

The Cultivation and Development of Regional Languages in the Era of Smart Society 5.0

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the strategies for cultivating and developing regional languages within the context of Smart Society 5.0; a society that places humans at the center of technological innovation. Regional languages are vital cultural assets that reflect local identity and values. However, amid the currents of globalization and the dominance of national and foreign languages in digital spaces, many regional languages are experiencing a decline in speakers, particularly among the younger generation. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach through a literature review of journal articles, books, policy documents, and official reports. The findings indicate that regional language development through school-based local content, teacher training, and community involvement proves effective when supported by strong policies and the use of digital technology. Educational apps, online dictionaries, and multimedia content present significant opportunities to engage the interest of younger generations. The role of cultural communities, traditional institutions, and local governments is also crucial in revitalizing the function of regional languages in daily life. Therefore, preservation strategies must integrate cultural, educational, and technological approaches in a sustainable manner. This study recommends a community-based collaborative model and a digital ecosystem as adaptive preservation strategies for the challenges of the Smart Society 5.0 era.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional languages are cultural identities inherent in an ethnolinguistic community and reflect the local wisdom of the people who own them. The existence of regional languages not only represents a

means of communication, but also stores historical values, customs, and local knowledge systems that are passed down from generation to generation. However, globalization and modernization are often the dominant factors that cause the

marginalization of regional languages, especially among the younger generation [1]. In the context of Indonesia, which has more than 700 regional languages, efforts to preserve languages are becoming increasingly urgent so that there is no massive language extinction [2].

Along with the development of technology and the entry of the industrial revolution 4.0 era, the world community is now moving towards a new paradigm called Smart Society 5.0, which is a concept of a smart society that integrates Internet of Things (IoT) based technology, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data in everyday life. Smart Society 5.0 places humans at the center of all technological innovations with the aim of creating a more inclusive and sustainable life. In this landscape, the development and cultivation of regional languages faces both challenges and great opportunities, especially in terms of technology-based digitalization and revitalization.

One of the main challenges in this era is the decreasing number of regional language speakers due to the shift in culture and digital lifestyle dominated by global languages, especially English and Indonesian as national lingua francas. According to Kukulska-Hulme et al. [3], the dominance of the majority language in public and digital spaces has caused regional languages to be increasingly marginalized from the realm of everyday communication, especially among children and adolescents. This phenomenon shows that without adaptive coaching and development strategies for the digital era, the sustainability of regional languages will be in a vulnerable position.

However, the presence of technology also brings significant opportunities for the preservation of regional languages. Digital innovations such as language learning applications, online dictionaries, local language multimedia content, and digital archiving have begun to be utilized in various language preservation initiatives [4]. The Indonesian government through the Agency for Language Development and Cultivation (*Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa*)

has also initiated community and school-based regional language revitalization programs (Agency for Language Development and Cultivation [5]. This shows that the development of regional language preservation strategies can be carried out through synergy between technology and cultural policies.

In the context of Smart Society 5.0, regional language development is no longer only carried out conventionally through educational institutions or cultural communities, but can also be developed through an interactive digital ecosystem. The use of social media, online education platforms, and Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technology can increase the participation of the younger generation in learning their mother tongue [6]. Therefore, the development of technology-based curriculum and digital-based regional language teacher training are important parts of the development agenda.

Previous studies have shown that technology-based regional language revitalization has yielded positive results in various countries. For example, the "FirstVoices" project in Canada archives and disseminates First Nations languages through digital applications [7]. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, local projects such as the "Digital Regional Language Dictionary" in Java and Sulawesi have also begun to show great potential in supporting cross-generational learning [8]. This study attempts to fill the gap on how regional language development and development strategies in Indonesia can be adapted and improved within the framework of a smart society 5.0.

Based on the above explanation, this study is important to examine how the development and development of regional languages can be directed strategically in supporting the sustainability of local languages in the Smart Society 5.0 era. This study also seeks to explore the technology integration model in strengthening local language identity as part of an inclusive and sustainable digital cultural transformation. By examining the policy, technology, and

community practice approaches in developing regional languages, it is hoped that new strategies can be formulated that are relevant to the demands of the times.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of regional culture is an integral part of efforts to preserve national identity that originates from the diversity of local ethnicities and cultures. Each region in Indonesia has its own unique cultural richness, ranging from performing arts, customs, traditional ceremonies, to local language practices that are passed down from generation to generation. Cultural development strategies not only include the preservation of physical forms, but also the revitalization of cultural values through education and community empowerment. According to Abdullah [9], culture is the entire system of ideas, actions, and human works in community life, which are made human property by learning. Therefore, the development of regional culture must be carried out in a participatory and sustainable manner.

In the context of national policy, the development of regional culture has been recognized as part of holistic human development. Indonesian Law No. 5 of 2017 concerning the Advancement of Culture is the main legal basis for designing strategies for the protection, development, utilization, and development of local culture. In this policy, regional culture is an important component in strengthening national character and cultural resilience. In line with Hassan's opinion [10], local culture is not just a heritage that must be preserved, but a resource that can be empowered to increase the competitiveness and welfare of society. Therefore, an interdisciplinary approach involving education, tourism, and technology is key in the development process.

However, the challenges of globalization and cultural homogenization require innovation in regional cultural development strategies [11]. Digital technology, social media, and online

platforms can be effective means to disseminate and document local cultural richness. Studies by Ma et al. [12] and Winschiers-Theophilus et al. [13] state that technology-based local cultural development can expand the reach and involvement of the younger generation in cultural preservation. On the other hand, the role of local communities and traditional institutions remains an important foundation in maintaining the authenticity of the culture [14]. Therefore, the development of regional culture in the modern era must integrate local values with digital innovation in a balanced manner so that there is no decontextualization of cultural values.

Regional languages are the main pillar of a community's cultural identity. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a medium for expressing local values, norms, and knowledge that shape the social and cultural structure of a community. According to Coombe [15], language has a symbolic power that binds communities and provides a sense of cultural ownership. Therefore, the existence of regional languages is an important indicator in maintaining cultural diversity and national plurality. However, many regional languages are now in a state of extinction due to the lack of speaker regeneration and the dominance of national and global languages in public spaces and the media.

In Indonesia, the phenomenon of the decline in the number of regional language speakers has become a serious language issue. The Agency for Language Development and Cultivation [5] report noted that more than 200 regional languages are endangered, with most of them no longer used by the younger generation. According to Jones [16] and Pepinsky et al. [17], urbanization factors, formal education that prioritizes Indonesian, and lack of policy support are the main causes of local language degradation. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize regional languages through multilingual education strategies, training of regional language teachers, and

production of technology-based learning media.

Efforts to preserve and develop regional languages also require the support of digital technology as a means of documentation and learning that is adaptive to the digital era. Mobile applications, online dictionaries, and digital language archiving projects have become innovative solutions in efforts to save endangered languages [18]. Thus, regional language preservation strategies must be comprehensive and sustainable, combining community approaches, public policy, and digital technology.

Smart Society 5.0 is a concept of a future society introduced by the Japanese government as a continuation of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. This concept seeks to create a society that integrates technological advances such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Big Data into everyday life in order to solve social problems and improve the quality of life. Unlike the Industrial Revolution 4.0 approach which emphasizes efficiency and automation, Smart Society 5.0 places humans at the center of technology and emphasizes aspects of inclusivity and sustainability [19], [20]. In this context, cultural, linguistic, and social values should not be sidelined, but must transform along with the progress of the times.

The Smart Society 5.0 concept requires people to have digital competence while maintaining local identity. This presents a major challenge for a multicultural country like Indonesia, where cultural and linguistic diversity is still a wealth and a challenge in technology integration. According to Ariansyah et al. [21], the adoption of technology in Indonesian society is not only related to infrastructure readiness, but also social and cultural readiness. Therefore, the implementation of Smart Society 5.0 in Indonesia must be accompanied by a transformative approach that involves cultural preservation, digital literacy development, and collaboration between government, academics, and communities.

In addition, Smart Society 5.0 also opens up great opportunities for innovation in preserving local culture and languages. Technology can be used to document local cultural heritage, create educational platforms based on local values, and encourage community participation in preserving culture through social media and digital applications. As expressed by Hanna [22], digital technology plays an important role in uniting communities and expanding the reach of cultural values to the global level. Therefore, an inclusive technology-based policy approach needs to be formulated so that Smart Society 5.0 does not become a threat to local culture, but rather an opportunity to revive it in a new form.

3. METHODS

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with a literature review method that aims to systematically describe the phenomena, strategies, and practices of cultivating and developing regional languages in the context of technological advances in the Smart Society 5.0 era. This approach was chosen because it is able to explore conceptual and contextual information from various relevant scientific sources. This study did not collect field data directly, but rather analyzes secondary data in the form of journal articles, books, policy documents, and previous research reports that discuss issues of regional languages, cultural preservation, and digital transformation in society.

The data were collected through searching for scientific articles in trusted databases such as Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and DOAJ with the keywords: "local languages", "language preservation", "cultural digitalization", "Smart Society 5.0", and "local language revitalization". The articles analyzed were limited to publications between 2018 and 2024 to ensure relevance to current developments. In addition, policy documents such as the Indonesian Law on Cultural Advancement (Law No. 5 of 2017) and official reports from the Agency for

Language Development and Cultivation are also important references. The data obtained were then classified into main themes, such as language digitalization strategies, the role of local communities, educational approaches, and government policies.

The data analysis technique in this study used a thematic content analysis model. The analysis process began by reading all articles carefully, identifying key information, and grouping data into thematic categories according to the focus of the study, namely the development and cultivating of regional languages in the digital society landscape. Findings from various sources were then compared to see patterns, tendencies, and gaps in policy implementation and strategy. The results of this analysis were interpreted to provide a deep understanding of the challenges and opportunities for preserving regional languages within the framework of Smart Society 5.0.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Dynamics of Declining Use of Regional Languages in the Digital Era

Regional languages are an integral part of the cultural identity and social expression of the very rich and diverse Indonesian people. Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with more than 17,000 islands and thousands of ethnolinguistic groups, is one of the countries with the largest number of regional languages in the world. According to data from the Agency for Language Development and Cultivation, there are more than 718 regional languages spread throughout the country. This diversity is not only a matter of national pride, but also a valuable world cultural heritage. However, along with the development of the times, especially in the digital era, the existence of regional languages is starting to face a serious threat in the form of a significant decline in the number of active speakers across generations. One real indicator of this problem is the findings of the Detik.com survey [23] which shows a downward trend in the use of

regional languages from generation to generation. The Pre-Boomer generation (born before 1945) still maintains the use of regional languages both in the family and in communication with relatives, respectively by 87.13% and 85.24%. However, this figure decreased drastically in the Post Gen-Z generation (born 2013 and above) which only recorded a figure of 62.94% for the use of regional languages in the family and 61.70% in communication with relatives. This significant decline shows that regional languages are no longer the main medium of communication between family members and communities in various regions of Indonesia.

The dynamics of the decline in the use of regional languages in Indonesia are influenced by various interrelated factors, especially urbanization and advances in digital technology. Urbanization causes the younger generation to move from villages to big cities, where Indonesian becomes the dominant means of communication, replacing regional languages that are considered irrelevant in the urban social context. In addition, inter-ethnic marriages and heterogeneous urban environments strengthen the use of Indonesian as a neutral language in families. In the digital era, the dominance of Indonesian and English on platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, and online games has caused children to lose touch with regional languages that are increasingly marginalized from the digital space [24]. The absence of interesting regional language digital content exacerbates the distance between the younger generation and their mother tongue.

Educational factors and social perceptions also play a major role in accelerating the degradation of regional languages. The national curriculum emphasizes mastery of Indonesian and foreign languages, while regional languages are only taught as local content that often does not receive serious attention in terms of human resources or teaching methods [25]. As a result, students do not have adequate regional language skills. In addition, regional languages are starting to be considered

unmodern and even “country bumpkin” by the younger generation, while Indonesian and foreign languages are associated with prestige and sophistication [26]. The lack of transmission of regional languages in families, coupled with low digital exposure, causes children to no longer know their mother tongue [27]. This phenomenon indicates a linguistic shift that has the potential to lead to language death if not immediately addressed with adaptive and comprehensive preservation strategies.

4.2 Community and Education Based Regional Language Development Strategy

Preservation and development of regional languages is becoming an increasingly pressing issue in the era of globalization and digitalization. Data from the Agency for Language Development and Cultivation [5] states that of the 718 regional languages recorded in Indonesia, 11 have been declared extinct and dozens more are threatened with extinction. Amid this phenomenon, cultivating regional languages through a community-based and educational approach is a strategic key in preserving Indonesia’s linguistic cultural wealth.

1. Legal context and policy for cultivating regional languages

Many principals have begun to introduce character education policies at the school level. The findings show that these policies have received positive responses from many parties, although some principals stated that more training for teachers in this area would be more helpful.

The development of regional languages in Indonesia cannot be separated from the legal framework that guarantees their existence. Indonesian Law Number 24 of 2009 explicitly states in Article 42 that “Regional governments are obliged to develop, cultivate, and protect regional languages so that they remain alive in accordance with their position and function.” This is emphasized in Article 43, which mandates the strategic role of educational

institutions and communities in developing regional languages. In addition, the 2013 Curriculum provides formal space in learning through local content programs (*muatan lokal*), which are used as a forum to introduce regional languages from an early age. This aims not only as a means of preserving languages, but also as an effort to instill local wisdom values [28]. The government through the Agency for Language Development and Cultivation also released the Regional Language Vitality Map as a basis for formulating strategic policies in language revitalization efforts.

2. Coaching strategy through local content programs in schools

The strategy of cultivating regional languages based on formal education has long been implemented through local content. Local content is a curriculum developed according to the needs and characteristics of the region. Regional languages are one of the main contents in local content taught at elementary to high school levels. Based on a study by Yosfiani and Nurhayati [29], the implementation of regional language lessons as local content in West Java Province showed positive results in building students’ appreciative attitudes towards the Sundanese language. The same thing was also seen in a study by Marni and Eliza [30] in West Sumatra, where Minangkabau language lessons were able to increase students’ sense of pride and language skills in the family environment. However, the challenges in implementing local content are still quite large. Several regions experience limited competent teachers in teaching regional languages, as well as the absence of uniform competency standards and teaching materials. Research by Sakurai et al. [31] shows that even though regional language lessons have been included in the curriculum, the sustainability of the program is disrupted by the lack of support for resources and consistent policies from the local government.

3. Training and capacity building for regional language teachers

The importance of having competent teachers in teaching regional languages encourages the need for strategies to strengthen the capacity of educators. Teacher training is one of the key strategies in cultivating regional languages based on education. This training includes improving learning methodologies, developing teaching materials, and utilizing technology in learning. A study by Tao and Gao [32] noted that intensive training for regional language teachers succeeded in increasing teacher motivation and creativity in designing interactive learning. The results of the training also encouraged innovation, such as the use of digital media and locally-based applications for regional language learning [33], [34]. However, the main challenges in this training are program continuity and the availability of funds. Many teacher training programs are short-term projects that are not sustainable. This is exacerbated by the fact that not all regional language teachers have the appropriate academic background, so training must start from the basic level.

4. Technology integration in regional language development

The use of technology has become part of the current regional language development strategy [35]. Learning applications, digital dictionaries, and educational games have begun to be developed in various regional languages. For example, the Android-based “Sundanese Dictionary” and “Batak Dictionary” applications have been widely used among students and the general public. One interesting innovation came from a team of academics at Universitas Gadjah Mada who developed an interactive Javanese language learning application with a gamification approach. According to Wu’s study [36], this application not only improves vocabulary knowledge but also strengthens students’ affection for regional languages through fun game features. However, technology integration still faces obstacles such as limited

access in remote areas, low digital literacy, and lack of budget support from local governments.

4.3 The Role of Language Communities in Preservation and Development

The role of language communities in preserving and cultivating regional languages is increasingly being highlighted as an effective cultural strategy amidst the challenges of the digital era. Not only relying on formal educational institutions, these communities are able to create participatory spaces that allow regional languages to be used actively in everyday social contexts. Language communities rooted in indigenous communities, cultural studios, and creative forums play an important role as social agents in the regeneration of regional language speakers. Kristianto & Gozali [37] noted the success of the Javanese Language Community in Yogyakarta in organizing various activities such as language classes, speech competitions, and folk theater performances. These activities not only maintain the existence of the language, but also arouse the cultural pride of the younger generation towards local identity. This participatory approach has proven to be more effective in building emotional attachment than the top-down administrative approach.

In recent developments, digital communities have become new channels that strengthen the function of cultivating regional languages through more attractive and adaptive communication strategies. Social media such as TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube are utilized by language communities to produce regional language content that is light, humorous, and relevant to everyday life. Mohan & Punathambekar’s [38] research reflects how young communities in the regions package regional languages into short videos that combine local humor and cultural narratives. This form of content expands the audience while strengthening the utility of regional languages in the current context. A similar study by Anderson et al. [39] shows that the use of digital storytelling

in regional languages by creative communities has succeeded in increasing the involvement of regional languages in the public domain, especially among those aged 15-25 years. This emphasizes the importance of a community-based approach in digital platforms as a form of contextual and sustainable revitalization.

Furthermore, the existence of language communities provides an important bridge between oral traditions and contemporary cultural innovation. Community initiatives are not only limited to preservation, but also to the development of new vocabulary, adaptation of regional languages in music, films, and media literacy. According to Sun et al. [40], language communities integrate regional languages into digital poetry, cultural tourism vlogs, and virtual theater, which have a positive impact on the perception of regional languages as symbols of dynamic identity, not just static heritage. In addition, community participation is often accompanied by collaboration between educational institutions and local governments that encourage book publication, digital archiving, and regional language festivals. This synergy is in accordance with the mandate of Indonesian Law No. 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language, and National Emblem, as well as the National Anthem, which emphasizes the importance of protecting regional languages as part of the national identity that must be maintained and developed sustainably.

4.4 Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Regional Language Development Strategies

Evaluation of regional language development strategies requires a systematic approach with indicators that can measure achievements objectively and contextually. The Agency for Language Development and Cultivation of the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology has established several main indicators in assessing the success of the development program, including the number of active

speakers, the sustainability of language use in the family and public spheres, and the involvement of the younger generation in regional language activities. These indicators are not only quantitative, but also qualitative, reflecting changes in attitudes, pride in identity, and regeneration of regional language use. The study by Corres et al. [41] underlines the importance of synergy between regional policies, educator competence, and community support as the three main pillars of effective development. When these three components work together, regional language development is not only symbolic, but also effective and has a long-term impact.

The success of the regional language revitalization program in Bali is a concrete example of the implementation of an effective strategy. Collaboration between village governments, schools, and the arts community has succeeded in strengthening the position of the Balinese language amidst the dominance of Indonesian and foreign languages. For example, in the local content education program, students are not only taught language structure, but are also invited to express themselves through drama performances, oral literature, and traditional poetry. Research by Priatama et al. [42] noted an increase in the number of students using Balinese in everyday interactions, both at home and on social media. This program also shows that when local culture-based coaching is combined with adaptive educational methods, the results are much more effective in cultivating pride in the younger generation for their mother tongue. The key to this success is cross-sector support that is oriented towards active community involvement, not just a top-down administrative program [43].

On the other hand, the effectiveness of coaching in regions such as Papua and Maluku still faces serious challenges. Factors such as pressure from national and foreign languages, lack of educational infrastructure, and cultural identity conflicts are major obstacles. Research by Rozi et al. [44] found that many young people in Papua tend to avoid using regional languages because they

are considered less relevant, difficult, or even do not support social mobility. In some cases, there is a stigma that the use of regional languages is synonymous with backwardness. Therefore, coaching strategies in this area must be adjusted to the local socio-political context and cultural character. A community-based approach, integration into local arts, and strengthening language-based collective identity are important to encourage active involvement of the younger generation. Evaluation of effectiveness must also be carried out periodically to measure long-term impacts and improve weaknesses in previous programs [45].

4.5 The Role of Regional Government and Traditional Institutions

Local governments play a strategic role in preserving and cultivating local languages as mandated in Indonesian Law Number 24 of 2009. This function is usually carried out through the Education, Culture, and Library Office which has the authority to prepare local content programs, organize local language teacher training, and publish textbooks that are appropriate to the local context. The preservation strategy not only includes learning in schools, but also reaches the public sphere through language festivals, regional literature competitions, and cultural awards. According to Siregar [46], the allocation of a special budget by local governments for cultivating local languages is a key factor that differentiates between regions that are successful in maintaining their local languages and regions that experience linguistic extinction. Therefore, policies and funding are important aspects that must be strengthened through regional regulations and synergy between agencies.

On the other hand, the role of customary institutions cannot be separated from the strategy of preserving regional languages because they are the holders of legitimate cultural authority in the community. Customary institutions are often at the forefront of maintaining language practices, especially in the context of rituals,

oral traditions, and spiritual activities. A real example is in the Toraja region, where customary rituals such as Rambu Solo' and Rambu Tuka' not only function as a means of spiritual expression, but also as a medium for conserving the Toraja regional language. In these activities, language is used in prayers, songs, and customary speeches that are rich in symbolic meaning. A study by Besolova et al. [47] shows that communities that still practice customs tend to have higher levels of language preservation than communities that have experienced cultural shifts. Thus, the synergy between the formal structure of government and the cultural strength of customary institutions is a very promising preservation strategy.

Furthermore, the combination of the structural approach of the local government and the cultural approach of traditional institutions forms a generative and sustainable development strategy. This strategy allows for more organic cross-generational adaptation because the language is not only studied formally, but also experienced in everyday life and inherited naturally through cultural practices. Research by Dudung et al. [48] states that the success of regional language development in West Nusa Tenggara occurred due to collaboration between traditional leaders and local schools in compiling a curriculum based on local wisdom. Thus, preserving regional languages is not only a technocratic task of the government, but part of a collective life that connects the past, present, and future. The expansion of this partnership also needs to be strengthened by applied linguistic research and multilevel policies that support cultural preservation as part of holistic human development.

4.6 Challenges and Future Strategic Directions

Various challenges still haunt efforts to develop regional languages, including: 1) Urbanization and migration cause children to grow up in a national or foreign language environment; 2) Lack of incentives for teachers to develop themselves in teaching

regional languages; 3) Lack of public media (TV, radio, film) that consistently use regional languages; and 4) Social stigma against regional languages as “country bumpkin”.

To address this, some recommended future strategic directions are: 1) Increase the allocation of Regional Government Budget funds for regional language programs; 2) Establish a special language revitalization agency at the provincial level; 3) Require local media to broadcast content in regional languages; and 4) Develop affirmative policies such as certification of regional language teachers and awards for language preservationists.

Community-based and education-based regional language development is a holistic effort that requires multi-actor and sustainable collaboration. Strategies such as local content, teacher training, community activities, and the use of technology are important pillars in maintaining the existence of regional languages. However, the effectiveness of these strategies is highly dependent on the consistency of policies, resource support, and political will of the regional government. If not followed up seriously, it is feared that regional languages will continue to lose speakers, especially among the younger generation. Therefore, the participation of all parties, including the government, educators, communities, academics, and the general public, is key to ensuring that regional languages remain alive and developing in the modern era.

5. CONCLUSION

This study confirms that cultivating and developing regional languages in the Smart Society 5.0 era is a challenge as well as a great opportunity in maintaining the sustainability of local cultural identity. The findings show that the decline in the use of regional languages is mainly due to the influence of urbanization, the dominance of national and foreign languages, and the lack of interesting regional language learning in formal educational institutions. However, a

development strategy that combines a community approach, strengthening the capacity of educators, and utilizing digital technology has proven effective in revitalizing the use of regional languages in various regions. Innovations such as interactive learning applications, digital archiving, and locally-based multimedia content have succeeded in attracting the involvement of the younger generation and strengthening pride in cultural identity.

The implications of the results of this study indicate the need for a more progressive, collaborative, and digital ecosystem-based regional language preservation policy. Local governments and educational institutions have an important role in creating learning spaces that support the use of regional languages in a functional and enjoyable way. On the other hand, cultural communities and traditional institutions must continue to be empowered as the main agents in maintaining the authenticity and regeneration of local language values. In the context of Smart Society 5.0, preserving regional languages is not only a cultural matter, but also part of a grand strategy in creating an intelligent society rooted in local values.

Based on these dynamics, it is recommended that the government develop a policy framework that supports the preservation of regional languages more comprehensively, including through increased budgets, incentives for teachers and language preservers, and strengthening cross-sector collaboration. Technology-based training, integration of locally-based curriculum, and empowerment of digital communities are concrete steps that can expand access and participation in cultivating regional languages. Further research is also needed to evaluate the long-term impacts of various digitalization and revitalization strategies so that the preservation of regional languages truly becomes an integral part of inclusive and sustainable national cultural development.

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