A PHONEMIC ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IN "HEAVEN" SONG

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Abstract

This study compares and contrasts the phonetic systems of English and Indonesian in the lyrics to the song "Heaven." In order to teach students how to pronounce English with Indonesian phonemes, the research aims to compare and contrast the phonemes in song lyrics. Ten English consonant phonemes and ten Indonesian consonant phonemes are the focus of this study. A qualitative technique is used in the descriptive-contextual research methodology. Based on the types of phonemes, the technique design compares the phonemes in song lyrics written in English and Indonesian. The "Heaven" song lyrics, which are made up of 10 consonant phonemes, were discovered to share commonalities between the English and Indonesian phonemic systems. Ten consonants in the lyrics to the song "Heaven" represent the distinctions between the English and Indonesian phonetic systems.

Keywords: *Consonants in English, Consonants in Indonesian, Phonemic Analysis, Song Lyrics*

1. INTRODUCTION

English has become a language that is spoken all over the world. Indonesia is one among the many nations in the world where it is studied. The capacity to speak English and the ability to access and get knowledge in science, technology, and international trade are the main justifications for studying English for pupils. For this reason, English is taught as a required subject from junior high school through college (Sutiyono, 2014). As highlighted by Pranowo that acquiring a language requires four skills: hearing, speaking, reading, and writing (Munif, 2015).

Understanding how language functions is known as phonemic awareness (Andi-Pallawa & Alam, 2013a). It is the capacity to comprehend how various sounds combine to form words. One aspect of science is phonemic. Phonemic is the smallest unit of sound that may discern meaning (Kridalaksana, 2013). Every language contains a variety of phonemes. For pupils trying to learn a new language, these disparities provide challenges (Inayah, 2021).

In this research, the researchers focus on phoneme comparisons that are about consonants in English and Indonesian. A comparative analysis compares two languages in order to identify their differences. Calum Scott's song "Heaven" with Lyodra Ginting's lyrics were chosen by the researcher to make this study's interpretation easier to understand. The researcher selected this song because it is highly emotive, carries a profound moral message, and is extremely well-liked in the UK and Indonesia thanks to its performer.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Phonemic System in English

The smallest unit of speech sound that can distinguish one word from another is called a phoneme. Phonemes, under the definition provided by Schane and Bendixen (1992), are collectives of distinct sounds that serve the same purpose (Wardana, 2017). For instance, the word "know" consists of the phoneme /n/ and the vowel sound /oU/.

To depict language sounds, three primary subjects are required. They are presenting their viewpoint. A person's method and mode of articulation Voiceless and voiced voicing are the two types of voicing. Consonant classification is the second major topic, followed by location of articulation.

The classification of sound classes and their pronunciation is covered in the final topic, mode of articulation (Yule, 2020). The number of phonemes in English varies depending on the type. According to Bizzocchi et al. (2017), the British (BrE) language includes twenty vowels, two semivowels, and 24 consonants. American variations (AmE) often take into account between 15 and 19 vowels (Ulfayanti & Jelimun, 2018). This data indicates that the number of vowels is based on the researchers' opinions, whereas consonants are the basis that has been approved by specialists.

In English, there are roughly 44 phonemes, some of which vary in accent and articulation. The phonemes are include / p /, / b /, / t /, / d /, / k /, / g /, / m /, / n /, / ŋ /, / l /, / r /, / f /, / v /, / θ /, / ð /, / s /, / z /, / ʃ /, / ʒ /, / h /, / tʃ /, / dʒ /, / w /, / j /, / iː /, / ɪ /, / e /, / æ /, / ɑː /, / ɒ /, / ɔː /, / ʊ /, / uː /, / ʌ /, / ɜː /, / ə /, / eɪ /, / aɪ /, / əʊ /, / aʊ /, / ɔɪ /, / ɪə /, / eə /, and / ʊə /. 26 single alphabet letters or a mix of them are used to represent the English phonemes. The alphabet in question consists of the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, I j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, and z.

2.2. Phonemic System in Indonesian

Indonesian had twenty-two consonants. They were /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /ñ/, /l/, /f/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /x/, /h/, /r/, /w/, /y/ and six of vocal phonemes, those were /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ə/, /o/. Both vocoid and contoid suprasegmental sounds are uttered twice. The unit of airflow when the sound is spoken indicates this sound trapping. In contrast to contoids, which have trappings known as clusters, vocoids have trappings known as diphthongs. There are two different types of diphthongs to practice.

When a vocoid sound is pronounced, a decreasing diphthong is one in which the first vocoid has a sonority while the second vocoid has less sonority and may even result in a nonvocoid sound (Andi-Pallawa & Alam, 2013b; Mena & Saputri, 2018). Examples of words with descending diphthongs are island, tiger, until, crowded, and so on. Ascending diphthongs are diphthongs in which the second vocoid gains sonority while the first vocoid becomes less audible when the double vocoid sound is spoken (Muslich, 2008; Sanjoko, 2017).

A consonant is a symbol that might vary from person to person. As an illustration, the letter "b" is known as [be] in Indonesian and [bi] in English, yet both names relate to the same consonant [b], also known as a voiced bilabial stop in linguistics.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research is used in this study. The goal of this study was to examine how the phonetic systems of Indonesian and English differ in the lyrics to the song "Heaven." Comparative and descriptive studies were used in the investigation. The two steps the researcher utilizes to gather the data are downloading and validating pronunciations. In this study, the data analysis was used according to Miles and Huberman which used three methods for their data analysis, such as data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion-making (Sugiyono, 2017).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Research Result

The researcher utilized a comparative descriptive method to analyze the 10 consonant phonemes in the lyrics of the song "Heaven" by Calum Scott ft. Lyodra Ginting. The research's conclusions are as follows:

I used to count the stars in the sky
Now I count the ones in your eyes
I used to think that my paradise
Was somewhere waiting on the other side, but you
Take me higher than
I've been Laying hands on my skin, it's true, ooh,
Nothing compares to you
So tell me why, what good is life
If we're all just waiting to dance in the sky?
I'm already there, here in your eyes
We climb the gates,every time that you lie down next to me
I rest in peace
They say it's better, but how could thatbe?
If everyone had a love like us
They wouldn't call that place above,Heaven
Waking up to you feels like a pinchmyself moment
If we're only here for a while
I wanna spend all of it holding you, ooh, ooh
Take me higher than I've been Got me questioning everything I knew, ooh, ooh

Aku biasa menghitung bintang di langit
Sekarang aku menghitung yang ada di matamu
Dulu aku berpikir bahwa surgaku
Ada di suatu tempat menunggu di sisi lain, tapi kamu
Bawa aku lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya
Meletakkan tangan di kulitku, itu benar, ooh
Tidak ada yang sebanding denganmu
Jadi beri tahu Aku mengapa, apa gunanya hidup?
Jika kita semua hanya menunggu untuk menari di langit?
Aku sudah di sana, di sini di matamu
Kami memanjat gerbang, setiap kali kamu berbaring di sebelahku
Aku beristirahat dengan tenang Mereka bilang itu lebih baik, tapi bagaimana bisa?
Bangun untuk mu terasa seperti momen mencubit diri sendiri
Jika kita hanya di sini sebentar
Aku ingin menghabiskan semuanya untuk memelukmu, ooh, ooh
Bawa aku lebih tinggi dari sebelumnya
Membuat saya mempertanyakan semua yang saya tahu, ooh, ooh

'Cause nothing compares to you Nothing comes, nothing comes close to this Lookin' up, lookin' up even if it exists My heaven is on your lips	**Karena tidak ada yang sebanding denganmu Tidak ada yang datang, tidak ada yang mendekati ini Lihat ke atas, lihat ke atas meskipun itu ada Surgaku ada di bibirmu**

4.1.1. Phoneme / p /

At both English and Indonesian (= *Bahasa Indonesia*), the letter "p" can be found in the word's initial, middle, and final positions. It is crucial to note that the English /p/ is aspirated when it appears in the stress syllable's initial position, but not when it does so following the letter's'. The Indonesian phoneme /p/ is completely unaspirated throughout the whole word, with the exception of its appearances in the middle and final positions.

Table 1 Phoneme /p/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Paradise /pærədaɪs/ Piece /piːs/ Pinch /pɪntʃ/ Place /pleɪs/	-
Medial	Compares/kəmˈpeə(r)'s/ Spend /spend/ Lips /lɪp/	*Berpikir /ber.pi.kir/ Tempat /tem.pat/ Tapi /ta.pi/ Mengapa /me.nga.pa/ Seperti /se.per.ti/ Mempertanyakan /mem.per.ta.nya.kan/ Meskipun /mes.ki.pun/ Apa /a.pa/*
Final	Up /ʌp/	*Hidup /hi.dup/ Setiap /se.ti.ap/*

4.1.2. Phoneme / b /

In English, the /b/ phoneme can be heard in the word's initial, medial, and final places, however some words in Bahasa Indonesian writing terminate in the letter "b," and when this occurs, the majority of Bahasa Indonesian speakers pronounce the letter "b" as a / p /.

Table 2 Phoneme /b/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	But /bʌt/ Been /biːn/ Better /ˈbetə(r)/ Be /bi/	*Berpikir /ber.pi.kir/ Biasa /bi.asa/ Bintang /bin.ta.ng/ Bahwa /bah.wa/*

		Bawa /ba.wa/ *Benar /be.nar/* *Bagaimana /ba.gai.ma.na/* *Bangun /ba.ngun/* *Bisa /bi.sa/* *Beristirahat /ber.is.ti.ra.hat/* *Bilang /bi.lang/* *Baik /ba.ik/* *Beri /be.ri/*
Medial	Above /əˈbʌv/	*Lebih /le.bih/* *Sebelumnya /se.be.lum.nya/* *Sebanding /se.ban.ding/* *Sebelah /se.be.lah/* *Gerbang /ger.ba.ng/* *Menyebut /me.nye.but/* *Mencubit /men.cu.bit/* *Membuat /mem.bu.at/* *Menghabiskan /meng.ha.bis.kan/*
Final	-	-

4.1.3. Phoneme /d/

The /d/ phoneme appears in words in the initial, medial, and final positions in English, but only in the initial and medial places in Indonesian. In other words, the opening syllable contains the Indonesian /d/ sound. The phoneme/t/because/d/doesn't emerge in this location represents the letter "d" at the end of the Indonesian word.

Table 3 Phoneme /d/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Dance /dɑːns/ Down /daʊn/	*Dulu /du.lu/* *Denganmu /de.ngan.mu/* *Di /di/* *Diri /di.ri/*
Medial	Paradise /pærədaɪs/ Side /saɪd/ Hands / hænd(s)/ Already /ɔːlˈredi/ Wouldn't /ˈwʊd(ə)nt/ Holding /ˈhəʊldɪŋ/	*Ada /a.da/* *Sebanding /se.ban.ding/* *Hidup /hi.dup/* *Sudah /su.dah/* *Tidak /ti.dak/* *Sendiri /sen.di.ri/* *Mendekati /men.de.ka.ti/* *Datang /da.tang/* *Jadi /ja.di/*
Final	Good /gʊd/ Used /juːzd/ Had /hæd/ Could / kʊd/	-

Spend / spend/	

4.1.4. Phoneme / t /

In both English and Bahasa Indonesian, the word's three locations all contain the /t/ phoneme. The English letter /t /is fortis and typically followed by aspiration when it first appears in an accented syllable. The Indonesian /t/ is an apico dental sound, unlike the English /t/, which is alveolar. The Indonesian /t/ is typically unreleased when it finally appears in the syllable before a pause or another consonant. Because of this, it is a little challenging for the pupils stated above to pronounce /t/ when it appears in English words with aspiration. Therefore, they frequently utilize the unaspirated dental /t̪/ to pronounce the sound /t/. Their analyses are shown in the section below.

Table 4 Phoneme /t/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	True /truː/ To /tuː/ Take /teɪk/	*Tapi /ta.pi/* *Tinggi/ting.gi/* *Tidak /ti.dak/* *Tangan /ta.ngan/* *Tenang /te.nang/* *Terasa /te.ra.sa/* *Tahu /ta.hʊ/*
Medial	Gates /ɡeɪt(s)/ It's /ɪts/ Stars /stɑː(r)'s/ Better /ˈbetə(r)/ Waiting /ˈweɪtɪŋ/	*Menghitung /meng.hi.tung/* *Matamu /ma.ta.mu/* *Meletakkan /me.le.tak.kan/* *Setiap /se.ti.ap/* *Kita /ki.ta/* *Itu /i.tu/* *Sebentar /se.ben.tar/* *Bintang /bin.tang/* *Kulitku /ku.lit.ku/* *Cinta /cin.ta/* *Untuk /un.tuk/* *Atas /a.tas/* *Mendekati /men.de.ka.ti/* *Seperti /se.per.ti/* *Suatu /su.atu/* *Mempertanyakan /mem.per.ta.nya.kan/* *Datang /da.tang/*
Final	Count /kaʊnt/ Next /nekst/ Moment /ˈməʊmənt/ But /bʌt/ Just /dʒʌst/ Wouldn't /ˈwʊd(ə)nt/ That /ðæt/	*Kulit /ku.lit/* *Langit /la.ngit/* *Memanjat /me.man.jat/* *Mencubit /men.cu.bit/* *Menyebut /me.nye.but/*

4.1.5. Phoneme / k/

The Indonesian / k / phoneme only appears in the first place of the syllable, unlike the English / k / phoneme, which appears in the word's initial, medial, and final positions. In other words, even though some words terminate in the letter "k," the phoneme "k" only appears in the starting and medial places in Bahasa Indonesia.

Table 5. Phoneme /k/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Climb /klaɪm/ Could /kʊd/ Call /kɔ:l/ Comes /kʌm (s)/ Close /kləʊz/ Cause /kɔ:z/ Compares /kəmˈpeə (r)'s/	*Kamu /ka.mu/* *Kulit /ku.lit/* *Kita /ki.ta/* *Kali /ka.li/* *Karena /ka.re.na/* *Ke /ke/* *Ku /ku/*
Medial	Sky /skaɪ/ Waking /ˈweɪkɪŋ/ Skin /skɪn/ Looking /lʊkɪŋ/	*Melakukan /me.la.ku.kan/* *Memliki /me.mi.li.ki/* *Aku /a.ku/* *Jika /ji.ka/* *Menghabiskan /meng.ha.bis.kan/* *Mempertanyakan /mem.per.ta.nya.kan/* *Mendekati /men.de.ka.ti/* *Surgaku /sur.ga.ku/* *Meletakkan /me.le.tak.kan/* *Berpikir /ber.pi.kir/* *Menghabiskan /meng.ha.bis.kan/* *Memelukmu /me.me.luk.mu/* *Akan /a.kan/*
Final	Like /laɪk/ Take /teɪk/ Think /θɪŋk/	*Tidak /ti.dak/* *Untuk /un.tuk/* *Baik /ba.ik/*

4.1.6. Phoneme / g /

Even though neither this nor the Indonesian / g / phoneme are aspirated, the twenty participants in this study have problems pronouncing English words that contain the / g / phoneme. In words, the phoneme "g" occurs in the initial, medial, and final positions in English, but only in the initial and medial places in Bahasa Indonesia. Without including words ending in "-ng," there are relatively few words in the Indonesian language that end in the letter "g," and when it does, many Indonesian speakers will pronounce it as a glottal stop or as [k].

Table 6 Phoneme /g/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Good /gʊd/ Gates /ˈgeɪts/	*Gunanya /gu.na.nya/* *Gerbang /ger.bang/*
Medial	-	*Surga /sur.ga/* *Menunggu /Me.nung.gu/* *Tinggi /Ting.gi/* *Bagaimana /ba.gai.ma.na/*
Final	-	-

4.1.7. Phoneme /n/

Both the English and Indonesian phonemes, /n/, may be found in the word's start, medial, and final places. When it appears before a dental fricative, as in "tenth" [tɛn̪θ], the English / n / suits the dental, and the Indonesian / n / does too, as in "tentara" [tən̪tara] = army.

Table 7 Phoneme /n/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Now /naʊ/ Next/nekst/ Not/nɒt/ Nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ Knew /njuː/	-
Medial	Count /kaʊnt/ Hand /hænd/ Dance/dɑːns/ Pinch /pɪntʃ/ Moment /ˈməʊmənt/ Only /ˈəʊnli/ Wanna /ˈwɒnə/ Spend /spend/ Questioning/ˈkwestʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	*Bintang /bin.tang/* *Menunggu /me.nung.gu/* *Benar /be.nar/* *Sebanding /se.ban.ding/* *Dengan /de.ngan/* *Guna /gu.na/* *Menari /me.na.ri/* *Sana /sa.na/* *Sini /si.ni/* *Memanjat /me.man.jat/* *Tenang /te.nang/* *Untuk /un.tuk/* *Mencubit /men.cu.bit/* *Sendiri /sen.di.ri/* *Sebentar /se.ben.tar/* *Karena /ka.re.na/* *Sebanding /se.ban.ding/* *Mendekati /men.de.ka.ti/* *Ini /i.ni/* *Cinta /cin.ta/*
Final	One/wʌn/	*Lain /la.in/*

Everyone /ˈevriˌwʌn/ In /ɪn/ On /ɒn/ Than /ðæn/ Been /biːn/ Skin /skɪn/ Down /daʊn/ Heaven /ˈhev(ə)n/	*Meletakkan /Me.le.tak.kan/* *Tangan /ta.ngan/* *Bangun /ba.ngun/* *Momen /mo.men/* *Ingin /i.ngin/* *Menghabiskan /meng.ha.bis.kan/* *Mempertanyakan /mem.per.ta.nya.kan/* *Akan /a.kan/* *Meskipun /mes.ki.pun/*

4.1.8. Phonemes / l /

Both the English and Indonesian phonemes, / l /, may be found in the word's start, medial, and final places. However, the English / l / phoneme contains the Indonesian / l /, which is pronounced clearly wherever it appears in the word.

Table 8 Phoneme /l/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Lay(ing) /leɪ/ Life /laɪf/ Lie /laɪ/ Love /lʌv/ Like /laɪk/ Look(in') /lʊk/ Lip(s) /lɪp/	*Langit / La.ngit/* *Lain / La.in/* *Lebih / Le.bih/* *Lihat / Li.hat/*
Medial	Already /ɔːlˈredi/ Climb /klaɪm/ Place /pleɪs/ Feels /fiːlz/ Myself /maɪˈself/ Only /ˈəʊnli/ Holding /ˈhəʊldɪŋ/ Close /kləʊz/	*Dulu /Du.lu/* *Meletakkan /Me.le.tak.kan/* *Kulit / Ku.lit/* *Kali /ka.li/* *Sebelah /Se.be.lah/* *Bilang / Bi.lang/* *Memelukmu /Me.me.luk.mu/*
Final	Tell /tel/ All /ɔːl/ Call /kɔːl/ While /waɪl/	-

4.1.9. Phoneme /m/

The phoneme / m / is found in the word initial, medial, and final positions in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. The sound of the Indonesian phoneme / m / is comparable to that of the English phoneme / m /.

Table 9 Phoneme /m/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	My /maɪ/ Me /miː/ Myself /maɪˈself/ Moment /ˈməʊmənt/	*Menghitung /meng.hi.tung/* *Menunggu /me.nung.gu/* *Meletakkan /me.le.tak.kan/* *Mengapa /me.nga.pa./* *Menari /me.na.ri/* *Menyebut /me.nye.but/* *Mencubit /men.cu.bit/* *Menghabiskan /meng.ha.bis.kan/* *Mendekati /men.de.ka.ti/* *Meskipun /mes.ki.pun/*
Medial	Somewhere/ˈsʌmweə(r)/ Compare(s) /kəmˈpeə(r)/ Come(s) /kʌm/	*Tempat /tem.pat/* *Kamu /ka.mu/* *Sebelumnya /se.be.lum.nya/* *Denganmu /de.ngan.mu/* *Semua /se.mu.a/* *Kami /ka.mi/* *Semuanya /se.mu.a.nya/* *Bibirmu /bi.bir.mu/*
Final	Climb /klaɪm/ Time /taɪm/ I'm /aɪm/	-

4.1.10. Phoneme /w/

In both English and Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme / w / exclusively appears in the start and medial positions of words. The English phoneme "w" is spoken with a noticeable bulge and pointed tips, as in the words "reword" and "wont" However, the lip prominence in the Indonesian /w/ is significantly less pronounced. The letter "u" is used to represent it when it comes after a vowel, as in the word 'keuangan' [kəwaŋan].

Table 10 Phoneme /w/ in English and Indonesian

PHONEMIC OPPOSITIONS		
	ENG	**IND**
Initial	Now /naʊ/ One(s) /wʌn/ Was /wəz/ Wait(ing) /weɪt/ Why /waɪ/	-

	What /wɒt/ We /we:/ Waiting /ˈweɪtɪŋ/ Wouldn't /ˈwʊd(ə)nt/ Waking /ˈweɪkɪŋ/ We're/wɪə(r)/ While /waɪl/ Wanna /ˈwɒnə/	
Medial	Somewhere/ˈsʌmweə(r)/ Down /daʊn/ Moment /ˈməʊmənt/ Questioning/ˈkwestʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	*Bahwa /bah.wa/* *Bawa /ba.wa/*
Final	How /haʊ/	-

Hence, the following table is the result of the similarities and the differences phonemes between English and Indonesia in "Heaven" song lyrics.

Table 11 the differences phonemes between English and Indonesian in "Heaven" song lyrics

LANGUAGE	CONSONANT (POSITION)			TOTAL
	Initial	Medial	Final	
ENGLISH	/p/ : 3	/p/ : 3	/p/ : 1	7
	/b/ : 4	/b/ : 1	/b/ : -	5
	/d/ : 2	/d/ : 6	/d/ : 5	13
	/t/ : 3	/t/ : 5	/t/ : 7	15
	/k/ : 7	/k/ : 4	/k/ : 3	14
	/g/ : 2	/g/ : -	/g/ : -	2
	/n/ : 5	/n/ : 9	/n/ : 9	23
	/l/ : 7	/l/ : 8	/l/ : 4	19
	/m/ : 4	/m/: 3	/m/ : 3	10
	/w/ : 11	/w/: 4	/w/ : 1	16
INDONESIAN	/p/ : -	/p/: 9	/p/ : 2	11
	/b/ :14	/b/: 9	/b/ : -	23
	/d/: 4	/d/: 9	/d/ : -	13
	/t/ : 7	/t/ : 17	/t/ : 5	29
	/k/: 7	/k/ : 13	/k/ : 3	23
	/g/ : 2	/g/ : 4	/g/ : -	6
	/n/ : -	/n/ : 20	/n/: 10	30
	/l/ : 4	/l/ : 7	/l/ : -	11
	/m/ : 10	/m/: 8	/m/: -	18
	/w/: -	/w/: 2	/w/: -	2

4.2. Discussion

In this study, the researchers collected data on the consonants of the song "heaven" in English and Indonesian. Which is where the researchers just took every single word of the repeated words to speed up data collection and find the differences. And from the consonant data collection, at the initial stage the researcher found the consonants /p/ and /t/ there are 3. In initial position consonants / d/ and /g/ there are 2. For initial position consonant /b/ and /m/ there are 4. Meanwhile, for initial position consonant /k/ and /l/ there are 7. For initial position consonant /n/ there are 5, initial position consonant /m/ is 4, and finally the initial position consonant /w/ is 11.

Then after the researcher found the initial data, the researchers also found the medial data. For medial consonant /k/ and / /w/ there are 4. And for medial consonant /p/ and /m/ there are 3, consonant /b/ only 1, consonant /d/ there are 6, consonant /t/ there are 5. The researchers did not find any instances of the consonant /g/ anywhere in the song's lyrics. For the medial consonant /n/ there are 9, and the last for the consonant /l/ there are 8.

Furthermore, for the final position of the consonants /p/ and /w/, the researchers only found 1. And for the consonants /k/ and /m/ there are 3. Then, at the final position of the consonant /d/ there are 5, there are 7 consonants /t/, there are 9 consonants /n/, and the last one for the consonant /l/ is 4.

After finding and counting the number of occurrences of 10 consonants in the song "Heaven" in English, the researchers also collected data on the occurrence of 10 consonants in Indonesian. In Initial Position, Consonant /p/, /n/, and /w/ the researcher did not find the appearance of the phoneme. Then, on the consonant /b/ the researcher found 14 words in the lyrics of the song. In the consonants /d/ and /l/, 4 words appear in the lyrics of the song "heaven", and then consonants /t/ and /k/ appear 7 words containing consonants /t/ and /k/ in the initial position. Consonant /g/ is a consonant that appears slightly in the data analysis of the researchers, namely 2. The last consonant /m/ in Indonesian is found 10 words appear in the lyrics of the song.

Then in the Medial position, the researcher found the consonants /p/, /b/, and /d/ in the same number of 9 words. Consonant /t/ appears 17, consonant /k/ appears 13, and for consonant /g/ appears as many as 4 words. Consonants /n/, /l/, /m/, and /w/ occur sequentially as many as 20, 7, 8, and the least for consonants /w/.

In the final position for the consonants /b/, /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, and /w/ the researcher did not find words that have these phonemes. In consonant /p/ 2 words appear in the final position; consonant /t/ appears 5 words containing the phoneme. The last one in the final position consonant /k/ and /n/ also appears in the lyrics of the song "Heaven" which has been translated into Indonesian, consonant /k/ appears 3 words and consonant /n/ appears as many as 10 words.

For the 10 consonants that the researcher found in the lyrics of the song "Heaven" in English phonemes, a total of 124 words containing the phoneme /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, /n/, /l/, /m/ and /w/. While in the translation of the song "Heaven" the researcher found 166 words in Indonesian.

Based on the statements that have been discussed above, in English phonemes the word is found less than in Indonesia, especially in the medial position of Indonesian phonemes. But in the final phoneme position in Indonesian, consonants are rarely found, and only a few are in English.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the lyrics of the song "Heaven" and also the translation of the song into Indonesian, the researchers have shown that the ten Phonemes or more precisely at the position of the 10 consonants have differences in English and Indonesian. The data shows that the consonant /p/ in the final position is not found in the lyrics translated into Indonesian, as well as the consonants /l/, /m/, and /w/. The researchers come to the conclusion that in Indonesian consonants it is difficult or rare to find consonants /l/, /m/, and /w/ in the final position. Thus, the researchers have revealed the difference information that might help the readers to be curious about the phonemic system, especially the consonants in English and Indonesian.

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