

Bahasa komunitas etnis cina hakka di singkawang kalimantan barat : suatu kajian mengenai pemakaian bahasa cina-hakka dan bahasa indonesia

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Abstrak

The Usage of Hakka Chinese-Language at Singkawang West Kalimantan : A study towards Hakka Chinese-Language and Indonesian Language Focus of this sociolinguistic study is the usage of Hakka language at Singkawang, pointed out to the background factors that resulting the language as daily language of Chinese ethnic bilingual society. At the local area, Hakka language is well known as Khek language, and the people also named themselves as Khek people. This ethnic group is already lived in Singkawang city by century, even, according to history they're already lived there since XVI century.

Study towards the usage of language by Chinese bilingual, is being carried out by utilizing 'ranah' concept which first popularized by Fishman, covering the usage of language in family, education, working, government, neighbourhood, trade, and religious ranah. Things that need to be pointed out are: Do bilingual Chinese ethnic always use Hakka Chinese-language, more often talks in Chinese language, both use Chinese and Indonesia language in the same proportion, more often talks in Indonesia language or always use Indonesian language to communicate each other.

Other factors that being considered as mind-influencing factor in choosing the language are sex, age, level of education, permanent-living time and homogeneity. Sex is divided into male and female; age is divided into less than 30 and more than 30. Level education can be broke down into Elementary, High School, and University level. Permanent-living time is seen from the time they start to live in the city, which is divided into two times : before aculturation process promoted by government in 1977 and after 1977. Homogeneity covered the surrounding neighbourhood of Chinese ethnic group, do they all hang out with Chinese ethnic, Chinese friends are more than Indonesian, amount of Chinese friends are in equal with Indonesian, Chinese friends are lesser than Indonesian or all their friends are Indonesian?

According to the study, the usage of Hakka Chinese-language and Indonesian language by Singkawang Chinese bilingual is generated by :

1. The level of education (higher/lower)
2. Permanent living time in the city
3. Homogeneity

If the Hakka Chinese ethnic bilingual person only enjoyed elementary-level education, living in the city before year 1977 and always get together with Chinese ethnic group, so he has a tendency to speak in Chinese rather than in Indonesia language, and vice versa. Those facts are being gathered from the questionnaire, interview and undercover observation data, which the result is being calculated qualitatively by using T. Student on level of confidence 95%.