

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSONANT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE IN CONVERSATION

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Abstract

Language is an indispensable communication tool. Language also a means of self-expression, a means of social adaptation in certain environments and situations. Even so, the language is very indistinct, unclear and confusing. This study will compare the consonant between English and Batak Toba language in the conversation about "Education". This research focused to compare ten consonant in English and Batak Toba Language in conversation. A descriptive qualitative research is used in this research. The technique of analyzing data is by compare ten consonants between English and Batak Toba language in conversation "Education". The conversation consisting of ten consonants shows the differences between English and Batak Toba Language. The findings in this study are that there are fewer consonants in English than in Batak, especially in the initial and middle positions, which can be seen from the table above. Furthermore, the researcher found the difference in the consonant /d/ precisely in the final position.

Keywords: *English consonants, Batak Toba language consonants, Contrastive Analysis, Differences*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the human ability to communicate in doing all daily activities. People socialize with each other using language (Mailani et al., 2022). Mydans (2007) in (Plonski et al., 2013) English has got the status of international language for various reason. In this era, English is very important because English is an international language. In order to socialize internationally, everyone must be fluent. Many people around the world are trying to improve their abilities in English language. In Indonesia consists of various ethnics, custom and language. Like Batak Toba Language, they use Batak Toba language to socialize with each other and Batak Toba language also has grammar and phonemes to learn.

Language has relationship with linguistics. According to Martinet & Hidayat (1987). "Linguistic is a science that takes language as its object of study." Based on the definition given by Martinet, it can be concluded that linguistics is a field of study that related to language. as it is concerned with language, the object of study is everything related to language. When learning language means learning linguistics. In linguistics there are several branches such as Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantic and Pragmatic (Robins, 2014).

Fram (2013) states that Contrastive Analysis is the one in which the similarities and differences between two languages at particular levels are explicated in the context of a chosen theoretical framework. Lukisan (2017) explains that Contrastive Analysis to discuss two differences and two analyses the differences between them. From the explanation above, the researcher gets the main point that Contrastive Analysis is a method used to find a

difference between the first language and the second language. with the Contrastive Analysis, it is hoped that learners can understand a second or foreign language more easily. From the explanation above, the researchers focus on discussing on A Contrastive Analysis of Consonant Between English and Batak Toba Language in Conversation. The researcher chooses this topic to be analyzed in this research is aimed to find differences in English and Batak Toba language.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Phonemic System

Phonemes is the smallest unit of language sound that can be distinguish meaning. According to Van der Hulst (2013) a minimum of unit of distinctive sound feature is a phoneme. Pike (2015) states that a phoneme is one of the significant units of sound, or contrastive sound unit if we discuss about phonemes, we also talk about consonant. Pronunciation is the way the sound of a language is pronounced. It is important to explain how consonant are pronounced and how they different in English and Batak Language. According to Wahyukti, (2008) in (Apridayanti, 2021) Consonant are produced when there are some obstructions made by two articulators against the out-going air somewhere in the mouth cavity. Consonant sounds occur when there is resistance to air currents in some parts of speech, so there is articulation. This process of inhibition or articulation can be accompanied by vibrating vocal cords or without vibrating vocal cords. The first articulation forms voice consonants. Let us take a look at the Place of Articulation below.

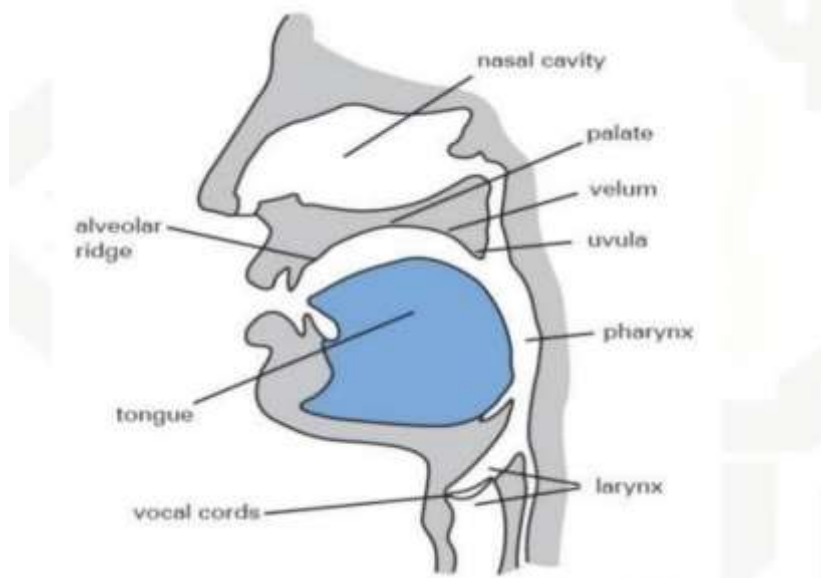


Figure 1 The Articulatory System

The articulatory system plays a role in the nuances of speech sounds when someone speaks. In order to know consonants in detail, we need to categorize consonants on two different grounds: manner articulation and place of articulation.

TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING (TRANSTOOL) VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)

Manner of articulation is the how of making sounds, in manner articulation consists of Plosive. Plosive is a consonant produced by stopping the flow of air at some point and suddenly releasing it. Include: /p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ /k/ /g/, Nasal are made with complete closure in the oral tract, include: /m/ /n/ /ŋ /, Lateral include: /l/, and Approximant in English sounds include /r/.

Place of articulation is a point where there is an obstruction on the vocal tract between the articulatory movement. In place articulation consists of Bilabials that formed with two (bi) lips include: /p/ /b/. Labiodental that formed with the bottom lip and top teeth include : /f/ /v/, Alveolar formed by putting the tongue on the alveolar ridge include : /t/ /d/ /n/ /s/, Palatal formed by touching the sides of the tongue to the roof of the mouth include: /ʃ/ /ʒ/, /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /j/, Velars formed by putting the back part of the tongue against the soft palate include : /k/ /g/ /ŋ/.

2.2. Consonant in English

According to Celce-Murcia (1996, 44) in (Simaremare, 2021), consonants are phonemes that are not vowels, in other words, are realized by obstruction. So, the airflow through the mouth is blocked at places of articulation. Abercrombie (1967) states that, "A consonant is a marginal part, associated with the beginning and ending of the movement of air engendered by the chest-pulse." According to Ladefoged, consonants are produced with some obstruction of the airstream in the vocal tract (1993:5) (Simaremare, 2021).

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that consonant is speech sounds that are produced by blocking the flow of air at one place in the vocal tract above the glottis. Thus, Consonants are characterized as a group of sounds that is produced by constraining the airflow in the vocal tract. There are 24 English consonants, they are: /p/ /b/, /t/ /d/, /k/ /g/, /f/ /v/, /s/ /z/, /θ/ /ð/, /ʃ/ /ʒ/, /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /r/, /j/, /ŋ/, /l/. which are classified into two groups based on their place of articulation and manner of Articulation.

Table 1 Manner of articulation & Place of articulation

Manner of Articulation	Place of Articulation									
	Bilabial		Labio dental		Inter dental		Alveolar		Alveo-palatal	
	Stop									

2.3. Consonant in Batak Toba

According to Adelaar (1981) states that there are 14 consonant in Batak Toba they are: /h/ /g/ /k/ /ŋ/ /j/ /d/ /t/ /n/ /r/ /l/ /s/ /b/ /m/.

Table 2 Batak Toba Consonants

		Glottal	Velar	Palatal	Dental	Bilabial
Stop	Vd		g	j	d	h
VL			k		t	p
Nasal			ŋ		n	m
Liquids	Vb				r	
Lt					l	
Fricatives		(h)			s	

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) in (Sumarsih, 2019) states that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data in the form of quotes from documents, filed notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study. This type of qualitative descriptive research interprets and describes the existing data along with the current situation. This research also reveals attitudes, contradictions, relationship and view that occur in a scope of respondent. This type of research is content analysis because the subject of this research is to analyze the differences of consonant between English and Batak Toba in conversation entitled “Education” which focuses on ten consonants. To obtain data in this study, researchers needs methods that are in accordance with research objectives, namely by documentation and .

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Result Research

Based on the sources used by the researcher in the study, the researcher analyzed 10 consonants in the conversation entitled “Education”. The conclusions of this research are as follows:

“Education”

Teacher : So, Nesi, what is our lesson today?
Nesi : Sir, what we will learn today is about “Education “. But this topic has many kinds. So, what exactly are we going to talk about?
Teacher : We will talk about ‘Education for girls’
Nesi : Yes, it seems interesting.

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

- Teacher : But do you know that there are a lot of girls who are not allowed to get a proper education in our country?
- Nesi : No sir, I don't know about that. This is really surprising.
- Teacher : Yes, there are many areas where people think there is no point in educating a girl.
- Nesi : How can we stop all this?
- Teacher : This is very difficult. The government and many NGOs are trying to solve this problem. Most of them did quite well and the situation improved a lot.
- Nesi : Oh, this is very good news. Is there anything we can do for them?
- Teacher : Yes, there are many things you can do. As a girl, you have to get the right goals in your life and need to prove to the world that other girls can do the same if they get a proper education. By the way, what is the purpose of your life?
- Nesi : I want to be a teacher in the future.
- Teacher : Wao.. this is a very good and honest profession. You can teach underprivileged children for free. We have several similar initiatives. Good luck to you Nesi
- Nesi : Thank you very much sir.

“Parsiajaran”

- Guru : Jadi Nesi, ahado na naeng parsiajaronta sadarion?
- Nesi : Pak, na naing parsiajaronta sadarion ima tentang “ pendidikan “ , alai on godang ragam na, antong ahado sasintong na na naeng ta uhal?
- Guru : Nuaeng hita lao manguhal taringot “ pendidikan di borua “
- Nesi : Ido, songon na manarik do.
- Guru : Alai diboto hamu do, adong torop borua naso dipaloas mandapothon pendidikan na tama di nagara ta on
- Nesi : Daong pak, ndada huboto olap ni, on manonggothon tutu
- Guru : ido, godang dope luat didia jolma marpikkir ndada adong guna na mangajari sahalak borua dohot parbogason anak adong ma masala boa disan.
- Nesi : songon dia ma asa boi hita pasohon sudena i?
- Guru : maol do on! Pamarenta dohot LSM pe marusaha manopikhon masala on. Sadeba sian nasida padalanhonsa sungkup denggan jala na masa pe maningkat.
- Nesi : oh, on ma barita na mansai denggan. Adong do na boi bahenonta tu nasida?
- Guru : Ido, aadong bue na boi dibahen hamu ansiat sahalak naboru hamu ingkon tumopot natinuju ni roha na sintong dibagas parngoluan muna. Jala pporlu mangarindangkan tu hasiangan ala boru boru na asing pe boi manguhahon na dos molo mandapothon pendidikan na ture nasida. Hut ni ahama tahi ni ngolu muna?
- Nesi : Au ra gabe guru tingki jolo pak.
- Guru : wahh, on ma profesi na mansai denggan jala pantun. Boi hamu mangajari dakdanak naso tolak marsikkola sasara pere, hami pe marugasan piga piga tahi na dos. Hase ma langkam da nesi.
- Nesi : Mauliate Godang pak.

4.1.1. Consonants in English

1) Phoneme /b/

The /b/ phoneme in English is called the 'Voiced bilabial stop'. To produce /b/ close the lips and put pressure on the mouth, then make a sound at the same time. the /b/ phoneme can be heard in the word's initial, medial, and final places.

Table 3 Phoneme /b/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
1	Initial	But /bʌt/ /baɪ/ /bi:/	3	0,6 %
	Medial	About /ə'baʊt/ Problem /'prɒbləm/	2	0,4 %
	Final	-	-	-

2) Phoneme /p/

The phoneme /p/ in English is consonant, bilabial, stop, voiceless. There are things to note, /p/ at the beginning of a word or syllable should be pronounced with a stronger air blast than the / p / at the end of a word or syllable, this called aspiration. Phoneme /p/ can stand in the initial, medial and final positions. In the table shows that words like proper, people and stop can be in initial, medial and final positions.

Table 4 Phoneme /p/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
2	Initial	Proper /'prɒpə(r)/ People /'pi:p(ə)l/ Point /pɔɪnt/ Problem /'prɒbləm/ Prove /pru:v/ Purpose /'pɜ:(r)pəs/ Profession /prə'feʃ(ə)n/	7	0,6 %
	Medial	Proper /'prɒpə(r)/ People /'pi:p(ə)l/ Purpose /'pɜ:(r)pəs/	3	0,27 %
	Final	Stop /stɒp/	1	0,09 %

3) Phoneme /d/

In English phoneme /d/ is consonant, alveolus, stop. The phoneme /d/ that is produced by mouth and is voiced which means to vibrate the vocal cords to make sound. the position of phoneme /d/ can be in the initial, medial and final. In the table shows that words like, "did" can be in initial medial and positions.

Table 5 Phoneme /d/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
3	Initial	Don't /dəʊnt/ Difficult /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/ Did /dɪd/	4	0,3 %

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

		Do /du:/		
	Medial	Today /tə'deɪ/	1	0,07 %
	Final	And /ænd/ Child /tʃaɪld/ Did /dɪd/ Good /ɡʊd/ Need /ni:d/ World /wɜ:(r)ld/ Underprivileged /ˌʌndə(r)'prɪvəlɪzd/ Kind /kaɪnd/	8	0,6 %

4) Phoneme /t/

In English phoneme /t/ is the vocal cords don't vibrate while producing it, which means unvoiced. Phoneme /t/ has similarities with phoneme /d/, this phoneme is often studied as a pair because the two sounds are produced in the same way, but the phoneme /t/ is voiceless and the phoneme /d/ is voiced. The table below shows that the phoneme /t/ can be in the initial and final positions.

Table 6 Phoneme /t/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
4	Initial	Today /tə'deɪ/ Topic /'tɒpɪk/ To /tu:/ Talk /tɔ:k/ Trying /'traɪɪŋ/Teacher	6	0,3 %
	Medial	-	-	-
	Final	what /wɒt/ About /ə'baʊt/ But /bʌt/ It /ɪt/ That: /ðæt/ Lot: /lɒt/ Not /nɒt/ Get /get/ Point /pɔɪnt/ Don't /dəʊnt/ Most /məʊst/ Want /wɒnt/	12	0,6 %

5) Phoneme /m/

The phoneme /m/ in English is a consonant called “bilabial nasal” which means a sound that uses both lips and air comes out of the nose. The phoneme /m/ is like the phoneme /p/, which means it is formed by closing the lips. Phoneme /m/ can be heard in the initial, medial and final positions.

Table 7 Phoneme /m/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
5	Initial	Many /'meni/ Marriage /'mæriɔ/ Most /məʊst/ Much /mʌtʃ/	4	0,8 %
	Medial	Common /'kɒmən/	1	0,2 %
	Final	Seem /si:m/ Them /ðem/ Same /seɪm/ Problem: /'prɒbləm/	4	0,8 %

6) Phoneme /n/

Phoneme /n/ in English is theb sound that you put your tongue against the ridge just behind your top teeth and the air come out from nose. The positions of the phoneme /n/ can be found in initial, medial, and final as the words “need” “country” and “lesson” are shown in the table below.

Table 8 Phoneme /n/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
6	Initial	Not /nɒt/ Need /ni:d/ Know /nəʊ/ No /nəʊ/	4	0,25 %
	Medial	Many /'meni/ Country /'kʌntri/ Honest /'ɒnɪst/ And /ænd/	4	0,25 %
	Final	Lesson /'les(ə)n/ Learn /lɜ:(r)n/ Education /,edʒʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ Common /'kɒmən/ Can /kæn/ In /ɪn/ Children /'tʃɪldrən/ Profession /prə'feʃ(ə)n/	8	0,5 %

7) Phonemes /s/

Phonemes /s/ is called the “Voiceless Alveolar sibilant”. The phoneme /s/ can indicate some difficulties for pronunciation for the due to the variety of sounds it can make. Most often, it produces two different consonant sounds: such as /s/ and /z/ such as the word

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

“choose” pronounced /tʃuːz/. The positions of the phoneme /s/ can be found in initial, medial, and final.

Table 9 Phoneme /s/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
7	Initial	So /'səʊ/ Sir /sɜ:(r)/ Seem /si:m/ Stop /stɒp/ Solve /sɒlv/ Situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/ Same /seɪm/ Several /'sev(ə)rəl Similar /'sɪmɪlə(r)/	9	0,75 %
	Medial	Lesson /'les(ə)n/	1	0,08 %
	Final	This This: /ðɪs/ Yes /jes/	2	0,16 %

8) Phoneme /g/

Phoneme /g/ in English is Voiced velar Stop it is included in ‘Consonant Pairs’ group and is the counterpart to the unvoiced of phoneme /k/. To produce /g/, air leaving the vocal tract when the back of the tongue lifts and presses against the soft palate at the back of the mouth. the sound is aspirated when the air is open. The amount of aspiration used to produce /g/ is less than for /k/. Phoneme /g/ can be heard in the initial, medial and final positions.

Table 10 Phoneme /g/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
8	Initial	Going /'gəʊɪŋ/ Girl: /gɜ:(r)l/ Get: /get/ Government /'gʌvə(r)nmənt/ Good: /gʊd/ Goal: /gəʊl/	6	1%
	Medial	-	-	-
	Final	-	-	-

9) Phoneme /h/

In English phoneme /h/ is a glottal, voiceless and fricative consonant, in other words that sounds are produced with vocal chord movements but it is not voiced. Phoneme /h/ can be stand in the initial, medial and final positions.

Table 11 Phoneme /h/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
9	Initial	Has /həz/ Have /hæv/	2	1 %
	Medial	-	-	-
	Final	-	-	-

10) Phoneme /l/

The phoneme /l/ in English is called “Alveolar lateral approximant”, which processes it by pressing the tongue into the upper teeth and pushing air around the sides of the mouth. To make /l/ sound, press only the tip of the tongue to the back of the upper teeth and sound through the mouth. The positions of the phoneme /s/ can be found in initial, medial, and final as the words “learn” /lɜ:(r)n/, “solve” /sɒlv/ and “will” /wɪl/ are shown in the table below.

Table 12 Phoneme /l/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
10	Initial	Lesson /'les(ə)n/ Learn /lɜ:(r)n/ Lot /lɒt/ Life /laɪf/ Luck /lʌk/	5	0,4 %
	Medial	Solve /sɒlv/	1	0,08 %
	Final	Will /wɪl/ Girl /gɜ:(r)l/ People /'pi:p(ə)l/ All /ɔ:l/ Well, /wel/ Several /'sev(ə)rəl	6	0,5 %

4.1.2. Consonants in Batak Toba

1) Phoneme /b/

In Batak phoneme /b/ is called a voiced bilabial stop. Phoneme /d/ in Batak Toba can be in the initial and medial positions, such as the word /bue/ which has an initial position and /diboto/ in the medial position. It can be presented in the table below.

Table 13 Phoneme /b/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
1	Initial	Bue /bue/ Boi /boi/ Bahenonta /bahenonta/ Boru /boru/ Borua /borua/ Barita /barita/	6	0,6 %
	Medial	Diboto /diboto/ Na boru /naboru/ Gabe /gabe/ Huboto /huboto/	4	0,4 %
	Final	-	-	-

2) Phoneme /p/

Phoneme /p/ is called sound bilabial, stop and voiceless. Phoneme /p/ in Batak Toba can be found in the initial, medial and final positions such as the word /pantun/ which has an initial position, /dope/ in the medial and /torop/ in the final. It can be shown from the table below.

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

Table 14 Phoneme /p/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
2	Initial	Parsiajaran /parsiajaran/ Paloas /paloas/ Parbogason /parbogason / Poso /poso / Pasohon /pasohon / Pamarenta /pamarenta / Padalanhonsa /Padalanhonsa / Pe /pe / Porlu /porlu/ Pangajari /panajari/ Pantun /pantun/ Pere /pere/ Piga /piga/ Poso /poso/ Parngoluan /parngoluan /	15	0,75 %
	Medial	Marpikkir /marpikkir/ Manopikhon /manopikhon/ Dope /dope/	3	0,15 %
	final	Torop /torop/ Olap /olap/	2	0,1 %

3) Phoneme /d/

Phoneme /d/ is called a voiced alveolar stop. The phoneme /d/ is a consonant produced by bringing the two lips together. Batak Toba /d/ can only be in the initial and medial positions. Such as the word /pantun/ which has initial position, and /godan/ in the medial position. It is shown in the table below.

Table 15 Phoneme /d/ in English

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
3	Initial	Do /do/ Daong /daon/ Dope /dope/ Dohot /dohot/ Denggan /denggan/ Dibagas /dibagas/ Dos /dos/ Dakdanak /dakdanak/ Da /da/ Disan /disan/	10	0,7 %
	Medial	Sadarion /sadarion/ Godan /godan / Sadeba /sadeba/ Dakdanak /dakdanak/	4	0,28 %

	final	-	-	-
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4) Phoneme /t/

In Batak phoneme /t/ is called a voiced alveo-dental. The phoneme /t/ is produced with the tip of the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth and gums. Phoneme /p/ in Batak Toba can be found in the initial such as /torop/, in the medial /hita/ and in the final /luat/.

Table 16 Phoneme /t/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
4	Initial	Tontang /tontan/ / Ta /ta/ Taringot /tariŋot/ Torop /torop/ Tutu /tutu/ Tu /tu/ Tumopot /tumopot/ Tingki /tiŋki/ Tahi /tahi/ Ture /ture/ Tolap /tolap/ Tama /tama/	12	0,24 %
	Medial	Antong /anton/ / Sasintong /sasinton/ / Hita /hita/ Tutu /tutu/ Natinuju /natinuju/ Sintong /sinton/ / Pantun /pantun/	7	0,28 %
	final	Taringot /tari ŋot/ Luat /luat/ Maningkat /maniŋkat/ Ansiat /ansiat/ Tumopot /tumopot/ Hut /hut/	6	0,24 %

5) Phoneme /m/

In Batak Toba phoneme /m/ is called a voiced bilabial nasal, it means that consonant that occurs when air comes out of the nasal cavity. Phoneme /m/ in Batak Toba can be found in the initial /maol/, in the medial /hamu/ and in the final such as /laŋkam/.

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

Table 17 Phoneme /m/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
5	Initial	Manguhal /maŋuhal/ Manarik /menarik/ Mandapothon /mandapothon/ Manonggothon /manonggothon/ Marpikkir /marpikir/ Mangajari /maŋajari/ Masala /masala/ Ma /ma/ Muna /muna/ Maol /maol/ Masa /masa/ Mangarindangkon /maŋarindangkon/ Mangulahon /maŋulahon/ Molo /molo/ Mauliate /mauliate/ Mansai /mansai/ Marugasan /marugasan/ Marsikkola /marsikkola/	18	0,7 %
	Medial	Ima /ima/ Hamu /hamu/ Jolma /jolma/ Tumopot /tumopot/ Hami /hami/	5	0,5 %
	final	Langkam /laŋkam/ Ragam /ragam/	2	0,08 %

6) Phoneme /n/

In Batak Toba phoneme /m/ is called a voiced alveolar nasal, it means that consonant that occurs when air comes out of the nasal cavity. The position of the phoneme /n/ in Batak can be found in the initial /naeŋ/, in the medial /sintoŋ/ and in the final /sadarion/. It is presented in the table below.

Table 18 Phoneme /n/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
6	Initial	Na /na/ Naeng /naeŋ/ Nuaeng /nuaeŋ/ Nagara /nagara/ Ndada /ndada/ Nasida /nasida/ Ni /ni/ Naboru /naboru/ Nasida /nasida/ Natinuju /natinuju/	10	0,4 %

A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSONANT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE IN CONVERSATION

Putri Amelia Simbolon, Grace Saurma Hutahaeon, Anita Sitanggang

	Medial	Tontang /tontan/ Sintong /sinton/ Manarik /manarik/ Guna /guna/	4	0,17 %
	Final	Sadarion /sadarion/ On /on/ Parsiajaran /parsiajaran/ Disan /disan/ Sian /sian/ Mansai /mansai/ Muna /muna/ Pantun /pantun/ Dibahen /dibahen/	9	0,4 %

7) Phoneme /g/

Phoneme /g/ in Batak Toba is called a voiced velar stop, which means it is a phoneme that is produced by blocking the air in the articulation area. The position of the phoneme /g/ in Batak can be found in the initial /gabe/ and in the medial /piga/. It is presented in the table below.

Table 19 Phoneme /g/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
7	Initial	Godang /godan/ Gabe /gabe/ Guru /guru/ Guna /guna/	4	0,4 %
	Medial	Nagara /nagara/ Denggan /denggan/ Marugasan /marugasan/ Piga /piga/ Ragam /ragam/ Denggan /denggan/	6	0,6 %
	final	-	-	-

8) Phoneme /s/

Phoneme /s / in Batak Toba is called a Voiceless alveolar fricative, fricative which means phonemes that are formed by swiping air that comes out of the lungs. It can be in three positions. Initially in /sahalak/, medially in /nasida/ and finally in dibagas/. It is presented in the table below.

Table 20 Phoneme /s/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
8	Initial	Sadarion /sadarion/ Sintong /sinton/ Songon /songon/ Sahalak /sahalak/	9	0,3 %

**TRANSFORMATIONAL LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND
TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW IN LEARNING
(TRANSTOOL)
VOLUME 1 ISSUE 2 (2022)**

		Sadeba /sadeba/ Sian /sian/ Sungkup /sungkup/ Sasara /sasara/ Sudena /sudena/		
	Medial	Poso /poso/ Pasohon /pasohon/ Nasida /nasida/ Mansai /mansai/ Masa /masa/ Ansiat /ansiat/ Asing /asing/ Hasiangan /hasiangan/ Dos /dos/ Marsikkola /marsikkola/ Sasara /sasara/ Hase /hase/ Disan /disan/ Marusaha /marusaha/ Masala /masala/ Mangulahon /mangulahon/	16	0,57 %
	final	Dibagas /dibagas/ Dos /dos/ Dipaloas /dipaloas/	3	0,10 %

9) Phoneme /h/

Phoneme /h / in Batak Toba is called a Voiceless glottal fricative, which means phonemes that are formed by swiping air that comes out of the lungs. The position of the phoneme /h/ in Batak can be found in the initial /hamu/ and in the medial /dohot/. It is presented in the table below.

Table 21 Phoneme /h/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
9	Initial	Huboto /huboto/ Hamu /hamu/ Hasiangan /hasiangan/ Hami /hami/ Hase /hase/ Hita /hita/	6	0,6 %
	Medial	Dohot /dohot/ Uhal /uhal/ Sahalak /sahalak/ Tahi /tahi/	4	0,4 %
	final	-	-	-

10) Phoneme /l/

Phoneme /l/ in Batak Toba is called a Voiced alveolar lateral lingual. Phoneme /l/ which is produced by raising the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth so that air flows through one or both sides of the tongue. The position of the phoneme /l/ in Batak can be found in the initial /lan̄kam/, in the medial /jala/ and in the final /uhal/. It is presented in the table below.

Table 22 Phoneme /l/ in Batak Toba

No	Position	ENG	Total	Percentage
10	Initial	Langkam /lan̄kam/ Luat /luat/ Lao /lao/	3	0,18 %
	Medial	Olap /olap/ Jolma /jolma/ Jala /jala/ Mauliate /mauliate/ Porlu /porlu/ Mangulahon /man̄ulahon/ Molo /molo/ Ngolu /n̄golu/ Tolap /tolap/ Ala /ala/	10	0,62 %
	final	Uhal /uhal/ Manguhal /man̄uhal/ Maol /maol/	3	0,18 %

4.2. Discussion

In English there are 24 English consonants, they are :/p/ /b/, /t/ /d/, /k/ /g/, /f/ /v/, /s/ /z/, /θ/ /ð/, /ʃ/ /ʒ/, /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /h/, /w/, /n/, /m/, /r/, /j/, /ŋ/, /l/. Where these consonants are grouped into 2 categories, the categories are according to the place of articulation and manner of articulation. In this research, the researcher collected data through conversations that were searched through the internet entitled “Education”. The researcher collected the data by analyzing ten consonants found in the “education” conversation. In the initial position the researcher got 3 consonants /d/ with a percentage of 0,3 %, in consonant /p/ the researcher found 7 with percentage of 0,6 %, for consonant /d/ there are 4 with a percentage of 0,3 %, consonant /t/ there are 6 with a percentage of 0,3 %, for consonant /m/ there are 4 with a percentage of 0,8 %, for consonant /n/ there are 4 with a percentage of 0,25 %, for consonant /s/ there are 9 with a percentage of 0,75 %, for consonant /g/ there are 6 with a percentage of 1%, for the consonant /h/ totals 2 with percentage of 1 %, and for the last is consonant /l/ totals 2 with a percentage of 0,4 %.

After that, the researcher also found the medial position of the analyzed data. For the first, the researcher found 2 medial positions in the consonant /b/ with a percentage of 0,4%, for consonant /p/ found 3 with a percentage of 0,27 %, for consonant /d/ found 1 with a percentage of 0,07 %, for consonant /m/ found 1 with a percentage of 0,2 %, for consonant /n/ found 4 with a percentage of 0,25 %, for consonant /s/ found 1 with a percentage of 0,08%, for consonant /l/ found 1 with a percentage of 0,8%, for the medial position in the consonant /t/, /h/ and /g/ the researcher did not find medial /t/,/h/ and /g/ from the analyzed data.

The researcher also found the final position of the consonant /p/, the researcher only found 1 with a percentage of 0,09 %, for the consonant /d/ it is found 8 with a percentage of 0,6 %, for the consonant /t/ it is found 12 with a percentage of 0,6 %, for the consonant /m/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,8 %, for the consonant /n/ it is found 8 with a percentage of 0,5 %, for the consonant /s/ it is found 2 with a percentage of 0,16 %, for the consonant /l/ it is found 6 with a percentage of 0,5 %, for the final position in the consonant /b/, /g/ and /h/ the researcher did not find final /b/, /g/ and /h/ from the analyzed data.

The researcher also analyzed and collected data in Batak Toba language conversations that had been translated from English conversations, then the researcher collected data by analyzing 10 consonants contained in the Batak language. in the initial position, the researcher found 6 with a percentage of 0,6 %, for the consonant /p/ it is found 15 with a percentage of 0,75 %, for the consonant /d/ it is found 10 with a percentage of 0,7 %, for the consonant /t/ it is found 12 with a percentage of 0,24 %, for the consonant /m/ it is found 18 with a percentage of 0,7 %, for the consonant /g/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,4 %, for the consonant /n/ it is found 10 with a percentage of 0,4 %, for the consonant /g/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,4 %, for the consonant /s/ it is found 9 with a percentage of 0,3 %, and the consonant /h/ it is found 6 with a percentage of 0,6 %, and last is consonant /l/ it is found 3 with a percentage of 0,18 %.

In the medial position, the researcher found 6 medial positions in the consonant /b/ with a percentage of 0,6 %, in the consonant /p/ it is found 3 with a percentage of 0,15 %, in the consonant /d/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,28 %, in the consonant /t/ it is found 7 with a percentage of 0,28 %, in the consonant /m/ it is found 5 with a percentage of 0,5 %, in the consonant /g/ it is found 5 with a percentage of 0,4 %, in the consonant /n/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,17 %, in the consonant /s/ it is found 16 with a percentage of 0,57 %, in the consonant /h/ it is found 4 with a percentage of 0,4 %, in the consonant /l/ it is found 10 with a percentage of 0,18 %.

The researcher also found the final position of the consonant /p/, the researcher found 2 with a percentage of 0,1 %, for the consonant /t/ it is found 6 with a percentage of 0,24 %, for the consonant /m/ it is found 2 with a percentage of 0,08 %, for the consonant /n/ it is found 9 with a percentage of 0,4 %, for the consonant /s/ it is found 3 with a percentage of 0,10 %, for the last consonant /l/ it is found 3 with a percentage of 0,18 %, for the final position in the consonant /b/, /d/, /g/ and /h/ the researcher did not find final /b/, /d/, /g/ and /h/ from the analyzed data.

Based on the data above, the researcher found that there are fewer consonants in English than Batak, especially in the initial and medial positions, which can be seen from the table above. Next, the researcher found difference in consonant /d/ precisely in the final position. In English, the researcher found the consonant /d/ precisely in the final position, such as the word “Need” /ni:d/ and “World” /wɜ:(r)ld/. However, in the Batak Language, the researcher did not find consonant /d/ precisely in the final position.

Meanwhile, other differences can be seen in the consonant /p/ in English, for example the words “proper” Proper /ˈprɒpə(r)/ and “people” /ˈpi:p(ə)l/ can stand in the initial and medial positions while the Batak Toba consonant is not found according to the data analyzed by the researcher. The researcher also found consonant that can stand in the final position are limited or rarely found in both English and Batak Toba based on the data analyzed by the researcher.

5. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the results of the analysis of the conversation entitled “Education” and its translation in the Batak Toba language, the researcher analyzed ten consonants between English and Batak Toba and presented that were differences. The difference can be seen in the consonant /p/ in English, for example the words “Proper” /'prɒpə(r)/ and “People” /'pi:p(ə)l/ can stand in the initial and medial positions, while in the Batak Toba consonant is not found according to the data analyzed by the researcher.

And the researcher found difference in consonant /d/ precisely in the final position. In English, the researcher found consonant /d/ precisely in the final position, such as the word “Need” /ni:d/ and “World” /wɜ:(r)ld/. However, in the Batak Language, the researcher did not find the phoneme /d/ precisely in the final position. The researcher also found that consonant that can stand in the final position are limited or rarely found in both English and Batak Toba Language based on the data analyzed.

Apart from the initial, medial and final positions, we can also see the difference in consonants in English and Batak Toba language based on the Place of Articulation, such as the consonants /d/ /t/ /n/ /r/ /l/ and /s/ in English they are pronounced alveolar, while in Batak Toba they are pronounced dental.

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