

Main Factors Affected by the Threat of Extinction and Damage to the Betawi Language for Society

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Abstract:

The Betawi language, like other languages in the world, is in danger of extinction caused by many things, including the dynamics of civilization. This situation threatens many contexts of indigenous Betawi culture and civilization. Therefore, the maintenance and preservation of the Betawi language is a necessity that must be carried out. The problem is the breadth of the Betawi text and linguistic context. For this reason, it is necessary to formulate an approach strategy that is more focused on what are the main factors that must be studied from the impact of damage and the endangerment of the Betawi language on the Betawi people themselves. This study formulates these factors by conducting research and field testing for more than 1 year of intensive observation 24 hours a day. Sociological qualitative analysis in particular observing the social assessment of society is the most effective method found during this research process. As a result, at least 5 segments were found that must be studied to see the impact of damage and the endangerment of the Betawi language, namely linguistic factors, personal identity, communication between generations, transfer of knowledge and knowledge, and economics.

Keywords:

Betawi; language; endangerment; impact; community

I. Introduction

In the ever-evolving tapestry of human culture, language stands as one of the most fundamental components. It is not merely a tool for communication; it is a living, breathing embodiment of a community's history, values, and worldview. Languages are the threads that bind individuals to their heritage and each other, offering a sense of identity and belonging. However, in our rapidly globalizing world, many of these threads are fraying and breaking. It is estimated that a significant portion of the world's approximately 7,000 languages are endangered, with some sources predicting that up to 90% of these languages could become extinct or severely endangered by the end of the century. This extinction is not a trivial loss; it represents the erasure of unique worldviews and rich cultural traditions that have been crafted over generations.

Language extinction has far-reaching consequences that extend beyond the immediate community of speakers. It affects not only the individuals who speak the language but also the wider community in terms of cultural diversity, social harmony, mental health, and knowledge systems. The impact of language extinction on a community can be likened to the loss of a vital organ in a living organism—fundamental and potentially devastating.

When a language dies, it often takes with it a profound sense of identity among its speakers. The loss can lead to feelings of cultural disconnection, isolation, and grief that are akin to the loss of a loved one. These feelings can, in turn, result in measurable mental health issues, including anxiety, depression, and a profound sense of loss.

The extinction of a language often leads to the disruption of social structures and community cohesion. Without a common language, communities may become more fragmented, with members increasingly identifying with larger, often more dominant, cultural groups. This can lead to the loss of social harmony and the homogenization of diverse cultures, resulting in a less rich and less tolerant global community.

Languages are vessels of cultural knowledge, containing centuries of wisdom about everything from medicinal practices to environmental stewardship. When a language becomes extinct, this wealth of knowledge can be lost forever, leading to an impoverishment of global cultural heritage.

For communities facing language extinction, education often becomes a significant challenge. When children are taught in a language that is not their own, they may struggle to understand and connect with their learning, which can lead to lower educational attainment and reduced opportunities in later life.

Language extinction may also have economic implications. The loss of a language can mean the loss of unique skills and knowledge that are tied to a community's traditional way of life. This can lead to reduced economic opportunities for these communities and an increased reliance on external, often unsustainable, resources.

This analysis aims to delve into the profound impact of language extinction on communities around the world. We will explore the psychological, social, and cultural repercussions that accompany the loss of a language. Furthermore, we will examine the ripple effects that language extinction can have on community cohesion, identity, education, and mental health.

In understanding the depth of these impacts, we aim to underscore the urgent need for comprehensive and sustainable language preservation initiatives. These initiatives could include documentation projects, educational programs that teach endangered languages, or policies that encourage the use of these languages in public and private life. By taking action now, we may be able to halt or even reverse the trend of language extinction and preserve the rich tapestry of human culture for future generations.

In particular, this research attempts to measure and decide which variables should be measured and analyzed in determining the impact of the destruction and extinction of the Betawi language on its people. For the record, the Betawi language with all its context and background, is very likely to be treated differently from other languages. This is its uniqueness, speciality, and complexity.

II. Review of Literature

Language endangerment does not only affect the language but also the people speaking the language. When a community loses its language, it often loses a great part of its cultural identity at the same time. Often language loss feels like a loss of social identity or a symbol of defeat, although it may be voluntary.

Languages are conduits of human heritage, often languages contain parts of cultural traditions as well as songs, prayers, poems, and stories. When communities lose their language, they often also lose this, because sometimes songs, poems and stories cannot easily

be transferred to another language. This may affect the sense of identity of the speakers, and it may weaken social cohesion as their values and traditions are replaced with new ones. Language is a strong symbol of a group's identity, much of the cultural, spiritual and intellectual life of people is experienced through language.

Languages contain an accumulated body of knowledge. A community's history is passed through language, so when the language disappears, we may lose important information about early history or nature. Therefore we lose ancient knowledge when we lose languages. Languages are ways of interpreting the world. Different languages provide different pathways of thought and frameworks for thinking and solving problems. Some things just cannot be expressed the same way in a different language.

Bamghose, (1993, p. 3) claims that even though the concept of language endangerment is taken as a given fact there is no uniform definition of endangered languages, the most obvious definition is by several speakers.

A language with fewer speakers is more likely to be endangered if compared with larger languages. Speakers of such languages tend to learn another language (more widely spoken) for interaction outside their immediate community, where language loyalty is not strong; it is a short step to language shift and eventually language death.

Machinyanse, (2018, p. 2) argues that the most widely affected languages by language endangerment are minority languages as a result of certain factors; globalized economies and media are the most prominent social factors that successfully change the cultural landscape of the entire globe affecting negatively the languages human speaks. It is a clear fact that indigenous languages whose speakers are affected directly by these modern global trends are on the verge of extinction. Other factors are cultural political/economic marginalization and hegemony, this happens when political and economic power is closely linked to a particular language and culture so much that there is a strong incentive and benefit for individuals who use the privileged language, this compels speakers of minority languages to abandon their languages in favour of another more prestigious one. Simon and Charles (2020) maintained that language endangerment is a serious concern to linguists and language planners.

Language planners have turned their attention in the last several decades for a variety of reasons, speakers of much smaller less dominant languages stopped using their heritage language and begin to use another. Parents may begin to use only the second language for their children and gradually the intergenerational transmission of the heritage language is reduced and even cease. Therefore, there may be no speakers who use the language as their first or primary language and eventually, the language may no longer be used at all. A language may become dormant or extinct, existing only in recordings or written records and transcription. Languages which have not been adequately documented disappear altogether.

The Betawi language is important as it influences Bahasa Indonesia, our national language (Ikranegara, 1980). The influence was reflected in published newspapers, movies, short stories, political satire, and so on. Ikranegara (1980) further argued that the Betawi language influenced Bahasa Indonesia phonologically or syntactically. The instances of the influence are the words that have final [e] often appear where standard Bahasa Indonesia has final [a] or schwa appear in final syllables where Bahasa Indonesia has [a] such as “ade” (have) or “dating” (come).

However, the Betawi Language is threatened to be extinct since the user is decreasing day by day. Then some efforts are considered to take particularly from local language field. Betawi language is taught and also included in the school curriculum in Jakarta. Movie, art performances, and short stories that use the Betawi Language are produced (Si Doel Anak Sekolahan, Lenong in district areas in Jakarta, and Portal Betawi are examples).

Production of word prosody in Betawi Malay which focused on the way an accent is realised in Betawi Malay has been analysed by Heuven, Roosman, & Zanten (2008). They found that the accent may fall on pre-final or final syllables in Betawi Malay.

Betawi dialect is also an interesting area to study. Si Doel Anak Sekolahan which was produced as a concern to defend the Betawi language has been an object to study the Betawi dialect through its characters. Setiawati (1998) described the linguistic features of the Betawi dialect used in this movie. She found that Si Doel Anak Sekolahan contains some morphemic features, phonemes and vocabulary terms in Betawi.

III. Research Method

In this particular chapter, the research team will prioritize analyzing the collected data. The primary methods for obtaining this data were through conducting in-depth interviews and having participants complete questionnaires. The main objective of this research is to gather insights into the Betawi language. To get a comprehensive understanding and diverse perspectives, the researchers carefully selected a range of participants, with ages spanning from as young as 6 years old to those aged 48 years. This wide age range ensures a mix of both fresh and traditional viewpoints on the language.

The data of this study is qualitative; therefore this study also employed qualitative methods. Nunan (1992, p.4) states that the "qualitative approach is concentrated on the process of a descriptive and examining that results in research finding." The collection of written artefacts produced by non-native writers such as diaries, journals, logs, blogs, essays, and opinion/reaction pieces, either on paper or online are most commonly used in the qualitative methods. (Harklau, 2011). Despite the employment of words as the mean for describing the qualitative data, the study in qualitative can also be supported by statistical figures to support the finding (Frankel, & Wallen, 2006).

The research tries to read the main segments that must exist and are sufficient to fulfil the study of the impact of shifting degradation, or extinction of a language on the community. In the context of the Betawi language, consideration of the dynamics of past, present and future civilizations is vital to be included as research parameter variables. Thus, this research which has been carried out intensively for about 18 months (24 hours a day) has obtained maximum results in its conclusions.

IV. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the research conducted, several segments, variables, and mandatory measuring parameters were found in seeing the impact of decreasing quality and the endangerment of the Betawi language on society. Among these things, all of them were identified as the most important factors in measuring the impact.

4.1 The Deep-seated Roots of Cultural Identity and Heritage in the Betawi Language:

The Betawi language, an invaluable asset of Jakarta's indigenous community, serves as a crucial bridge connecting present generations to their ancestors. More than just a tool for communication, this language is a living embodiment of the community's rich history, captivating folklore, and time-honoured traditions.

- **The Betawi Language as a Historical Archive:**
Over the centuries, oral histories and narratives have been interwoven with the Betawi language. These histories provide insights into the community's origins, migrations, struggles, and triumphs. The language, thus, acts as a living testament to the community's journey through time.
- **Folklore and Mythology:**
Every language carries with it tales of heroes, legends, myths, and fables that shape a community's moral and ethical compass. For the Betawi community, these stories, often told under moonlit skies or during community gatherings, have guided generations and provided entertainment, wisdom, and moral lessons.
- **Language and Cultural Identity:**
The decline of a language doesn't merely signify the loss of words. It hints at a much deeper, more profound fading of cultural identity. As the nuances and idiomatic expressions unique to Betawi start to wane, the essence of what it means to be Betawi may become diluted. Such nuances often carry with them stories of love, bravery, despair, and hope, intricately tied to the community's ethos.
- **Traditions Expressed through Language:**
Traditional rituals, ceremonies, and practices are often described and passed down using specific terminologies native to the Betawi language. Losing the language might lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations of these rituals, endangering their accurate continuation.
- **The Role of Collective Memory:**
Collective memory is the shared pool of knowledge and information that a group, derived from shared experiences and learning, possesses. Through the Betawi language, stories of yesteryears, the wisdom of the elders, and the experiences of ancestors are shared, ensuring a sense of continuity.

As the language sees a decline, there's a risk that these memories, so vital for maintaining a cohesive community identity, may become fragmented or lost altogether. The community may face challenges in connecting with their past, leading to a potential gap in understanding their lineage and heritage.

In essence, the Betawi language is more than just a series of words and phrases; it's the soul of the community, carrying with it the weight of history, the beauty of folklore, and the spirit of traditions. Protecting and preserving it is akin to safeguarding the very essence of the Betawi community's identity.

4.2 Bridging the Generational Divide: The Role of the Betawi Language in Maintaining Continuity

Language, in its essence, is not just a tool for communication. It is a tapestry woven with threads of history, tradition, values, and wisdom. As it naturally evolves and adapts, especially in a rapidly globalizing world, the risk of generational divides becomes palpable. This is especially true for indigenous languages like Betawi, which face the added challenges of external influences and urbanization.

- **The Dynamics of Language Evolution:**

Every language is in a constant state of flux, influenced by sociocultural changes, technological advancements, and global interactions. For the Betawi language, modern slang, popular culture, and even foreign languages can introduce new words and phrases, sometimes at the expense of traditional vocabulary.

- **The Generational Communication Barrier:**

With these shifts in language, older generations, who might hold closely to the traditional form of Betawi, might find it increasingly challenging to communicate effectively with younger generations. The latter, exposed to a more globalized form of communication, might incorporate a mix of Betawi with other languages or adopt newer terminologies alien to their elders. This disparity can result in misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and even feelings of isolation on both sides.

- **Loss of Ancestral Wisdom:**

Language is the primary vessel for transmitting wisdom, life lessons, and cultural practices. When younger generations are unable to fully engage in traditional Betawi, they miss out on the rich tapestry of knowledge and insights their elders possess. This isn't just about folklore or myths but includes practical knowledge, moral values, and life skills that have been honed over countless generations.

- **Erosion of Traditional Narratives:**

Beyond wisdom, languages carry with them narratives – stories of courage, love, hope, despair, and resilience. When the traditional form of the Betawi language is not passed down intact, younger generations might receive fragmented or altered versions of these stories, losing the nuances and lessons they offer.

- **Understanding Cultural and Historical Context:**

Many traditions, rituals, and customs are deeply rooted in specific historical contexts. The Betawi language, rich in its historical references, helps explain the why and how of certain practices. A fractured understanding could lead to these customs either being misinterpreted or abandoned altogether.

- **Bridging Efforts:**

To prevent this widening chasm between generations, there's a need for active efforts, such as inter-generational language programs, storytelling sessions, and cultural workshops. These initiatives can foster understanding, appreciation, and a mutual love for the richness of the Betawi language and heritage.

In conclusion, the evolution of the Betawi language underscores a broader challenge many indigenous cultures face in maintaining continuity and connection in an ever-changing world. The bridge between generations, built on the pillars of language and shared experiences, is crucial to ensure that the essence of the Betawi culture remains vibrant and enduring.

4.3 The Economic Ripple Effects of the Decline of the Betawi Language in Jakarta

Languages are more than just mediums of communication; they are vivid markers of a community's cultural identity. In cities like Jakarta, where the rich tapestry of history is closely interwoven with language, the potential fading of an indigenous language like Betawi holds significant economic repercussions.

- **Cultural Tourism – An Economic Pillar:**

Tourism is one of the essential drivers of many economies, and cultural tourism, in particular, has grown in popularity. Tourists today are increasingly interested in experiences that allow them to immerse themselves in a place's unique culture and traditions. In Jakarta, the Betawi language plays a pivotal role in offering this genuine, immersive experience.

- **The Authentic Experience:**

The allure of hearing native conversations, participating in traditional events, or even enjoying folklore narrated in the local tongue can't be overstated. Such authentic experiences become tourism selling points, differentiating Jakarta from other global destinations. The potential decline of the Betawi language might erode this unique selling proposition.

- **Local Businesses at the Frontline:**

From street vendors selling traditional Betawi crafts to restaurants offering local delicacies, numerous businesses in Jakarta thrive on the appeal of the Betawi culture. As the language recedes, it may take with it the intricate stories and traditions that attract tourists, consequently affecting the livelihoods of these local entrepreneurs.

- **Revenue Streams and Job Prospects:**

The direct impact on revenue from tourism is evident, but the indirect effects might be even more profound. Many in the community might find their job prospects limited if the influx of tourists wanes. This impact could extend beyond just those directly involved in tourism, affecting sectors like transportation, hospitality, and entertainment.

- **Preservation as an Economic Strategy:**

While the cultural reasons to preserve the Betawi language are paramount, there's a compelling economic rationale too. Investment in language preservation can be viewed as an investment in sustaining and potentially enhancing Jakarta's appeal to global tourists. This could involve initiatives like language-based cultural events, workshops for tourists, or even collaborations with travel agencies to promote Betawi-centric experiences.

- **Long-term Economic Health:**

The sustained interest in a city's cultural heritage can ensure a consistent flow of tourists, which in turn guarantees steady revenue. By upholding the Betawi language and the experiences it offers, Jakarta can ensure its position as a sought-after destination for years to come.

In conclusion, the intricate relationship between language, culture, and economics is evident in Jakarta's context. The potential decline of the Betawi language isn't just a loss of linguistic heritage; it represents a potential economic setback. As such, efforts to revitalize the language could serve both cultural preservation and economic growth.

4.4 The Ecological Lexicon of Indigenous Languages: The Betawi Perspective

Languages, particularly indigenous ones, are not just vehicles for daily communication; they are extensive libraries of historical, cultural, and environmental knowledge. Among these, the Betawi language, deeply rooted in the heart of Jakarta, carries with it a wealth of ecological wisdom refined over generations.

- **Language as a Reflection of Environment:**

The symbiotic relationship between people and their surroundings is profoundly reflected in their language. Indigenous languages, such as Betawi, evolve and grow in tandem with the local environment. This evolution has led to the creation of specialized terms and expressions that succinctly capture the intricacies of Jakarta's unique ecosystem.

- **The Archive of Generational Knowledge:**

For centuries, communities have relied on their understanding of the environment for survival, navigation, agriculture, and more. The Betawi language, through its vocabulary, captures this amassed knowledge, embodying practices and insights that have ensured the community's well-being and sustainability.

- **Ecological Practices and Sustainability:**

Indigenous communities have, over time, developed techniques and practices in harmony with nature. The Betawi language offers insights into sustainable practices, crop rotation,

water conservation, and other environment-friendly techniques. These practices, if lost alongside the language, could have significant repercussions for future generations and the broader ecological health of the region.

- **Understanding Biodiversity:**
Indigenous languages like Betawi often contain terms specific to local flora and fauna. These terms do not just identify species but also encapsulate their roles in the ecosystem, their uses, and their cultural significance. The decline of the Betawi language could lead to the loss of intricate knowledge about Jakarta's biodiversity.
- **Cultural and Ecological Interplay:**
The intertwining of culture and ecology is evident in traditional rituals, stories, and songs. Many Betawi narratives revolve around nature, emphasizing its importance and teaching respect for the environment. The fading of the language may mean losing these narratives and the values they uphold.
- **Global Relevance in the Face of Climate Change:**
In an age grappling with climate change and environmental degradation, the ecological wisdom preserved in indigenous languages like Betawi becomes even more critical. This knowledge could provide insights into sustainable living, conservation efforts, and holistic environmental stewardship.

In summary, the Betawi language is more than a linguistic tool; it's a treasure chest of ecological understanding. The potential decline of this language isn't merely a cultural concern but an ecological one, signifying the loss of insights that could guide modern practices and solutions. The preservation of the Betawi language is, therefore, an essential step towards safeguarding not just Jakarta's cultural heritage but also its ecological legacy.

4.5 The Educational Impact of the Decline of the Betawi Language

Language plays a pivotal role in education, not only as a medium of instruction but also as an essential tool in shaping cultural identity and inclusivity. The diminished emphasis on the Betawi language in educational settings brings to the fore several concerns regarding equity, representation, and cultural preservation.

- **Language and Cognitive Development:**
Language is intricately tied to cognition and the way individuals interpret the world around them. For Betawi-native students, learning in their mother tongue during their formative years can significantly aid comprehension and critical thinking. A shift away from the Betawi language in schools might impede this natural learning process.
- **Cultural Representation in Curriculum:**
A curriculum that incorporates indigenous languages like Betawi ensures that students see their culture and experiences reflected in their education. This representation fosters a sense of belonging and validates their identity. On the contrary, sidelining the Betawi language could lead to a curriculum that feels distant and less relevant to Betawi-native students.
- **Access to Education:**
When dominant languages overshadow indigenous ones in schools, students who are native speakers of the latter might find it challenging to adapt. This change could result in decreased participation, lower academic performance, and even increased dropout rates among Betawi-native students, making education less accessible to them.
- **Identity and Self-worth:**
For many students, their language is a strong marker of their cultural identity. An educational system that de-emphasizes the Betawi language could inadvertently send a

message that their culture is of lesser value. Such perceptions can impact students' self-worth and their engagement with the learning process.

- **The Bigger Picture – Multilingual Benefits:**
Studies have consistently shown the cognitive benefits of bilingual or multilingual education. By integrating the Betawi language into the curriculum, schools could provide students with a richer linguistic environment, boosting their cognitive abilities and enhancing their global competitiveness.
- **Future Implications for the Betawi Language:**
The role of educational institutions in preserving languages cannot be understated. Schools play a critical part in transmitting languages to the next generation. A decline in the emphasis on the Betawi language in schools could accelerate its overall diminishing use, potentially leading to its eventual extinction.

In conclusion, while the shift towards dominant languages in education can be seen in the broader context of globalization and standardized curricula, it is crucial to recognize the potential repercussions for indigenous communities. For Betawi-native students, an education that respects and incorporates their language is not just a matter of cultural pride; it's about access, equity, and ensuring that they are equipped to navigate the world with confidence. The preservation and promotion of the Betawi language in schools, therefore, hold immense significance for the community's future.

4.6 The Integral Role of Language in Bolstering Community Cohesion: The Case of Betawi

Language has always been a profound symbol of identity and unity among communities worldwide. It acts as a bridge, connecting individuals through shared histories, traditions, and experiences. In the heart of Jakarta, the Betawi language has served as this bridge for generations. However, as the number of speakers dwindles, there is a genuine concern about the eroding sense of community cohesion that the language once fortified.

- **Language as a Social Fabric:**
The Betawi language, like other indigenous tongues, has been more than just a mode of communication. It has been a tapestry of shared stories, rituals, and cultural nuances. Every phrase, idiom, and proverb in the language holds memories and shared experiences that have been passed down through generations.
- **Building Bridges Across Ages:**
One of the unique aspects of indigenous languages is their capacity to connect different generations. Grandparents narrate tales to their grandchildren, rituals are passed down, and traditions are explained—all in the native tongue. As fewer people converse in Betawi, there is a risk of creating a chasm between generations, potentially diluting age-old traditions and familial connections.
- **Social Identity and Group Dynamics:**
A common language can foster a sense of belonging among its speakers. It shapes group dynamics, influences social interactions, and even impacts collective decision-making. If Betawi sees a decline in its speakers, there could be a fragmentation in community dynamics, leading to a weaker sense of collective identity.
- **Cultural Celebrations and Festivities:**
Many community festivals, celebrations, and rituals are deeply intertwined with language. Songs, dances, and performances often revolve around linguistic heritage. A diminished emphasis on Betawi could impact the richness and authenticity of these cultural celebrations, reducing the shared joy and unity they bring to the community.
- **The Role of Language in Resolving Conflicts:**

Shared languages often play a pivotal role in resolving community conflicts. A mutual linguistic ground can foster understanding, empathy, and trust. As Betawi becomes less prevalent, the community might lose an essential tool for mediation and conflict resolution.

- **Future Implications for Social Cohesion:**

While the immediate impact of the decline in Betawi speakers might be subtle, the long-term repercussions on social unity could be significant. The shared sense of identity, mutual respect, and community pride that the language fosters might gradually wane, leading to a more fragmented community.

In conclusion, the importance of preserving the Betawi language extends beyond mere linguistic concerns. It is about safeguarding the deep-rooted sense of unity, shared experiences, and collective identity that the language nurtures. Efforts to revitalize and promote Betawi are, in essence, endeavours to maintain the cohesive bond that has held the community together for generations.

4.7 Language and the Deep Emotional Layers of Identity: A Look at the Betawi Experience

Languages are not just tools for communication; they are deeply rooted in the psyche of every individual and community. They shape our emotions, perceptions, and sense of self. For the Betawi people, their language represents a rich tapestry of memories, traditions, and shared experiences. Its potential decline raises concerns not only about cultural preservation but also about the emotional and psychological well-being of the community members.

- **Language as a Carrier of Memories:**

Each word, phrase, or proverb in the Betawi language is laden with memories. For many, it recalls childhood moments, family gatherings, traditional songs, and tales handed down through generations. The fading of such a language could be akin to losing a part of one's personal history.

- **Emotional Resonance of Native Tongues:**

Conversing in one's native language often carries a unique emotional depth. Expressions of love, sorrow, joy, and other emotions are most potent in one's mother tongue. For the Betawi people, their language is the medium through which they have always expressed their deepest feelings.

- **Grief and the Sense of Loss:**

The decline of a language can induce feelings similar to grief. As fewer people speak Betawi, those who still hold it dear might experience a profound sense of loss, akin to losing a cherished loved one. This feeling can manifest as sorrow, nostalgia, or even a yearning for days gone by.

- **Cultural Identity and Psychological Well-being:**

An individual's sense of identity is intricately linked to their cultural and linguistic heritage. As the Betawi language becomes less prevalent, there's a risk that its speakers might grapple with identity-related struggles. This could lead to feelings of displacement or a sense that they no longer belong to their community.

- **Intergenerational Transmission and Bonding:**

Language plays a pivotal role in bonding between generations. Stories, life lessons, and family histories are often passed down through spoken words. A decline in the use of the Betawi language could disrupt this flow of knowledge and wisdom, leading to weakened ties between generations.

- **Potential for Revival and Emotional Healing:**

While the decline of a language can bring emotional turmoil, there's also potential for healing and rejuvenation. Efforts to revitalize the Betawi language can serve as therapeutic endeavours. Through language classes, cultural events, and community engagements, the Betawi people can reconnect with their roots and find emotional solace.

In conclusion, the intricate connection between language and emotion cannot be understated. For the Betawi community, their language represents far more than just words; it's an embodiment of their collective soul. Recognizing and addressing the emotional and psychological dimensions of its potential decline is essential for the holistic well-being of the community.

V. Conclusion

Examining the impact of the destruction of the Betawi language on society requires an in-depth approach to various segments. Below is a reference for the size of the change in the five main segments, namely:

5.1 Linguistic Variety:

1. Frequency of use: Frequency of use of the Betawi language in daily life, including in the family, circle of friends, and workplace.
2. Vocabulary maintenance: The extent to which the original Betawi vocabulary is still used and understood by the community.
3. Mixed use of language: The level of mixing Betawi with other languages (for example, Indonesian) in daily conversation.

5.2 Multiple Cultural Identities:

1. Expression of pride: The frequency and ways in which individuals express their pride in the Betawi cultural heritage.
2. Events and traditions: Continuation and adaptation of specific traditions and ceremonies to the Betawi language.
3. Traditional clothing: Frequency of use and understanding of traditional clothing associated with Betawi culture.

5.3 Difficulty Level of Communication Between Generations with Different Ages:

1. Frequency of misinterpretation: How often there is miscommunication between the older and younger generations because of differences in understanding the language.
2. Non-verbal communication: The degree of difficulty in communicating emotions and messages without words.
3. Knowledge transfer: How effectively older generations can transfer traditional knowledge and stories to younger generations.

5.4 Acquisition of Traditional Science and Knowledge:

1. Learning resources: Existence and availability of learning resources about knowledge and traditional Betawi knowledge.
2. Application in daily life: How often science and traditional knowledge are applied in daily life?
3. Formal and informal education: The degree of integration of Betawi traditional knowledge in the formal education curriculum and informal learning activities.

5.5 Economic Situation:

1. Cultural tourism: The economic impact of a decrease or increase in tourism related to Betawi culture.
2. Traditional products: Market and acceptance of traditional Betawi products or services.
3. Language and culture-based occupations: The level of employment related to the maintenance, development and promotion of the Betawi language and culture.

This approach allows researchers to see the impact of the damage to the Betawi language from various aspects of people's lives. Data from each segment can be analyzed to determine the extent to which Betawi language and culture influence people's lives.

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