

The role of multi-stakeholders in the preservation of the Javanese language: Synergy between *pawiyatan permadani*, universities, and the regency government

Peran multisektor dalam pelestarian bahasa Jawa: Sinergi antara pawiyatan permadani, perguruan tinggi, dan pemerintah kabupaten

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) describe the multi-sector contribution to efforts to preserve the Javanese language in Wonosobo Regency, (2) identify inhibiting and supporting factors, and (3) describe strategies to increase the use of Javanese among the younger generation. This research method employs a qualitative approach, utilizing a case study design. Data collection through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation studies. The research location is Wonosobo Regency, with respondents from the Permadani Pawiyatan Institute, the Tourism Office, and UNSIQ. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis with the help of the NVivo application. This study shows that the preservation of the Javanese language in Wonosobo is the result of a multi-sector collaboration. Permadani plays a role in both the practical and cultural aspects. The local government provides regulatory support and resources, while UNSIQ strengthens the academic aspect. Inhibiting factors: the lack of binding regulations, low motivation of the younger generation, and the dominance of the Indonesian language. Supporting factors: the commitment of related institutions, local policy support, and the role of higher education. The synergy of the three sectors is expected to ensure that the Javanese language remains a proud part of the younger generation's identity in Wonosobo.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan kontribusi multisektor dalam upaya pelestarian bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Wonosobo, (2) mengidentifikasi faktor penghambat dan pendukung, serta (3) mendeskripsikan strategi untuk meningkatkan penggunaan bahasa Jawa di kalangan generasi muda. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Penumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, dan studi dokumentasi. Lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Wonosobo dengan responden dari Lembaga Pawiyatan Permadani, Dinas Pariwisata, dan UNSIQ. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik dengan bantuan aplikasi NVivo. Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil bahwa pelestarian bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Wonosobo merupakan hasil kolaborasi multisektor. Permadani berperan pada aspek praksis dan kultural, pemerintah daerah memberikan dukungan regulatif dan sumber daya, serta UNSIQ memperkuat aspek akademis. Terdapat faktor penghambat yaitu minimnya regulasi yang mengikat, rendahnya motivasi generasi muda, serta dominasi bahasa Indonesia. Terdapat pula faktor pendukung yaitu komitmen lembaga terkait, dukungan kebijakan lokal, dan peran pendidikan tinggi. Sinergi ketiga aspek tersebut diharapkan mampu menjadikan bahasa Jawa tetap bertahan sebagai identitas kebanggaan generasi muda Wonosobo.

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A. Introduction

The Javanese language is an intangible cultural heritage with a strong historical, philosophical, and cultural identity for the Javanese people. This language is not merely a means of communication, but also a means of transmitting values, ethics, and etiquette that are integral to the community's social life (Liliweri, 2018). However, the existence of the Javanese language is now under serious threat due to the rapid flow of modernization, globalization, and the dominance of Indonesian and foreign languages in various aspects of life, including education, media, and digital communication (Nisa, 2024). This condition indicates that language shift is a linguistic phenomenon and reflects a broader cultural transformation that risks eroding local identity if not addressed through systematic preservation efforts.

Wonosobo Regency, one of Central Java's regions that still possesses a strong local cultural heritage, is also not immune to this phenomenon. Javanese, once the primary language of everyday conversation, is now experiencing a shift in function. Younger generations are increasingly using Javanese, particularly in politeness or the levels of language that reflect politeness and social hierarchy. In educational and family settings, the use of Javanese is declining, and it has been replaced by Indonesian and popular terms from social media or global pop culture (Setyawan, 2019). Shift illustrates a weakening intergenerational transmission of cultural values, as language use in daily interaction plays a crucial role in sustaining local wisdom.

Data from the Central Java Statistics Agency in 2023 showed that only around 35% of young people aged 15–25 still actively use Javanese daily. Even in urban areas, 70% of the population prefers Indonesian. This situation is a linguistic issue and an indicator of the weakening transmission of local cultural values. The limited use of Javanese directly impacts the younger generation's understanding of the values of local wisdom contained within it. One of the main factors contributing to this problem is the lack of attention from relevant stakeholders to preserve Javanese culture. The efforts to preserve the Javanese language in Wonosobo, conducted by the Pawiyatan Permadani Institute, are multi-sectoral and comprehensively integrated with government and university programs. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of cross-sector collaboration related to Javanese language preservation programs is necessary (Bangsawan, 2018). These data emphasize the urgency of collaborative governance among stakeholders in ensuring that language preservation initiatives are effective, sustainable, and responsive to contemporary challenges.

Educational policies that mandate the study of regional languages, including Javanese, have not been fully effective in attracting the younger generation to use them actively. This is because the teaching materials presented tend to be normative, limited to aspects of grammar, classical literature, and memorization, thus lacking contextualization with the social and cultural realities of today's youth (Ramadhansyah et al., 2022). This situation often leads to Javanese language learning being perceived as an academic burden, rather than a fun and relevant learning experience for everyday life. Furthermore, the pedagogical approach used in many schools remains traditional, oriented toward lectures and memorization assessments. This results in a lack of space for students to express their creativity and connect the language to contemporary cultural practices (Ramadhansyah et al., 2022). Contextual and culturally relevant learning models are essential to revitalize students' interest and reposition Javanese as a living language closely connected to modern social life.

Furthermore, the Javanese language learning process has not yet fully utilized the potential of digital technology, even though today's young generation is known as digital natives whose lives are closely connected to social media, interactive applications, and digital content (Kesharwani, 2020). The minimal integration of technology in learning has further marginalized Javanese, as the digital space is dominated by Indonesian and foreign languages, especially English. In fact, in the era of globalization and digitalization, languages not adapted to the digital media realm risk marginalization and even losing their function in intergenerational communication (Ori & Susianti, 2023). Javanese language learning strategies should not only be based on a normative

curriculum. However, they should also be adaptive, creative, and utilize digital technology to present Javanese as a relevant, modern language, while also being rich in cultural values.

The urgent need to analyze the multi-sectoral role in preserving the Javanese language becomes increasingly relevant amidst the threat of language shift experienced by many local communities. Stakeholders such as the *Pawiyatan Panata Cara Tuwin Pamedharsabda* Permadani Institution, universities, and local governments hold strategic positions that cannot stand alone. These multi-sectoral actors must build synergy in designing policies, education, and technology-based innovation. Without structured, participatory, and sustainable interventions, the Javanese language in Wonosobo has the potential to weaken its social function, becoming limited to a cultural symbol in formal ceremonies. However, regional languages are not merely a means of communication but also serve as identity, local knowledge, and a crucial instrument in shaping the character of the younger generation (Habsari, 2023). Therefore, research on Javanese language preservation strategies based on multi-stakeholder collaboration is crucial to produce academic and practical recommendations that can strengthen Javanese's position as a living language in both public and private spaces, while simultaneously addressing the challenges of globalization and the dominance of digital culture.

This research aims to comprehensively analyze efforts to preserve the Javanese language in Wonosobo Regency through the involvement of various stakeholders. The main focus of this research is directed at three things: first, examining the role and contribution of the Pawiyatan Permadani Institution, the local government, and UNSIQ in maintaining the sustainability of the Javanese language. Second, identifying the inhibiting and supporting factors in implementing multi-sector collaboration. Third, developing an effective policy-based, education- and technology-based preservation strategy to increase interest in and use of the Javanese language among the younger generation. This research is expected to provide academic and practical contributions in formulating a regional language preservation model that is relevant and adaptive to the challenges of the globalization era.

The novelty of this research lies in its holistic, participatory, and contextual approach to analyzing the role of multisector in Javanese language preservation. Previous research has focused mainly on sociolinguistic aspects and changes in language attitudes (Fitrianiingsih et al., 2020; Josaphat et al., 2022; Khoirunnisa et al., 2025; Setyawan, 2019). These studies highlight the decline in Javanese language use among the younger generation due to the influence of globalization and pop culture. However, these studies have not addressed the collaborative aspects between institutions or comprehensive strategic interventions.

Studies on synergy between stakeholders in cultural preservation have begun to be widely researched (Bangsawan, 2018; Mujiansyah, 2024). These studies demonstrate the importance of collaboration between the government and communities in preserving local culture. However, the discussions are still general and macro in nature, and have not yet analyzed specific collaborations in regional language preservation, especially within the geographic and social context of Wonosobo Regency. On the other hand, technological approaches have been studied concerning the digitalization of regional languages in Indonesia (Munawaroh et al., 2022; Sihite & Sibarani, 2024), proposing multimedia in early childhood language learning. However, these approaches have not yet directly linked the use of technology to cross-sectoral collaborative systems.

Based on the gaps in previous research, this study presents several novelties as follows: First, this study describes the collaboration between the Pawiyatan Permadani Institution, the local government, and a university (Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an/UNSIQ) that complement each other in preserving the Javanese language. Second, this study not only recommends strengthening the Javanese language curriculum in schools but also proposes adjustments to the learning approach to make it more contextual, enjoyable, and adaptive to the dynamics of the times. Third, the approach used in this research is based on participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies involving all three parties (the government, cultural institutions, and UNSIQ). This makes the formulated strategy grounded and relevant and has a high chance of being implemented in real life in the field.

The analysis of Javanese language preservation in this study is supported by the theory of language maintenance and shift, which emphasizes that the sustainability of a local language depends on intergenerational transmission, institutional support, and its use in everyday life (Sercombe & Tupas, 2014). The A collaborative governance perspective suggests that complex cultural issues, such as language decline, require active collaboration among government, cultural institutions, and universities. (Ansell & Gash, 2007). From an educational perspective, sociocultural learning theory highlights the importance of contextual and meaningful learning to sustain students' engagement with local languages (Vygotsky, 1978). These theoretical perspectives provide a strong foundation for analyzing multi-sectoral collaboration strategies in preserving the Javanese language in Wonosobo Regency.

B. Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Qualitative approaches are used to deeply understand social phenomena (Creswell, 2018), particularly in examining the interactions, meanings, and processes that occur in collaborative efforts to preserve the Javanese language. Because this research involves analyzing the synergy of various parties, this approach is more appropriate than quantitative approaches that emphasize numerical data. The case study method was chosen because this research focuses on a specific case (Sugiyono, 2019), which is an effort to preserve the Javanese language in Wonosobo Regency through multi-sector collaboration. This method allows for an in-depth exploration of the dynamics of interactions between stakeholders, challenges, and strategies used.

The subjects of this study were (a) representatives of the Pawiyatan Panata Cara Tuwin Pamedharsabda Permadani Institution consisting of 3 respondents, (b) the Wonosobo Regency Government consisting of 3 respondents, and (c) UNSIQ (university leaders, lecturers, and students) consisting of 15 respondents. The respondents were selected using purposive sampling, based on their roles, authority, and direct involvement in Javanese language preservation programs and policies. This technique was employed to ensure that the selected participants possessed relevant knowledge, experience, and perspectives necessary to provide in-depth and accurate data for analyzing multi-sectoral collaboration in language preservation efforts. This research procedure was systematically structured through four main stages, as presented in Figure 1: preparation, data collection, data analysis, and report preparation and publication.

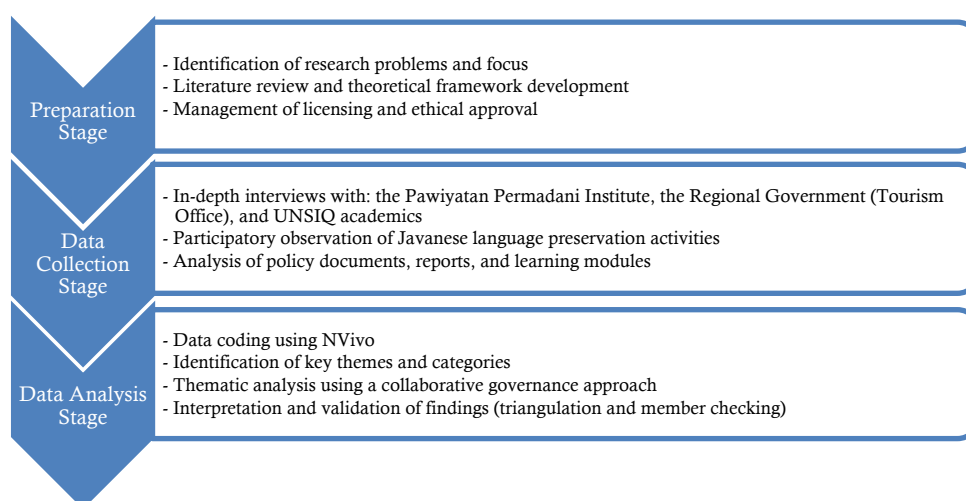


Figure 1. Research Procedures

To obtain valid and comprehensive data, this study utilized the following data collection techniques and instruments: (a) In-depth interviews conducted with representatives of the Pawiyatan Permadani Institution, local government officials, and university academics. (b) Participatory observation to directly observe Javanese language preservation practices in cultural and educational activities. (c) Document analysis: reviewing policies, program reports, and regulations related to Javanese language preservation.

The data obtained were analyzed using thematic analysis techniques with the assistance of the N-Vivo application, which includes the following stages: (a) Data coding by identifying categories and patterns in the data. (b) Theme identification by determining the main themes emerging from the data. (c) Data interpretation by analyzing the interrelationships between themes and organizing them within a Collaborative Governance framework. (d) Conclusions and verification will be achieved by compiling research findings based on the verified data analysis results.

C. Results and Discussion

1. The Role and Contribution of Permadani, the Regional Government, and UNSIQ in Preserving the Javanese Language in Wonosobo Regency

a. Permadani's *Pawiyatan Panata Cara Tuwin Pamedharsabda* Institution

As a cultural organization focused on preserving the Javanese language and traditions, Permadani plays a central role in building awareness among the people of Wonosobo about the importance of using the Javanese language in formal and ceremonial settings. This effort is important because regional languages often face serious challenges in the form of shifts in usage due to the dominance of national and global languages (Kasiyarno, 2025). This strategic position makes Permadani an institution capable of social transformation through education, training, and cultural representation. Permadani affirms its role as a dynamic cultural actor by combining tradition conservation and program innovation. This aligns with the view that regional languages are markers of cultural identity and social capital that bind community solidarity (Sercombe & Tupas, 2014). Therefore, every program run by Permadani has strategic value in strengthening the position of the Javanese language amid globalization, while also serving as a model for sustainable community-based preservation.

Permadani's important role is clearly reflected in the implementation of the *Pawiyatan Panatacara and Pamedharsabda*. This program has been running since its 22nd batch in 2025, demonstrating its consistency, sustainability, and appeal to the community. This regeneration-based training activity aligns with the principle of intergenerational transmission, considered a vital key to language preservation (Wiltshire et al., 2022). The training emphasizes the internalization of Javanese politeness values, from *ngoko*, *krama*, to *krama inggil*. These values are infused with the philosophy of politeness, etiquette, and communication ethics, strengthening the function of language as an instrument of character education (Oladunni O & Tomi, 2018). Through this program, Permadani has contributed significantly to regenerating competent formal Javanese speakers.

Permadani also played a role in organizing the *Pisowanan Agung*, the culmination of the Wonosobo Regency Anniversary celebrations. Permadani's involvement in this event demonstrates its capacity as a cultural motivator, capable of presenting the Javanese language in the public sphere. The representation of language in this ceremonial space is crucial, as the legitimacy of a language in the public sphere is directly correlated with its social and symbolic status (Desky et al., 2017). Through this symbolic representation, Javanese gain social legitimacy, and the community increasingly recognizes that their ancestral language holds a respected place in the public sphere and local government.

Permadani also consistently holds Javanese language and literature competitions, such as *macapat* and *sesorah*, for elementary through junior high school students. These tradition-based language competitions enhance linguistic skills and instil pride in the mother tongue, which UNESCO considers an essential foundation for the sustainability of local culture. These activities have important implications for fostering appreciation for the Javanese language among the younger generation. This aligns with cultural reproduction, where cultural values are transmitted through formal and non-formal educational institutions to ensure the continuity of traditions (Nikolić & Antonijević, 2020; Supriyanto & Insani, 2025). Therefore, this competition can be understood as a cultural strategy to strengthen the vitality of the Javanese language through both educational and competitive channels.

A final, equally important role is the organization of traditional arts performances, such as *ketoprak* and Javanese *opera*, which are packaged in conjunction with the regency's anniversary. From a cultural anthropology perspective, traditional arts effectively convey collective narratives and strengthen communal identity (Susen, 2024). These performances serve as a recreational-educational tool, presenting the Javanese language as communicative entertainment imbued with cultural meaning. These traditional performing arts can revitalize the function of Javanese as a beautiful, expressive, and communicative narrative medium. Through this strategy, Permadani has successfully expanded the living space of the Javanese language, not limited to formal events or training but also to the realms of entertainment and aesthetics, reaching various segments of society.

b. Wonosobo Regency Regional Government

The regional government holds policy authority and is the primary facilitator in supporting Javanese language preservation. This role is crucial because regional language preservation is inseparable from structural and regulatory support generated through public policy. Language revitalization requires policy interventions that favour the sustainability of the mother tongue (Nwachukwu & Joseph, 2023). Regarding cultural preservation, Wonosobo Regency, as a regional government, plays a dual role: as a strategic policymaker and a partner for cultural communities in creating social spaces that support the use of Javanese.

The first role is the policy of wearing traditional attire every 24th of the month, accompanied by instructions for using Javanese in the Wonosobo Regency Anniversary ceremony. This policy is both a symbolic and practical effort to foster collective awareness. Using these symbols creates a cultural atmosphere that supports language preservation and demonstrates the legitimacy of Javanese within the bureaucratic sphere. Such symbols are important because language also possesses symbolic power that can influence perception, status, and social legitimacy (Desky et al., 2017). By making Javanese part of government rituals, the regional government indirectly places it on par with the official state languages. Furthermore, the instruction to use Javanese in the *Pisowanan Agung* procession for Wonosobo Regency's anniversary further emphasizes the performative dimension of this policy. The presence of Javanese in official events involving widespread public participation expands the language's living space from the domestic to the public sphere. This aligns with the ecology of language framework, which states that a language will survive if it is given space for use in various domains of life, both formal and informal (Zhang, 2022). The regional government's policy of presenting Javanese in public is a form of social and cultural reproduction.

Another prominent role is the allocation of Rp 40,000,000 to fund the participation of department heads and sub-district heads in the Permadani ceremony. This financial support represents a form of socio-cultural investment, where bureaucrats are role models in linguistic practices. This special budget also emphasizes the regional government's commitment that Javanese language preservation cannot rely solely on communities or cultural institutions but must be systematically supported by the bureaucracy. This aligns with the concept of language planning, which emphasizes the need for integration between policy, funding, and training for language

revitalization programs to be effective (Al-Zoubi & Abunawas, 2024; Wiltshire et al., 2022). Thus, the allocation of funds is not merely procedural but concrete evidence that the regional government views language as a cultural asset and social capital that must be maintained for sustainability.

Beyond regulatory and funding aspects, the regional government supports Javanese language preservation through infrastructure provision. Providing training space at the Wonosobo Regional Library and Archives Center (Arpusda Wonosobo) is a strategic step because it facilitates access to cultural activities for the wider community. The availability of these facilities demonstrates synergy between regional agencies. The success of language policies is determined by infrastructure support that enables sustainable language practices (Susanto et al., 2024; Wilson, 2024). Providing training venues at official government institutions also contributes to the increased social legitimacy of language preservation programs. Language activities held in formal public spaces affirm the institutional recognition of Javanese.

The role of local governments in public campaigns and appeals also has a significant impact. The presence of the regent, deputy regent, head of the tourism office, and sub-district head in promotional videos for Javanese language learning is an effective form of political and cultural representation. This campaign demonstrates that Javanese language preservation is part of the regional cultural and political agenda. Regional languages require ideological legitimacy to maintain bargaining power amidst the dominance of national and global languages (Shala, 2024). The presence of government elites in public campaigns demonstrates that the Javanese enjoy ideological legitimacy at the bureaucratic level. An effective language policy involves multi-actor collaboration, including the state, communities, and educational institutions (Erdocia et al., 2024). The public campaign strategy implemented by the Wonosobo regional government can be seen as an effort to build shared responsibility for preserving the Javanese language.

c. Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an (UNSIQ)

As an Islamic and culturally based higher education institution, UNSIQ has made significant academic and institutional contributions to supporting the preservation of the Javanese language. UNSIQ's role extends beyond formal education to community service, integrating religious and cultural values. Universities function as agents of change, responsible for developing intellectual cadres while preserving the nation's cultural heritage (Petersen & Kruss, 2021; Sporn & Godonoga, 2024). In Wonosobo, UNSIQ has taken a strategic position by presenting the Javanese language as part of its academic practice and cultural identity, enabling the campus to serve as both a center for knowledge and local cultural preservation.

The first role is the collaboration between the UNSIQ Language Unit and Permadani in the *pawiyatan panatacara*. This activity demonstrates the synergy between the academic world and the cultural community. The *pawiyatan panatacara* facilitates a multidimensional knowledge transfer (theoretical, practical, and cultural). This collaborative model is important because language preservation will be more effective through intergenerational transmission involving educational institutions as interaction spaces (Fang & Yao, 2025). The collaboration between UNSIQ and Permadani is concrete evidence of how higher education can strengthen the vitality of languages by integrating academic programs with cultural practices.

Another role is the provision of subsidies for training costs by the UNSIQ Language Unit. This step is a strategy to encourage broader participation among the academic community. One of the obstacles in language planning is limited resources, making subsidies an effective instrument to mitigate economic barriers. This policy demonstrates UNSIQ's institutional commitment to maintaining the sustainability of the Javanese language without burdening participants. The subsidized training costs also reflect UNSIQ's commitment to positioning Javanese as part of its socio-cultural investment. Universities are responsible for preserving the cultural values that define the identity of their surrounding communities.

Another role is using Javanese in campus ceremonial activities, such as lecturer coordination meetings and graduation ceremonies. These activities represent a concrete manifestation of the

language's internalization within UNSIQ's organizational culture. This is crucial because the success of a language policy is determined by its consistent use in formal settings (Puwantoro & Sunanda, 2025; Subiantoro et al., 2023). By using Javanese in official activities, UNSIQ indirectly creates an environment that encourages the academic community to become accustomed to using Javanese outside of academic contexts. In addition to serving as a symbol of preservation, using Javanese in ceremonial events strengthens UNSIQ's institutional identity as a culture-based university. By reviving Javanese in the academic domain, UNSIQ has expanded the language's living space, which was previously confined mainly to cultural communities or families. This strategy makes UNSIQ an institutional role model in revitalizing regional languages at the university level.

2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Multi-sector Collaboration for the Preservation of the Javanese Language in Wonosobo Regency

Preserving regional languages, particularly Javanese, is a crucial agenda for maintaining cultural identity amidst globalizations. In Wonosobo Regency, this effort is being undertaken by the government, cultural communities, and higher education institutions. Permadani, the Regional Government, and UNSIQ are the leading actors collaborating in Javanese language revitalization. This multi-stakeholder collaboration demonstrates a complementary division of roles, although it is influenced by supporting and inhibiting factors in practice.

a. Supporting Factors

The supporting factors for Javanese language revitalization in Wonosobo Regency are closely related to the consistent programs implemented by the Permadani cultural community. The Javanese language ceremony (*pawiyatan*), which has been running for over two decades, demonstrates its continued sustainability, demonstrating the community's commitment to preserving traditions. This aligns with the concept of language maintenance, which emphasizes the importance of the community's role in maintaining language vitality amidst globalization (Wilson, 2024). This consistency demonstrates Permadani's institutional capacity to adapt to social dynamics while ensuring the continued transmission of cultural values from generation to generation. In addition to program consistency, increased community participation, particularly among teachers and village officials, contributes significantly. The high participant enthusiasm demonstrates a positive attitude toward Javanese, known in sociolinguistic studies as a language attitude. This positive attitude is a crucial prerequisite for language revitalization because it demonstrates that Javanese still holds symbolic and pragmatic value within the community (Davidson et al., 2022). Broad community involvement through the *pawiyatan* can strengthen collective identity and affirm the position of Javanese as part of everyday social life.

Another source of support comes from the trust of the Regional Government, which has positioned Permadani as a strategic partner in various cultural events, including the Wonosobo Regency Anniversary. This legitimacy demonstrates collaborative governance practices, where public policy is more effective when civil society is a key actor (Jatmikowati et al., 2019). Official government involvement strengthens Permadani's position and expands the Javanese language's space in the public sphere. Permadani's independence is also a crucial supporting factor. The institution's non-political and non-commercial principles demonstrate that efforts to preserve the Javanese language are undertaken purely as cultural responsibility, not for pragmatic interests. This independence emphasizes the intrinsic value of language as a cultural identity and heritage. Permadani's credibility remains high among the public because it maintains its focus on preserving the Javanese language.

On the other hand, the Regional Government acts as a facilitator, with commitment demonstrated directly by the regent, deputy regent, heads of departments, and sub-district heads. The presence of regional leaders in cultural activities demonstrates strong political will, a key factor

in successful language preservation (Huszka et al., 2024). The presence of political elites at cultural events confirms that the Javanese language is viewed as a cultural identity that needs to be safeguarded through public policy. Wonosobo's potential as a repository of the arts also strengthens efforts to preserve the Javanese language. Living traditional arts provide significant social capital for reviving the language in various forms of representation. In line with the theory of symbolic capital (Davidson et al., 2022), language and art are interconnected as social practices that can strengthen cultural legitimacy. With this strong cultural base, the Javanese language has a greater chance of surviving amidst global competition.

Government support is increasingly concrete through special budgets, such as funding for regional officials to participate in pawiyatan. This financial support reflects a crucial socio-cultural investment in language revitalization efforts. Language revitalization requires resource allocation for the program's sustainability. This step demonstrates the regional government's commitment to prioritizing Javanese as a cultural development priority. The government allocates funds and provides training facilities at the Regional Library and Archives (Arpusda), demonstrating institutional synergy. The availability of training spaces strengthens the ecosystem of cultural activities while facilitating public access to preservation programs. Institutional support, in the form of physical facilities, significantly impacts the success of language policies (Susanto et al., 2024; Wilson, 2024). Therefore, the provision of infrastructure by the regional government demonstrates a long-term commitment to supporting Javanese language revitalization.

A supporting factor for UNSIQ is the collaboration between the Language Unit UNSIQ and Permadani, to organize a speech for the academic community. With UNSIQ's involvement, the Javanese language user base is expanded to young intellectuals who can become future preservation agents. Furthermore, UNSIQ provides subsidies for fees and facilities to support the participation of lecturers and students in cultural activities. This institutional support demonstrates the existence of internal policies that encourage language preservation, per the concept of institutional language policy (Mačianskienė, 2011). By making Javanese part of the academic culture, UNSIQ is an incubator that produces intellectual cadres with cultural identities.

b. Inhibiting Factors

One of the factors inhibiting Javanese language preservation in Wonosobo lies in the limited human resources with adequate competence in linguistics and event management. Although the Permadani has succeeded in producing cadres, their numbers remain limited compared to the growing need in various formal institutions and cultural communities. This phenomenon poses one of the greatest threats to regional language preservation: the lack of skilled speakers capable of teaching, guiding, and serving as role models for language use (Muin, 2025). This limited cadre has the potential to create a generational gap, making Javanese language preservation unsustainable.

Another obstacle arises from the dominance of Indonesian and foreign languages in public spaces and formal education. Modernization and globalization have encouraged society, especially the younger generation, to prioritize languages with high economic value, resulting in Javanese being marginalized in the formal sphere. This phenomenon can be understood within the framework of linguistic imperialism, where dominant languages tend to marginalize local languages deemed less relevant to modern needs (Moghadam & Barani, 2024; Ullah & Akram, 2023). This trend influences the language attitudes of the Wonosobo Regency community, especially the younger generation, who prefer to use Indonesian or a foreign language in daily communication. In addition to external factors, limited budget support is also a significant obstacle. Although the local government has allocated funds, the amount is still insufficient to reach all levels of society and develop broader programs. Language revitalization requires consistent material support, as programs without sustainable funding will struggle to sustain (Wiltshire et al., 2022). This limitation limits Permadani and UNSIQ's ability to expand training and research related to the Javanese language.

The lack of integration of Javanese into the formal school curriculum also weakens the language's position. Javanese is still considered local content, resulting in limited teaching hours and not all schools implementing it consistently. This demonstrates the weakness of language policy implementation. Language policies are often hampered during the implementation phase due to the lack of strict control and evaluation mechanisms. Curriculum limitations are a structural factor hindering the revitalization process. Another challenge is the attitude of some communities that view Javanese as less prestigious than Indonesian or a foreign language. This negative attitude has led to a language shift, where speakers gradually abandon their native language (Batubara & Shafira, 2023). This phenomenon is evident in the younger generation, who are more proud to use Indonesian in everyday interactions, potentially leading to the loss of Javanese as a domestic language. This attitude is further reinforced by mass media and digital technology, which increasingly use Indonesian and global languages.

The findings of this study clearly strengthen the collaborative governance model as conceptualized by Ansell & Gash (2007). This model emphasizes the involvement of multiple stakeholders in a collective, consensus-oriented process to address complex public problems. Empirically, the collaboration between Permadani, the Wonosobo Regency Government, and UNSIQ demonstrates the core dimensions of collaborative governance. Collaboration encompasses multi-actor participation, resource interdependence, and a shared commitment to shared goals. Permadani contributes cultural legitimacy and community-based trust, while the regional government provides regulatory authority, funding, and public legitimacy. UNSIQ supplies academic capacity, institutional support, and the regeneration of young language users. This complementary distribution of roles confirms that language preservation, as a complex socio-cultural issue, aligns with the type of problem that collaborative governance is designed to address (Ansell & Gash, 2007) (Ansell & Gash, 2008; Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh, 2012).

Moreover, the sustained interaction among actors through joint programs, such as Pawiyatan Panatacara, ceremonial language use, public campaigns, and academic-cultural collaboration, reflects the collaborative process elements of trust-building, shared understanding, and joint implementation (Ansell & Gash, 2008). The sustainability of these programs for more than two decades demonstrates that collaboration in Wonosobo has become institutionalized through routine practices and shared norms. This finding supports Emerson et al.'s (2012) view that effective collaborative governance emerges when principled engagement, shared motivation, and capacity for joint action operate simultaneously. Although the absence of binding regional regulations and formal evaluation mechanisms suggests that the collaboration has not yet reached its optimal institutional form, this limitation does not contradict the model. Instead, it reinforces the theoretical assertion that institutional design and facilitative leadership are decisive factors in sustaining collaborative outcomes (Ansell & Gash, 2008). Therefore, this study provides strong empirical evidence that collaborative governance is a relevant and practical framework for regional language preservation, particularly within local cultural and governance contexts.

3. Javanese Language Revitalization Strategy Among the Young Generation of Wonosobo Regency

The younger generation is the primary determinant of the future sustainability of the Javanese language, as they are both the inheritors and agents of regeneration in linguistic practices. Language sustainability is determined by its use in intergenerational domains, particularly within the family, education, and cultural communities (Wiltshire et al., 2022). In Wonosobo Regency, despite various programs, challenges remain, including the declining interest of the younger generation in using Javanese daily, the dominance of Indonesian as the official language, and the rapid penetration of global digital culture. This situation demands an integrated revitalization strategy, encompassing policy, education, and technology utilization, to ensure Javanese remains relevant to the needs and lifestyles of today's youth.

From a policy perspective, the Regional Government plays a crucial role as a regulator and facilitator in providing a legal framework and social legitimacy for using Javanese. Drafting regional regulations or mandating the use of Javanese at school events, official activities, and traditional ceremonies can strengthen its position in the public sphere. An incentive system can complement this through awards or budget support for schools, villages, or institutions practising Javanese. Furthermore, the creative integration of local Javanese-based curriculum content, such as through theater, *macapat*, and *sesorah*, can make learning more engaging for students. Providing cultural facilities, such as the Javanese Language House, which serves as a center for language activities, a community secretariat, and a dedicated annual budget allocation, further strengthens the region's commitment to preserving cultural identity. This policy-based strategy ultimately provides a strong institutional foundation for the younger generation to foster pride in using Javanese (Nwachukwu & Joseph, 2023).

The educational aspect also plays a strategic role across formal, non-formal, and informal settings. Schools can be the primary driving force by integrating Javanese into various creative extracurricular activities, such as speech contests, *ketoprak* dramas, debates, or Javanese-based digital literacy. Teachers, as the primary agents of learning, need to be equipped with innovative methods to ensure Javanese language instruction is contextual and relevant to the dynamics of youth life. In the non-formal sphere, Permادani can expand its *pawiyatan panatacara* into a short, student-friendly format. At the same time, UNSIQ can develop a cross-study program for students to practice Javanese language skills through ceremonial activities and content production. Meanwhile, the family remains a fundamental domain for language transmission, making public campaigns to encourage Javanese-speaking families crucial. This educational strategy ensures intergenerational continuity while strengthening local cultural values from an early age (Subiantoro et al., 2023).

In addition to policy and education, technology is a highly potent instrument for reaching the digital native generation. The digitization of pawiyatan through online platforms makes Javanese language learning accessible across regions. Training materials in the form of video tutorials, podcasts, or interactive content can broaden audience reach and transform learning methods into more flexible ones. Social media platforms like TikTok and Instagram Reels (Satiti & Hendrokumoro, 2022) can be utilized to present light yet engaging content, such as rhymes, humor, or Javanese MC tutorials, enabling Javanese to become a popular expression space for the younger generation. Furthermore, developing Javanese language learning apps with gamification features can motivate teenagers to learn through fun competitions. This technology-based strategy can transform the image of Javanese from something considered traditional to a cool, relevant, and proud cultural identity in the era of globalization (Galla, 2018; Meighan, 2021).

Therefore, revitalizing Javanese among Wonosobo's younger generation requires a complementary, multifaceted approach. Regional policies that support language preservation, a creative and adaptive education system, and the use of digital technology are three key pillars of the Javanese language sustainability strategy. If all three work synergistically, the Javanese language will transform into a symbol of cultural identity that is alive, modern, and accepted as part of the pride of the young generation of Wonosobo in facing the currents of globalization and cultural homogenization.

D. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study shows that the preservation of the Javanese language in Wonosobo Regency is the result of complementary multi-sector collaboration. Permادani plays a role in the practical and cultural aspects, the local government provides regulatory support and resources, and UNSIQ strengthens the academic and institutional aspects. There are inhibiting factors such as the lack of binding regulations, low motivation of the younger generation, and the dominance of Indonesian and global digital culture. On the other hand, there are supporting factors

such as the commitment of cultural institutions, local policy support, and the role of higher education. Therefore, an effective preservation strategy needs to be based on policies that provide legitimacy and facilities, contextual and creative education in formal, non-formal, and informal spheres, and the use of digital technology close to the lives of the younger generation. The synergy of these three aspects is expected to ensure that the Javanese language remains a proud identity of the younger generation of Wonosobo while providing a model for regional language revitalization that can be adapted in other regions in Indonesia. This study has significant scientific implications, as it strengthens the application of collaborative governance theory in the context of regional language preservation. It demonstrates that multi-sector synergy is essential for sustaining local languages in the digital era. The findings contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) by promoting contextual and culturally relevant learning, and to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by supporting the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Future research is recommended to develop and evaluate digital-based Javanese language learning models, as well as to conduct comparative studies in different regions to assess the adaptability and effectiveness of regional language preservation strategies.

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