



## Phonological Contrasts in Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil Language: Variability and Identity among Singkils

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper examines the phonological differences between Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language in linguistic variation and identity among Singkils. Language variation includes one of human language attributes which demonstrated by differences in terms of pronunciation and structure. The objectives of this research are to find out phonological similarities between Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language, to figure out the differences in the phonological systems of both languages, and to elaborate the attitudes of Singkils students toward their language and Bahasa Indonesia. This research was conducted on the third class of SDN 1 students speaking Singkil in KutaBahari district. Ten students engaged in reading an Indonesian passage. The evidence gathered via observation, analyses of secondary data, structured interviews, and questionnaires show that the sound "b, "p, "c, "d, "g, and "j are not dialects at all. All speakers of Singkil pronounce words containing these sounds with the same pronunciation. It is only possible because of the influence of the language outside (other than the language of Singkil). In this case, some students pronounce [ʱb] became[b], [ʱp] into [p], and this is only a very small speaker of Singkil. From this condition, we can conclude that language shift occurs in bilinguals. Bilingualism began when the people move into contact with other people and languages, and also from the other needs. It can be seen from The change [ʱp] to [p],[ʱb] to [b],[ʱj] to [j] is one of the language shifts. In the end, the identity of Singkil speakers display in their language attitude towards their language based on 12 questions is mostly positive. The average value obtained was 2, 7. Meanwhile, the result indicates that the attitude of the respondents towards Indonesia is equal whether positive or negative*

**Keyword:** Phonological Contrasts, Bilingualism, Identity

## 1. Introduction

Indonesian language is the official and a national language of Indonesia, which was inaugurated after the proclamation of Indonesian independence, August 18<sup>th</sup> 1945. Its stipulation embodied in 1945 constitution article 36, namely 'the national language is Bahasa Indonesia'. The language plays a major role in the state as it is the most used language by Indonesian and widely spread across the state (Alwi et al., 1993). It is used as a means to access knowledge, arts, literatures, and cultural expressions. According to the history, the use of Indonesian language as the national language was declared in 1928.

As the national language, Indonesian language is inextricably linked to the local language process, serving as the primary source and compass for continuing with the hundreds of local languages spread across Indonesia's archipelago.



Figure 1. The Province of Aceh

Aceh Province is one of the Indonesian archipelago's provinces. To the southeast, it is close to the frontier of North Sumatra province. At the present, Aceh consist of 18 regencies and 5 municipalities, each of which is led by a regent and a mayor. One of these regencies is Singkil. Singkil regency is largely situated on the border of the Province of North Sumatra, Southeast Aceh, and South Aceh. The people of Singkil speak Singkil language (Kade-Kade), which it is their mother tongue. It is one of Batak Alas-Kluet (btz) which refers to the Austronesian Language. The post-tsunami reconstruction allowed the development of infrastructures and the social interrelationship between the Singkil Regency and people from North Sumatra, South East Aceh, and South Aceh (Wildan, 2010). It also made possible language contact between Singkil and Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language) speakers, resulting in the transfer of Singkil language elements into Bahasa Indonesia. Singkil language (Kade-kade Language) is used as a mother tongue by the Singkil community in informal settings such as family and society, whereas Indonesian language is used in formal settings such as schools and government offices.



Figure 2. Map of 11 districts in Singkil regency (adopted from google map)

With an area of 1857.88 km, Singkil Aceh regency is divided into 11 districts, 16 mukim, and 120 villages. SimpangKanan district has the widest area with 289.96 km. Suro district is at a high altitude of about 74 meters from sea level. The majority of Singkil households living in these districts are in rural areas, engaged in farming. Most of the Singkils have the palm field especially who are domiciled in rural areas.

In the Singkil context, *kota* (urban area) refers to a commercial area where residents meet for trading activity. This region is sometimes used as a ministerial administrative setting. Kota is more crowded than desa, a rural area, because it is where shopping, business, and government activities take place. Simultaneously, this city is selected as the capital of each regency in Aceh province. Singkil people also congregate in markets, where conventional emporiums can still be found. The communication occurred between the merchant and the buyer reinforce the relationship among society.

Villagers mostly use Singkil language to communicate. Some people, particularly those who live in linguistically miscellaneous places including Singkil Utara, Gunung Meriah, Singkil, and Suro, also utilize Bahasa Kampong. However, some of them tend to use Indonesian language when they consider the interlocutors' background are not Singkil. For instance, when a Singkil resident goes to a government office, the language use for communication is determined the interlocutor. An officer may use Singkil language to communicate if the interlocutor is an older person. Whereas, if a Singkil speaker is still young, he tends to use Indonesian language regardless whether the officer is Singkil native or not. The language choice for communication phenomenon, between Indonesian language and Singkil, also occurs in schools, higher education institution, and public services. In rural areas of Singkil regency, Singkil language is frequently used, for example, when meeting with Imam mukim and Singkil people in village mosque in sermons.

Language encompasses inherent variables in various structural levels, particularly in phonology, morphology, and syntax. In other words, language is reflexive, which it is directed on itself. Every expression or utterance are an illustration how an expression is structured, sounded, and accomplished. Finally, the association between linguistic form and indexical meaning represent people interact (Suhery et al., 2018). Experts on phonetics highlight that no two utterances of similar word produced by similar speakers are alike, and it is also show that some changes in sound patterns potentially structured. One of these structured aspects of phonetics and phonological variation is labeled assimilation. For instance, phrases such as *bacon* and *eggs* in British English, the final /n/ of 'bacon' can be assimilated to the place of articulation preceding /k/ and recognized as a velar rather than an alveolar nasal.

According to the preceding statement, it will be elaborated in Singkil speakers when they speak Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /f/ emerges in the initial and medial position. In Singkil, this phoneme can also be found in both positions. They differ in terms of the features of phonetics. In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /f/ is labio dental, fricative, and voiceless. Whereas, the phoneme /f/ in Singkil is very close to bilabial /p/ rather than labio dental. The phoneme /f/ is replaced with [p]. Because, Kade-Kade has no word carrying, the three words used in this context are loan words from Indonesian language. In terms of phonetics, the phoneme /f/ in Singkil occurs in the initial position [mp] and is nasalized. Finally, there is devoicing [p]. As a result, this research focuses on a contrastive analysis of the phonological systems in Indonesian language and Singkil (Kade-Kade). The phonological procedures in both L1 (Singkil) and L2 (Bahasa Indonesia) should be investigated to determine how they differ and to identify differences that may impede L2 learning by students in the third grade of SDN1 Kota Baharu district of Singkil (Bahasa Indonesia). Finally, the language attitudes of Singkil students will be studied in order to determine their identity in their native language and Bahasa Indonesia.

## **2. Literature Review**

### *2.1 Contrastive Analysis (CA)*

In the study of linguistics, there is a sub-discipline in which concerning with the comparison and determination of the similarities and dissimilarities regarding two languages spoken by human beings. That study discusses a lot about the concept of contrastive analysis or CA (Whitman, 1970). Related to the issue, Whitman (1970, p.191) disagrees with other linguists, for instance, Wardaugh (1970) who claim that in expecting apprehensions in the process of learning a language, contrastive analysis or CA is not applicable. On the other hand, Whitman believes that CA might aid in understanding current challenges and providing a systematic contrastive strategy. Through creating an exemplary which is able to be used to make a comparison and an estimation of languages issues then will be the procedure of this understanding. The thought regarding CA is also mentioned by Goldsmith (1995) who says that contrastive analysis (CA) is still found useful by plenty numbers of teachers who teach language, particularly those who teach phonology. Someone is able to guess and predict the first language of a speaker by listening to his or her accent while he or she speaks or reads in the L2. This shows that in the area of phonology, the transfer is more prevalent rather than any other areas of linguistics

### *2.2 Bilingualism*

There are dissimilarities or differences among some speakers in the area of speaking. One of the differences is the language itself. This condition leads to the occurrence of a phenomenon in linguistics which is called language contact. This terminology describes the condition when at the particular time and place, the

speakers use more than one language. However, substantively, nor fluent bilingualism or multilingualism is necessary when language contact occurs. Nevertheless, the different languages among the speakers is more essential to build the condition (Thomason, 2001). People's interaction with their surroundings in this world, can force them to become bilingual although they do not realize it or it happens unconsciously. The environment frequently requires the people to use two languages in their daily communication. Bilingualism is not a problem but an asset; it is merely a fact of life that should be dealt with in the as unbiased way as possible. As Grosjean (1982) points out, there is a huge possibility that the language contact can lead to several forms of bilingualism due to the existence of a language group which is in the separation from other language groups. Furthermore, Vohry (2016) says that bilingualism may occur as the impact of educational system and the culture of the speakers' family whose background is bilingual or multilingual. Besides, she claims that bilingualism is also influenced by the society of the speakers where they can have the opportunity to broaden their education or job prospective to overseas with different language used. However, in the past time, for some societies, bilingual education tends to have a deleterious meaning. This term leads people to think that bilingual is not appropriate to be used for teaching language to the learners. This happens to a teacher of a primary school in Spanish. But, after the people understand the strength of bilingual education, they change their thought about this term.

### *2.3 Language Attitude*

In general terms, there are two theoretical approaches on which the study of language attitudes been based, namely the behaviour stands the mental is approaches. Talking about the former approach, (Fasold, 1984) says that to study the language attitudes of people, behaviorist believes that it can be identified modestly through the social situation and how the people response to the situation. In addition, he also believes that researchers or observers do not require to put them self directly to the situation since the respondents do not be required to give information about themselves to the researchers in this viewpoint. The obvious behaviors that are shown and acted by the people are the most essential things to be observed, tabulated, and analyzed in this kind of approach. However, regarding this issue, the researchers be in accord with (Agheyisi & Fishman, 1970) who say that it is not easy to make a prediction toward the behaviors of people, so that the attitudes of this nature of work tends not to be reasonably as impressive as they should be. Yet, (Fasold, 1984) debates that attitudes are only described through people's responses to the stimulus, indeed, according to him, this condition is cannot avoided by the behaviorists, especially the more straightforward ones.

On the other hand, different to the former, the latter perspective believes that people's attitudes are influenced by a certain form of internal mental state. Here, the mentalists claim that between people's response and the stimulus which affects them, it can be found an intervening variable which influence people's reactions toward the situation they are facing (Appel & Muysken, 1987). In addition, there are three aspects affect this perspective, they are cognitive component, emotional response, and behavioral predisposition. All these aspects conclude that verbal responses are easier to examine rather than non-verbal responses (Somblino & Alieto, 2019). From the preceding discussion, to explore the significant and substantial differences between the phonological systems of Bahasa Indonesia and those of Singkil language is what the investigators of this study require to in order to solve the problems encountered by Singkil students while studying Bahasa Indonesia.

### *2.4 Language Identity*

Language and identity of the language speakers are in each other's pocket. Identity of the people influences the way they produce the language. Joseph (2004) indicates that there are several identities of people which affect the language, such as nationality, ethnicity, and religion. That converts the reason why in teaching and learning a language, people require to recognize and understand the diverse of identity of the language users, as well as noticing the societal identities of them. It is supposed these things will influence how they learn and produce the language. On the other side, language also impacts the identity of the people. It is influential to form the personal identity, such as the manner somebody think and behave. People's character can also designate through the words they use when speaking.

## **3. Method**

This research focuses not only on the phonological systems of Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil, but also on their attitudes toward their own language and Bahasa Indonesia. As a result, four distinct methods were

employed: participant observation, secondary data analyses-structure, interviews, and questionnaires. This study was conducted on class 3 elementary students who spoke Singkil. In obtaining the accurate data, the researchers provide an Indonesian text which is to be read by the ten students. Each of the ten students' utterances was recorded using a Sony-recorder while they were reading. Following that, they were asked to give an oral presentation of a short speech about their future goals. The Indonesian words or sentences that appeared in their spoken language were recorded and recorded in the field diary.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

According to study's findings, the majority of the 10 students involved in this study have difficulty pronouncing the following consonant phonemes: /p/, /b/, /g/, /c/, /j/, /f/, /v/, /z/, /ʃ/, and /r/.

The consonant phonemes above are analyzed using phonemic oppositions and phonetic features, as shown below:

##### 4.1 Phoneme /p/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil language

In both Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil, the phoneme /p/ appears in the initial, medial, and final positions. In terms of phonetics, they are virtually identical. Meanwhile, they differ in phonetic characteristics. The phoneme /p/ in Bahasa Indonesia is entirely unaspirated, bilabial, stop, and voiced when it occurs in the initial and medial positions. But it is devoiced when it occurs in the final position. On the other side, the phoneme /p/ in Singkil language is also unaspirated, bilabial, stop, and nasalized when it occurs in initial position [ᵐp]. Whereas, there is no change occurs in medial and final positions. From the identical sound [ᵐp] is a dialect because all of the speakers of Singkil can pronounce it. All speakers of Singkil pronounce words containing this sound with the same pronunciation. The following are the examples found in the study:

**Table 1.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: 'pabrik' [pabrik]= factory	'pabekhik [ᵐpabexik]= factory
Medial: 'sampah' [sampah] = rubbish	'sempekhen [sempəkhen]= rubbish
Final: 'genap' [gənap]= even	'genep [genəp]= even

**Table 2.** Phonemic Features

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b>	-
<b>Bilabial:</b>	+
<b>Stop:</b>	+
<b>Aspirated:</b>	-
<b>Nasal:</b>	+
<b>Devoicing:</b>	+

##### 4.2 Phoneme /b/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

The phoneme /b/ in Bahasa Indonesia, show on the initial, medial, and final positions. Meanwhile, the phoneme /b/ show only on the first position in Singkil. They differ in terms of phonetic features. When it occurs in the initial and medial positions, the phoneme /b/ is completely unaspirated, bilabial, stop, and voicing. However, it is devoicing in final position. Meanwhile, the phoneme /b/ in Singkil language is also unaspirated, bilabial, stop and nasalized when it occurs in the initial position [ᵐb]. Whereas, in the medial and final is same with the phoneme /b/ in Bahasa Indonesia devoicing [b]. From the identical sound [ᵐb] is not a dialect because all of the speakers of Singkil can pronounce it. The following are the examples found in the study:

**Table 3.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: ‘biru’ [biru]= blue	‘belau’ [ᵐbəlau]= biru= blue
Medial: ‘bebas’ [bebas]= free	‘bebas’ [bebas]= bebas=free
Final: ‘lembab’ [ləmbap] = moist	‘lembab’ [ləmbap ] = moist

**Table 4.** Phonemic Features

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b>	+
<b>Bilabial</b>	+
<b>Stop</b>	+
<b>Nasal</b>	-

#### 4.3 Phoneme /g/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /g/ show on the initial, medial, and final positions. It also shows on the first, middle, and last positions in Singkil. However, the words in these examples are from Bahasa Indonesia. They differ in terms of phonetic features. The phoneme /g/ in Bahasa Indonesia is bilabial, stop, and voicing when it occurs in the initial and medial positions. But it is devoicing when it appears in the final position, and the sound will be [k]. Meanwhile, the phoneme /g/ in Singkil language is bilabial, stop, and nasalized when it occurs in the initial position [ᵐg]. Whereas the medial is the same as the phoneme /g/ in Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language. And also in the final position, both of them are devoicing [g]. The identical sound [ᵐg] is not a dialect because all of the speakers of Singkil can pronounce it. The following are some of the study's findings:

**Table 5.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: ‘gatal’ [gatal]= itchy	‘gatal’ [ᵐggatel]=gatal= itchy
Medial: ‘sagu’ [sagu] = sago	‘sagu’ [sagu]=sagu=sago
Final: ‘budeg’ [budək] = deaf	‘budeg’ [budək] = deaf

**Table 6.** Phonemic Features

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced</b>	+
<b>Velar</b>	+
<b>Stop</b>	+
<b>Nasal</b>	-

##### 4.3.1 Phoneme /c/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /c/ appears in the initial and medial positions. In addition, the phoneme /c/ occurs in the initial and medial positions in Singkil. They differ in terms of phonetic features. In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /c/ stands for voiceless palatal stop. Meanwhile, the phoneme /c/ in Singkil language is also voiceless palatal stop and nasalized when it occurs in the initial position [ˈc̠]. The identical sound [ˈc̠] is not a dialect because all of the speakers of Singkil can pronounce it. The following are some of the study's findings:

**Table 7.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: 'cair'[cair]=liquid	'cair' [ˈcaex]= cair = liquid
Medial: 'laci'[laci] = drawer	'laci'[laci] = laci = drawer
Final: nothing	nothing

**Table 8.** Phonemic Features

	BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b>	-	-
<b>Palato-alveolar:</b>	-	-
<b>Affricative:</b>	+	+
<b>Rounded:</b>	-	-
<b>Nasal:</b>	-	+

#### 4.3.2 Phoneme /j/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /j/ appears in the initial and medial positions. In Singkil, the phoneme /j/ can also be found in the initial and medial positions. Because they are derived from Bahasa Indonesia. They differ in terms of phonetic features. The phoneme /j/ in Bahasa Indonesia is voiced, palatal stop, affricative and unrounded. Meanwhile, the phoneme /j/ in Singkil language is also voiced, palatal stop, affricative, not rounded, and nasalized. It is nasalization, when it occurs in the initial position it should be [ˈj̠]. From the identical sound [ˈj̠] is not a dialect because all of the speakers of Singkil can pronounce it. And it only deserves in the initial position only not in the medial position. The following are some of the study's findings:

**Table 9.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: 'jujur'[jujur] = honest	'jujur' [ˈjujux] = jujur = honest
Medial: 'maju'[maju]= advanced	'maju' [maju]= maju = adveanced
Final: Nothing	nothing

**Table 10.** Phonemic Features

	BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b>	+	+
<b>Palato-</b>	-	-
<b>Affricative:</b>	+	+
<b>Rounded:</b>	-	-

#### 4.3.3 Phoneme /f/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

The phoneme /f/ appears in the initial and medial positions both in Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil as well, it is occurred for the sound of /f/ in Singkil is derived from Bahasa Indonesia. They merely differ in terms of phonetic features. In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /f/ is labiodental, fricative, and voiceless. Meanwhile, the phoneme /f/ in Singkil is very close to bilabial /p/. As there is no word of the phoneme /f/ in Singkil language, the phoneme /f/ is changed to [p]. In the phonetics features, the phoneme /f/ in Singkil language occurs in the initial position is [mp] and is nasalized. And in final position is devoicing [p]. The following are its analyses as follows:

**Table 11.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: 'fitrah' [fitrah] = disposition	'fitrah' [mpitxah] = disposition
Medial: 'lafal' [lafal] = pronunciation	'lafal' [lapal] = pronunciation
Final: 'taraf' [taraf] = standard	'taraf' [tarap] = standard

**Table 12.** Phonemic Features

	BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced</b>	-	-
<b>Labio-dental</b>	+	-
<b>Africative</b>	+	-

#### 4.3.4 Phoneme /v/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /v/ appears in the initial and medial positions. In Singkil, this phoneme can also be found in the initial and medial positions. Because they are derived from Bahasa Indonesia. They differ in terms of phonetic features. In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /v/ is labio dental, fricative, and voiceless. Meanwhile, the phonem /v/ in Singkil is very close to bilabial /p/ and is not quite labio dental. The phoneme /v/ is replaced with [p]. Because the two words here are borrowed from Indonesian, there is no word for the phoneme /f/ in Singkil. The analyses are as follows:

**Table 13.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: 'vitamin' [fitamin] = vitamin	'vitamin' [pitamin] = vitamin
Medial: 'revisi' [refisi] = revise	'revisi' [xepisi] = revise
Final: nothing	nothing

**Table 14.** Phonemic Features

	BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b>	-	-
<b>Labiodental:</b>	+	-
<b>Fricative:</b>	+	-

#### 4.3.5 Phoneme /z/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /z/ appears only in word-initial and medial positions. It's also voiced, alveolar, and fricative. It can also be used in the initial and medial positions. In Singkil, the phoneme /z/ is voiced, palatal stop, and affricative rather than alveolar and fricative. So that the speakers of Singkil usually pronounce /j/ for the phoneme /z/. The following are its analyses.



**Table 15.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: ‘zakat’ [zakat] = tithe	‘zakat’ [ʒakat] = tithe
Medial: ‘lezat’ [ləzat] = delicious	‘lezat’ [ləʒat] = delicious
Final: nothing	nothing

**Table 16.** Phonemic Features

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced:</b> +	-
<b>Alveolar:</b> +	-
<b>Fricative:</b> +	-

#### 4.3.6 Phoneme /ʃ/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /ʃ/ appears only in word-initial and medial positions. This phoneme /ʃ/ is also voiced, palato alveolar, and fricative. It can also be used in the initial and medial positions. The phoneme /ʃ/ is pronounced [s] in Singkil language. It has an alveolar and fricative sound. The following are its analyses.

**Table 17.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: ‘syarat’ [ʃarat] = qualification	‘syarat’ [saxat] = qualification
Medial: ‘tamasya [ tamaʃ a] = picnic	‘tamasya [ tamasa] = picnic
Final: nothing	nothing

**Table 18.** Phonemic Features

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced</b> +	+
<b>Palato-alveolar</b> +	+
<b>Fricative</b> +	+

#### 4.3.7 Phoneme /r/ in Bahasa Indonesia & Singkil Language

In Bahasa Indonesia, the phoneme /r/ is trilled and alveolar, and it occurs in the initial, medial, and final positions. This phoneme sounds different when produced by Singkil speakers. Singkil speakers change the pronunciation of /r/ to [x]. It is both velar and fricative. fricative and voiced It has three positions: initial, medial, and final. The phoneme /r/ can be found in the initial, medial, and final positions. To understand the differences between this / r / phoneme, consider the phonemic oppositions and phonetic features listed below.

**Table 19.** Phonemic Oppositions

BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
Initial: ‘ramai’[ramai]= crowded	‘rami [xami] =ramai = crowded
Medial: ‘harta’[harta]= treasure	‘harta’ [haxta]= harta= treasure
Final: ‘umur’[umur]= age	‘umur’[umux]=age

**Table 20.** Phonemic Features

	BAHASA INDONESIA	SINGKIL LANGUAGE
<b>Voiced</b>	+	+
<b>Alveolar</b>	-	-
<b>Trilled</b>	-	-

The results show that the phonological systems of both languages (L2=Bahasa Indonesia and L1= Singkil language) have some similarities and differences in terms of phonemic oppositions and phonetic features. The differences, of course, make learning L2 much more difficult for L1 learners, especially when it comes to sound systems, because L1 has its own sound systems that are distinct from any other language, as does L2. The researcher shows the phonotactics of Indonesian and Singkil language consonants.

**Table 21.** The Phonotactics of Indonesian and Singkil Language Consonants

WORD CONSONANT	INITIAL POSITION		MEDIAL POSITION		FINAL POSITION	
INITIAL POSITION						
MEDIAL POSITION						
FINAL POSITION						
K	BI	SL	BI	SL	BI	SL
<b>p</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	<b>yes</b>
<b>b</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	<b>yes</b>
<b>g</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	<b>yes</b>
<b>c</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	<b>no</b>
<b>j</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	<b>no</b>
<b>f</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	<b>yes</b>
<b>v</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	<b>no</b>
<b>z</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	<b>no</b>
<b>ɟ</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	<b>no</b>
<b>r</b>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	<b>yes</b>

#### 4.4 Language Attitude

To assess language attitude, we selected 10 respondents from students of SDN 1 Kuta Baharu. They were asked to fill out a questionnaire that aims to draw their attitude towards their own language and L2.

Characteristics No questions SD DA LA A SA average Language Attitude

1. Language attitude of native speaker of Singkil language towards their own language

1	0	0	0	6	4	2,93	P
2	0	0	3	1	6	2,86	P
3	0	1	1	6	2	2,6	P
4	0	2	0	5	3	2,6	P
5	0	2	0	3	5	2,73	P
6	0	2	2	6	0	2,26	N
7	0	2	5	3	0	2,06	N
8	2	3	3	1	1	1,73	N
9	2	3	2	2	1	1,8	N
10	0	0	1	4	5	2,93	P
11	0	0	0	4	6	3,06	P
12	0	0	1	6	3	2,8	P

## 2. Language attitude of native speaker of Singkil language towards Bahasa Indonesia

1	0	0	1	4	5	2,93	P
2	1	2	3	4	0	2	N
3	0	3	1	6	0	2,2	N
4	4	2	1	2	1	1,6	N
5	2	2	2	4	0	1,86	N
6	0	0	2	4	4	2,8	P
7	0	1	1	6	2	2,6	P
8	0	0	1	6	3	2,8	P
9	0	0	3	5	2	2,6	P
10	0	4	4	0	2	2	N
11	0	2	5	1	2	2,2	N
12	0	0	3	4	3	2,66	P

The data were obtained through a questionnaire, and it was analyzed quantitatively. For each characteristic was counted the average number of values (mean) language attitudes, using Likert Scale or Likert technique. Based on the research results, the attitude of the respondents to their own language is various, showing positive and negative attitudes. The following was drawn from the 12 questions given; 1) Singkil is a tribal identity, 2) Singkil language is a communication tool in the environmental community of Singkil regency, 3) Singkil language is used to speak to your friends or neighbors, 4) Singkil language is used to express anger, 5) Singkil language is used to make joke with your family, 10) Singkil language shows the hospitality, 11) Singkil language shows the love of tribe and 12) Singkil language shows the cultural wealth that must be preserved and maintained their answers are positive, while in questions 6) Singkil language is used to make or receive a call, 7) Singkil language is used in market, 8) Singkil language is used in school/office and 9) Singkil language is used in government offices are negative. Therefore, and according to this analysis that the language attitude of Singkil speakers towards their language based on 12 questions is mostly positive. The average value obtained was 2,7. Meanwhile, the result shows that the attitude of the respondents towards Indonesia is equal whether is positive or negative. It was drawn from the 12 questions given, the number of questions 1)

Indonesian language is a national identity,6) Indonesian language is used to make or receive a call,7) Indonesian language is used in market ,8) Indonesian language is used in school/ office,9) Indonesian language is used in government offices and 12 are positive but 2) Indonesian language is a communication tool in the environmental community of Singkil regency,3) Indonesian language is used to speak to your friends or neighbors ,4) Indonesian language is used to express anger,5) Indonesian language is used to make joke with your family ,10) Indonesian language shows hospitality and 11) Indonesian language shows the love of tribe are negative. The average value obtained was 2, 5. Out of the 12 attitude questions, 6 questions were given positive responses by all respondents and the other 6 were negative responses. Thus, the result is equidistant.

## 5. Conclusion

Following an examination of the phonological system in Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil, the following conclusions are reached. The first difference between Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language is that several consonant phonemes in Bahasa Indonesia, such as /z/, //, /v/, /r/, and /f/, are not found in Singkil language. While, in Singkil language only has to change the sound of the phoneme / z/ becomes /j/, the phoneme /ʃ/ becomes /s/, the phoneme /v/ and /f/ becomes /p/. And there are some dissimilarities in /p/, /b/, /g/, /c/ and /j/ when they occur in the initial position. As, the phoneme /p/ in initial becomes /<sup>m</sup>p/, the phoneme /b/ in initial becomes /<sup>m</sup>b/, the phoneme /c/ in initial becomes / <sup>n</sup>c/, the phoneme /d/ in initial becomes /nd/, the phoneme /g/ in initial becomes /<sup>n</sup>g/, the phoneme /j/ in initial became /nj/. The second is the significant difference between Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language is on the phonetic features of the phoneme /r/ in Bahasa Indonesia is voiced, alveolar and trilled but in Singkil language is uvular, voiced and fricative. They only utter /x/ for the phoneme /r/, it shows that most of Singkil people are still having their identity. The third is the phonological system in Bahasa Indonesia and Singkil language are principally similar in the consonants. They are similar in respect of the phonemic oppositions and phonetic features in both languages. Although, most of the Singkil words above are borrowed from Indonesian words. The forth is bilingualism in terms related a set of forms and functions, in an attempt to describe the different linguistic manifestations of bilingualism as they might relate to different structural and functional distribution of linguistic varieties in a community. The fifth is the sound [ <sup>m</sup>p], [ <sup>m</sup>b], [ <sup>n</sup>c], [ <sup>n</sup>g] and [nj] show the group identity of Singkil language speakers. And these sounds only occur in the initial not in medial and final positions in phonemic oppositions.

From these findings, the sound <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>m</sup>p, <sup>n</sup>c, <sup>n</sup>d, <sup>n</sup>g, and nj are not dialects at all. All speakers of Singkil pronounce words containing these sounds with the same pronunciation. Also, the pronunciation of these words has no classification of age, class and some limitations. It is only possible because of the influence of the language outside (other than the language of Singkil). In this case, some young people pronounce [ <sup>m</sup>b] became [b], [ <sup>m</sup>p] into [p], and this is only a very small speaker of Singkil. From this condition, we can conclude that language shift occurs in bilingual. Bilingualism began when the people move into contact with other people and language, and also from the other needs. It can be seen from the change [ <sup>m</sup>p] to [p], [ <sup>m</sup>b] to [b], [ <sup>n</sup>j] to [j] is one of the language shifts. The language attitude of Singkil speakers towards their language based on 12 questions is mostly positive. The average value obtained was 2, 7. Meanwhile, the result shows that the attitude of the respondents towards Indonesia is equal whether is positive or negative. From this research, the students are happy to use their language and identify themselves as orang kampong. Now, some organizations, the local government, and Aceh have been established to promote their language, culture, and identity.

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