

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.



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