

The Reflection of Vowel Phoneme of Proto Austronesian (PAN) In Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak Languages

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Abstract : The research discusses the reflection of vowel phoneme of Proto Austronesian in *Singkil*, *Jamee*, and *Pakpak* Language using to the **Comparative Historical Linguistic approach**. The research is conducted by analyzing the similarities and changing of the three languages forms as the reflection of the history in the same heritage. The objective of research is to describe the inheritance and the innovation of form of vowel phoneme of Proto Austronesian in linear. The research method is qualitative descriptive and comparison method. The data source is 200 vocabularies according to Swadesh that obtain through interviews 9 native speakers of three languages consist of 3 *Singkil* informants, 3 *Jamee* informants, and 3 *Pakpak* informants. The results show that the vowel phoneme devisor of Proto Austronesia to * / i /, * / u /, * / ə /, * / a / in all three languages occurs linearly to / i /, / u /, / ə /, and / a /. While in terms of innovation of vowel phoneme to * / i / → / a / of *Singkil*, *Pakpak* in medial position, / * i / → / e / of *Singkil*, *Pakpak* in initial, medial and final position. The vowel phoneme of / * u / → / i / of *Singkil*. *Jamee* in medial position, while phoneme / * u / → / o / of *Singkil*, *Jamee*, and *Pakpak* in medial position, and / * u / → / ə / of *Singkil* in medial position. The vowel phoneme of JL / * ə / → / ε / the medial position, of JL, SL, PL / * ə / → / a / in medial position, / * ə / → / i / of BJ in medial position. Phoneme / * a / → / ε / of *Jamee* in medial position. Phoneme of / * a / → / e / of *Singkil*, *Pakpak* in initial and final position. Phoneme of / * a / → / o / in *Singkil*, *Jamee*, *Pakpak* in medial and final positions. Phoneme of / * a / → / u / of *Singkil* and *Pakpak* in initial and final positions, while *Jamee* in initial and medial positions. Phoneme of / * a / → / i / of JL in initial position.

Keywords: The Reflection of Vowel Phoneme, Proto Austronesian, *Singkil*, *Jamee*, *Pakpak*.

Date of Submission: 03-05-2018

Date of acceptance: 18-05-2018

I. INTRODUCTION

Singkil language is native language of *Singkil* ethnics that residing in Aceh *Singkil* and *Subulussalam* districts. According to some researchers and observers of *Singkil* as a native language in Aceh province, it has similarities with the *Pakpak* language which is one of the native languages in North *Sumatra* Province. In some research cases explain that the language and ethnicity of *Singkil* are not mentioned as a language or individual tribes, but this is more focused on the differences in the *Boang* tribe who is believed to be one part of *Pakpak* ethnic, (Al-fairusy, 2016 bdk; Taib, 2009). While the *Jamee* language is one of the native languages of the coastal population of south and west of Aceh. The south regional is a territorial area of Aceh *Singkil* district, which occupies coastal areas and islands. *Singkil* and *Jamee* in *Aceh Singkil* community are often mixed over-coded. In other words, the two different languages are used in a language construct, and it is not difficult to find those with *Singkil* tribes using *Jamee*, or otherwise. If noticed from geographical location *Singkil*, *Jamee*, and *Pakpak* are located on the island of *Sumatra*, more precisely *Singkil* is used by speakers who live in the mainland and hills of *Aceh Singkil* and *Subulussalam* districts. *Jamee* is used by speakers who live in the coastal areas and the islands of *Aceh Singkil* and South *Aceh*.

In addition to the geographical position of speakers of the three adjacent languages, that are also known as the cognate language derived from the same language family of *Sumatra* of the Proto Austronesian which essentially shows a kinship relation. One way to know the relationship of the three languages is to view and analyze the Phoneme in all three languages. Here are some samples of vocabularies that describe the similarities and differences of the three languages as the objects of this research.

PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning
* <i>udan</i>	<i>hudan</i>		<i>ujan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>hujan</i> rain
* <i>tulan</i>	<i>tulan</i>		<i>tulaŋ</i>	<i>tulan</i>	<i>tulang</i> bone
* <i>dilah</i>	<i>dilah</i>		<i>lidah</i>	<i>dilah</i>	<i>lidah</i> lingual
* <i>mataj</i>	<i>mate</i>		<i>mati</i>	<i>mate</i>	<i>mati</i> die
* <i>kəsaŋ</i>	<i>kəsaŋ</i>		<i>haŋo</i>	<i>kəsaŋ</i>	<i>napas</i> breathe
* <i>kət'lk</i>	<i>kəRsi?</i>		<i>kasi?</i>	<i>kərsi?</i>	<i>pasir</i> sand
* <i>tunŋked tunŋkat</i>		<i>tunŋke?</i>	<i>tonŋkət</i>		<i>tongkat</i> pikestaff
* <i>bi[t]uka[ʔ]</i>	<i>betuka</i>		<i>usus</i>	<i>bituka</i>	<i>usus</i> intestine

The data show that the three languages have similarities of sounds and meanings that indicate that the three languages are derived from the same word that PAN in accordance with the regular sound. Comparative Historical Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that plays an important role in the case of the reflection of vowel phonemes of Proto either linearly or in its alteration. The study is also an appropriate analytical tool in describing the reflection of vowel phoneme of Proto-Austronesian of the ethnic language in Indonesia. Some linguists researched of Proto Austronesian or reflection of languages of the regions in Indonesia such as Dardanila (2016), Widayati (2001), Purba (2017), Sinaga (2017), Nurmaida (2015), and Masrukhi (2002).

The research describes and analyzes data by using a comparative historical linguistic approach as a study that has an important role to further describe the reflection of Proto Austronesian i in the three derivative languages either linearly or by its alteration.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

The kinships in different languages discuss the process of the reflection and the development of PAN in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak. The reflection has patterns that are very important to describe the development of language and to occur in this language. Types of reflection consist of linear reflection and innovation linear. Keraf (1984: 80) explains that (1) linear reflection is the reflection of phoneme a proto into language use while maintaining the phonetic features of its proton phoneme; (2) innovation reflection as inheritance by presenting the work of proto phonemes in the present language. Crowley (2010: 65) explains that phonetics are divided into three: phonemic change, phonetic alterations by phonemic change, and phonemic change without phonetic change. The main base in determining the vowel phoneme changes is to refer to the vocal phonological system of Austronesian languages which divides into 4 phonemes (Blust: 2013) as follows:

Table 2.1 Map of Vowel Phoneme of PAN

	Initial	Medial	Final
	Not unanimously	Not unanimously	Not unanimously
High	*i		*u
Medium		*ə	
Low		*a	

In addition to linear terms and innovations also known other terms namely the meaning of retention and innovation. Widayati (2009: 63) explains that innovation is the continuity of changes in certain features (phonemes) of a language, while retention is defined if the sustainability is not changed. A very significant difference reflection factor in this language can use the current language when it is not derived from the original proto Austronesian. The reflection process is interesting to read as a better reference that can occur in a derived language.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is a qualitative descriptive. Qualitative method is the method used to obtain and analyze the data in depth so that in describing the words phonetically can be studied well (Creswell, 2010). Comparative methods were also used in this study that aim to compare Proto Austronesian and to change in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak. In the provision of data, this study uses the method of observation and interview, in a linguistic called conversation observation method (Sudaryanto, 1993, Zaim, 2014). The lure technique is the first step in research that followed by advanced technique, recording technique and writing technique to assist the application of skill and reference in the provision of data in the 200 forms (basic core vocabulary) of each language that becomes the object of research. The research location consists of three places in accordance with

the research object. The first is Aceh Singkil which is a native speaker of SL and JL, its location is Tanah Merah, Gunung Meriah sub district as Singkil and Singkil subdistrict art of coastal area of Aceh Singkil as Jamee.

The data sources obtain through interviews of native speakers of three languages with several criteria as follow:

1. Native Speakers
2. Minimal age is 25 years old
3. Permanent and non-migrant residents
4. Healthy psychic and physical and have a communicative nature.
5. have the willingness of time to be interviewed
6. Able to speech (not speech disabled)
7. Have a strong memory
8. Have a good social network.

All informants are 9 speakers, consisting of 3 speakers for Singkil, 3 speakers for Jamee, and 3 speakers for Pakpak. The data sources are known as primary data sources (Sudaryanto, 2016: 224). While secondary data sources are obtained from dictionaries, books, and articles relating to the three languages. The data displayed used the formal method of forming techniques of symbols, and tables.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The reflection of vowel phoneme of Proto Austronesian of its derivative languages are divided into two (Keraf, 1984) namely; (1) Linear reflection, ie the inheritance of form which retains its phonemic features, and (2) Inheritance reflection, ie the inheritance of form with the proto-pronunciation of phonemes in derivative languages.

The reflection of vowel phoneme of Proto Austronesian in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak are generally found to be linear reflection and innovation. The research will describe the analysis grouped into two parts namely (a) Linear reflection, and (b) Inheritance reflection.

a. The linear reflection of vowel phoneme of PAN > Singkil, Jamee, Pakpak.

According to Blust (2013), the vowel phoneme of the proto Austronesian are four pieces, namely * / i /, * / u /, * / ə /, and * / a /. Referring to that opinion, the phoneme / * ə / and / * e / contain in the **English Findexlist Of Reconstructions In Austronesian Language** book (1978) that is an important reference of PAN vocabulary is not distinguished from its writing in the data descriptions and symbolized as symbol / * ə /. The linear reflection of the vowel phonemes of PAN / * i /, / * u /, / * ə /, / * a / generally take all positions among initial, medial, and final which inherit / i /, / u /, / ə /, and / a / in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak. For more details see the data displayed below.

The Vowel Phoneme of /*i/ → /i/ in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak.

The reflection of vowel phoneme of PAN /i/ → /i/ of Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak linearly as a whole, either # __ initial, # __ # medial, and __ # final. The following prints by using a formal display on the table below.

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning
Initial *i > i /# __	*'ikuR	ikuR	Iku	-	Ekor	tail
	*ija	ia	Iño	ia	ia	he / she
	*Iguŋ	iguŋ	Iduŋ	-	hidung	nose
	*Ikan	ikan	-	ikan	ikan	fish
	*ikuR	ikuR	Iku	-	ekor	tail
	*iRah	-	siRah	-	merah	red
	*itu(h)	idih	Inin	-	itu	those
Medial *i > i /# __ #	*bintaŋ	bintaŋ	Bintaŋ	bintaŋ	bintang	star
	*laŋit	laŋit	laŋi?	laŋit	langit	sky
	*kət'Ik	keRsi?	kasi?	kersi?	pasir	sand
	*tiduR	-	tidu	-	tidur	sleep
	*tikam	-	tikam	-	tikam	stabbed
	*nipit'	nipis	tipih	tipis	tipis	slight
	*bi[t]uka[']	-	-	bituka	usus	intestines
*nipa	nipe	-	nipe	ular	snake	
Final	*wai	-	ai	-	air	water
	*hati	-	ati	-	hati	lever
	*di	-	di	i	di, pada	In (at)

*i > i / __ #	* <i>huɖl'</i>	<i>pudi</i>	-	-	<i>punggung</i>	spine
	* <i>tali'</i>	<i>tali</i>	<i>tali</i>	<i>tinali</i>	<i>tali</i>	rope
	* <i>laki'</i>	<i>laki</i>	<i>laki</i>	-	<i>suami</i>	husband

The Vowel Phoneme / *u/ → /u/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak

The linear reflection of the vowel phonemes of PAN / *u/ → /u/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak take all positions, both #__ initial position, #__ # medial position, and __# final. The following prints by using a formal display on the table below.

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning
Initial *u > u / # __	* <i>uɖan</i>	<i>hudan</i>	<i>ujan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>hujan</i>	rain
	* <i>u(n)tah</i>	<i>mutah</i>	<i>muntah</i>	<i>mutah</i>	<i>muntah</i>	puke
	* <i>uləg'</i>	-	<i>ule?</i>	-	<i>cacing</i>	worm
Medial *u > u / # __ #	* <i>añud</i>	-	<i>hañui?</i>	-	<i>apung</i>	float
	* <i>kulit</i>	<i>kuliŋ</i>	<i>kuli?</i>	-	<i>kulit</i>	skin
	* <i>Iguŋ</i>	<i>iguŋ</i>	<i>Iduŋ</i>	<i>eguŋ</i>	<i>hidung</i>	nose
	* <i>ɖabuh</i>	-	<i>jatuh</i>	<i>ndabuh</i>	<i>jatuh</i>	fall
	* <i>namuk</i>	<i>namu?</i>	-	<i>namu?</i>	<i>nyamuk</i>	mosquito
	* <i>[t]u(ŋ)ked</i>	<i>tun̄kat</i>	<i>tun̄ke?</i>	-	<i>tongkat</i>	pikestaff
Medial *u > u / __ #	* <i>bi[t]uka</i>	<i>betuka</i>	-	<i>bituka</i>	<i>usus</i>	intestines
	* <i>baRu</i>	<i>lambaRu</i>	<i>baRu</i>	<i>rəmbaru</i>	<i>baru</i>	new
	* <i>kutu'</i>	<i>kutu</i>	<i>kutu</i>	-	<i>kutu</i>	bug
	* <i>telu'</i>	<i>telu</i>	-	<i>telu</i>	<i>tiga</i>	three

The Vowel Phoneme / *ə/ → /ə/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak.

The linear reflection of vowel phoneme of PAN / * ə / > / ə / are only in Singkil and Pakpak that Jamee is not found at all. The phoneme position found at initial and medial, while at final reflection / * ə / is not found. For more details the data display below.

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning
Initial *ə > ə / # __	* <i>əmpat</i>	<i>əmpat</i>	-	<i>əmpat</i>	<i>empat</i>	four
	* <i>ənəm</i>	<i>ənəm</i>	-	<i>ənəm</i>	<i>enam</i>	six
	* <i>eni</i>	<i>sendi</i>	-	-	<i>di sana</i>	there
Medial *ə > ə / # __ #	* <i>bənih</i>	<i>bənih</i>	-	<i>bənih</i>	<i>benih</i>	seed
	* <i>bəRaj</i>	<i>bəRe?</i>	-	<i>bəre?</i>	<i>beri</i>	give
	* <i>dəŋəR</i>	<i>dəŋkoh</i>	-	-	<i>dengar</i>	listen
	* <i>kəsah</i>	<i>kəsah</i>	-	<i>kəsah</i>	<i>napas</i>	breath
	* <i>Ipən</i>	<i>epən</i>	-	<i>epən</i>	<i>gigi</i>	tooth
	* <i>kət'lk</i>	<i>kəRsi?</i>	-	<i>kərsi?</i>	<i>pasir</i>	sand
	* <i>kə(t)ip</i>	<i>gətap</i>	-	<i>gətap</i>	<i>potong</i>	cut
* <i>k'aməɖ</i>	<i>cəmmə?</i>	-	<i>cəmə?</i>	<i>kotor</i>	dirty	

The Vowel Phoneme / *a/ → /a/ in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak

The reflection of the vowel phonemes of PAN / * a / → /a/ Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak linearly take all positions, both # initial , # __ # medial, and __ # final. The following is explained by using the formal display in the table below.

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning
Initial *a > a / # __	* <i>abu</i>	<i>abu</i>	<i>abu</i>	<i>abu</i>	<i>abu</i>	grey
	* <i>aliR</i>	<i>aleR</i>	<i>ali</i>	-	<i>alir (me-)</i>	flow
	* <i>anak</i>	<i>ana?</i>	<i>ana?</i>	-	<i>anak</i>	child
	* <i>aŋin</i>	<i>aŋin</i>	<i>aŋin</i>	<i>aŋin</i>	<i>angin</i>	wind
	* <i>apa'</i>	-	<i>apo</i>	-	<i>apa</i>	what
	* <i>andaŋ</i>	-	<i>panjaŋ</i>	-	<i>panjang</i>	long
	* <i>aku'</i>	<i>aku</i>	-	<i>aku</i>	<i>saya</i>	I
	* <i>tanah</i>	<i>tanoh</i>	<i>tanah</i>	<i>tanoh</i>	<i>tanah</i>	soil

Medial *a > a /#_#	*baRu	lembaRu	baRu	rəmbaru	baru	new
	*dabuk	habu	dabu	abu	debu	dust
	*tali'	tali	tali	tinali	tali	rope
	*taŋan	taŋan	taŋan	taŋan	tangan	hand
	*[t]awa'	tawa	-	taba	tawa (ter-)	laugh
	*[t] ikam	-	tikam	-	tikam	stabbed
	*tulaŋ	tulan	tulaŋ	tulan	tulang	bone
final *a > a /#_#	*pig'a'	pepiga	-	piga	beberapa	some
	*buŋa	buŋa	-	buŋa	bunga	flower
	*kiwa'	-	kida	-	kiri	left
	*sa	sada	sabuah	sada	satu	one
	*[t]ava'	tawa	-	taba	tawa (ter-)	laugh
	*tuha'	ntua	-	tua	tua	old
	*bi[t]uka[']	betuka	-	bituka	usus	intestines

b. The Innovation Reflection of Vowel Phoneme of PAN > Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak.

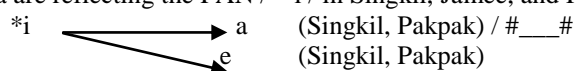
In addition to the linear reflection, the innovation reflection of vowel phoneme of PAN in SL, JL, and PL are also found by Proto phonemes in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak . The change or innovation that occurs in one of the reflection of proto-phoneme of PAN * / i / innovates into phoneme /a/, / e / in Singkil and Pakpak.

Vowel phoneme / * i / > /a/, / e / in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak.

The reflection of phoneme of PAN / *i/ innovate into phoneme /a/, and /e/ in Singkil and Pakpak. For more details see the table below:

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning	Shift
/*i/ > /a/	* kə(t)ip	gətap	-	ŋgətap	potong	cut	medial
/*i/ > /e/	*ini	enda	-	en	ini	this	initial
	*'iduR	-	-	edur	ludah	saliva	
	*'Inum	-	-	minum	minum	drink	
	*Iguŋ	-	-	eguŋ	hidung	nose	
	*[']Ipə	epən	-	epən	gigi	tooth	medial
*'aliR	aleR	-	-	alir (me-)	flow		
*hati	ate	-	ate	hati	lever		
*hituŋ	etoŋ	etoŋ	-	hitung	count		
*siluh	-	-	siselu	kuku	nail		
	*bi[t]uka[']	bətuka	-	-	usus	intestines	final
	*hati	ate	-	ate	hati	lever	

The data are reflecting the PAN / * i / in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak will derive the following rules:

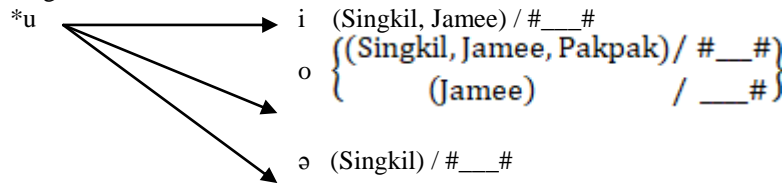


The Vowel Phoneme /*u/ > /i/, /o/, /ə/ in Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak

The reflection of the vowel phoneme of PAN / * u / innovates into phonemes / i /, / o /, / ə / in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak. For more details see the analysis table below:

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning	Shift
/*u/ > /i/	*itu(h)	idih	-	-	itu	those	medial
	*bat'uh	buRih	-	burih	cuci	wash	
	*huḍip	-	hidui?	-	hidup	alive	
/*u/ > /o/	*dabuh	dəbo?	-	-	jatuh	fall	medial
	*hituŋ	etoŋ	etoŋ	-	hitung	count	
	*gusuk	goso?	goso?	goso?	gosok	rub	
	*kulit	-	-	koliŋ	kulit	skin	
	*d'a'uh	daoh	-	ndaoh	jauh	far	
	*ḍukḍuk	-	-	dogo?	duduk	sit	
	*telu'	-	tigo	-	tiga	three	final
/*u/ > /ə/	*'Inum	minəm	-	-	minum	drink	medial

The data above show the reflection of the vowel phoneme of PAN/*u/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak will derive the following rules:

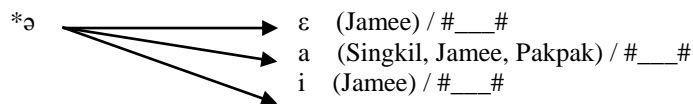


The Vowel Phoneme /*ə/ > /ɛ/, /a/, /i/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak.

The Reflection of phoneme of PAN / * ə / innovates into phonemes / ɛ /, /a/, and / i / in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak. For more details see the analysis table below:

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning	Shift
/*ə/>/ɛ/	*'aŋen	-	iŋɛ?	-	pikir	think	medial
	*'put 'əg'	-	puɛ?	-	pusar	navel	
	*[t]u(ŋ)kəd	-	tuŋkɛ?	-	tongkat	pikestaff	
/*ə/>/a/	*[t]eluy	-	talɯ	-	telur	egg	medial
	*[t]u(ŋ)kəd	tuŋkat	-	-	tongkat	pikestaff	
	*təbəl	kapal	taba	kapal	tebal	thick	
	* bəRaj	-	baRi	-	beri	give	
	*dəŋəR	-	daŋa	-	dengar	listen	
	*ənəm	-	anam	-	enam	six	
	*'i(n)tem	-	hitam	-	hitam	black	
	* dələt	dalit	-	ndalit	licin	slick	
/*ə/>/i/	*'kət'Ik	-	kasi?	-	pasir	sand	medial
	*'təlu'	-	tigo	-	tiga	three	

The data show the reflection of the vowel phoneme of PAN /*ə/ which innovate into/ E/,/A/a and /I/ in Singkil,Jamee, and Pakpak will derive the following rules:



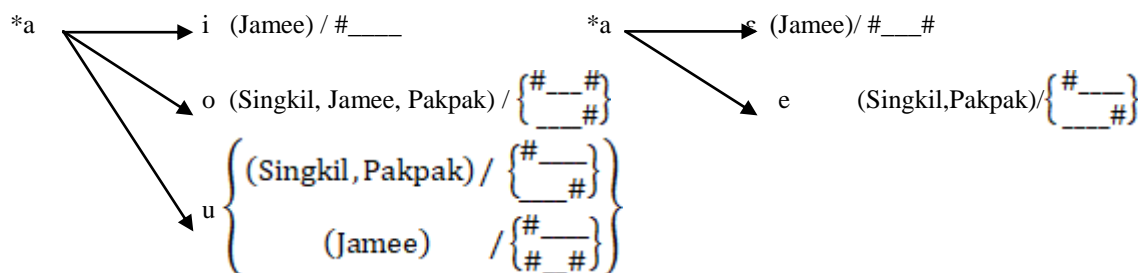
The Vowel Phoneme /*a/ > /i/, /o/, /u/, /ɛ/, /e/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak.

The reflection of the vowel phoneme of PAN /*a/ innovates into the phoneme /*a / > / i /, /o/, /u/, /ɛ/, and /e/ in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak. For more details see the analysis table below:

Reflection	PAN	Singkil	Jamee	Pakpak	Indonesia	Meaning	Shift
/*a/ > /ɛ/	*beRat	-	baRɛ?	-	berat	heavy	medial
	*'əmpat	-	ampe?	-	empat	four	
	*'paŋdak	-	pendɛ?	-	pendek	short	
/*a/ > /e/	*'aŋen	eŋet	-	eŋet	pikir	think	inisial
	*'andaŋ	gedaŋ	-	geddaŋ	panjang	long	
	*'nipa	nipe	-	nipe	ular	snake	final
/*a/ > /o/	*qasap	-	aso?	-	asap	vapor	medial
	*daRah	daRoh	-	daroh	darah	blood	
	*danaw	-	danow	-	danau	lake	
	*'Ija'	-	iŋo	-	Ia	He/she	
	*kita'	-	kito	-	Kami, kita	we	
	*kaw	kona	-	kono	kamu	you	
	*'mata'	-	mato	-	mata	eye	
*tanah	tanoh	-	tanoh	tanah	soil		

	<i>*taliŋa</i>	-	<i>teliŋo</i>	-	<i>telinga</i>	ear	
/ *a / > / u /	<i>*'akaR</i>	<i>uRat</i>	<i>uRe?</i>	<i>urat</i>	<i>akar</i>	root	inisial
	<i>*bayuk</i>	-	<i>busu?</i>	-	<i>busuk</i>		medial
	<i>*daRa</i>	<i>dabeRu</i>	-	<i>daberu</i>	<i>perempuan</i>	woman	final
/ *a / > / i /	<i>*'aŋen</i>	-	<i>iŋe?</i>	-	<i>pikir</i>	think	inisial

The data reflection of the vowel phoneme of PAN / *a / in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak will derive the following rules:



V. CONCLUSION

The data results and the data analysis find the reflection of vowel phonemes in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak occurred in linear and innovation. The reflection of the vowel phonemes of PAN / * i /, / * u /, / * ə /, / * a / linearly occurs in the initial, medial and final, which inherits / i /, / u /, / ə /, and / a / of Singkil, Jamee and Pakpak. While in terms of innovation of vowel phoneme * / i / → / a / of Singkil and Pakpak in medial position, / * i / → / e / in Singkil, Pakpak in initial, medial and final. The vowel phoneme / * u / → / i / in Singkil, Jamee at the medial, phoneme / * u / → / o / in Singkil, Jamee, and Pakpak at the medial position, and / * u / → / ə / in Singkil in medial position. The vowel phoneme / * ə / → / ε / in Jamee in medial. The vowel of / * ə / → / a / of Singkil, Jamee, Pakpak in medial, / * ə / → / i / of Jamee in medial position. The phoneme of / * a / → / ε / of Singkil in medial position. The phoneme of PAN / * a / → / e / of Singkil and Pakpak in initial and final position. The phoneme of PAN / * a / → / o / of Singkil, Jamee, Pakpak in medial and final position. The phoneme of PAN / * a / → / u / of Singkil and Pakpak in initial and final position, while Jamee in initial and medial. The phoneme of PAN / * a / → / i / of Jamee in initial position.

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IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) is UGC approved Journal with SI. No. 5070, Journal no. 49323.

Bahtiar Syahputra B1 “The Reflection Of Vowel Phoneme Of Proto Austronesian (Pan) In Singkil Language (SI), Jamee Language (JI), And Pakpak Langauge (PI).” IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 23 no. 05, 2018, pp. 38-45.