Abstract

The language of the minorities tends to shift to another dominant language easily and then dies slowly. However, Chinese language in Glodok is still maintained until now. This point is the primary concern in this study. Based on many researches in ‘Language Maintenance’ and ‘Ethnolinguistic vitality’ as the guidelines, the writer conducted observations, distributed 100 questionnaires and performed face to face interviews with 20 Chinese in Glodok area. In the questionnaires and interviews, the writer classified the respondents into 4 age groups (< 25 years old, 25-40 years old, 40-55 years old and, > 55 years old)

From the observations, questionnaires and interviews, the writer discovers that Chinese language is maintained in Glodok due to its frequent use in carrying out Chinese tradition, and conversing with family, friends or business clients. Also, it seems that the media help the process of language maintenance.

In the future, the writer expects readers reading this study to help maintaining other minorities’ languages.
Acknowledgement

First and foremost, the writer would like to express her deepest gratitude to her beloved God, Buddha. Because of His unconditional love and blessing, the writer is able to complete the thesis properly.

The writer would also like to thank the following people for their precious supports, advises, suggestions, and every single time they contributed for this thesis:

1. Mrs. Dra. Jenneke Indra Dewi, M.Hum as the dean of the Faculty of Letters. Mrs. Dra Wiwiek Andreani as the Head of English Department. The writer would like to thank them for giving ideas, preparing letters of permission, and supporting the writer in writing the thesis.

2. Ms Tjoo Hong Sing as the writer’s mentor. She has supported the writer, given ideas and spent time for discussing and directing the writer’s thesis.

3. The writer’s family. The writer would like to express her gratefulness towards her parents and two brothers. They have supported and encouraged the writer with every single advice and suggestion directly and indirectly. Thank you for being such a lovely family for the writer.

4. The writer’s friends and boyfriend. There are so many friends that the writer would like to thank. Thank you for helping, supporting and encouraging the writer. Thank you very much for the lovely friendship we have shared this past year and many years more.

5. The friends and respondents in Glodok who helped me in finding the information needed. Thank you so much for being cooperative participants in supporting the writer’s thesis.
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