Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2010). This research is a contrastive study that compares two languages, which are English and Bungku language. Fisiak (1981) elaborates that contrastive analysis is a subdiscipline of linguistics with comparison with two or more languages or subsystems of language in order to determine both the differences and similarities between them. Therefore, by identify and classify the sounds of language or phoneme, the writer can find the differences and similarities of forms of phonemes in English and Bungku language.

1. Classification of Segmental Phonemes in English

The forms of phonemes are divided into consonants and vowels. The smallest sounds of language or phoneme have distinctive features to differentiate sounds in words. In any language we can identify a small number of regularly used sounds of vowel and consonants that we call phonemes (Roach, 2009). Therefore, this research aims to identify and classify the consonants and vowels to understand the meaning of words based on how they sound as phonemes features should. According to Roach (2009) there are 25 consonants: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ɹ/, /j/, /w/, /l/ and 12 vowels: /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/ of English phonemes.

a. Classification of Consonants

According to Fromkin et al. (2014) consonant are sounds produced by some restriction or closure in the vocal tract that impedes the flow of air from the lungs. In English, the consonants found in 25 consonants according to Roach (2009), however the writer found 22 consonants: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ɹ/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/ based on the Swadesh data in English words. The phonemes /dʒ/ and /ʒ/ are not found in this case. In this research, the writer limits at most 10 words in each phoneme as follows;

- 1) /p/ found in words: play [pleɪ], push [pʊʃ], pull [pʊl], sleep [sli:p], rope [rəʊp], wipe [waɪp], sharp [ʃɑ:rp], spit [spɪt].
- 2) /b/ found in words: bird [ˈbɜ:d], bone [bəʊn], bark [bɑ:ɪk], back [bæk], belly [ˈbɛli], blood [blʌd], box [bɒks], big [ˈbɪg], husband [ˈhʌz.bənd], back [bæk].
- 3) /t/ found in words: to [tə], tooth [tu:θ], tongue [tʌŋ], tree [tri:], turn [tɜ:n], tie [taɪ], tell [tɛl], water [ˈwɔ:tə], mountain [ˈmaʊntɪn], stand [stænd].
- 4) /d/ found in words: dog [dɒg], day [deɪ], dirty [ˈdɜ:rti], dust [dʌst], drink [drɪŋk], die [daɪ], dig [dɪg], bird [bɜ:d], child [tʃaɪld], blood [blʌd].
- 5) /k/ found in words: cat [kæt], cut [kʌt], come [kʌm], cold [kəʊld], count [kaʊnt], because [brɪˈkɒz], back [bæk], stick [stɪk], lake [leɪk], walk [wɔ:k].
- 6) /g/ found in words: big [ˈbɪg], dog [ˈdɒg], grass [grɑ:s], egg [eg], fingernail [ˈfɪŋgəneɪl], leg [leg], guts [gʌts], dig [dɪg], give [gɪv], fog [fɒg].

- 7) /f/ found in words: few ['fju], four ['fɔ:ɹ] five ['faɪv] wife ['waɪf] father ['fɑ:ðə], fish ['fɪʃ], forest ['fɔ:ɹɛst], fruit [fru:t], leaf [li:f], flower ['flaʊə].
- 8) /v/ found in words: vomit ['vɒmɪt], liver ['lɪvə], live [lɪv], have [hæv], five [faɪv], give [gɪv], heavy ['he.vi]
- 9) /s/ found in words: ice [aɪs], smoke [sməʊk], small ['smɔ:l], short ['ʃɔ:ɹt], snake ['sneɪk], forest ['fɔ:ɹɛst], stick [stɪk], seed [si:d], grass [grɑ:s], skin [skɪn].
- 10) /z/ found in words: husband ['hʌz.bænd], nose [nəʊz], squeeze [skwi:z], , because [br'kɒz], freeze [fri:z]
- 11) /θ/ found in words: thin ['θɪn], thick ['θɪk], three [θri:], think [θɪŋk], tooth [tu:θ], path [pæθ], mouth [maʊθ], earth [ɜ:θ]
- 12) /ð/ found in words: this [ðɪs], that [ðæt], they [ðei], there [ðeə], other ['ʌðər], mother ['mʌðə], father ['fɑ:ðə], feather ['feðər], with [wɪð], breathe [brei:ð].
- 13) /ʃ/ found in words: short ['ʃɔ:ɹt], she [ʃi], fish ['fɪʃ], push [pʊʃ], wash [wɒʃ], ash ['æʃ]
- 14) /tʃ/ found in words: child ['tʃaɪld], scratch [skɹæʃ]
- 15) /h/ found in words: he [hi:], here [hɪər], how [haʊ], who ['hu:] heart [hɑ:rt], husband ['hʌzbænd], head [hed], hand [hænd], hair [heɪ], heavy ['he.vi].
- 16) /w/ found in words : we [wi:], what [wɒt], where [weɪ], when [wen], woman ['wʊ.mən], wide [waɪd], wing [wɪŋ], water ['wɔ:tər], we [wi:], warm [wɔ:rm].
- 17) /n/ found in words : snake ['sneɪk], animal ['æ.nə.məl], man [mæn], woman ['wʊ.mən], hand [hænd], neck [nek], bone [boʊn], skin [skɪn], knee [ni:], one [wʌn].
- 18) /m/ found in words : man [mæn], woman ['wʊ.mən], mother ['mʌðər], many ['meni], some [sʌm], name [neɪm], animal ['æniməl], meat [mi:t], mountain ['maʊntɪn], smell [smel].
- 19) /ɹ/ found in words : here ['hɪɹ], three [θri:], four ['fɔ:ɹ], short ['ʃɔ:ɹt], narrow ['næ.ɹəʊ], tree ['tri:], forest ['fɔ:ɹɛst], fruit [fru:t], root [ru:t], grass [grɑ:s].
- 20) /j/ found in words: you ['ju:], year [jɪə], yellow ['jeləʊ], use [ju:z]
- 21) /ŋ/ found in words: long [lɒŋ], think [θɪŋk], sing [sɪŋ], tounge [tʌŋ], fingernail ['fɪŋgənɪl], wing [wɪŋ], drink [drɪŋk]
- 22) /l/ found in words: long ['lɒŋ], small ['smɔ:l], child ['tʃaɪld], animal ['æ.nə.məl], louse ['laʊs], leaf [li:f], flower ['flaʊə], blood [blʌd], tail [teɪl], fingernail ['fɪŋgənɪl]

b. Classification of Vowels

Vowels are sounds which have no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips (Roach, 2009). Based on the Swadesh Data in English words, the writer found 11 vowels: /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɒ/ in

English words. All vowels can be found in this case. In this research, the writer limits at most 10 words in each phoneme as follows;

- 1) /ɪ/ found in words: think [θɪŋk], fear [fiə], live [lɪv], die [daɪ], kill [kɪl], fight [faɪt], hit [hɪt], cut [kʌt], split [splɪt], dig [dɪg].
- 2) /i:/ found in words: we ['wi:], three [θri:], tree ['tri:], seed [si:d], leaf [li:f], meat [mi:t], knee [ni:], to eat [i:t], to breathe [bri:ð], to see [si:].
- 3) /ʊ/ found in words: how ['haʊ], narrow ['næ.ɹoʊ], woman ['wʊ.mən], louse ['laʊs], flower ['flaʊə], bone [bəʊn], nose [nəʊz], mouth [maʊθ], foot [fʊt], to blow [bləʊ].
- 4) /u:/ found in words: you ['ju:], who ['hu:], two ['t(h)u:], fruit [fru:t], root [ru:t], tooth [tu:θ], moon [mu:n], new [nju:], smooth [smu:ð]
- 5) /ɒ/ found in words: not [nɒt], fog [fɒg], wash [wɒʃ], because [br'kɒz], rotten ['rɒtn]
- 6) /ɔ:/ found in words: four ['fɔ:ɹ], short ['ʃɔ:ɹt], forest ['fɔ:ɹ.ɹɛst], horn [hɔ:n], to walk [wɔ:k], to fall [fɔ:l], water ['wɔ:tə], salt [sɔ:lt], warm [wɔ:rm]
- 7) /ʌ/ found in words: what ['wʌt], some ['sʌm], other ['ʌðə], one ['wʌn], husband ['hʌz.bænd], mother ['mʌ.ðə], blood [blʌd], tongue [tʌŋ], guts [gʌts], suck [sʌk].
- 8) /ə/ found in words: other ['ʌðə], woman ['wʊ.mən], husband ['hʌz.bænd], mother ['mʌ.ðə], father ['fɑ:.ðə], animal ['æ.nə.mətl], forest ['fɔ:ɹ.ɹɛst], flower ['flaʊə], rope [ɹəʊp], bone [bəʊn].
- 9) /ɜ:/ found in words: bird [bɜ:rd], earth [ɜ:rθ], burn ['bɜ:n], turn [tɜ:rn], dirty ['dɜ:ti]
- 10) /e/ found in words: they ['ðei], here ['hiɹ], there ['ðeə], when ['wen], many ['meni], snake ['sneɪk], tail [teɪl], head [hed], fingernail ['fɪŋgəneɪl], leg [leg].
- 11) /æ/ found in words: that ['ðæt], narrow ['næ.ɹoʊ], man (adult male) ['mæn], animal ['æ.nə.mətl], fat (noun) [fæt], hand [hænd], back [bæk], to stab [stæb], to scratch [skɹæʃ], to stand [stænd].

2. Classification of Segmental Phonemes in Bungku Language

Phoneme forms can be divided into two categories: consonant and vowel. Every words in any language have different sounds in which have different meaning in other words phonemes can be identified in the form of consonants and vowels. According to Anderson (2004) there are 18 consonants consists of /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/, /h/, /tʃ/ and 5 vowels consists of /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/ in Bungku language.

a. Classification of Consonants

Consonants are sounds produced by partially or completely blocking the air in its passage from the lungs through vocal tract (Finegan, 2008). According to Anderson (2004) there are 18 consonants consists of /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/, /h/, /tʃ/, however the writer found there are 17

consonants in Bungku language, which are: p/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /j/. The phoneme /ϕ/ is absent in this case. In this research, the writer limits at most 10 words in each phoneme as follows:

- 1) /p/ found in words: *hapa* [hapa] ‘what’, *teimpla* [te.impla] ‘when’, *opio* [opi.opija] ‘some’, *opiaete* [opija.ete] ‘few’, *opaa* [opa:] ‘four’, *masipa* [ma.sipa] ‘narrow’, *mo nipi* [mo.nipi] ‘thin’, *puu* [pu:u] ‘tree’, *pani* [pani] ‘wing’, *sosopi* [so.sopi] ‘to suck’.
- 2) /t/ found in words: *teimpla* [te.impla] ‘when’, *opia ete* [opija.ete] ‘few’, *otulu* [otolu] ‘three’, *orota* [o.rota] ‘long’, *fotoli* [fotoli] ‘thick’, *tina* [tina] ‘woman’, *tama* [tama] ‘man’, *teba* [teba] ‘wife’, *tu’a* [tuʔa] ‘father’, *binata* [bi.nata] ‘animal’.
- 3) /k/ found in words: *ngkude* [ŋkude] ‘I’, *kansema* [Kan.sema] ‘how’, *me oka* [me.oka] ‘other’, *ika* [ika] ‘fish’, *kutu* [kutu] ‘louse’, *larongkeu* [laronkeu] ‘forest’, *toko-toko* [tokotoko] ‘stick’, *fuku* [fuku] ‘seed’, *haka* [haka] ‘root’, *kuli* [kuli] ‘skin’.
- 4) /ʔ/ found in words: *tu’a* [tuʔa] ‘father’, *puu* [puʔu] ‘tree’, *mon to’ori* [mon.toʔori] ‘to know’, *fo’a* [foʔa] ‘to split’, *to’o* [toʔo] ‘to hold’, *fo’ofi* [foʔofi] ‘to wash’, *pa’e* [paʔe] ‘to pull’, *ko’o* [koʔo] ‘to tie’, *lo’e* [loʔe] ‘to say’, *ta’u* [taʔu] ‘year’.
- 5) /b/ found in words: *mo bea* [mo.beja] ‘heavy’, *teba* [teba] ‘wife’, *binata* [bi.nata] ‘animal’, *taba* [taba] ‘fat (noun)’, *bio* [bijo] ‘egg’, *biri* [biri] ‘ear’, *borong koo* [boro.ŋko:] ‘neck’, *bungku* [bunku] ‘back’, *ka beri* [ka.beri] ‘to scratch’, *mom bee* [mom.be:] ‘to give’.
- 6) /d/ found in words: *dahu* [dahu] ‘dog’, *dagi* [dagi] ‘meat’, *doa* [doa] ‘to count’, *odidi* [odidi] ‘small’, *indo* [indo] ‘mother’, *tandu* [tandu] ‘horn’.
- 7) /g/ found in words: *dagi* [dagi] ‘meat’, *ule nggala* [ule.nggala] ‘worm’.
- 8) /f/ found in words: *salafuno* [salufuno] ‘all’, *ofose* [o.fose] ‘big’, *fotoli* [fotoli] ‘thick’, *fuwa* [fuwa] ‘fruit’, *fuku* [fuku] ‘seed’, *lefe* [lefe] ‘leaf’, *funga* [funja] ‘flower’, *efo* [efo] ‘grass’, *fuku* [fuku] ‘bone’, *fulu* [fulu] ‘feather’.
- 9) /s/ found in words: *so’u* [soʔu] ‘that’, *leso’u* [le soʔu] ‘there’, *lesua* [le.sua] ‘where’, *kansema* [Kan.sema] ‘how’, *salafuno* [salufuno] ‘all’, *asa* [asa] ‘one’, *ofose* [o.fose] ‘big’, *ma sipa* [ma.sipa] ‘narrow’, *ngisi* [ŋisi] ‘tooth’, *usus* [usus] ‘guts’.
- 10) /h/ found in words: *hapa* [hapa] ‘what’, *hina* [hina] ‘not’, *ma hero* [ma.hero] ‘short’, *dahu* [dahu] ‘dog’, *haka* [haka] ‘root’, *hule* [hule] ‘heart’, *mota taha* [moto.taha] ‘to laugh’, *uhu* [uhu] ‘to stab’, *hapusu* [hapusu] ‘to wipe’, *baho* [baho] ‘water’.
- 11) /dʒ/ found in words: *juniaa* [dʒuni.a:] ‘earth’, *ijo* [idʒo] ‘green’, *salju* [saldʒu] ‘snow’.
- 12) /m/ found in words: *olima* [o.lima] ‘five’, *mo luwe* [mo.luwe] ‘wide’, *mo bea* [mo.beja] ‘heavy’, *ma hero* [ma.hero] ‘short’, *ma sipa* [ma.sipa]

- 'narrow', *mo nipi* [mo.nipi] 'thin', *tama* [tama] 'man', *mia* [mija] 'man', *manu-manu* [manumanu] 'bird', *mata* [mata] 'eye', *lima* [lima] 'hand'.
- 13) /n/ found in words: *munde* [munde] 'you', *nade* [nade] 'he, she, it', *ndade* [ndade] 'they', *inei* [i.nei] 'who', *kansema* [Kan.sema] 'how', *hina* [hina] 'not', *salafuno* [salufuno] 'all', *mendadi* [me.ndadi] 'many', *mo nipi* [mo.nipi] 'thin', *tina* [tina] 'woman'.
- 14) /ŋ/ found in words: *nganga* [ŋaŋa] 'mouth', *ngisi* [ŋisi] 'tooth', *funga* [fuŋa] 'flower', *bintang* [bin.taŋ] 'star'.
- 15) /r/ found in words: *olaro* [o.laro] 'in', *kiri* [kiri] 'left', *karampini* [karam.pini] 'dirty', *baru* [baru] 'new', *torukuno* [toru.kuno] 'mountain', *seru* [seru] 'fog'.
- 16) /l/ found in words: *olaro* [o.laro] 'in', *le* [le] 'at', *olai* [o.lai] 'far', *alusu* [alusu] 'smooth', *bobotoli* [bobo.toli] 'round', *mo leo* [mo.leo] 'straight', *mokula-kula* [mokula.kula] 'warm', *oleo* [o.leo] 'day', *malo* [ma.lo] 'night', *mo halo* [mo.halo] 'black'.
- 17) /j/ found in words: *miu* [miju] 'you', *opi-opia* [opi.opija] 'some', *opia ete* [opija.ete] 'few', *mo bea* [mo.beja] 'heavy', *mia* [mija] 'man'.

b. Classification of Vowels in Bungku Language

Davenport and Hannahs (2005:16) define vowel are sounds where there is no hindrance to the outflow of the air. According to the data, there are 5 vowels found in words Bungku language. In this research, the writer limits at most 10 words in each phoneme as follows;

- 1) /a/ found in words: *olaro* [o.laro] 'in', *le* [le] 'at', *olai* [o'lai] 'far', *alusu* [alusu] 'smooth', *bobotoli* [bobo.toli] 'round', *mo leo* [mo.leo] 'straight', *mokula-kula* [mokula.kula] 'warm', *oleo* [o.leo] 'day', *malo* [ma.lo] 'night'.
- 2) /i/ found in words: *mami* [mami] 'we', *miu* [miju] 'you', *ai* [ai] 'this', *ria'i* [ria?i] 'here', *inei* [i.nei] 'who', *teimpla* [te.impla] 'when', *hina* [hina] 'not', *mendadi* [me.ndadi] 'many', *opi-opia* [opi.opija] 'some', *opia ete* [opija.ete] 'few'
- 3) /u/ found in words: *ngkude* [ŋkude] 'I', *munde* [munde] 'you', *miu* [miju] 'you', *so'u* [so?u] 'that', *leso'u* [le so?u] 'there', *lesua* [le.sua] 'where', *salafuno* [salufuno] 'all', *oruwa* [oruwa] 'two', *otulu* [otolu] 'three', *mo luwe* [mo.luwe] 'wide'
- 4) /e/ found in words: *leso'u* [le so?u] 'there', *inei* [i.nei] 'who', *lesua* [le.sua] 'where', *teimpla* [te.impla] 'when', *kansema* [Kan.sema] 'how', *mendadi* [me.ndadi] 'many', *opia ete* [opija.ete] 'few', *me oka* [me.oka] 'other', *ofose* [o.fose] 'big', *mo luwe* [mo.luwe] 'wide'
- 5) /o/ found in words : *leso'u* [le so?u] 'there', *inei* [i.nei] 'who', *lesua* [le.sua] 'where', *teimpla* [te.impla] 'when', *kansema* [Kan.sema] 'how', *mendadi* [me.ndadi] 'many', *opia ete* [opija.ete] 'few', *me oka* [me.oka] 'other', *ofose* [o.fose] 'big', *mo luwe* [mo.luwe] 'wide'.

3. The Differences and Similarities between English and Bungku Segmental Phonemes

The differences in phonemes between English and Bungku found in words the number of phonemes as well as the specific phonemes present in each language. The writer analyses and identifies the phonemic differences between English and Bungku based on two types of phonemes: consonants and vowels.

a. Consonant and Vowel Differences

The difference between English and Language consonants found in words amounts of forms both languages have. English has 22 consonant forms /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ɹ/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/. While Bungku language has 17 consonant forms p/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /j/. The differences found in amounts of consonant forms English do have but Bungku language do not or vice versa. English have 8 consonant forms /v/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /w/, /ɹ/ cannot be found in Bungku language, while Bungku language have 3 consonant forms /ʔ/, /dʒ/, /r/ cannot be found in English. The difference between English and Language vowels found in words amounts of forms both languages have. English has 12 vowel forms /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, and /ɒ/. While Bungku language has 5 vowel forms /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/. The differences found in amounts of vowel forms English do have but Bungku language do not or vice versa. English have 19 vowel forms /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/, /u/ cannot be found in Bungku language, while Bungku language have 1 vowel form /a/ cannot be found in English.

b. Consonants and Vowels Similarities

The similarities of consonant forms can be found in amount of consonant presents in each language. The consonants forms can be found in English and Bungku language are /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/. The similarities of vowel forms can be found in amount of consonant presents in each language. The vowel forms found in English and Bungku language are /i:/, /u:/, /e/.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of this research using Swadesh data, the writer concludes that segmental phonemes in English and Bungku can be identified and classified the phonemes and their differences and similarities. The writer found 34 segmental phonemes of English consists of 22 consonants; /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ɹ/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/ and 12 vowels; /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /e/, /ə/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/. Bungku language has 22 phonemes consists of 17 consonants; p/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /dʒ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /j/ and 5 vowels; /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/. The differences between English and Bungku phonemes found in amounts of phonemes both languages have, English has more segmental phonemes than Bungku language. English have 8 consonant forms /v/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /w/, /ɹ/ which are not found Bungku language, while Bungku language have 3 consonant forms /ʔ/, /dʒ/, /r/ which are not found in English. This finding shows English have more consonants than Bungku language. There are 9 vowels; /ɪ/, /ʊ/,

/ə/, /ɜ/, /ɔ:/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/ found only in English, while /a/ found only in Bungku language. These findings show how differences of phonemes between English and Bungku language. The similarities of English and Bungku phonemes found in amounts of phonemes both languages have. English and Bungku language have 15 consonants; /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /s/, /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /ŋ/, /j/, /l/ and 3 vowels; /e/, /i/, /u/ in similar.

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