



Idiolect Use of Bahasa Malay Patani in Indonesia Language by Thai Student at UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

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Abstract— The study aimed to focus on understanding more deeply about the south Thai Malay idiolect used by Thai students. The study described idiolect regions that influenced the way Thai students from southern Thailand, Pattani use Indonesian pronunciation. The research uses qualitative descriptive methods, data collection techniques, interviews, records, and notes. Data collection techniques are conducted with structured and unstructured interviews. Researchers are analyzing data results as Thai students speak Indonesian. Pronunciation in Indonesian became the primary data in research. Studies show that Thai students have a considerable ability to speak Indonesian in everyday contexts. However, there were some linguistic mistakes in the Indonesian pronunciation that were affected by the southern Thai Malay. Research can be a source of renewal and an evaluation for developing Indonesian learning for foreign converts (BIPA).

Keywords: *Bahasa Malay Thailand, Idiolect, Indonesian Language, Thailand Student*

I. INTRODUCTION

In these increasingly developed times, people have developed with the use of language. Language is a tool for human communication. Humans pronounce a sentence as a party to speech and speech. Language varieties come into view when groups of people who belong to the language community speak more than one. Members of the language community have diverse social and cultural backgrounds that influence the way they communicate. These differences produced variations in the community's use of language. The variety of languages is caused not only by the variety of speakers but also by the wide variety of social interactions that occur in the community, such as the language in which migratory students participate in their college activities. Resulting in language variations in the community is often very significant.

Searle (1969) insists that act of speech (*speech act*) is *the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication*, which are the basic or smallest units of communication. According to the view, Searle's smallest unit of communication is not a word or a sentence, as is the case in the official linguistic stream, which traditionally views a sentence as having a valid or false proposition. Not speech is a communicative role specifically found in a phrase that serves as a means of social interaction between individuals of one another to express intent and purpose in using language in dealing with a particular context.

Phonology is one of the authors in the grammar study that examines the sounds in the language (Keraf, 1987:30). This harmonizes with the view of Chaer (2010: 102) that phonology, based on the word etymology, consists of "fon" which means "voice" and "logic" meaning science, so that phonology may be viewed as one of the aspects of vernacular that question, analyze, and discuss speech sequences. It may be concluded that phonology is the study that examines sound or speech in humans in the process of acting out their speech.

Sociology had long recorded the social groups not only by their forms but also by their social conditions. The differences in regional groups are known by natural boundaries. Group differences are social sides based on gender, age, and work. It can also be determined by the economic status that separates the rich from the poor the social status that we see in castes, or whether there are educated or uneducated groups. Sociolinguistics studies see him as one of the heart-to-heart languages used in society.

Thai student as a foreign student or foreigners from Southern Thai region, Pattani. Thai student at UIN SATU Tulungagung it was not so difficult to adapt to learning Indonesian because their mother tongue was still closely related to their own. Malay is their mother tongue used in everyday life. The southern Thai Malay idiolect refers to the variety or variety of Malay spoken by the people of Pattani. South Thai Malay has unique characteristics that distinguish it from Malay spoken in Malaysia or other service countries.

The idiolect may be viewed as a language custom attached to a particular individual or group. These language customs are influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural background, educational level, home environment, lifestyle, thinking, speaking circumstances, and various other aspects. Because each individual has a unique language characteristic, differences in the idiom would arise. These differences are usually the most striking in the form of oral variation, where the use of language by the two known groups can vary widely, creating distinctive and personal language identities. Meaning that each individual is recognizable by the voice as he speaks.

Based on the description already given by researchers researching the use of southern Thai in Indonesian to Thai students at UIN SATU Tulungagung. The study helped analyze the problem of using Indonesian by language learners. Moreover, Indonesian will be indirectly translated. Had the benefit of renewal in earlier research done by Siti Zumrotul Maulida, Ayu Putri Nurjanah, Yustika with the title is Mistake Pronounces Indonesian Vocabulary by a Thai Student at IAIN Tulungagung. The purpose of this study is also to find out why Thai students sometimes miscommunication when having conversations with native Indonesian students.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Linguistic

Language is used by humans as a means of communication formed from unbreakable rules or rules and patterns, aimed at desecrating the smooth and efficacy of communication. For communication to go well, one must receive messages with a good understanding of the language spoken. As a human language communicator is systemic and systematic. Systemic is that language is not a single system but is composed of several subsystems, that is, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Language is an arbitrary symbol and sound. That it is essentially a language symbolic of its form of sound. Sound is the impression on the nerve center because of the vibration of the eardrum that reacts because of changes in air pressure. The sound in the language or symbol is the sound produced by the human speech instrument. Thus, the sound produced by human speech does not include the sound of language. But not all sounds are produced by human speech including the sound of language.

The language used by humans as a means of communication is former through the rules and patterns that be followed to maintain smooth and effective communication. To make sure communication goes well, both the messenger and the messenger must have a strong understanding of the language spoken. As human communication tools, language is a systematic and hierarchical system. This systematic characteristic refers to the fact that language is not a single system of dependent people but is composed of multiple subsystems, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Language is also a representation of random symbols and sounds. In this context, language is the result of easily chosen voice symbols by society. The custom of communicating in society has a distinct way of knowing the origin of the nation of a people through the language used (Rahima, 2019:2).

It is important to note that the sounds in language are the result of the speech produced by human speech. Therefore, the sound not produced by the speech of the woman is not regarded as part of the language. It is necessary to be reminded, however, that not all sounds produced by the human speech apparatus are automatically included in the language since it also has certain rules and patterns that override the use of the sounds. Language is not independent of the people that are used as communication tools. Language usage is said to be able to communicate the information well when there is agreement between the language of the speaker and the person of speech and agreement with the events of speech that take place.

B. *The Study of Phonology and The Variations in Idiolect Language*

1. Phonology

Phonology is also referred to as "functional" sound science (vehaar, 1999). There are two distinct perspectives on the sounds of speech. First, views view it only as a language instrument without considering its role in distinguishing meaning and form. Phonology is viewed in this view as part of a phonetic having only photojuice in the physical aspects of speech. Second, other views see speech sounds as integral components of the language system. They are considered to be the smallest unit that influences the structure of words and has an important role in distinguishing meaning. In this view, phonology disgorges as sounds from a language called phonemic (Ade Rahima, 2022).

2. Idiolect

The language variation includes one of the phonology courses where the study of the idiom. Generally, refers to a variety of languages are unique or distinctive to individual or specific groups. It may include various aspects of

language, such as pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and speech. Understanding idiolects helps understand the complexity of the language in people and how individuals and groups reveal their own linguistic identity through language. The variety of idiolect language is an individual variety of language. In the context of the concept of Olek, each individual has their own unique language variation or idiographer (Chaer, 2010:64).

Idiolect was a variety of language that was personal. Each individual, in effect, has their own idiom different from the other individual (Aslinda and Syahyafya, 2010: 17-18). This distinction stems from differences in the physical and psychic states of the individual. The concept of idiolect asserts that everyone has his own idiogenic. In other words, each individual has a distinctive language feature that differs from the other individual. The differences in idiolect can be caused by physical and psychological factors. Physical differences include elements such as the difference in the individual speaking tool, while psychic differences include aspects such as temperament, personality, intelligence, etc.

Variety in the subject is involved primarily in such aspects as sound color, word choice, language style, and sentence structure. Among these, the most outstanding element of idiolect was the "sound." Hence, a person can easily be identified by the way they speak even without seeing them directly. Identifying one's idiolect is easier by his intonation than by the writings they produce.

III. METHOD

The research uses qualitative descriptive methods and content analysis techniques. The use of qualitative descriptive research methods to understand and describe phenomena in depth by collecting and analyzing data in the form of text, pictures, sounds, or other non-numerical materials. Qualitative research was intended as the kind of study findings were not obtained through statistical or other calculating procedures (Strauss & Corbin, 2003 in Syamsudin). The study was done by direct observation of the facts, and according to the subject in question studied, so it is a qualitative study, that is to observe or observe a conversation, especially under the observation of a southern Thai student Pattani in communicating in Indonesian with a fellow Indonesian student of Pattani and a native Indonesian student.

Data collection finished with observation, observation, and recording techniques. In the study, researchers used recorded speech documentaries while conducting interviews and conversations with southern Thai student Pattani for data. The data collection is finishing by recording, interviewing, and conversing. Research data are analyzed using the extra-lingual padding method, and the method analyzes pronunciation (phonology) at the time southern Thai student Pattani was speaking in Indonesian.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Result

a. Interview with Lavatee Chite

- Researchers : Assalamu’alaikum
 Source : Wa’alaikumussalam
 Researchers : Selamat siang, Lava. Bagaimana kabar Lava?
 Source : Alhamdulillah **bai**.
 Researchers : Lava, saya datang kemari meminta tolong untuk meneliti Lava untuk penelitian saya yang berjudul Idiolect menggunakan Bahasa melayu Patani dalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh mahasiswa thailand Jadi saya mau mengetahui penggunaan idiolect bahasa melayu Thailand ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Selama tinggal disini bagaimana perasaan Lava?
 Source : Kadang senang dan kadang **sed**. Karena kami harus memahami bahasa Indonesia yang ternyata **sediki** berbeda **denga** bahasa Melayu Thai.
 Researchers : Apakah selama kuliah ada kendala yang dialami?
 Source : Paling **banya saak** kami membaca chat grub whatsapp kelas. Apalagi **saak** mereka pakai bahasa **Jawe**. Kami membacanya **berbede** kadang suka tak paham maksudnya.
 Researchers : Baju yang kalian pakai untuk kuliah hampir sama semua, apakah ada peraturannya?
 Source : Ada. Kami **wajik** pakai baju yang **ade** di peraturan.
 Researchers : Selama liburan ini apa yang Lava lakukan?
 Source : **Banya**, saya melakukan **bersi-bersi** kontrakan sama teman-teman Thailand.
 Researchers : Baik, Lava. Terima kasih atas waktu yang sudah kamu berikan kepada saya dalam penelitian ini semoga untuk tahun terakhir kuliah di UIN SATU berjalan dengan lancar.
 Source : Aamiin, saya terima kasih juga.

b. Interview with Asma Malee

- Researchers : Assalamu’alaikum
 Source : Waalaikumssalam

- Researchers : Bagaimana kabar selama liburan ini, Asma?
 Source : Baik, hanya **sibok** main handphone saja.
 Researchers : Oke, langsung saja ya Asma. Saya disini meminta waktu Asma untuk melakukan wawancara penelitian saya yang berjudul Idiolect menggunakan Bahasa melayu Patani dalam Bahasa Indonesia oleh mahasiswa thailand Jadi saya mau mengetahui penggunaan idiolek bahasa melayu Thailand ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Bagaimana rasanya selama belajar disini?
 Source : *Bai*, tetapi Asma belum bisa menghafal semua teman-teman di kelas. Hafal **muke saje**, nama **masi sediki bingung**. Tapi, Asma juga **suda** banya hafal juga. **Saak** kelas kuliah juga menyenangkan, tetapi Asma **tekadang** juga **masi sediki** bingung dengan bicara teman-teman.
 Researchers : Wah, alhamdulillah yaa. Pasti bingung karena banyak yang menggunakan bahasa Jawa. Lalu bagaimana untuk sehari-hari di kontrakan. Apakah ada kendala?
 Source : Iya, teman-teman banya yang **gune** bahasa Jawa jadi kami **sediki** bingung. Alhamdulillah tidak. Ada satu, kami tidak begitu suka **denga** makanan sini. Kami cuma suka beberapa saja.
 Researchers : Apa makanan kesukaan Asma dan teman-teman?
 Source : Kami sering beli ayam. Kami lebih sering masak di **ruma**. Masakan Indonesia pedas-pedas.
 Researchers : Jadi lebih hemat ya..Apakah Asma dan teman-teman sering pergi ke Pasar?
 Source : **Tida**, kami cuma beli di **deka** sini **je**. Jauh kalau mau ke **pasa**.
 Researchers : Apakah kalian ingin pergi ke pasar?
 Source : Ya, kami pingin tetapi **sangak** jauh dan motornya cuma satu **je**.
 Researchers : Baik, semoga kapan-kapan kita bisa pergi ke pasar bersama-sama untuk mencoba jajanan khas daerah Tulungagung. Sudah cukup wawancara dari saya Asma. Terima kasih banyak sudah mau saya wawancara.
 Source : Sama-sama. Semoga kita bisa **pegi** ke **pasa** bersama-sama ya.
 Researchers : Iya, Asma.

2. Discussion

Thai students have considerable ability to speak Indonesian at the loss of everyday life. However, when viewed from the linguistic aspect, there were still some errors in pronunciation because they were influenced by the southern Thai Malay idiolect. In pronunciation when the pronunciation occurs Thai students have difficulty especially receiving messages delivered by the person they are talking to. The key issues are the elimination of the final phoneme, the final phoneme changes, the o changes, the e changes, the u changes, and the k changes.

a. Misuse of Indonesian idiolect on Lavatee Chite

1) *Sedih* = Sedi

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the *sedih* word, and thus is pronounced as *sedi*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *sedih* rather than *sedi*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *sedi* is *sedih*.

2) *Dengan* = Denga

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/n/ the *dengan* word, and thus is pronounced as *denga*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *dengan* rather than *denga*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *denga* is *dengan*.

3) *Sedikit* = Sediki

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the *sedikit* word, and thus is pronounced as *sediki*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *sediki* rather than *sedikit*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *sediki* is *sedikit*.

4) *Banyak* = Banya

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme /k/ the *banyak* word, and thus is pronounced as *banya*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *banya* rather than *banyak*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *banya* is *banyak*.

5) *Saat* = Saak

A phonology error is a pronunciation error due to a change of phoneme the consonant phoneme /t/ to be phoneme /k/ in the present word saat thus being pronounced the saak. So, the correct word is saat it's not saak. When viewed from the large dictionary of Indonesian v (KBBI) the raw form of the saak word is saat.

6) *Jawa = Jawi*

A phonology error is a pronunciation error due to a change of phonem the consonant fonem /a/ to be fonem/i/ to the jawa word by jawi. So, the correct word was jawa instead of jawi. If you look at the Indonesian dictionary (KBBI), the raw form of the jawi word is jawa. Because it belongs to a city that already has its own bylaws and is defenetly based on the KBBI V.

7) *Berbeda = Berbede*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ word change to /a/ berbeda word and is pronounced berbede. So, the correct word is berbeda instead of berbede. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word berbede is berbeda.

8) *Wajib = Wajik*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /b/ word change to /k/ wajib word and is pronounced wajik. So, the correct word is wajib instead of wajik. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word wajik is wajib.

9) *Ada = Ade*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ word change to /a/ ada word and is pronounced ade. So, the correct word is ada instead of ade. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word ade is ada.

10) *Bersih-bersih = Bersi-bersi*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the bersih word, and thus is pronounced as bersi. In other words, the correct form of the word is bersih rather than bersi. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word bersi is bersih.

11) *Baik = Bai*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/k/ the baik word, and thus is pronounced as bai. In other words, the correct form of the word is baik rather than bai. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word baik is bai.

Idiolect use the table of south Thai Malay in the Indonesian pronunciation by Thai students.

No.	Phoneme Change	Word	Pronunciation	Description
1	/h/	[Sedih]	[Sedi]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the sedih word, and thus is pronounced as sedi. In other words, the correct form of the word is sedih rather than sedi.
2	/n/	[Dengan]	[Denga]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/n/ the dengan word, and thus is pronounced as denga. In other words, the correct form of the word is dengan rather than denga.

3	/t/	[Sedikit]	[Sediki]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the sedikit word, and thus is pronounced as sediki. In other words, the correct form of the word is sedikit rather than sediki.
4	/k/	[Banyak]	[Banya]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme /k/ the banyak word, and thus is pronounced as banya. In other words, the correct form of the word is banyak rather than banya.
5	/t/ - /k/	[Saat]	[Saak]	A phonology error is a pronunciation error due to a change of phoneme the consonant phoneme/t/ to be phoneme /k/ in the present word saat thus being pronounced the saak. So, the correct word is saat it's not saak.
6	/a/ - /i/	[Jawa]	[Jawi]	A phonology error is a pronunciation error due to a change of phonem the consonant fonem /a/ to be fonem/i/ to the jawa word by jawi. So, the correct word was jawa instead of jawi. If you look at the Indonesian dictionary (KBBI), the raw form of the jawi word is jawa.
7	/a/ - /e/	[Berbeda]	[Berbede]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ word change to /a/ berbeda word and is pronounced berbede. So, the correct word is berbeda instead of berbede.
8	/b/ - /k/	[Wajib]	[Wajik]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /b/ word change to /k/ wajib word and is pronounced wajik. So, the correct word is wajib instead of wajik.
9	/a/ - /e/	[Ada]	[Ade]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting

				from a different phoneme /a/ word change to /a/ ada word and is pronounced ade. So, the correct word is ada instead of ade.
10	/h/	[Bersih-bersih]	[Bersi-bersi]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the bersih word, and thus is pronounced as bersi. In other words, the correct form of the word is bersih rather than bersi.
11	/k/	[Baik]	[Bai]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/k/ the baik word, and thus is pronounced as bai. In other words, the correct form of the word is baik rather than bai.

b. Misuse of Indonesian idiolect on *Asma Malee*

1) *Sibuk* = Sibok

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /u/ change to /o/ sibuk and is pronounced sibok. So, the correct word is sibuk instead of sibok. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word sibuk is sibuk.

2) *Muka* = Muke

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ muka word and is pronounced muke. So, the correct word is muka instead of muke. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word muke is muka.

3) *Aja* = Je

An error that appears on the phonological level in the uttering of a particular consonant, such as changing the consonant of the phonem /a/ to /e/ and omission of the phenome /a/ the word aja that it is spoken as je. In other words, the correct form of the word is aja instead of the je. If you look at the dictionary of Indonesian (kbbi) the correct form of the word je is saja.

4) *Masih* = Masi

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the masih word, and thus is pronounced as masi. In other words, the correct form of the word is masih rather than masi. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word masi is masih.

5) *Sedikit* = Sediki

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the sedikit word, and thus is

pronounced as *sediki*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *sedikit* rather than *sediki*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *sediki* is *sedikit*.

6) *Bingung* = *Bingong*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /u/ change to /o/ the *bingung* word and is pronounced *bingong*. So, the correct word is *bingung* instead of *bingong*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *bingung* is *bingung*.

7) *Sudah* = *Suda*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the *sudah* word, and thus is pronounced as *suda*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *sudah* rather than *suda*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *suda* is *sudah*.

8) *Saat* = *Saak*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /t/ change to /k/ the *saat* word and is pronounced *saak*. So, the correct word is *saat* instead of *saak*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *saak* is *saat*.

9) *Terkadang* = *Tekadang*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the *terkadang* word, and thus is pronounced as *tekadang*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *terkadang* rather than *tekadang*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *tekadang* is *terkadang*.

10) *Guna* = *Gune*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ the *guna* word and is pronounced *gune*. So, the correct word is *guna* instead of *gune*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *gune* is *guna*.

11) *Dengan* = *Denga*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/n/ the *dengan* word, and thus is pronounced as *denga*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *dengan* rather than *denga*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *denga* is *dengan*.

12) *Rumah* = *Ruma*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the *rumah* word, and thus is pronounced as *ruma*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *rumah* rather than *ruma*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *ruma* is *rumah*.

13) *Dekat* = *Deka*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the *dekat* word, and thus is pronounced as *deka*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *dekat* rather than *deka*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *deka* is *dekat*.

14) *Pasar* = *Pasa*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the *pasar* word, and thus is pronounced as *pasa*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *pasar* rather than *pasa*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *pasa* is *sudahpasar*.

15) *Sangat* = *Sangak*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /t/ change to /k/ the *sangat* word and is pronounced *sangak*. So, the correct word is *sangat* instead of *sangak*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *sangak* is *sangat*.

16) *Pergi* = *Pegi*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the *pergi* word, and thus is pronounced as *pegi*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *pergi* rather than *pegi*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *pegi* is *pergi*.

17) *Tidak* = *Tida*

An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/k/ the *tidak* word, and thus is pronounced as *tida*. In other words, the correct form of the word is *tidak* rather than *tida*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *tida* is *tidak*.

18) *Saja* = *Saje*

A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ the *saja* word and is pronounced *saje*. So, the correct word is *saja* instead of *saje*. When viewed from the broad dictionary of Indonesian V (KBBI) the raw form of the word *saje* is *saja*.

Idiolect use the table of south Thai Malay in the Indonesian pronunciation by Thai students.

No.	Phoneme Change	Word	Pronunciation	Description
1	/u/ - /o/	[Sibuk]	[Sibok]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /u/ change to /o/ sibuk and is pronounced sibok. So, the correct word is sibuk instead of sibok.
2	/a/ - /e/	[Muka]	[Muke]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ muka word and is pronounced muke. So, the correct word is muka instead of muke.
3	/a/ - /e/	[Aja]	[Je]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the uttering of a particular consonant, such as changing the consonant of the phonem /a/ to /e/ and omission of the phenome /a/ the word aja that it is spoken as je. In other words, the correct form of the word is aja instead of the je. If you look at the dictionary of Indonesian (KBBI) the correct form of the word je is saja.
4	/h/	[Masih]	[Masi]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the masih word, and thus is pronounced as masi. In other words, the correct form of the word is masih rather than masi.
5	/t/	[Sedikit]	[Sediki]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the sedikit word, and thus is pronounced as sediki. In other

				words, the correct form of the word is sedikit rather than sediki.
6	/u/ - /o/	[Bingung]	[Bingong]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /u/ change to /o/ the bingung word and is pronounced bingong. So, the correct word is bingung instead of bingong.
7	/h/	[Sudah]	[Suda]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the sudah word, and thus is pronounced as suda. In other words, the correct form of the word is sudah rather than suda.
8	/t/	[Saat]	[Saak]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /t/ change to /k/ the saat word and is pronounced saak. So, the correct word is saat instead of saak.
9	/r/	[Terkadang]	[Tekadang]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the terkadang word, and thus is pronounced as tekadang. In other words, the correct form of the word is terkadang rather than tekadang.
10	/a/ - /e/	[Guna]	[Gune]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ the guna word and is pronounced gune. So, the correct word is guna instead of gune.
11	/n/	[Dengan]	[Denga]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/n/ the dengan word, and thus is pronounced as denga. In other words, the correct form of the word is dengan rather than denga.
12	/h/	[Rumah]	[Ruma]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/h/ the rumah word, and thus is pronounced as ruma. In other words, the correct form of the word is rumah rather than ruma.
13	/t/	[Dekat]	[Deka]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the

				omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/t/ the dekat word, and thus is pronounced as deka. In other words, the correct form of the word is dekat rather than deka.
14	/r/	[Pasar]	[Pasa]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the pasar word, and thus is pronounced as pasa. In other words, the correct form of the word is pasar rather than pasa.
15	/t/ - /k/	[Sangat]	[Sangak]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /t/ change to /k/ the sangat word and is pronounced sangak. So, the correct word is sangat instead of sangak.
16	/r/	[Pergi]	[Pegi]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/r/ the pergi word, and thus is pronounced as pegi. In other words, the correct form of the word is pergi rather than pegi.
17	/k/	[Tidak]	[Tida]	An error that appears on the phonological level in the pronouncing of words because of the omissions of certain consonants, such as the omissions of the consonants phoneme/k/ the tidak word, and thus is pronounced as tida. In other words, the correct form of the word is tidak rather than tida.
18	/a/ - /e/	[Saja]	[Saje]	A phonology error is a mispronunciation resulting from a different phoneme /a/ change to /e/ the saja word and is pronounced saje. So, the correct word is saja instead of saje.

The data presented shows a significant similarity between Indonesian and Malay Patani vowels. Both languages have almost identical vocal systems. A notable difference, however, seems to be in the consonants within the two languages. The Patani Malay language has some consonants that do not exist in Indonesian. In addition, both languages also have variations of alofoni, although alofoni in the Malay patani is likely to have its trademark.

Alofonemis differences from the alofonics environment. Taken from the data in miscalculation in the word there's a phonem /a/ turns into fonem /e/. The word ada becomes *ade* in the Indonesian dictionary ada means to have and dictionary *ade* means to hold the bag or *noken* (traditional Papuan bags). In addition, the KBBI V has another meaning as to the social relations of the Bugis in Sulawesi. In addition, this change in sound includes the monophthong, which is the process of changing the sound of diphthongs into one (monophthong). Another example is the little words on the phoneme/t/ be lost. In pronunciation, few words become fewer. Fonem /t/ at the end of the sentence has a sound produced by the spokesman as an articulator and the curved tooth (alveolum) as the point of articulation. In Indonesian grammar, included in the consonant apical-alveolar. Whereas the sedimentary phoneme Patani is reading with the end of the phoneme /k/, where the sound produced by the back end of the tongue is the soft articulator and the velum is the point of articulation.

Because the phoneme environment is the basis of allophone differences, it may be concluded indirectly that phoneme /a/ and /e/ and phoneme /t/ and /k/ in the Malay Patani are different phonemics. Because of the articulation of each sound, both sounds are in a different environment or somewhat the same place. However, having pressure while not distensive does not mean that words in Indonesian do not contain pressure. The pressure in the sentences of the final phonemic change, the omission of the final phoneme, or vocal change in the phonemic effect or phrase that is significant or contrasted with other parts. It's important to understand that the Patani Malay spoken in the Thai region has specific characteristics that can be distinguished from the varieties of Patani Malay spoken in other areas of Indonesia. One of the most striking factors in this difference is the impact of regional accents and variations that can have a significant effect on spoken phonemics. The differences in this pronunciation illustrate the level of sociolinguistics and regional complexity in these languages. In this case, how languages develop and adapt to their social and geographical environment. In this context, understanding differences in articulation is the key to effective communication and honoring the legacy.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on a study of the Indonesian idiolect language, the Thai students are Lavatee Chite and Asma Malee. The study was to be carried out with the two Thai students by exchanging stories of the culture and languages of southern Thailand, Pattani. Expressing some interesting issues regarding the use of daily Indonesian language, they are doing quite well. In linguistic terms, however, there are still a few defects. A Thai student named Asma Malee seems more fluent in speaking Indonesian when interacting with Indonesian students or indigenous Indonesians. However, there is still more use of South Thai Malay. In the case of Indonesian pronunciation, both college students still have some difficulties, especially the late phoneme, the vocal changes using e and o, and the late changes in the t to k. These Thai students are doing well in communicating with society and friends in everyday life. However, when they engage in conversations or exchange messages through college materials, sometimes Thai coeds experience a bit of confusion. The misunderstanding is often the case when native Indonesian students and students speak their native languages (various dialects of Javanese).

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