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## Contrastive Analysis Between Lio Language And English (A Phonological View)

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**Abstract.** *This research discusses the comparison of two languages, namely Lio and English, with Lio as the regional language or language of origin and English as the target language. In this study limited the study to comparing how many vowels and consonants there are from each language, after researchers know the number of vowels and consonants present in Lio language researchers compare with vowels and consonants in English to find out where the similarities and differences between vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes from the two languages are located. In this study the author used a qualitative descriptive method with the aim of knowing the phonemes of vowels and consonants in Lio and English, then from the phonemes of vowels and consonants the author compared to find out the location of similarities and differences between the two languages, with the data collection technique used was to conduct interviews with local communities and the results of the interviews were recorded and analyzed by the author. From this study it can be seen that: (1). There are 5 types of vowels, namely; a, I, u, e, o in Lio and English, (2) there are 20 types of consonants in Lio b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, w and 24 consonants in English, namely; B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z. (3) The difference between the two languages lies in the sound of speech and consonants. Different consonants are: consonants q, y, z, x, which exist in Lio besides that there are changes in pronunciation sounds in English vowels and consonants while in Lio language there can be no sound changes in both vowels and consonants. (4) The similarities between the two languages are vowels of both languages and some consonants.*

**Keywords:** *Contrastive Analysis, Vowel and Consonant Phonemes, Similarities and Differences*

### BACKGROUND

Language is very important for human survival because language in one of the media for human interaction. Because all social beings, humans cannot live alone without help of others. Therefore, in an interaction process, a media that is suitable for the interaction process, is very necessary, namely language. With the position of language as a connecting tool between humans, it cannot be separated from the process of interaction, so language is eliminated which will cause problems in the process of interaction. As time goes by, language is not only used as a link between one interactions with another, but language is also used to exchange information between regions as well as between countries. With the importance of language, it is not surprising that language is currently included in the branches of science studied in various educational institutions. According to (Rohim: 2013) that in the general language is a means of human thinking which is expressed in a word. Language is a communication tool or the ability possessed by humans to interact with each other. Language can also be expressed in other ways such gestures and signs. Language is a communication tool used by humans to convey everything that human think, feel and express their feelings.

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In general the purpose of learning a language is to be able to use language properly and correctly in communicating both orally and in writing. There are other goals that someone wants to achieve in learning a foreign language, namely, to be able to use the language both verbally and in writing appropriately, fluently, and communicate with people who use the language. It is also a goal for lio people in learning English. English is a Germanic language which was first spoken in England in the early middle Ages and is currently the most commonly spoken language worldwide. The language is also an international language today. English is a combination of several local languages that is often used by Norwegian people, Denmark, from the 6th to the 10th countries. Was conquered by England the Conqueror in 1066, English was also French. Currently, the use of English is not only used as a liaison language but has also begun to penetrate into various other fields, for example, such as social media.

Language can be conveyed orally or in writing Kridalaksana (in Junawaroh, 2010) humans express their thoughts and feelings the contents of the process of speech. Expressing the contents of the heart and mind through language is a very effective medium to be understood by fellow humans. The progress of language is also growing in accordance with the times, in accordance with sociolinguistics which studies language. Linguistics itself is a science that studies language, which depends on the point of view and approach of a researcher, linguistics is often classified into cognitive science, psychology, and anthropology. According Aslinda and syahfyahyah (in Munandar, 2018) linguistic is a science that examines a language which can be said as a focus of study that examines linguistics in its studies.. The language is said to be arbiter, because there is no mandatory relationship/relationship between the language symbola1 (sound) and the concept that is understood and meant by the symbol.

Therefore, it can be said that the human communication tool, which is often called language, is human in nature, meaning that the language is only owned by the human himself, and who has a close relationship with the language and has links with the local community. According to Muliastuti (2014) linguistics is the science of language in general or not tied to one language only. In addition, linguistics has its own branches, namely; phonetics and phonology (sounds of language), morphology (word formation), syntax (sentence formation rules), and semantics (word meaning). Meanwhile, Chaer (Muliastuti, 2014) mentions these five things as a linguistic level. However, in this research, the researcher raised one branch, namely linguistics in the phonology branch. According to Kardilaksana (2002) phonology has the meaning of a field in linguistics that studies various sounds of language based on their function. The sounds of language produced by the human speech apparatus certainly have their respective functions and meanings. According to Chaer (2003), based on etymology, it is formed from the word "fon" which means "sound" and "logy" which means "science". So, generally speaking, phonology means the study of the sounds of language used by humans. The sounds of language produced by the human speech apparatus certainly have their respective functions and meanings.

In English learning, every person or individual who learns often makes legal mistakes in various fields including phonology and pronunciation. In phonology there are various types of phonology, namely phonemes. Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound produced by the human speech organ which functions to distinguish meaning. Every language has number of phonemes that vary from one to another, this also applies to Lio and English. From the differences in the phonemes of the two languages, they have their own problems in learning English language

for someone. When people in their daily lives use local language or Lio language, and are invited to learn English will experience difficulties. Sometimes someone pronounces English as the pronunciation of his mother tongue (first language) he will feel stiff and cause the pronunciation to be inappropriate. Therefore, phonology is important for there initial stage in of learning a foreign language (English). Because without recognizing the sounds of the foreign language being studied, mistakes in pronunciation will often occur. Indonesian is a country that is faced with properly and correctly is influenced by several things, one of which is the influence of the local language factor or often referred to as the mother tongue, namely the Lio language. Quite strong in learning the second language or foreign language.

In phonology we can learn to learn about phonemes. The phoneme itself is the smallest unit of sound produced by the speech apparatus which has a function to distinguish meaning. Each language has different phonemes from one another such as grammar, pronunciation and so on, as well as Lio and English. The difference between the phonemes of the two languages has its own problems in learning English. So that people who are used to using the lio language in their daily lives and have to be faced with English will have problems in language. So that someone speaks English as they speak their mother tongue (first language). Indonesia is one of the countries that is often faced with various obstacles in learning English, and one of the factors that influence these obstacles is the regional language, which is the mother tongue. This greatly affects the Indonesian population when they use a second or foreign language, so the first language will have a strong influence on learning a second or foreign language.

Thus, there are quite a lot of people who study English and their native language (B1), namely Lio, with the habits that are carried out in learning English, it cause errors in language. This prompted research to be carried out by comparing the vowels and consonants of English and Lio to describe aspects of phonological similarities and differences to find out the specifications of pronunciation and to be able to predict language difficulties and errors, then find solutions to overcome the phonological problems of the two discussions. Namely Indonesian and English. The focus of this study is a contrastive phonology analysis, namely a comparison of the phonology of Lio language and English. The usefulness of research can make scientific contributions in the field of linguistics regarding the description of the similarities and differences of supragmental phonemes and segmental phonemes in Lio and English. Based on the background above, the focus research the problems of this reseach as follow: How are vowels and consonant phonemes in English and Lio? And What are the similarities and differences vowel and consonant phoneme between Lio and English language? Based on the formulation the problem, the author's goals are as follows: To describe vowel and consonant phonemes in English and Lio language and to describe the similarities and differences between vowel and consonant of English and Lio language. In this research has two benefits, namely as follows: 1. Theoretical benefits : It is hoped that results of this study can describe the similarities and differences in English and Lio phonemes which are useful for language learning and can contribute to writing and thingking about the comparison of phonemes from the two languages which can enrich language researchers in studying phonemes. 2. Practical benefits: a. The results of the research are expected to provide information on the similarities and differences in the phonemes of the two languages and can be used as teaching references regarding phonemes for researchers. b. Students can use it as a

reference for further research to come. c. Writer to provide the opportunity for the writer to know more broadly about contrastive English phonology and the Lio language.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Language Defenition**

In supporting the ideas of analysis, the research has used some books that are relevant to the topic and giving large contribution in this research. Some important theories that support the complection of this research in Random house Webster's college Dictionary (2001), says "actually Contrastive Analysis consists of two words, contrastive and analysis. The meaning of word contrastive [k\_n trast'tiv] is of pertaining to the study of the similarities and differences between languages or dialect without references to their origins." Contrastive phonology identifies comparable speech sounds for two or more language and investigates what function these sounds perform in the sound system of each language (the function statues of comarable speech sounds in different language)

According to Owen in Setiawan (2006) explains the definition of language, namely that language can be defined as a socially shared combination of those symbols and rule governed combinations of those symbols. Indirectly language can also be conveyed through codes such as sign language. In addition to sign language, according to Wibowo (2001) language is a meaningful and articulate sound symbol (produced by human speech organs) that is arbitrary and conventional in nature, which is used as a means of communication by a group of people to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Language is also a sound produced by the human senses which is meaningful as a tool to express what is in the mind and feelings.

Algeo (2005) a language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human beings communicate. This definition has several important terms, each of which is examined in some detail those terms are system, signs, vocal, conventional, human, communicate. Syamsuddin in Rizki (2020) he gives two meanings of language. First, language is a tool used to shape thoughts and feelings, desires and actions, a tool used to influence and be influenced. Second, language is a clear sign of good and bad personality, a clear sign of the family and nation, a clear sign of the human mind.

### **2.2 Aspect of language**

Bromley (in Dhieni 2011) mentions four aspects of language, namely; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Language is a grammatical system that is relatively complicated and semantic in nature, while speaking ability is an expression in the fromof words.

According to Kridalaksana (2011) the aspect of language is:

a. Language is a system, meaning that language is an orderly arrangement of words and if it loses one of the elements it will change or confuse a meaning in a sentence.

b. Language is a sign system, meaning that there is an agreement or convention that a language can represent a thing or event that is understood together in one.

c. Language is a sound system because the basis of language is sound and writing is the second aspect or alternative that is no less important.

d. Language is a convention or agreement of the users of a language.

e. Language is productive, meaning that the intensity of its users is very high and vital.

f. Language is unique, each language has a different system and various naming and usage. Example: In Indonesian, a nest can mean a place for birds or some other animals to lay their eggs, or a place to catch prey (in spiders).

g. Language is the identity of a social group that describes cultural characteristics.

### **2.3 Study of linguistic**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. It encompasses not only the study of sound, grammar and meaning. Understanding of a fundamental part of what it means to be human. Linguistics is a scientific field and an academic discipline that has both theoretical and practical applications. Linguists study language structure at several theoretical levels that range in size from tiny units of speech sounds to context of an entire conversation. Students of linguistics often begin with a basic understanding of each level of language, then specialize in one or more levels or in a particular application of linguistics.

The smallest units of language are studied in the field of phonetics, which concerns itself with the individual sounds produced while speaking. Phonology takes a look at those small units of sound together in the context of whole utterances, and searches for patterns in sound across a language or a whole group of language.

Important subfields of linguistics include:

1. Phonetics – the study of sound of how speech sounds are produced and perceived
2. Phonology – the study of sound patterns and changes
3. Morphology – the study of word structure
4. Syntax- the study of sentence structure
5. Semantic – the study of linguistic meaning

### **2.4 Phonology**

Phonology is the study of vocabulary of language sounds (phonemes) and their distribution. Phonology can also be interpreted as the study of language which studies the sounds of language expressed by human speech organs. The field of study of phonology is the smallest unit of speech with combinations of sounds that form syllables. Phonology comes from the Greek language which consists of two words, namely *phone* which means sound and *logos* which means order, word or science which is often referred to as sound system. But the sound in phonology is not just any sound, but the sound of language that is often used by humans, but the sound that is studied in phonology is the *l* phoneme.

Phonological aspect of language. According to Kridalaksana (2002) in the linguistic dictionary, phonology is a field in linguistics that investigates the sounds of language according to their functions. Abdu Chaer (2003) etymologically the term “phonology” is formed from the word “fon” which means “sound” and “logy” which means “knowledge”. So it can be said that in general phonology is the study of the sounds of language. Fromkin, V. et al (in Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsi, Endang Purwaningsi 2013) states that phonology is a science who studies the sound of the human voice. Hambali (2011) phonology is the science of phonemes or sounds produced by human speech organs in a language. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that examines and discusses the sound of language used to communicate with the interlocutor.

Studies about the sounds of words are investigated by the branch of linguistics called phonology. Phonology, sounds can be studied with two branches the study of phonetics and phonemics.

### **2.4.1 Phonetics**

Phonetics is a part of linguistics that studies or investigates the sounds of language produced by humans without seeing these sounds as differentiating meaning in a language, this opinion was expressed by Mancu 2015. Media of human language, besides that phonetics also studies how the organs of the human body work, especially those related to language phonetics is the science of linguistics which studies the sounds of language. According to Chaer 2007 phonetics is a branch of phonological study that studies the sounds of language without paying attention to whether these sounds have a function as a differentiator of meaning. Every sound of language that is emitted from the human speech apparatus has a different sound. . According to Maryamah, and Asih Prihandini 2018 phonetics is the part of phonology which study, of vowel, consonant, and how the sound is produce. Phonetics is a science that investigates and analyzes speech sounds used in speech, as well as learn how to produce sounds. So phonetics is a science that studies a sound or phoneme of a realized or spoken language. In addition to studying sound phonetic language sounds also study how the organs of the human body work, especially those related to use of language.

Phonetic or phonetics is a science that talks about how a sound produced by humans is called correctly. While phonology is a science based on phonetics and studies phonetic systems, Admin Nila Sary 2022.

Chaer 2007 divides the order in which the sound of the language occurs into phonetic types;

1. Articulatory phonetics or organic phonetics or physiological phonetics studies how the mechanisms of human speech organs work in producing language sounds and how those sounds are classified.

2. Acoustic phonetics research the sounds of language as physical events or natural phenomena (the sounds are investigated for their vibrational frequency, amplitude, and natural intensity).

3. Auditory phonetics research how the mechanism of receiving the language sounds by our ears.

From the deviation of the three types of phonetics, the most prominent in linguistics is the articulatory type phonetics because this phonetic is related to the problem of human speech sounds of the language spoken by the device said man.

In this research phonetics describes the differences in sound and provides explanations for their causes and effects. On the other hand, differences in sound, for example in the words (lung) and (new ), namely in the sounds p and b are forms of these sound differences, and are example of targets for phonemic studies.

### **2.4.2 Phonemics**

Phonemics is the science of language sounds that studies phonemes. Phonemes themselves are the smallest units in a language that distinguish the meaning and meaning of a sound. Thus it can be seen that phonemics functions as distinguishing meaning or meaning in terms of its function. Chaer (2007) says that phonemics studies the sounds of language which can or function to distinguish the meaning of words. Phonemics is a part of phonology which studies speech according to it function as a differentiator of meaning.

In this research phonetics describes the differences in sound and provides explanations for their causes and effects. On the other hand, differences in sound, for example in the words (lung) and (new), namely in the sounds p and b are forms of these sound differences, and are example of targets for phonemic studies. From this understanding, an example of phonemic is the sound (s) in the word Sound, and the sound (f) in the word Found is different. So the sound of each word, namely s and f, have their respective functions.

a. Vowels

Vowels are sounds in spoken language which are characterized by open human vocal cords so that no air pressure collects above the glottis. According to Ladefoged 2001 Vowels are phonemes which in articulation have no obstructions in the vocal tract.

Example: read (there are two vowel "A and E")

Jump (there are one vowel "u")

Sick (there are one vowel "I")

b. Consonants

Consonants is the sound of language that has obstacles in the area.

Organ of speech sound

## 2.5 Segmental dan Suprasegmental phonologi

Segmental according to suhairi (2010) refers to the notion of sounds that can be segmented /separated. For example, the word eat, can be segmented into /e/a/t/. Obviously the sound indicates the presence of phonemes. Meanwhile, according to Muslic (2008) segmental sounds are sounds produced by breathing, speech devices and vocal cords. There are four kinds of segmental sounds, thus the sounds, the language that has been previously described is segmental sounds. In line with the statement above, it can be concluded that it is a form of phoneme that can be divided.

Suprasegmental is something that accompanies those phonemes that can be sound pressure (intonation), short length (pitch), and sound vibrations that indicate certain emotions. Suprasegmental is the element that accompanies and influences the sounds of a language, and not true sounds the supra segmental element is also called Muslic (2008) prosody. In the flow of speech there are sounds that can be segmented and tones that cannot be segmented, those that can be segmented are called segmental sounds, and those that cannot be segmented, such as; hard, soft, long, short, is called suprasegmental or prosody. According to Verhaar (2010) suprasegmental sounds include intonation, tone, accent, and pressure. Actually, the phonetic description of suprasegmental sounds is only the basis for the phonetic description.

The difference between these two sounds is based on whether or not they can be segmented. Segmentable sounds, like all vowel, consonant sounds. While the sounds that or elements that cannot be segmented that accompany the segmental sound such as pressure, tone, pause, and duration (long) are called suprasegmental elements.

Example The pressure that is in every word of the sentence, for example, I eat rice the first emphasis on my words, that the one who eats rice is really me, not anyone else or an animal. Both stresses on the word eat, meaning that rice is really eaten not thrown away or eaten to others. The third emphasis on the word rice, meaning that what is eaten is really rice not bread or cheese. The pressure that is in every word of the sentence, for example, I eat rice the first emphasis on my words, that the one who eats rice is really me, not anyone else or an

animal. Both stresses on the word eat, meaning that rice is really eaten not thrown away or eaten to others. The third emphasis on the word rice, meaning that what is eaten is really rice not bread or cheese.

## 2.6 Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis can be known through the meaning of two words, namely analysis and contrastive. Analysis means a process or discussion that examines a problem and aims to find out something and find the essence of the problem, while contrastive itself is a different or contradiction between two things or comparing something. With the others (Moelino 2016) states that contrast is better known as comparing differences. And more precisely is in the realm of language (linguistic). Contrastive analysis can be interpreted as a process of activity comparing errors that occur in a language and the second language, while the eases of learning due to the similarities between elements B1 and B2 contrastive is also a way of working to find equations there are differences in two or more languages (kridalaksana 2008).

Contrastive analysis is a systematic study of language pairs to identify differences and similarities between them. It can be interpreted that contrastive analysis is an activity to compare the structure of L1 and L2 to identify the differences between the two languages. One of the obstacles that exist during the process of mastering a second language (B2) is that the system of the first language (B1) is still mixed with the system of the second language (B2).

Contrastive analysis tries to bridge the difficulties experienced by contrasting the two language systems to overcome the difficulties that occur. Contrastive analysis is the mats of the scientific branch, whereby the comparison of two or more language, the goals is to find the pass and the role of the two languages, the goal is to find the pass and the role of the two language, the linguistic conditions of the language acquisition learned (Tarigan 2009). According to (Suteti 2000) advances from contrastive analysis denotes several presuppositions and differences about language structures (objects contained in different language boxes of more).

## 2.7 Previous of Research

Research on the contrastive language of Lio and English language has been widely studied by other researchers. The following shows some of these studies in order to find out the differences from each of the previous studies.

Suhardi and suyata (2010) research with the title about analysis of the Lio- Indonesian language and its implementation in the second language learning model. In this research, we describe the similarities and differences between Lio language and Indonesian language. (1) Phrases, in the structure explained- explained (DM) explained- explained (MD), and (2) sentence structure subject, verbal, and object patterns. The differences between Lio and Indonesian language lies in the syllables are only Vowels and Consonant + Vowels, so that in Lio there is no consonant pattern at the end while in Indonesian there are 8 types namely; Vowel, consonant + Vowel, Vowel + consonant, consonant + vowel + consonant, consonant + consonant + Vowel, Vowel + consonant + consonant, consonant + consonant + consonant + Vowel, and consonat + consonant + consonant + Vowel + consonant.

Franciscar dan Phylis (2012) in an international journal article entitled the morpho syntactic differences among kallenjin dialects: an analysis of kipsigis, tugen, and pokot. In



study, a comparative linguistic research method was used, namely comparing the three dialects based on the morphosyntactic structure. In this study, the percentage of dialect similarities from each region was explained. This can be seen from 55 morphemes studied in the three dialects.

The similarities between the two researches above and this research are the research methods used, namely both using qualitative descriptive methods, while the differences between the research and the two studies above is the research objekct.

In suhardi's and suyata's (2010) research the object of their research was to compare Lio and Indonesian, and Franciscar and Phylis (2012) examined the comparison of kipsigis, tugen, and pokot dialects. Meanwhile, this research compares the phonology of Lio and English.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research the method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, which can produce data in the form of words, written or spoken from a person and the observed behavior. In research, the data that needs to be analyzed are lio language words and English language words that contain phonemes and consonants. According to Brockopp, Marie, T. Hastings-Tolsma (2000) qualitative research is an Ind.Uctive approach to constructing knowledge using research and emphasizes subjectivity and the meaning of experience for the individual. Descriptive qualitative research can be divided into several kind, namely: survey method, continue descriptive, matter study research, action research and library and documentary research. From the theory, this research was analyzed by using the last type of the descriptive qualitative method, it is library and documentary research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Finding

#### 4.1.1 Vowels and Consonants Phonemes in Lio Language and English Language

In every language, of course, it has vowels and consonants. Vowels are five letters with sounds that are made without airflow obstruction. Letter consonants have sounds that are blocked by the lips or tongue. Vocals come from the Latin word "vocalis" which means "speak" and consonants come from the borrowed Latin word "symphonon" which means spoken with. Likewise with vowels in Lio and English

#### 1. Contrastive analysis vowel in Lio language and English Language

Vowel sounds are usually classified and named based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth. Lio language has 5 short vowels, namely: a, i, u, e, o, English has 5 vowels namely: A/ei, I/ai, U/yu, E/I, and O/ou.

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Table 1 *Formation of Vowels Phonemes in Lio and English*

Phone me	Lip position		Tongue height			Back and forth tongue		
	Round	Not round	Tall	Currently	Low	Front	Middle	End
A	✓				✓		✓	
I		✓	✓			✓		
U	✓		✓					✓
E		✓		✓		✓		
O	✓			✓				✓

Based on table 1 it can be classified that vowel sounds in the lio language based on the position of the lips, the height and low of the tongue, the back and forth of the tongue can be explained as follows:

- A/ round, low, middle.
- I/ not round, high, front.
- U/ round, high, back.
- E/ not round, medium, front.
- O/ round, medium, back.

Table 2 *Formation of English Vowels*

Phone me	Lip position		Tongue height			Back and forth tongue		
	Round	Not round	Tall	Currently	Low	Front	Middle	End
A/ei		✓	✓			✓		
I/ai		✓		✓			✓	
E/i		✓	✓			✓		
U/you	✓				✓			✓
O/ou	✓			✓				✓

From table 2 above it can be classified as vowel sounds in English based on the position of the lips, the height of the tongue, the back and forth of the tongue, can be explained as follows:

- A/ei not round, tall, front
- I/ai not round, currently, middle
- E/i not round, high, middle
- U/you round, low, back
- O/ou round, medium back

Table 3 *Position of Vowel in Lio and English*

Phoneme	Position		
	Initial position	Middle position	Final position
A	Ate (heart)	Nake (meat)	Mea (embarrassed)
I	Imu (friend)	Mite (black)	Tei (meet)
U	Uma(garden	Mula (plant)	Ta'u (afraid)
E	Eko (tail)	Leko (frog)	Ine (grand mather)
O	Oba (drug)	Toko (bone)	Tebo (o'clock)

Based on table 3, the position of vowels and phonemes in Lio language consists of initial position, middle position and final position. The initial position means the word that is at the beginning of the sentence, and the middle position means the word that is in the middle of the sentence, and the final position means the word that is at the end of the sentence, as shown in the table above.

Table 4. *Position of Consonant in Lio and Englis*

Phoneme	Position		
	Initial Position	Middle Position	Final Position
B	Bhongo (Stupid)	Sabu (Was)	
C			
D	Doi (Money)	Ngadho (Forget)	
F	Fonga (Want To)	Ngafa (Laugh)	
G	Gharu (There)	Wonge (Trick)	
H	Hengga (Lots)	Gharu (There)	
J	Jaka (Boiled)	Kaju (Wood)	
K	Kolo (Head)	Noko (Thin)	
L	Lako (Dog)	Kolo (Head)	
M	Mbonde (Naughty)	Amo (Slippery)	
N	Noka (Swear)	Kana (Skin)	
P	Poka (Fell)	Kopo (Pen)	
R	Roke (Sleep)	Koro (Cilli)	
S	Sono (Hide)	Kaso (Bruises)	
T	Talo (Can't)	Kate (Itchy)	
W	Walo (Come Back)	Lawo (Sarong)	

In English there are 44 phonemes which are divided into vowels and consonants. In vowels there are 20 types of vowels and there are 24 types of consonants. And for consonants there are 24 types of consonants based on the VMP label. VMP itself is an abbreviation of Voicing, place, and Manner (voice, location, and way of voicing).

## 2. Contrastive Analysis of Lio and English Consonant Sounds

There are two types of consonant sounds, namely voiced and voiceless. Lio language has 21 consonant phonemes, namely; b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, bh, mb, dh, gh, ngg, nd, and w. English has 24 consonant phonemes namely b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z . Ch, Th, Sh, There are several consonant phonemes in Lio that have similarities with consonant phonemes in English such as; b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, w.

As in the Lio language which has a consonant at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle of the sentence, and at the end of the sentence. For example; aku mbana rega (saya pergi pasar) from the example sentence there is the location of the consonant position at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle of the sentence, and at the end of the sentence.

Likewise with consonants in English which can be at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, and at the end of a sentence. In English too, both vowels and consonants are in the middle of a sentence, so the consonant will get doubled, such as; I want

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to go shopping, there is a doubling of the word shopping. In addition there are a few more words such as; beginning, controller, drummer, chopping, biggest, etc.

**Table 5 Examples of Consonant Phonemes in Lio Language**

No	Phoneme	Lio language	English language
1	D	Dema	Right
2	K	Kema	Work
3	L	Lama	Fast
4	Mb	Mbana	Road
5	N	Nuka	Climb
6	P	Pu'u	Tree
7	R	Roke	Sleep
8	S	Simo	Accept
9	T	Tuka	Stomach
10	Bh	Bhongo	Stupid
11	F	Fonga	Want to
12	Gh	Gha	Here
13	H	Ho'o	Yes
14	Ng	Ngala	Can
15	Dh	Dhoa	Pity
16	M	Ma'e	Don't
17	B	Buga	Morning
18	W	Welu	Free
19	J	Jaka	Boiled
20	Nd	Nde'o	Sing
21	Ngg	Nggo	Bell

Based on the table above, phoneme sounds in Lio have the same sound as phonemes in English, such as the vowel GH in Lio and English.

Lio language: GH (gha)

English (thought)

**Table 6 Consonant English Language**

Vowels /consonant	Vowels	Consonant	Transformation
I,i	Ai	Five, pine Kind, mild, light	Give, live (i)
	I	Did	
	I:	Field	Friend (e)
O,o	Ou	Road, low Go, note	Done, come (A)
	U	Food, too	Book, look (u)
	Au	Compound, town Down	
S,s		Send, salt, say, system	

T, t		Then, the, mother Thick, thin, seventh	
P, p		Philosophy, photo	
G, g		Great, go, big, dog Bring, wrong, strong	
U, u	[Ju]	Tube, produce, music	
	[A]	Cut, cup, bus	Put, push, pull, full [u]
	[u]	Lunar, rule, june	
C, c	[s]	Capacity, practice, cell, bicycle	
	[k]	Come, exact, direction	
E, e	[i]	Be, pete, steel, steele, see, sea, mean	
	[e]	Belt, set, already, head, bread	English (i)

The cause of changes in consonant sounds in English is due to The difference between the two languages is that the sound produced by the Lio language phoneme does not change its meaning even though a word is subtracted from the original sentence, whereas in English it has a changing meaning if one of the phonemes or the pronunciation is not quite right from the sentence. Has a different meaning from the actual sentence.

### 3. The process of changing the shape of sounds in English consonants

Based on the results of analysis by several elements of language absorption patterns, namely;

Absorption patterns of one and two vowels

Example 1; [y] > [i] memory becomes memory

The consonant y is read into the vowel i.

This is because the consonant y is included in the medioplatal semivowel. When pronouncing the y consonant, the middle of the tongue rises near the palate, but the height of the tongue when pronouncing vokal I is lower than the height of the tongue in the y consonant

Example 2; [ea] > [i] gear > gear

If vowel [e] and vowel [a] are in one word, the front vowel then as absorption or replacement is with vowel [i] because the vowel [i] can be replaced as a front, high and unrounded vowel.

a) Absorption of two vowels

Example 1; [o], [e] > [u] moer > Mur

Vowel [o] and vowel [e] change to vowel [u] due to the position of the two vowels, namely vowel [o] is at the back of the vowel and [e] is at the front of the vowel, this causes adjustment to the vowel sound. The back vowel adjacent to the vowel [o] is the vowel [u].

Example 2; [e], [a] > [i], team > team

If the vowel [e] and vowel [a] are in one word, the front vowel is absorbed or replaced by the vowel [i] because the vowel [i] can be replaced as a front, tall and unrounded vowel.

b) Absorption of one consonant

Example 3; [c] > [k] come > local

The consonant [c] can be changed to the consonant [k] because the two consonants are close together, it can be said to be close together because the consonant [c] is the palatal medio and the consonant [k] is dorso velar.

Example 4; [c] > [s] collection > collection, social > social

The consonant [c] and the consonant [s] are close to each other, i.e. the consonant [c] is on the palatal medio and the consonant [s] is alveolar lamino. Therefore the consonant [c] can change its sound to the consonant [s].

c) Absorption of two consonants

Example 1; [c] > [k], and [s] > [s] processor > processor

The consonant [c] and the consonant [s] are close to each other, i.e. the consonant [c] is on the palatal medio and the consonant [s] is alveolar lamino. Therefore the consonant [c] can change its sound to the consonant [s]. If in a word or sentence there are double consonants, it can be read only one of them and can be completed one of them.

Example 2; [c] > [k], [ss] > [s]. Compressor > compressor

The consonant [c] can be changed to the consonant [k] because the two consonants are close together, it can be said to be close together because the consonant [c] is the palatal medio and the consonant [k] is dorso velar. If in a word or sentence there are double consonants, it can be read only one of them and can be completed one of them.

#### **4.1.2 Similarities and Differences Vowels and Consonants Phonemes in Lio Language and English Language**

##### **1. Differences Vowels and Consonants Phonemes**

###### **a) Vowels**

There are three groups of differences in Lio and English which make students who are used to using their native language/Lio face difficulties in learning English:

- 1) The first group is a group of sounds that are not found in the Lio language, namely; ae, v.
- 2) The second group is sounds that exist in two languages, but have different phonetic characteristics, namely; b, d, g, z, s, tf, d3. And for starters in Lio, p, t, k and which are never aspirated in Lio and r which are never clearly pronounced in English but clearly articulated in Lio.
- 3) The third group is the spelling of spelling words in English such as S is often pronounced as Z and I is pronounced / ai, E is pronounced as i

###### **b) Consonants**

As for the consonants which, when pronounced, are almost similar in terms of ovation. Inside the consonants there are similarities and differences, namely; The difference between Lio and English consonants, There are several differences in Lio and English, namely there are several different consonants from both

languages, such as in Lio there are dh, ngg, mb, gh, and in English there are th, ch, sh. In addition, each consonant has a different pronunciation because the pronunciation of consonants in English is different from the pronunciation in Lio.

Like a consonant b. in Lio the consonant B can be called BE like the existing letters, while in English the consonant B is called BI, the consonant C in Lio is called CE and in English it is called CI, the consonant D in Lio is called DE and in English it is called DI. Vowels phonemes and consonants in the Lio language can be distinguished by the position of the sentence used.

Examples such as; in the Lio language when we ask someone or another person using the sentence Ask 'then the sentence will not change when we ask in Indonesian. For example; (kau mo mbana da emba), so when we use Indonesian, the questions will be like; (where are you going?) is different from the sentence in English. When we use an interrogative sentence or whatever sentence it is, it will change form or change its meaning, if there is a shortage of words or alphabets in the sentence.

For example, where do you want to go (kau mo mbana da emba?)

In Lio language, interrogative sentences are always at the end of the sentence. Unlike English.

Lio language: kau iwa mbana?

English language: you don't go?

## 2. Similarities vowels and consonants in Lio and English language

The similarity of vowels in Lio and English is that they have five types of vowels. In addition to the similarities in vowels, there are consonant letters which are the locations of the similarities in these two languages. That is, there are several types of consonants that are exactly the same.

In Lio and English language have differences and similarities aspects:

### 1) The Aspect of the Similarity

Of the vowels O and O is that they have open rounded vowels, medium and low vowels. Likewise the u and u vowels, which have equally open rounded vowels, high front vowels, and low back vowels.

### 2) The Aspect of Difference

The difference between the two languages is that the position of the tongue changes every time a sentence contains a word. Like the sound of the vowel A in the Lio language is different from the sound of the vowel A in English, the difference lies; vowel A in Lio; round, low, middle mid vowel A in English; not round, high, front.

## 4.2 Discussion

The Lio language in West Flores is the Middle melayu-polynesia MP language. In this case the Lio language is also included in the western Austronesian languages. Lio language is the language used by the Ende Lio people who are located in Ende district. Lio language is like other languages that have vowels and consonants in the language, Lio language has five vowels (a, i, u, e, o) and 21 consonants (b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, bh, mb, dh, gh, ngg, nd, and w. Lio language belongs to the class of vocalist languages, that is, all vowels can

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take the position as in initial position, middle position, and final word position. in a language, of course, there are similarities and differences as in Lio and English. This can be seen from the results of an analysis of the two languages. From both languages there are different vowel and consonant phoneme sounds, this is because of the forms or things underlying the change in sounds proposed by Chaer (2013), namely;

1. Contractions

This first type is referred to as contraction or shortening or elimination.

For example in English sure> the vowel sur e behind the word is omitted and becomes sur

For example, in Lio gha the consonant G and the consonant H are abbreviated because when sounded it is not the consonants G and H but other sounds.

2. Diphthongsation

The process of changing single vowels and double vowels sequentially (Diphthongs).

Examples of Lio language; Gharu> Yaru,

In English, the occurrence of diphthong barriers is the person who first learns to read and write using English.

3. Monoftongization

This third type of sound change is the opposite of diphthongization. Moftongization is the change of two vowels or vocal groups into a vocal.

4. Anaptic

Is the last type of sound change here, there is the addition of certain vowel sounds and consonants.

**4.2.1 Vowels and Consonants Phonemes in Lio and English Language**

1. Vowels in Lio language

The Lio language has five types of vowels namely; a, i, u, e, o Vowels in the Lio language can function or have a position at the beginning of a word/sentence, in the middle of a word/sentence, and at the end of a word/sentence. The vowel level can be seen in the following table.

***Table7 lio language vowel level***

Vowels	Vowels Position		
	Initial word	Middle of the word	The final word
A	Aji (younger brother )	Ka'e (older brother)	Eba (aunt)
I	Ika (fish)	Bitu (dirty)	Kumi (moustache)
U	Uja (rain)	Tuga (orange)	kiu (small)
E	Eba (aunt)	Teka (sell)	Supe (arrows)
O	Oka (betel lime)	Mota (siri)	Lako (doog)

The supra segmental elements of the Lio language

a. Pressure

Pressure is also known as stress. Here, sound is studied based on its strength. There are loud sounds and there are also weak sounds (chaer in Indonesian phonology 2013). Pressure or stress is related to the loudness and weakness of the sound. The pressure in



the Lio language functions as a way of distinguishing meanings at the sentence level, but does not distinguish between meanings at the meaning level and words that do not function at the phonemic level. Example;

*Aku mbana geti lilin*

The emphasis on my words, is that the one buying the candles is really me. Not him, you, or them.

*I mbana geti Lilin*

The pressure that occurs here is in the word *geti*/buy. This pressure means that the wax that is obtained is really bought, not by stealing, or given for free.

b. Tone

Often, this intonation or pitch is used to analyze declarative, interrogative, or imperative forms. Halim (in Chaer 2007).

c. Duration

Duration is always related to time, that is, a matter of short length, or short length of a sound that is spoken or uttered. Duration in the Lio language does not function at the word level but does function at the sentence level.

#### English supra segmental elements

a. Pressure

Stress in English consists of stress on words and sentences. The stress on the word is divided into three namely; strong pressure, medium pressure, and light pressure.

Example;

It was a difficult lesson

The emphasis that occurs in the sentence above is on the word *difficult*.

b. Tone

Every sentence that is sung has a tone, it is this tone that builds the meaning of words, which means that different tones have different meanings. An example in English is the emphasis on interrogative sentences and statements.

#### 4.2.2 Similarities and differences vowel and consonants in Lio and English language

Lio and English are two languages that are contrasted to find out the similarities and differences in the forms of vowels and consonants which will be explained as follows:

##### 1) Vowels

Sounds called vocals will occur if there are no obstacles in the speech apparatus, so vocals do not occur articulation. Vowels can be classified and named based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth. In the Lio language, there are 5 types of vowels and 22 consonants. Likewise in English there are vowels and consonants namely b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z. ch, th, sh. Vocal phonemes in English and Lio have similarities such as vowel A in English and vowel A in Lio, vowel I with I, vowel U with U, vowel E, with E, and vowels O and O.

Aspects of the similarities and differences between the English and Lio vowels are the vowel A in the Lio language, the shape of the lips is rounded open, the position of the tongue is low, and it is in the middle of the tongue, while the vowel A in English is the shape of the lips not rounded, the position of the tongue is high and the front of the tongue.

Vowel I in Lio language has a mouth shape that is not round, tongue position is high and is in front of the tongue, while vowel I in English has the shape of the lips not round, the position of the tongue is medium and is in the middle of the tongue. Vowels U in the Lio language forms a closed round mouth, the position of the tongue is at the back. The U vowel has similarities to the English vowel. Vowel E in the Lio language, the shape of the mouth is not round, the position of the tongue is low, it is at the front of the tongue. Vowel E in English, the shape of the lips is not round, the position of the tongue is medium and is in the middle of the tongue.

## 2) Consonants

Consonants will occur if there is air inhibition on the human speech apparatus and articulation occurs. The process of articulation is accompanied by the vibration of the vocal cords in English there are 24 consonants namely b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z, y, ch, th, sh, and Lio language there are 22 consonant namely; b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, bh, mb, dh, gh, ngg, nd, and semi vowels w. the phonemes in the Lio language and English languages have some similarities and differences.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the comparison between Lio language phonemes and English phonemes, both vowel and consonant phonemes. Where as in Lio and English there are five types of vowels namely a, i, u, e, o, and a different number of consonants, namely consonants in Lio there are 20 types and in English there are 25 types. Namely with the following types: consonants in the Lio language; b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, bh, mb, dh, gh, ngg, nd, and w and languages English b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z . Ch, Th, sh, ph.

Vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes present in both languages have different functions and sounds. Why is it said differently because the vowel sounds and consonant sounds in Lio are not the same as the vowel and consonant sounds in Lio the occurrence of changes caused by contractions, diphthongization, and monophthongization of anaptyxis the similarities and differences in Lio and English are in the consonants. The difference is that there are several consonants in English that Lio does not have. For example, ch consonants in English do not exist in Lio consonants, and conversely, DH consonants do not exist in English. In addition, consonants in English can change shape when combined with sentences or words. For example; word conclusion sounds pronounced differently. The consonant C is read as the consonant K, which is the konklusion. Whereas in the Lio language there is no sound change either the consonants stand alone or when combined with sentences or words.

### Suggestion

Based on the results of phoneme analysis in Lio and English, the researcher would like to provide suggestions. Hopefully it will be useful for the process of learning foreign languages, especially in the field of phonology. In the process of learning a foreign language, especially English, we must know more about the sound of the language we are learning so that it will not cause errors in pronunciation and can be misinterpreted. For future researchers, it is hoped that

research on contrastive analysis of foreign language phonology can contribute to the development of phonology in the future

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