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## Sociopragmatic study of Javanese oral discourse in big city communities as an effort to maintain indigenous language

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#### Abstract

This study delves into the sociopragmatic intricacies of Javanese oral discourse within urban communities, focusing on the role of language in preserving the indigenous Javanese language amidst the pressures of urbanization and language shift. As urbanization accelerates, traditional languages like Javanese face the risk of diminishing usage and cultural significance. This study aims to elucidate how urban Javanese speakers employ their native language in various communicative contexts, examining the sociopragmatic factors that influence language choice and language use patterns. The findings of this research contribute to the fields of sociolinguistics, linguistic anthropology, and language preservation. By shedding light on the sociopragmatic dimensions of language use, the study provides a nuanced understanding of how urban Javanese speakers navigate linguistic diversity and negotiate their cultural identity. This research emphasizes recognizing and supporting indigenous languages within urban settings as communication vehicles and cultural heritage and identity repositories. Ultimately, the study's outcomes can inform language revitalization initiatives and policy-making efforts to foster the enduring presence of Javanese within the rapidly changing landscape of urban communities.

**Keywords:** sociopragmatic, javanese oral, discourse, big city communities, indigenous language



### Public Interest Statement

This study addresses a critical and timely issue of preserving indigenous languages and cultural heritage within urban settings. In an era of rapid globalization and urbanization, the world's linguistic diversity is at risk, with numerous indigenous languages facing the threat of extinction. This study recognizes the intrinsic value of Javanese, a rich and culturally significant language spoken by a substantial population in Indonesia, particularly within urban communities.

### Introduction

Language plays a central role in maintaining and conveying a society's cultural identity. However, in an era of relentless globalization and urbanization, local languages are often under pressure to remain relevant and sustainable. This is particularly true in Javanese, a language rich in local wisdom and deep history (Darmayanti & Zein, 2023). In rapid urbanization, people in big cities often face challenges preserving the Javanese language as a living cultural heritage. Javanese has a unique position within the framework of language diversity in Indonesia (Hermawan, 2023). Its existence is not only a means of communication but also a manifestation of traditional values, ethics, and cultural identity. However, in the context of ongoing urbanization, the Javanese language and its cultural practices are at risk of shifting and being slowly displaced by more globally dominant languages (Hidayatullah et al., 2023).

Language has a central role in shaping the identity of a society. More than just a means of communication, language reflects a group's cultural values, traditional heritage, and identity (Hidayatullah et al., 2023). Although local languages are often marginalized in this era of globalization by the dominance of international languages, efforts to maintain and promote the wisdom of local languages remain important (Ma'shumah et al., 2023). This article will explain the importance of preserving the Javanese language in the context of society in big cities as a step to support local cultural identity and wisdom.

In reality, language is a means of communication and a reflection of a community's cultural values, traditions, and identity. However, local languages often face threats in this era of globalization, especially in heterogeneous urban environments (Sakhiyya & Martin-Anatias, 2023). One of the local languages with high value in cultural wisdom is Javanese (Saddhono & Hartanto, 2021). Amid modernization and urbanization, maintaining the nobility and existence of Javanese in big city communities has emerged as an essential task in preserving local wisdom (Goziyah et al., 2022). In this scope, research on Javanese oral discourse in big city communities has excellent relevance. This research observes how urban communities maintain the use of Javanese in daily communication and identifies the social, cultural and pragmatic factors that influence this choice of language use. Efforts to preserve the wisdom of local languages affect the linguistic dimension and reassemble the narrative of collective identity in solid globalization (Saddhono et al., 2022).

Javanese is one of the essential regional languages in Indonesia, especially in Central Java, East Java, and Yogyakarta Special Region (Sawitri et al., 2021). However, with the development of technology and globalization, Javanese as a local language or indigenous language is increasingly threatened and ignored by the community, especially in big cities (Maruti et al., 2022). Therefore, this study was conducted to understand how Javanese oral discourse is used in big city communities in the three regions as an effort to maintain local language wisdom. This research uses a sociopragmatic approach to understand the context of Javanese language use in big city communities, including the norms and rules used in communication. The results of this study can contribute to maintaining and preserving the wisdom of local languages in Indonesia, especially Javanese. In addition, the results of this study are also expected to provide a clearer picture of how the Javanese language is used in big city communities and provide a better understanding of sociopragmatics in the context of the Javanese language.

Research on Javanese language and local wisdom has been done before, but it is still limited to using

the Javanese language in rural environments. This research has novelty in its focus on big city communities. One of the weaknesses of rural Javanese language research is the generalization that occurs in language use. Most of the research is conducted in a homogeneous rural environment, not representing the variety and diversity that may arise in using Javanese in the broader area. This may cause the research results to be less relevant or challenging to apply to significant city communities. In addition, Javanese language use in rural environments is also limited to typical social and cultural contexts (Tedjowasono et al., 2023).

Research on Javanese language in rural areas needs more consideration of social and cultural changes over time. Technological developments and globalization can affect the use of Javanese in rural areas, and research that needs to consider these factors can produce accurate conclusions (Zborowska et al., 2023). Therefore, research that considers the variation and diversity in Javanese language use, as well as the social and cultural factors that influence it in the broader environment, such as big city communities, can provide a more comprehensive understanding of Javanese language use in Indonesia (Udasmoro et al., 2023). This research also considers the factors of globalization and technology in using Javanese in big city communities. In the current era of globalization and technology, the Javanese language may be threatened, as people prefer English or Indonesian, which are more commonly used. The weakness of Javanese language research that does not consider globalization and technology is that it needs to consider the changes that occur in using Javanese (Sakhiyya & Martin-Anatias, 2023). Globalization and technology affect how people communicate and access information, which can affect the use of Javanese in society (Sinaga, 2022). Large cities are typical environments for cultural and linguistic development. They are centres where different backgrounds and ethnicities meet, creating space for complex cultural interactions (Ramafikeng & Marshall, 2023). In this context, Javanese, as one of the local languages, can potentially be displaced by national or international languages (Aziz et al., 2022). The younger generation, in particular, tends to turn to more “modern” languages in daily life, resulting in a decline in the use of Javanese (Yannuar, 2022).

In the study of Javanese language use in big cities, the sociopragmatic approach makes it possible to understand how Javanese is used in different communication situations, such as in informal conversations among friends, formal conversations among colleagues at work, or interactions between family members (Hieda et al., 2022). Researchers can also understand how social factors, such as social status, age, gender, and education level, influence Javanese language use. By understanding the use of Javanese in actual social and situational contexts, researchers can provide a more complete and accurate picture of how Javanese is used in big cities and how local language wisdom can be maintained (Nugraheni, 2022). In addition, by understanding the differences in Javanese language use among different social groups, researchers can provide recommendations on how to promote the use of Javanese more effectively among big city communities (Sobirin & Rahman, 2022). Thus, this research can make a significant contribution to maintaining and sustaining the existence of Javanese as a local or indigenous language, as well as helping in understanding the role of language in maintaining local wisdom in Indonesia.

## Methods

This study uses a sociopragmatic approach to understand Javanese language use in a big city society, which allows for a better understanding of the social and pragmatic context of Javanese language use and the factors that influence it. The sociopragmatic approach is essential in researching Javanese language use in big cities because it allows one to understand the language in its actual social and situational context (Linares-Bernabéu, 2023). In the context of language use, not only the meaning of words is essential, but also the social and cultural context surrounding language use (Grieve et al., 2023).

The approach needed in this research is the sociopragmatic approach. The sociopragmatic approach is an approach that pays attention to the social and pragmatic context of language use in an interaction or communication situation (Castillo et al., 2023). This study uses the sociopragmatic approach to understand the context of Javanese language use in big city communities, including the norms and rules used in communication. By using the sociopragmatic approach, researchers can better understand how Javanese is

used in big city society, as well as the social and pragmatic factors that influence it. This can help maintain and sustain the existence of Javanese as a local or indigenous language, as well as understanding the role of language in maintaining local wisdom amid increasingly modern and global developments.

## Discussion

### *A. SOCIOPRAGMATIC CONTEXT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN BIG CITY SOCIETY*

In the context of big city society, globalization and modernization may affect the use of Javanese. Javanese may become less relevant in formal and business situations, often using national or international languages (Widiana et al., 2020). As a result, the younger generation may be more likely to switch to using other languages in daily communication. In the era of globalization and modernization, local languages worldwide face significant challenges in maintaining their relevance in society (Saddhono et al., 2022). This is also true for the Javanese language in significant urban communities in Central Java, East Java, and the Yogyakarta Special Region. Globalization, with the development of technology and global interconnection, as well as modernization that penetrates various aspects of life, significantly impacts the use and status of the Javanese language (Saddhono & Rakhmawati, 2018).

### *B. THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION ON THE USE OF JAVANESE CAN OCCUR DUE TO CHANGES IN FORMAL AND BUSINESS SITUATIONS.*

Javanese may need to improve in formal and business situations in big-city communities (Kartikasari & Laksono, 2022). In business environments and formal situations, national or international languages are often considered more effective for communicating with various parties, including international business partners (A. Hidayatullah et al., 2023). The use of Javanese in formal and business situations in big city communities can be influenced by changes in the global environment and increasingly complex communication needs. Globalization, international business relations, and the need for (R. et al., 2022) communication efficiency can influence language preference in professional contexts.

### *C. MANY IMPACTS CAUSED BY CHANGES IN FORMAL AND BUSINESS SITUATIONS ON THE USE OF JAVANESE.*

In an increasingly globalized business world, national or international languages are often considered more effective for communicating with international business partners, clients, and customers from different countries (Amaruli et al., 2021). National or international languages may be considered more efficient in communicating in business environments and formal situations (Noviana & Saifudin, 2021). Clarity and accuracy of communication are critical, and Javanese may be less effective for this purpose. National or international languages are often considered more professional in formal business contexts. Using these languages can help build a serious and competent image in the eyes of business associates and clients (Wibowo et al., 2021). In an international business environment, the ability to communicate in several languages is a plus. This may encourage people to focus more on national or international languages to develop business communication skills.

### *D. THE IMPLICATION AND CHALLENGE OF THE PHENOMENON IN CHANGING FORMAL AND BUSINESS SITUATIONS IS THE REDUCTION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE.*

In formal and business situations, the use of Javanese has decreased due to the preference for national or international languages that are considered more effective (Sudarmilah & Darutama, 2021). In this regard, the importance of identity preservation is needed. Although changing business situations affect the use of Javanese, it is crucial to continue to use this language in cultural and traditional contexts. The preservation of cultural identity should remain an important focus. Changes in formal and business situations in big city society can impact the use of Javanese. However, to maintain this language, it is crucial to seek a balance between professional communication needs and cultural identity preservation (Mawaddah et al., 2023). Developing strategies to promote the use of Javanese in cultural and business contexts remains a relevant challenge in this era of globalization.

*E. THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION ON THE USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE CAN ALSO BE THROUGH MASS MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT.*

Globalization has brought mass media and entertainment from abroad into people's daily lives. Television programs, movies, and music from outside can influence people's language preferences, making the younger generation more exposed to foreign languages. The role of mass media and entertainment in shaping people's language preferences is significant (Hasanah, 2023). Globalization has brought popular culture, television programs, movies, music, and digital content from abroad into the daily lives of people in big cities (Noviana & Saifudin, 2021). This can affect how Javanese is viewed, used and passed on by the younger generation (Dar, 2023).

*F. THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IS FELT IN BIG CITIES IN CENTRAL JAVA, EAST JAVA, AND YOGYAKARTA PROVINCES. THE MAIN REASON IS DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF OUTSIDE CULTURE.*

Media and entertainment content from abroad often use national or international languages, which can affect the language preferences of the younger generation (Indrayanti, 2021). They are more exposed to foreign languages and tend to identify more with global culture than local culture (Moghadam et al., 2023). Another impact is the change in preferences. Television programs, movies, and music from outside can change people's language preferences, especially the younger generation (Nitin et al., 2023). They are more interested in using foreign languages in everyday situations because they are considered more modern and cool (Wedananta et al., 2023). The influence of popular idols also compounds this. Popular idols from abroad or international celebrities can be role models for the younger generation regarding lifestyle, including the language used (Batubara et al., 2023). The language used by idols can influence language use among their fans. From this phenomenon, it can be concluded that the importance of language in content (Permatasari & Karjo, 2023). Mass media and entertainment can determine which language is considered relevant and essential. If the Javanese language does not appear in popular content, the younger generation feels that the language is less relevant or outdated (Simanjuntak, 2023).

*G. THE CHALLENGES IN PRESERVING THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE ARE VERY DIVERSE, INCLUDING IDENTITY MAINTENANCE.*

The impact of mass media and entertainment from abroad can complicate efforts to preserve Javanese cultural identity and language in globalization. The younger generation tends to ignore the Javanese language in response to global trends. Another challenge is the introduction of local culture (Coupland, 2009). Local mass media and entertainment emphasizing Javanese culture and language must be sought to provide alternatives and engage the younger generation in rich local cultural experiences (Setyoningrum et al., 2019). Thus, mass media and entertainment from abroad significantly impact the use of the Javanese language in big cities. Efforts to preserve the Javanese language and culture should include strategies to integrate the language into local media and entertainment content and raise public awareness of the importance of preserving the Javanese language as an integral part of their cultural identity (Kadir et al., 2020).

The Internet and digital technologies have changed the way of communication and social interaction (Ulya et al., 2022). Many digital platforms and social media use national or international languages as official languages so that younger generations may be more familiar with these languages online (Darihastining et al., 2022). Technological advances and internet penetration have fundamentally changed the communication and social interaction landscape. This influence has also affected the use of Javanese in big cities, especially among the younger generation (Abdullah, 2020). Digital platforms and social media often favour national or international languages as official languages, changing preferences and habits of communicating online (Magfiroh & Subiyanto, 2020).

*H. THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE INTERNET ON THE USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IS CURRENTLY VERY SIGNIFICANT FOR THE COMMUNITY. DIGITAL CONTENT IS DOMINANT IN NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES AND VERY MINIMAL USE OF LOCAL LANGUAGES OR JAVANESE.*

Many internet and social media platforms use national or international languages as official languages. The predominance of digital content in these languages may influence the younger generation to use these languages more frequently in online communication. This is also the impact of global communication. The internet connects people from all over the world (Hallin et al., 2022). Younger generations may be more likely to use international languages in online interactions to communicate with a broader audience (Zhou, 2024). This phenomenon certainly impacts the unfamiliarity of the community, especially the younger generation, with the Javanese language online. The younger generation may need to become more accustomed to using Javanese online. The limited online content in Javanese and the habit of communicating in national or international languages may affect their ability to use Javanese effectively on digital platforms (Firmani et al., 2022).

*I. THERE ARE MANY CHALLENGES IN PRESERVING THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN THIS ERA OF GLOBALIZATION, ESPECIALLY IN CHANGING COMMUNICATION HABITS.*

Using national or international languages online can change communication habits and affect the use of Javanese in daily interactions. This phenomenon certainly impacts young generations, especially in big cities in Central Java, East Java, and Yogyakarta. This condition will certainly impact the weakening of Javanese cultural identity. The dominant use of national or international languages in a digital environment can reduce the sense of identification with the Javanese language and local culture in people in big cities (Wedananta et al., 2023).

This phenomenon must certainly be made a potential solution so that the Javanese language continues to survive in this era of globalization. The thing that needs to be done is the Development of Javanese Language Content. The preservation of the Javanese language needs these activities to encourage the creation and dissemination of digital content in the Javanese language, which can increase the presence of this language in cyberspace and allow the younger generation to be more involved in using the Javanese language online. The activities and efforts to preserve the Javanese language can be done formally through Javanese Digital Education. This activity integrates Javanese language learning in a digital environment, and e-learning platforms can help young people understand and use this language in a technological context. Of course, this is relevant and can be done effectively and efficiently in the current industrial revolution 4.0. Technology and the internet significantly impact the use of Javanese in big cities, especially among the younger generation. Efforts to preserve the Javanese language should include strategies to utilize technology and the internet to promote, teach, and support the use of Javanese in cyberspace while maintaining local cultural identity.

Globalization has also encouraged population mobility and migration between cities or countries. This geographical shift can impact the decline of Javanese language use due to interactions with various ethnic and cultural groups. Population mobility and migration between cities or countries directly result from globalization. This geographical shift can affect the use of Javanese in big cities, especially in interactions with diverse ethnic and cultural groups. The impact of mobility and migration on Javanese language use can take the form of intercultural interactions. Mobility and migration bring individuals from various ethnic and cultural backgrounds into the big city environment. Interaction with different ethnic and cultural groups can affect language use in daily communication. In interactions with diverse ethnic and cultural groups, Javanese may not be the first choice for communication. Individuals who move to big cities may be more likely to use national or international languages in social interactions due to the influence of other languages. This certainly has an impact on the decline of Javanese language use from such demographic shifts, especially in situations where Javanese is not understood or not commonly used by the wider group.

There are many challenges in Javanese language preservation today, one related to the weakening of

cultural identity. Interaction with various ethnic and cultural groups may cause the younger generation to feel less connected to the Javanese language and local culture, potentially weakening their cultural identity. Another challenge related to preserving the Javanese language in big cities is the need for migrant children to adapt. Migrant children need to adapt to the language and culture of the majority in the new environment. This may result in a decrease in the use of Javanese in this group. A potential solution is through Language and Culture Education. What needs to be done is to ensure that Javanese language and local culture education remains available and provided to the younger generation involved in Mobility or migration. Forming communities that encourage the use of Javanese language and celebrate local culture can help maintain language use and identity amidst changing environments. So, Mobility and migration between cities or countries can affect the use of Javanese in big cities, especially in intercultural interactions. Efforts to maintain the Javanese language should consider the influence of Mobility and migration and develop relevant strategies to maintain the continued use and appreciation of the local language and culture.

In an increasingly globally connected world, many people consider it essential to master a foreign language as a valuable skill. This can shift attention from Javanese to foreign languages. The importance of foreign language proficiency in the context of globalization and cross-cultural communication has impacted language preference and use in big-city communities. The focus on foreign language acquisition may affect attention to and use of the Javanese language. In this regard, the impact of the importance of foreign language proficiency on Javanese language use becomes a challenge. Foreign languages, primarily national or international, are often considered essential skills in careers and employment. Foreign language skills can open up wider job opportunities at national and international levels. This is because foreign languages allow individuals to communicate effectively globally. The younger generation may focus more on mastering foreign languages to keep up with global communication trends. Another area of challenge is in Higher Education and Research. Foreign languages are often required in higher education and scientific research. Students and professionals focus more on developing foreign language proficiency for academic and research purposes.

The challenge in preserving the Javanese language in the current condition is related to the decline in the use of the Javanese language. When attention is focused on mastering foreign languages, the use of Javanese in daily interactions has decreased. The dominance of foreign languages can shift attention away from local cultural values and the Javanese language. Cultural identity may be eroded along with the decline in the use of Javanese. This condition certainly requires a potential solution. Finding a balance between foreign language acquisition and Javanese language preservation is crucial. Strengthening foreign language skills does not have to sacrifice the use and appreciation of the Javanese language.

Another thing is that raising awareness of the importance of Javanese in maintaining cultural identity and tradition can help the younger generation appreciate this language. So, the importance of foreign language proficiency in a globalized world can affect the use and attention of Javanese in big cities. Efforts to maintain the Javanese language should seek a balance between foreign language acquisition and the preservation of local cultural identity. Encouraging awareness of the cultural values and traditions contained in the Javanese language is an essential step in maintaining the relevance and use of this language amidst the social and cultural changes taking place.

The younger generation in big city communities tends to be more affected by the influence of globalization and modernization on the use of Javanese, especially in daily use. The younger generation is more likely to use national or international languages in daily communication, especially when interacting in a more modern environment. Language preferences in daily communication can significantly change in an increasingly modern and globally connected big-city environment. The younger generation may be more likely to use national or international languages when interacting in a more modern environment, which may affect the use of Javanese. Another thing is the change in Language Preference in Daily Use in Communication Contexts. In everyday communication, especially in more modern environments such as city centres, the younger generation is more likely to use national or international languages. The younger

generation is often affected by global trends and modernity. Using national or international languages is perceived as part of a modern and up-to-date image. This is related to perceived prestige. National or international languages may be perceived as having higher prestige in daily communication, especially in a more urbanized and modern environment.

The current challenge in Javanese language preservation concerns the decline in Javanese language use. Changes in language preferences in daily communication can lead to a decrease in the use of Javanese in the interaction of the younger generation in a big city environment. Another challenge is the weakening of cultural identity. The dominant use of national or international languages can threaten the preservation of local cultural identity and the Javanese language. The potential solutions that can be done are related to education and awareness. Improving education about the importance of preserving the Javanese language and awareness of the cultural values in this language can help the younger generation appreciate and use Javanese in everyday life. It is also related to Language Integration in Modern Activities. Integrating the use of Javanese in modern activities and trends, such as in digital content or social media, can help maintain the relevance and use of this language. So, changes in language preferences in daily communication among the younger generation in big cities can impact the use of Javanese. Efforts to preserve the Javanese language and culture should consider integrating this language into a more modern and globally connected environment while maintaining cultural values and local identity.

The importance of national and foreign languages has also become prevalent in big cities. Education and job opportunities often require speaking a national or foreign language. This can make the younger generation focus more on learning these languages than maintaining the Javanese language. In an increasingly connected and competitive environment, the importance of national and foreign language skills has become a critical factor in education and employment opportunities. The focus on mastering national or foreign languages may affect the use and preservation of Javanese among the younger generation. The educational implications of the Importance of National and Foreign Languages on the Use of Javanese directly impact the school world. Schools often encourage the development of national or foreign language skills as part of the curriculum. This could result in the younger generation focusing more on learning these languages and putting the Javanese language aside.

Another thing is that many jobs and careers require national or foreign language skills. The younger generation tends to focus more on mastering languages considered relevant in the modern world of work. This is undoubtedly the impact of today's Global Communication. National and foreign languages allow young people to communicate globally and interact with different cultures.

The current challenge in Javanese language preservation relates to the decline in Javanese language use. The focus on national or foreign languages in education and careers can lead to a decline in the use of Javanese in daily communication. This has an impact on the Weakening of Cultural Identity. The dominance of national or foreign languages in education and employment can threaten the preservation of Javanese cultural identity and language. It is necessary to find potential solutions so that the Javanese language continues to grow and develop with national and international languages. To support this, Language Integration in Education is needed by including Javanese in formal and informal education programs and combining mastery of Javanese with national and foreign language proficiency (Simanjuntak, 2023). In addition, Javanese Language-Based Career Development is also needed to create job and career opportunities that connect with the Javanese language and local culture. Thus, the importance of national and foreign languages in education and employment opportunities can impact the use and preservation of Javanese among the younger generation. Javanese language preservation efforts should take a balanced approach, recognizing the importance of national and foreign languages while maintaining the use and appreciation of Javanese as a vital part of cultural heritage and local identity.

The use of foreign languages in media and entertainment can affect the perceptions and values of the younger generation towards local culture, including the Javanese language, which is experiencing a shift in values and culture (Sundari, 2020). The use of foreign languages in media and entertainment has



the potential to shape young people's perceptions and values towards local cultures, including the Javanese language. Media content dominated by foreign languages can significantly impact how young people perceive and value their own culture. Using foreign languages in media and entertainment dramatically impacts the growth and development of local languages, such as Javanese. Foreign cultural influences, such as media and entertainment content in foreign languages, can bring foreign cultural values, trends and norms into the younger generation's lives (Erhamwenmwonyi & Asemota, 2015). This can displace local cultural values and expose young people to outside cultures. Using foreign languages in media and entertainment can shape young people's perceptions of what is considered modern, trendy or prestigious. If local culture is not represented in such content, young people may feel more attached to the outside culture. Foreign media content often promotes values and norms that may conflict with or differ from local culture. This may result in a shift in the values and traditions the younger generation holds.

The preservation of local culture from the influence of global culture faces many obstacles. Suppose the Javanese language is not represented in media and entertainment content. In that case, the younger generation may consider it less relevant and outdated, weakening the Javanese language. In this regard, it is necessary to seek solutions in the form of Local Content Development by encouraging the production of local media and entertainment content that explores and celebrates Javanese culture, which can strengthen local cultural identity and generate pride in the younger generation. Thus, the use of foreign languages in media and entertainment significantly impacts the perceptions and values of the younger generation towards local culture, including the Javanese language (Nugraheni, 2022). Efforts to maintain and promote local culture include developing relevant content, education about cultural values, and strengthening cultural identity in the digital and entertainment environment. Globalisation and modernisation significantly impact the use of Javanese in big city communities in Central Java, East Java, and the Yogyakarta Special Region. Although Javanese may become less relevant in some contexts, efforts need to be made to maintain and revive the use of this language as an essential part of cultural identity and local heritage.

The Javanese language has an essential role in shaping the cultural identity and honour of the Javanese people (Taman & Retnawati, 2023). Efforts to maintain the wisdom of local languages help prevent the loss of traditional values and strengthen a sense of pride in local culture. Language is a means of communication and a mirror of a society's identity and culture (Pratiwi & Cahyana, 2023). In Central Java, East Java, and the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Javanese has a central role in shaping cultural identity and maintaining traditional values. Efforts to maintain the wisdom of local languages are essential in preserving Javanese society's cultural identity and honour in the modern era influenced by globalization (Siregar, 2022).

The role of the Javanese language in shaping cultural identity and honour can be done through various tangible activities, including preserving oral traditions. The Javanese language has been used for generations to tell myths, legends, fairy tales, and historical stories. It plays an essential role in maintaining the sustainability of oral traditions and cultural values passed down from generation to generation. The Javanese language describes the way of life, norms, and values rooted in the daily life of Javanese people (Krismawati, 2021). In various activities, such as talking to neighbours, family, or community members, using Javanese builds a sense of closeness and togetherness. Thus, the essence of daily life can be done as an effort to the role of the Javanese language in shaping cultural identity and honour. Javanese becomes a medium of expression for literary works, such as poetry, prose, drama, and performing arts. These works reflect the community's worldview, beliefs, and aspirations, thus playing a central role in shaping cultural identity. In addition, Javanese has a role in cultural celebrations and rituals such as traditional ceremonies, marriage, birth, and death. Using Javanese in this context strengthens the sense of community and unity.

Efforts to preserve the wisdom of the local language are carried out in cultural education by integrating cultural education and the Javanese language into the school curriculum, which can help ensure that the younger generation understands and appreciates their cultural heritage. Another is the Arts and Culture Program, which organises arts and cultural events, such as theatre performances, music, and traditional dances in Javanese, which can show the community the importance of preserving the language. Another

is the local community playing a role in facilitating discussions, workshops and events that encourage the use of Javanese, as well as educating the public about the rich culture it contains. Another is Media by Supporting the production of media content in Javanese, such as television programs, radio, and online publications, which can help expand the reach of the use of the language. Thus, Javanese is a means of communication but also the foundation of Javanese cultural identity and honour. Efforts to maintain and strengthen the use of Javanese are essential steps in preserving the rich cultural heritage and preventing the loss of traditional values amidst globalization and modernization (Manurung et al., 2019).

*J. FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF JAVANESE ORAL DISCOURSE IN BIG CITIES*

Differences in the use of Javanese can be found between the older and younger generations. The younger generation may be more likely to use Javanese in informal contexts, while the older generation still uses Javanese in various situations. The difference in Javanese language use between the older and younger generations significantly impacts the sustainability of the language in big city communities. Generational factors are important in how Javanese is inherited, maintained and used in various communication contexts.

*K. THE ROLE OF THE GENERATION IN PRESERVING THE USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IS NEEDED.*

The older generation tends to be more fluent in speaking Javanese and may still use this language in various formal and informal situations. Javanese, for them, is not only a means of communication but also a manifestation of cultural identity and local wisdom. The older generation may use Javanese in the context of customs, family, and daily social interactions. The younger generation is more likely to use Javanese in informal contexts, such as conversations with peers or casual interactions. However, in formal situations or interactions involving national or international languages, the younger generation may prefer to switch to using the language.

*L. MANY FACTORS INFLUENCE THE DIFFERENCES IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE USE BETWEEN GENERATIONS.*

The younger generation may be more exposed to national and foreign languages through formal education, media and technology. This may affect their language preferences in daily communication. The older generation is more strongly connected to the Javanese cultural identity and places more importance on using Javanese as an integral part of their identity (Widiana et al., 2020). The younger generation, while still appreciating the culture, may feel pressure to adapt to modern and global norms. Another factor is that the social environment and daily interactions also affect language use. Younger generations may interact more frequently with peers who use national or international languages and thus tend to use those languages more frequently. Another influential factor is language skills. Although the older generation has more vital Javanese language skills, the younger generation feels less confident speaking the language, especially in formal situations or outside their peer group.

The difference in Javanese language use between the older and younger generations in big cities is an essential aspect of the dynamics of the sustainability of this language. While the older generation maintains the use of Javanese in various contexts, the younger generation tends to experience a shift in language preference. Efforts to maintain the Javanese language should consider the role of generations in developing effective strategies to maintain the sustainability and relevance of the Javanese language amidst changing social and cultural developments. The social environment in big city communities also affects the use of Javanese. People may use Javanese in interactions with family members or peers who are culturally closer. The social environment is one of the main factors influencing Javanese use in big city communities. Daily interactions with family, peers and cultural communities play an essential role in determining the context and preference of language use.

The family environment has a significant influence on the use of Javanese. People may be more likely to use Javanese when speaking to family members with the same cultural background, especially in the home environment. The importance of family interaction also needs to be supported by cultural communities and traditional societies in big cities, which can be environments where the use of Javanese is still highly valued. These community activities can be places where people feel comfortable speaking in Javanese and maintaining traditional communication habits. Another thing that needs to be done is that in interactions with peers with the same or similar cultural background, people tend to use Javanese. Peers often have similar cultural values and norms, so using Javanese becomes more prevalent. This is also supported by the speaker's situation, namely the Informal Situation. More relaxed and informal social environments, such as family events, parties, or gatherings with friends, may encourage the use of Javanese more due to the more familiar and relaxed atmosphere.

The strength of cultural identity is the main factor influencing the use of Javanese in the social environment. When speaking in Javanese with family members or peers, people will feel more strongly connected to their cultural identity. A Sense of Importance also supports this. Using Javanese in specific social environments can create a sense of closeness and togetherness with people with similar cultural backgrounds. A social environment that values the use of Javanese may provide comfort for individuals to use the language without feeling awkward or alienated. The social environment plays an essential role in influencing the use of Javanese in big city communities. Interactions with family, peers and cultural communities form the context where the language remains relevant and valued. To maintain the Javanese language, it is crucial to understand the role of the social environment and how this language can be improved in daily interactions.

The influence of education on Javanese language use is also significant. The national language is often more supported and used in schools, while Javanese is given a different attention. Education has a significant impact on the use of Javanese in big-city communities. Education policies, school curricula and learning environments can influence how Javanese is passed on and integrated with daily life. The role of education in the use of Javanese can be done through formal education. Schools have an essential role in shaping language preferences. The national language is often more supported and used in formal education, while the Javanese language gets different attention. The school curriculum is an essential issue in the use of the Javanese language in relation to education. Javanese is not considered an essential part of the school curriculum. Curricula that de-emphasize the teaching and use of Javanese can contribute to the decline in the use of this language among the younger generation. Curricula influenced by globalization trends are more likely to prioritize national or foreign languages in education, while Javanese could be considered part of an outdated tradition.

Factors influencing education in using Javanese can be seen from various perspectives. One of these factors is language prestige. National or foreign languages are considered to have higher prestige in education and the world of work. This can affect students' motivation to learn and use the language. National or foreign language skills are considered more relevant in finding a job or pursuing a career, resulting in the younger generation focusing more on these languages. Another factor influencing education in using Javanese is the understanding of cultural values. A curriculum that does not include Javanese may result in the younger generation losing their understanding of the cultural values and local heritage contained in the language. So, education is vital in shaping Javanese language preferences and usage in big-city communities. Considering the influence of education policy and curriculum on maintaining the Javanese language is essential. Efforts to preserve the Javanese language amidst a diverse and evolving educational environment are essential in maintaining cultural identity and local wisdom.

Activities can be carried out to maintain the wisdom of local languages through Javanese Language Education. Through formal and informal education, Javanese can be taught to the younger generation with various approaches, such as incorporating Javanese into the school curriculum. Education is critical in maintaining and preserving local languages such as Javanese (Wibowo et al., 2021). Through formal and informal education, the younger generation can gain understanding, appreciation, and skills in Javanese, which will contribute to preserving the wisdom of the local language. In formal and informal education, Javanese language education has a crucial role in maintaining local language wisdom. By incorporating Javanese into the school curriculum, encouraging extracurricular activities, and involving families and communities in these efforts, the younger generation can develop Javanese language skills and appreciate a rich cultural heritage (Wieringa, 2021). Javanese language education paves the way towards maintaining the cultural identity and respectability of Javanese society amidst globalization and modernization.

Formal Education and Approaches to the Maintenance of Javanese Language can be done intensively in School Teaching. One of the main ways to maintain the Javanese language is by incorporating Javanese into the school curriculum. This can include Javanese as part of language, literature or culture subjects. Javanese can be taught with an integrated approach to other subjects. For example, writing essays or stories in Javanese in history or art subjects can allow students to develop language skills while learning about other topics. Schools can also organize extracurricular activities focusing on Javanese, such as literature clubs or cultural discussion groups. This allows students to practice speaking, writing and immersion in a more relaxed context. Another supportive thing is the organization of Javanese language competitions, such as holding writing, speech, or performance competitions in Javanese, that can encourage students' interest and enthusiasm in learning the language.

Informal Education in the Maintenance of the Javanese Language can be done on the most miniature scale of Family Teaching. Families have an essential role in maintaining the Javanese language. Through daily conversations, stories, and oral traditions, the younger generation can get used to using the language. Another supportive aspect is Cultural Activities by inviting children to participate in cultural activities, such as puppet shows or traditional ceremonies, which can provide direct experience using Javanese. Another aspect of informal education is through the use of Media and Technology. For example, Utilizing media, such as books, recordings, or learning apps, in Javanese can help young people expand their vocabulary and language skills. Other activities related to informal education in Javanese language maintenance involve the younger generation in community events that use Javanese, such as traditional gatherings or celebrations, which can strengthen their emotional connection with the language.

Organizing cultural activities involving the Javanese language, such as art, music, and literature performances, can increase appreciation for the language. Cultural activities are essential in preserving and maintaining local languages such as Javanese (Pramuniati et al., 2023). Through performing arts, music, literature, and other cultural events that use Javanese, people can experience and appreciate the language firsthand, thus helping to strengthen emotional connections and cultural identity. Art and drama performances can include cultural activities to maintain the Javanese language (Widianingsih et al., 2023). Performing arts, drama or theatre activities in Javanese can provide a platform for performers and audiences to creatively explore and express the language. These performances are entertaining and support the preservation of the Javanese language through live performances. Other art activities are Traditional Music performances, such as Organizing traditional Javanese music concerts that use Javanese as song lyrics that can introduce the younger generation to the language through melodious and emotionally evocative music.

Other cultural activities include literary and cultural discussions by organizing poetry readings, short stories, or cultural discussions in Javanese that can build a community in the Javanese language. This is also a way to maintain oral literary traditions. Cultural festivals and competitions featuring traditional art, music, dance and cuisine in Javanese can create opportunities for people to celebrate cultural and linguistic heritage. Organizing competitions such as speech, writing, or art performances in Javanese can

stimulate interest and participation in language use.

The Positive Effect of Cultural Activities on Javanese Language is Related to Language Appreciation. Cultural activities help people appreciate Javanese as an essential part of local culture (Saddhono et al., 2022). Through performances and artworks, the language becomes more alive and contributes to the aesthetic experience (Tiawati, 2018). Another positive impact is activating the use of the Javanese language. Cultural activities encourage the active use of Javanese in various forms of expression, such as speaking, writing, and acting in performances. This helps to strengthen understanding and language skills, ultimately increasing cultural identity (Sundari, 2020). Cultural activities can increase a sense of cultural pride and identity within the community. The younger generation involved in cultural activities will feel connected to their cultural roots. Through cultural activities involving Javanese, the community can increase appreciation for the language and stimulate active use in various contexts (Abidin et al., 2023). These activities not only help preserve the Javanese language but also strengthen local cultural identity and increase the involvement of the younger generation in their cultural heritage (Sukmawati & Salimi, 2023).

The use of media and technology, such as the creation of television programs, radio, and online platforms in Javanese, can help expand the reach of the language. Modern media and technology use has excellent potential in preserving and promoting local languages such as Javanese (Wibowo et al., 2021). Through television programs, radio, and online platforms that use Javanese, people can continue to connect with the language in various contexts and expand the language's range of use and appreciation (Kartikasari & Laksono, 2022).

Media and Technology can be utilized in the Maintenance of Javanese through Television and Radio Programs by creating and broadcasting television and radio programs to bring the language into people's homes. This includes news programs, cultural events, talk shows, or even educational programs that teach Javanese (Hermawan, 2023). Digital Content and Online Platforms can also support these programs by creating digital content in Javanese, such as blogs, podcasts, educational videos, or online platforms, giving access to anyone interested in learning and interacting with the language. Another thing that can be done is the Javanese Language Learning Application. Developing an interactive and easily accessible Javanese language learning application can help young people develop language skills and expand their vocabulary (Saddhono et al., 2020). This can also be supported, and Utilizing social media platforms to communicate in Javanese or share content in the language can help strengthen the language community and create an environment where the language remains relevant. Another activity is Digital and Streaming performances by digitally organizing art, music and literature performances in Javanese. Streaming can reach a wider audience, including the younger generation who are more accustomed to Technology.

Media and Technology's benefits in preserving the Javanese language are related to Accessibility, Interactivity, and Preservation. Regarding accessibility, media and technology can make Javanese more accessible to many people, including those who may not have direct access to cultural or educational activities (Suprihatin et al., 2021). Benefits in the form of interactivity, namely using media and technology, can create engaging interactive experiences for language learning and use, resulting in higher engagement (Hermansya et al., 2022). The preservation is done through digital recording and storage; the Javanese language can be preserved for future generations. So, utilizing media and technology effectively preserves and promotes Javanese in an increasingly digitally connected environment (Darihastining et al., 2022). By developing creative and diverse content and making Javanese part of modern communication platforms and channels, people can continue to connect with the language and develop language appreciation and skills (Sawitri et al., 2021).

## Conclusion

Javanese oral discourse in big city communities in Central Java, East Java, and the Yogyakarta Special Region is essential in maintaining and preserving local language wisdom. By understanding the sociopragmatic context and factors that influence the use of the Javanese language, as well as through efforts such as

education, cultural activities, and media utilization, the wisdom of the Javanese language can remain alive and relevant in the daily lives of big city people, and strengthen local cultural identity in globalization and modernization.

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