

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION AND FINDING

This chapter deals with data analysis. It covers the discussion of the differences and contrast aimed to figuring out the way how Indonesians and English native speaker imitate the sound of the same animal.

4.1 Data presentation

The data presented below comes from some source as listed in the previous chapter. They are then narrowed to 20 animal sound by choosing the most familiar ones.

4.1.1 Based on Derek Abbott's animal noise page (2004), Englishmen imitate the sound of animal as follows:

No.	What an animal does to produce sounds	Onomatopoeic words
1	Bee - droning	Buzz/ bzzz
2	Bird - tweeting	Cheep cheep/ tweet
3	Cat – mewling	Meow
4	Chick (baby chicken)	Cheep/ peep
5	Cow - lowing	Moo
6	Crow – cawing	Kaak

7	Dog – barking (small, medium, big)	Yap yap/ arf arf, woof woof/ ruff ruff, bow wow
8	Duck – gabbing	Quack quack
9	Frog - croaking	Croak/ ribbit (USA)
10	Goat – bleating	Naa
11	Horse – neighing	Neigh
12	Lion – roaring	Raa/ grr
13	Mouse squeeking	Eek
14	Owl – hooting	Twit twoo/ hoo hoo/ whit woo/ terwit terwoo
15	Pig – grunting	Oink
16	Rooster (cock)	Cock-a-doodle;doo
17	Snake – hissing	Sss

Table 4.1

4.1.2 In “My English Pages” (2015), Englishmen imitate the sound animal made as in the following onomatopoeic words:

No.	What an animal does to produce sounds	Onomatopoeic words
1	Bee (droning)	Buzz
2	Birds - tweeting	Chirrup, chirp, tweet

3	Cat - meowing	Mew, purr, meow
4	Chick (baby chicken)	Cheep
5	Cow - lowing	Moo
7	Duck - gabbling	Quack
8	Frog – croaking	Croak
9	Hen – cackling	Cackle
10	Horse - neighing	Neigh
11	Monkey - chattering	Whoop
12	Owl – hooting	Hoot
13	Pig - grunting	Oink
14	Rooster (cock)	Crow
15	Wolves – howling	Howl

Table 4.2

4.1.3 According to Tatyana's writing (2011), the Indonesians imitate sound of animal can be seen in the list below.

No.	What an animal does to produce sounds	Onomatopoeic words
1	Bee - berdengung	Ngung
2	Bird - bercicit	Pit
3	Cat - mengeong	Meong
4	Chick - menciap	Ciap

5	Cow - melenguh	Muu
6	Dogs - menggonggong	Guk guk
7	Duck - bersuara	Kwek
8	Frog - bernyanyi	krok
9	Goat – mengembik	Mbek
10	Horse - meringkik	Hihik
11	Lion - mengaum	Aum
12	Monkey - meringis	Uuk-Aak
13	Mouse - mencicit	Cit
14	Owl - bersuara	Kuku
15	Pig - bersuara	Ngok
16	Rooster - berkokok	Kukuruyuk

Table 4.3

4.1.4 Julianto (2013), in relation on how Indonesians imitated sound of animal, lists certain onomatopoeic words as in the table below:

No.	Animal sound	Onomatopoeic words
1	Bee - berdengung	Ngung
2	Bird - bercicit	Cicit
3	Cat – mengeong	Ngeong
4	Chick - menciap	Cicit

5	Crow - bersuara	Gak-gak
6	Cow - melenguh	Moo
7	Dog - menggonggong	Guk-guk
8	Duck - bersuara	Kwek
9	Goat - mengembik	Mbeek
10	Hen - berkotek	Kotek
11	Horse - meringkik	Hiii
12	Lion - mengaum	Aum
13	Mouse - mencicit	Ciit-ciit
14	Rooster - berkokok	Kukuruyuk
15	Snake - mendesis	Ssss
16	Wolf - melolong	Auu

Table 4.4

4.2 Onomatopoeic Words Imitated by Englishmen and Indonesians

Onomatopoeia is mainly dealing about sound. The representation of the bees' buzz, is the representation of the sound of a bee. Pharies in Sobkowiak (1990: 16) describes Onomatopoeia as a word that is considered by convention to be acoustically similar to the sound, or the sound produced by the thing to which it refers. Since onomatopoeia is limited by number of phonemes in the language and letters are pronounced differently in different languages, this can be hard to transcribe the onomatopoeic words of the animal sounds. In order to compare the actual imitation, the collected data is transcribed using International Phonetic Alphabet to provide a direct comparison between English and Indonesian language.

4.2.1 Onomatopoeic Word for Bees

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
1	Bee	Buzz	Ngung

Table 4.5

At the table above, Englishmen imitate the sound of bee made as /bʌz/ while Indonesians imitate it as /ŋuŋ/. Thus English people say that the bees are buzzing while Indonesian people say that the bees are berdengung. For Englishmen, they use vocal sound /b/ as initial sound. In term of place of articulation, where in the vocal apparatus a sound is produced, the /b/ sound is categorized as bilabial sound (Indriani, 2001: 8-14). In term of manner of articulation, how speech sounds are produced based on the type of closure made by the vocal organs, the /b/ sound is categorized as plosive sound in complete oral closure (Roach, 1991: 30-33). In a contrast, Indonesians use /ŋ/ sound as initial sound. In term of place of articulation, this sound is categorized as velar sound while in term of manner of articulation the sound is categorized as nasal sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-23). Further, in relation to the position of the vocal cords, the sound /p/ and /ŋ/ are considered as voiced consonants.

When it comes to the medial sound, both Englishmen and Indonesians use vowel respectively as in /ʌ/ and /u/. Based on the shape of the mouth, /ʌ/ sound is back open-mid vowel while /u/ sound is back close vowel (Ogden, 2009: 56-60). Further, based on lip shape, /ʌ/ sound is categorized as unrounded vowel while /u/ sound is rounded vowel (Widiati 1998: 23-25).

In the final sound, the Indonesians use the same consonant as in initial sound while Englishmen use consonant sound /z/. Further, Indriani (2001: 8-33) classifies the sound as alveolar fricative sound. In term of phonotactics of the English and Indonesian consonants and vowels, English do not use /ŋ/ sound in initial as in /ŋuŋ/. On the other hand, Indonesians do not use the /ʌ/ sound in initial, medial, or even final. Even though there are differences, both English and Indonesians use the same pattern to imitate the sound of be made. The pattern is the sound made by fast vibration of bees' wing. From those description above, it can be concluded that the sound of bee made in English and Indonesian language have differences on initial, medial and also final positions of phoneme.

4.2.2 Onomatopoeic Word for Birds

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
2	Bird	Tweet	Pit

Table 4.6

In imitating the sound of birds, Englishmen imitate the sound as in /twi:t/ while Indonesians imitate it as in /pit/. Thus English people say that the birds are tweeting while Indonesian people say that the birds are bercicit. In initial sound, Englishmen use consonant sound /t/ while Indonesians use consonant sound /p/. In relation to the place of articulation, Skandera and Burleigh (2005 20-21) classify the phoneme /t/ as alveolar sound while phoneme /p/ as bilabial sound. Further, in term of manner of articulation, Roach (1991: 30-33) classifies the consonant /p/ and

/b/ as plosive sound. Furthermore, according to the position of the vocal cords, they use voiceless consonant as in /p/ and /t/ (Indriani, 2001: 8).

In the medial sound, Englishmen use bilabial semivowel /w/ followed by front close vowel /i:/. On the other hand, Indonesians use central half close vowel /ɪ/. Both vowel /ɪ/ and /i:/ are categorized as unrounded vowel (Widiati 1998: 25). Then, in the final sound, Englishmen and Indonesians use the same alveolar plosive sound /t/. From those description above, the differences happens in the initial position as in term of place of articulation and medial position.

4.2.3 Onomatopoeic Word for Cats

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
3	Cat	Meow	Meong

Table 4.7

In relation with International Phonetic Alphabet, those onomatopoeic word in the table 4.7 can be transformed as in /mi:əʊ/ and /meŋ/. Thus English people say that the cats are mewling while Indonesian people say that the cats are mengeong. In order to imitate the sound cat made, both Englishmen and Indonesians use the same consonant /m/ as initial sound. Further, in term of place of articulation and manner of articulation, Widiati (1998: 18-22) categorizes the sound /m/ as bilabial nasal sound. Furthermore, according to the position of the vocal cords, the consonant /m/ is categorized as voiced consonant (Indriani 2001: 8).

As for medial sound, Englishmen use vowel /i:/ then followed by diphthong /aʊ/. Those union of three vowels, pronounced in one syllable, are considered as triphthong (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 38-40). On the other hand, Indonesians use vowel /e/ then followed by vowel /ɔ/. Those two combination of vowel, in a single syllable, are considered as a diphthong (roach, 1991: 20-22). After that, Indonesians use consonant sound /ŋ/ as final sound. In relation to the place of articulation and manner of articulation, Ogden (2009: 138-145) classifies the consonant /ŋ/ as velar nasal sound. As in the description above, the differences just happen in the medial and final position of phoneme.

4.2.4 Onomatopoeic Word for Chicks

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
4	Chick	Cheep	Ciap

Table 4.8

The sound /tʃi:p/ and /tʃiap/ are representation of the sound chick made respectively as in English and Indonesian language. Thus English people say that the chicks are cheeping while Indonesian people say that the chicks are menciap. In order to imitate the sound, both Englishmen and Indonesians use the same consonant /tʃ/ as initial sound. Further, in term of place and manner of articulation, Skandera and Burleigh (2005: 20-25) classify the consonant /tʃ/ as palato-alveolar affricates sound. The sound, in the position of the vocal cords, is categorized as voiceless consonant (Indriani 2001: 8).

In the medial sound, Englishmen use unrounded vowel /i:/ while Indonesians use a combination of unrounded vowel /ɪ/ and /a/ that can be categorized as diphthong (Roach, 1991: 20-22). When it comes to the final sound, both Englishmen and Indonesians use the same consonant sound /p/. Further, Widiati (1998: 19) categorizes the phoneme /p/ as bilabial plosive sound. The sound, in the position of the vocal cords, is categorized as voiceless consonant (Ogden, 2009: 96). Considering to description above, the differences happens just in the medial position.

4.2.5 Onomatopoeic Word for Cows

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
5	Cow	Moo	Muu

Table 4.9

The onomatopoeic word of the sound of cow made in English and Indonesians are slightly different. Thus English people say that the cows are lowing while Indonesian people say that the cows are melenguh. When it comes to International Phonetic Alphabet, those two onomatopoeic words are having similar pronunciation /mu: /. The initial sound used is consonant /m/. Further, in term of place and manner of articulation, Skandera and Burleigh categorize (2005: 20-25) the phoneme /m/ as bilabial nasal sound. Then it is followed by rounded vowel /u: /. Based on the position of the tongue, the sound /u/ is classified as close back vowel (Widiati 1998: 25)

4.2.6 Onomatopoeic Word for Crows

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
6	Crow	Kaak	Gak

Table 4.10

/ka:k/ is a sound of crow made imitated by Englishmen while /gak/ is crow's sound imitated by Indonesians. Thus English people say that the crows are cawing while Indonesian people say that the crows are bersuara. Englishmen use /k/ sound as initial while Indonesians use /g/ sound. In term of point of articulation and manner of articulation, both /k/ and /g/ sound are categorized as velar plosive consonant sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). But in term of the position of the vocal cords, sound /k/ is voiceless while /g/ is voiced consonant sound (Indriani, 2001: 8).

After those initial sound, both Englishmen and Indonesian use the same unrounded vowel /a/ as medial sound. Further, based on the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 24) classifies the sound as an open front vowel. The difference is that the vowel Englishmen use is a bit longer as in /ka:k/. After the medial sound, both Englishmen and Indonesians use the same velar plosive consonant /k/. Based on those description above, the differences happens just in the initial position as in /k/ and /g/ phoneme where both of them share the same place and manner of articulation.

4.2.7 Onomatopoeic Word for Dogs

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
7	Dog	Bow-wow	Guk-guk

Table 4.11

/baʊ.waʊ/ is what Englishmen use to imitate the barking sound of dog made. Thus English people say that the dogs are barking. They use bilabial plosive consonant */b/* as initial sound then followed by */a/* and */ʊ/* vowels. According to the tongue position, the */a/* sound is considered as front open vowel while */ʊ/* sound is a short, half- close, back vowel (Widiati, 1998: 23-25). In the second syllable as in **Bow-wow**, Englishmen use bilabial semi-vowel consonant */w/* then followed by */a/* and */ʊ/* vowels. Those two combination of vowel, in a single syllable, are considered as a diphthong (Roach, 1991: 20-22).

On the other hand, */guk.guk/* is imitation making sound used by Indonesians to represent the barking sound of dog made. Thus Indonesian people say that the dogs are *menggonggong*. As can be seen in the table 4.11, the imitation making sound of dog in Indonesian language has two syllable. The first and second syllable share the same sounds. Indonesians use consonant */g/* as initial sound, followed by rounded vowel */u/*, then continued with consonant */k/*. Further, in relation to place and manner of articulation, Ogden (2009: 96-98) classifies both */g/* and */k/* as velar plosive sound. Furthermore, the vowel */u/* is classified by Widiati (1998: 23-25) as a close back vowel sound. From those description above, the differences happens

in the initial position as in term of place of articulation, medial position, and final position.

4.2.8 Onomatopoeic Word for Ducks

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
8	Duck	Quack	Kwek

Table 4.12

In the table 4.12, Englishmen imitate the sound of duck made as in /kwæk/. Thus English people say that the ducks are gabbing. They use voiceless consonant /k/ as initial sound. In terms of place and manner of articulation, the /k/ sound is categorized as velar plosive sound (Roach, 1991: 30-33). In relation to the vocal cords, however, the /k/ sound is considered as voiceless consonant (Indriani, 2001: 8). When it comes to the medial sound, Englishman use phoneme /w/ then followed by unrounded vowel /æ/. The phoneme /w/, in term of place and manner of articulation, is considered as bilabial semi-vowel sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). In the final sound, they use the same /k/ consonant sound as in the initial one.

In the other side, Indonesians imitate the sound of duck made as in /kwek/. Thus Indonesian people say that the ducks are bersuara. Here, Indonesians use velar plosive consonant /k/ as Englishmen do in the initial sound. In the medial sound, Indonesians use bilabial semi-vowel /w/ followed by unrounded vowel /e/. Further, in relation to the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 23-25) classifies the /e/

phoneme as front half-close sound. Then, in the final sound, they use the same voiceless consonant /k/ as in the initial sound. According to those description above, the differences happens just in the medial position as in /e/ and /æ/. In term of phonotactics of the English and Indonesian vowels, Indonesians do not have vowel /æ/ as in English.

4.2.9 Onomatopoeic Word for Frogs

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
9	Frog	Croak	Krok

Table 4.13

Englishmen imitate the sound of frog made as in /krəʊk/. Thus English people say that the frogs are croaking. They use velar plosive consonant sound /k/ as their initial sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). Then, there are consonant /r/ followed by diphthong /əʊ/ in the medial sound. In term of place of articulation, the /r/ sound is considered as post alveolar sound while in term of manner of articulation, the sound is considered as intermittent closure roll (Ogden, 2009: 12-16). In the final sound, they use the same consonant as in initial sound.

Indonesians use /krək/ as imitation in a respect of the sound frog made. Thus Indonesian people say that the frogs are bernyanyi. In initial sound, there is velar plosive consonant sound /k/. Then, in the medial, there are post alveolar roll consonant /r/ followed by back half-open vowel /ɒ/ which is considered as rounded vowel. Further, in term of the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 23-25)

classifies phoneme /ɒ/ as low back vowel sound. In the final, they use /k/ sound as in the initial one. Concerning to those description above, the differences happens just in the medial position where Englishmen use diphthong while Indonesians use monophthong.

4.2.10 Onomatopoeic Word for Goats

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
10	Goat	Naa	Mbek

Table 4. 14

Respecting the sound goat made, Englishmen imitate the sound as in /na:/. Thus English people say that the goats are bleating. In the first sound, there is voiced consonant /n/. In term of place of articulation, the /n/ sound is categorized as alveolar sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). In term of manner of articulation, the /n/ sound is categorized as nasal sound in complete oral closure (*Ibid*). In the final sound, Englishmen use unrounded vowel /a:/. Further, in relation to the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 23-25) the vowel /a/ as an open front vowel sound.

Indonesians, regarding the sound frog made, imitate the sound as in /mbek/. Thus Indonesian people say that the goats are mengembik. In the initial sound, they use voiced consonant /m/ that is considered as bilabial nasal sound (Roach, 1991: 56-63). Further, in the medial, there is phoneme /b/ followed by unrounded vowel /e/. Phoneme /b/, in term of place and manner of articulation, is classified by

Indriani (2001: 8-16) as bilabial plosive sound. Furthermore, regarding to the position of the tongue, phoneme /e/ is categorized by Ogden (2009: 56-60) as front close-mid sound. When it comes to the final sound, Indonesians use velar plosive consonant /k/. Based on those description above, the differences happens in initial, medial and final position of phoneme.

4.2.11 Onomatopoeic Word for Hens

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
11	Hen	Cackle	Kotek

Table 4.15

/kækəl/ is an imitation made by Englishmen regarding the sound hen made. Thus English people say that the hens are cackling. In the initial sound, there is voiceless consonant /k/ which is considered as velar plosive sound (Roach, 1991: 30-33). When it comes to the medial sound, there is unrounded vowel /æ/ followed by velar plosive consonant /k/. In the final sound, Englishmen use alveolar lateral /l/ consonant (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25).

On the other hand, /kɔtɛk/ is an imitation made by Indonesians respecting the sound hen made. Thus Indonesian people say that the hens are berkotek. In initial, Indonesians use voiceless consonant that categorized as velar plosive /k/. Further, in the medial, they use rounded vowel /ɔ/ followed by phoneme /t/ then it is continued with unrounded vowel /e/. According to the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 23-25) classifies phoneme /ɔ/ as rounded low back vowel while

phoneme /e/ as unrounded front half-close vowel sound. Further, in relation to the place and manner of articulation, phoneme /t/ is categorized as voiceless alveolar plosive sound (Indriani, 2001: 8-19). In the final, there is the same consonant as in the initial sound. From those description above, the differences happens in the medial position, and final position. In term of phonotactics of the English and Indonesian vowels, Indonesians do not have vowel /æ/ as in English.

4.2.12 Onomatopoeic Word for Horses

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
12	Horse	Neigh	Hihik

Table 4.16

Englishmen imitate the sound horse made as in /neɪ/. Thus English people say that the horses are neighing. In the initial sound, there is voiced consonant sound /n/. In term of place of articulation, the /n/ consonant is categorized as alveolar sound while in term of manner of articulation, the consonant is considered as nasal sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). Further, Englishmen use /e/ vowel as medial sound. In relation to the position of the tongue, Widiati (1998: 23-25) classifies the vowel as unrounded front half-close sound. Furthermore, as final sound, they use unrounded half-close vowel /ɪ/ (*Ibid*).

Otherwise, Indonesians imitate the sound horse made as in /hɪhɪk/. Thus Indonesian people say that the horses are meringkik. The voiceless consonant /h/ as in initial, in term of place and manner of articulation, is considered as glottal

fricative sound (Ogden, 2009: 118). Further, in the medial, there is vowel /ɪ/ followed by glottal fricative /h/ and continued with vowel /ɪ/ again. In the final sound, Indonesians use velar plosive sound /k/ that is considered as voiceless consonant (Indriani, 2001: 8-22). According to those description above, the differences happens in the initial, medial, and final position.

4.2.13 Onomatopoeic Word for Lions

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
13	Lion	Raa	Aum

Table 4.17

Based on roaring sound lion made, Englishmen imitate the sound as in /ra:/. At initial sound, according to the position of the vocal cords, the /r/ sound is categorized as voiced consonant. In term of place of articulation and manner of articulation, the sound is considered as post-alveolar roll sound (Indriani, 2001: 8-49). In the final position, there is unrounded vowel /a:/ where it is classified as open front sound (Widiati, 1998: 23-25).

In a contrast, Indonesians imitate the sound lion made as in /aum/. Thus Indonesian people say that the lions are mengaum. Indonesians initiate the imitation sound with unrounded vowel /a/. in the medial, there is rounded vowel /u/ followed by voiced consonant /m/ as final sound. The /m/ consonant, in term of place and manner of articulation, is considered as bilabial nasal sound (Ogden, 2009: 138-

139). Concerning to those description above, the differences happens in the initial, medial, and final position.

4.2.14 Onomatopoeic Word for Mice

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
14	Mouse	Eek	Cit

Table 4.18

In the table above, Englishmen imitate the sound mouse made as in /i:k/. Thus English people say that the mice are squeeking. They use phoneme /i/ as initial sound where the phoneme is classified as unrounded front close vowel (Widiati, 1998: 23-25). In the final sound, they use voiceless consonant sound /k/. According to Ogden (2009: 96), the consonant /k/ is categorized as velar plosive sound.

In the other side, Indonesians imitate the sound mouse made as in /tʃit/. Thus Indonesian people say that the mice are mencicit. In the initial position, based on the position of the vocal cords, /tʃ/ is categorized as voiceless consonant. Further, Indriani (2001: 8-25) classifies phoneme /tʃ/ as palato alveolar-affricative. Then, it is followed by unrounded vowel /i/ as medial sound. In the final sound, there is voiceless consonant /t/ that is categorized as alveolar plosive (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). Based on those description above, the differences happens in the initial position, medial position, and final position as in place of articulation.

4.2.15 Onomatopoeic Word for Owls

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
15	Owl	Hoot	kuku

Table 4.19

Englishmen imitate the sound owl made as in /hu:t/. Thus English people say that the owls are hooting. In the initial position, there is voiceless consonant /h/. The consonant, based on the term of place and manner of articulation, is considered as glottal fricative sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). When it comes to the medial, there is rounded vowel /u/ that is categorized as back close sound in term of tongue position (Widiati, 1998: 23-25). Then in the final position, there is phoneme /t/ where Roach (1991: 30-33) classifies it as alveolar plosive consonant sound.

/kuku/ is what Indonesians say in order to imitate the sound owl made. Thus Indonesian people say that the owls are bersuara. In initiating the sound, Indonesians use voiceless consonant /k/ which is categorized as velar plosive sound in term of place and manner of articulation (Ogden, 2009: 96). In the medial position, there is rounded vowel /u/ and again followed by /k/ sound as in initial one. In the final position, there is again rounded vowel /u/ as in the medial position. From those description above, the differences happens in all positions of the phoneme.

4.2.16 Onomatopoeic Word for Pigs

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
16	Pig	Oink	Ngok

Table 4.20

/ɔɪŋk/ is what Englishmen use to imitate the grunting sound pig made. Thus English people say that the pigs are grunting. They use rounded vowel */ɔ/* as initial sound then followed by unrounded vowel */i/* and voiced consonant */ŋ/* as in the medial position. According to the tongue position, Widiati (1998: 23-25) classifies the sound */ɔ/* as half-open back vowel while */i/* sound as front close vowel. Further, in term of place and manner of articulation, the */ŋ/* sound is considered as velar nasal sound (Roach, 1991: 56-63). In the final position, Englishmen use velar plosive consonant sound */k/* which is categorized as voiceless consonant in term of the position of the vocal cords.

However, regarding the sound pig made, Indonesians imitate the sound as in */ŋɔk/*. Thus Indonesian people say that the pigs are bersuara. In the initial position, there is velar nasal consonant */ŋ/* which is categorized as voiced sound in term of the position of the vocal cords. Further, in term of phonotactics of the English and Indonesian vowels, Indonesians do not use vowel */ŋ/* in initial as in Indonesians. In the medial position, in term of the position of the tongue, there is back half-open vowel */ɔ/* (Widiati, 1998: 23-25). In the final position, there is velar plosive consonant */k/* which is considered as voiceless sound in term of the position

of the vocal cords (Indriani, 2001: 8-22). According to those description above, the differences happens in the initial and medial position of phoneme.

4.2.17 Onomatopoeic Word for Roosters

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
17	Rooster	Cock-a-doodle-doo	Kukuruyuk

Table 4.21

/kɒk.ə.du:dl.du:/ is an imitation making sound imitated by Englishmen regarding the sound rooster made. Thus English people say that the roosters are cackling. The imitation sound contains 5 syllables. In the first syllable, there is voiceless velar plosive consonant */k/* followed by rounded vowel */ɒ/* then it is continued with velar plosive consonant */k/* again. At the second syllable, there is unrounded vowel */ə/*. Then, at the third syllable, there is voiced alveolar plosive consonant */d/* followed by rounded vowel */u/*. After that, in the next syllable, there is consonant */d/* again followed by alveolar lateral consonant */l/*. At the fifth syllable, there are the same sound */d/* and */u/* as in the third syllable.

Indonesians, on the other hand, imitate the sound rooster made as in */ku.ku.ru.juk/*. Thus Indonesian people say that the roosters are berkokok. The imitation sound contains 4 syllable. In the first syllable, there is voiceless velar plosive */k/* followed by rounded vowel */u/*. The second syllable is the reduplication sound as in the first syllable. In the next syllable, there is voiced post-alveolar roll

/r/ followed by the same vowel as in the first second syllable. In the last syllable, fourth, there is palatal semi-vowel /j/ followed by /u/ vowel and continued by velar plosive consonant /k/ as in the initial position sound. Concerning to those description above, the differences happens in medial and final position of the phoneme.

4.2.18 Onomatopoeic Word for Snakes

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
18	Snake	Sss	Sss

Table 4.22

When it comes to imitate the sound snake made, both Englishmen and Indonesians imitate the sound in the same way as in /ʃ:/. Thus English people say that the snakes are hissing while Indonesian people say that the snakes are mendesis. In term of place of articulation, the sound /ʃ:/ is categorized as palato-alveolar while in term of manner of articulation, the sound is considered as fricative sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005: 20-25). When it comes to the position of the vocal cords, the sound is classified as voiceless consonant sound (Indriani, 2001: 8).

4.2.19 Onomatopoeic Word for Wolves

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
19	Wolf	Howl	Auu

Table 4.23

In accordance to the sound wolf made, Englishmen imitate the sound as in /həʊl/. Thus English people say that the wolves are howling. At the initial position, there is voiceless consonant /h/ which is categorized as glottal fricative sound in term of place and manner of articulation (Ogden, 2009: 118). In the medial, there is a diphthong /əʊ/ then it is followed by voiced alveolar lateral consonant /l/ as final sound. Conversely, for Indonesian, they imitate the sound wolf made as in /au;/. Thus Indonesian people say that the wolves are melolong. At initial sound, there is vowel /a/ followed by vowel /u:/ as final sound. Based on those description above, the differences happens in the initial, medial, and final position of phoneme.

4.2.20 Onomatopoeic Word for Monkeys

No.	Name of animal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians
20	Monkey	Whoop	U uk-a ak

Table 4.24

Based on the table 25, Englishmen imitate the sound monkey made as in /wu;p/. Thus English people say that the monkeys are chattering. At initial sound, there is /w/ sound which is considered as labio-velar semi-vowel sound (Indriani, 2001: 51-52). In the medial position, there is vowel sound /u:/ followed by voiceless consonant sound /p/. Further, Widiati (1998: 23-25) classifies vowel /u/ as rounded close back vowel. Furthermore, the /p/ sound, in term of place and manner of articulation, is categorized as bilabial plosive sound (Roach, 1991: 30-33).

On the other hand, Indonesians imitate the sound monkey made as in /u.uk.a.ak/. Thus Indonesian people say that the monkeys are meringis. The sound contains four syllables. At the first syllable, there is rounded vowel /u/ then it is followed by the next syllable which contains /u/ sound again continued by voiceless velar plosive consonant sound /k/. At the third syllable, there is unrounded vowel sound /a/ then it is continued by the last syllable which contains a reduplication sound of third syllable followed by consonant sound /k/. From those description above, the differences happens in the initial position, medial position, and final position as in place of articulation.

Based on data analysis above, there are similarities and also differences found in all positions (initial, medial, and final). The table below summarize the result on how do the Englishmen and Indonesians' imitation differ from each other.

No.	Name of Aanimal	Imitated by Englishmen	Imitated by Indonesians	Positions of Differences in Phonetical Features
1	Bee	/bʌz/	/ɲuŋ/	Initial Medial Final
2	Bird	/twi:t/	/pɪt/	Initial Medial
3	Cat	/mi:ʌʊ/	/meŋ/	Medial Final
4	Chick	/tʃi:p/	/tʃɪap/	Medial

5	Cow	/mu: /	/mu: /	-
6	Crow	/ka:k/	/gak/	Initial Medial
7	Dog	/baʊ.waʊ/	/guk.guk/	Initial Medial Final
8	Duck	/kwæk/	/kwek/	Medial
9	Frog	/krəʊk/	/krɒk/	Medial
10	Goat	/na:/	/mbek/	Initial Medial Final
11	Hen	/kækl/	/kɒtek/	Medial Final
12	Horse	/nei/	/hɪhɪk/	Initial Medial Final
13	Lion	/ra:/	/aum/	Initial Medial Final
14	Monkey	/wɜ:p/	/u.uk.a.ak/	Initial Medial Final
15	Mouse	/i:k/	/tʃɪt/	Initial

				Medial Final
16	Owl	/hu:t/	/kuku/	Initial Medial Final
17	Pig	/ɔɪŋk/	/ŋɔk/	Initial Medial
18	Rooster	/kɒk.ə.du:dl.du:/	/ku.ku.ru.juk/	Medial Final
19	Snake	/ʃ:/	/ʃ:/	-
20	Wolf	/həʊl/	/au:/	Initial Medial Final

Those similarities and differences are caused by the nature of English and Indonesians language. In general, language is arbitrary. To make it simple, in order to imitate the sound of bee, Englishmen use the word ‘buzz’ is correct as well as Indonesians use the word ‘ngung’ is also correct. This is in line with Dofs (2008:

1) that shows the arbitrariness of language as follows,

Languages are in general arbitrary because the words that are used only have meaning for other speakers of the same language. The animal which is called “horse” by an Englishman would be “cheval” for a Frenchman and “häst” for a Swede, and none of these words would make sense for a speaker of German.

Furthermore, in terms of phonetic and phonology, there are some sound used in English but the sound are not found in Indonesians, and vice versa. It happens because other languages have their own ways of representing sounds in the world (Okrent, 2013). Let's consider the sound of duck as an example. To Englishmen, they use /kwæk/ in order to imitate the sound of duck while Indonesians use /kwek/in order to imitate the same animal. The differences happens in the medial position where Englishmen use the vowel /æ/ while Indonesians use vowel /e/. It is different from each other because Indonesians does not have vowel /æ/ as in English (Pallawa, 2007: 126). Another example is the sound of bee where English speaking country imitate it as /bʌz/ while Indonesians imitate it as /ŋuŋ/. In relation to the imitation, English do not use /ŋ/ sound in initial as in /ŋuŋ/while Indonesians do not have the /ʌ/ sound in initial, medial, or even final (*Ibid*).

In relation to the above issue, Abbot in Nunn and Rosen (2014) says that the differences happened because of cultural linguistics matter. Further he said that English speaking countries have rather more sound words for dogs (woof, yap, bow wow, ruff, growl) than in any other language since they tend to have the highest dog ownership per capita. As to Indonesians, since the ownership of dog per capita is not as much as English speaking countries they just imitate the sound of dog as /guk.guk/. The Abbots view is the same as Coren view which states that science has shown that virtually all dogs also can understand the barks of other dogs regardless of where they come from, however the way that humans hear those barks differs depending upon the language that people speak and the culture that they live in (2012).