

STRENGTHENING THE LAW OF LAMPUNG LANGUAGE IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A STUDY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract

Regional languages are an important part of cultural identity and objects of constitutional protection as regulated in Article 32 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. This study aims to analyze the challenges faced by the Lampung provincial government in efforts to preserve and strengthen the Lampung language in the digital era. The problem is studied how the government deals with social and technological dynamics in maintaining the existence of the Lampung language, especially through regional policies in the field of education. This study uses an empirical method. This study also uses the theory of Legal Politics and Regional Autonomy Theory. This theory is used to analyze the direction of the Lampung provincial government's legal policy and regional authority in strengthening the Lampung language as part of cultural affairs in the digital era. The results of the study show that the implementation of the Lampung language preservation policy still faces challenges, including limited digital learning media, minimal teaching staff, and minimal interest from the younger generation.

Keywords: Lampung language, regional policy, digital era.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is known to the world as a country rich in cultural diversity, regional languages, traditional houses, traditional foods, traditional clothing, regional dances and others. This diversity is the identity of the nation's personality, which continues to live and grow and is attached to the nation's identity for centuries. In an effort to preserve and protect these traditional values, in Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "The state recognizes and respects the unity of customary law communities along with their traditional rights as long as they are still alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as regulated by law."¹ Cultural diversity, including

¹Andina, E. (2014). *Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Muatan Lokal Bahasa dan Aksara Lampung*. Bandar Lampung: Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung.

regional languages, is a priceless heritage that contains historical value, collective identity, and local wisdom that forms the character of the community. In Lampung society, the existence of Lampung language does not only touch on cultural aspects, but also extends broader dimensions of rights.

Recognition of the right to maintain regional languages is part of human rights, especially cultural rights, which demand guarantees of protection and fulfillment from the state.² This right is expressly regulated in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.³ In addition, international recognition of this right is also stated in international agreements that have been ratified by the Republic of Indonesia.⁴ The responsibility for maintaining the sustainability of regional languages lies not only in the hands of the central government, but also becomes the strategic authority of the regional government. In the Indonesian constitutional system that adheres to the principle of decentralization, the preservation of local languages is included in the affairs of concurrent government, as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.⁵

Regional autonomy provides space for provincial and district/city governments to design policies that are contextual to local cultural characteristics, including in the fields of education and language preservation. When viewed from the perspective of customary constitutional law, language is part of the unwritten legal system that lives in the structure of customary law communities. It not only functions as a means of communication, but also as a symbol of authority, dignity, and order that is maintained from generation to generation. Hilman Hadikusuma emphasized that in customary communities, language is a manifestation of the existence of customary law itself rooted in norms, customs, and social structures that are independent but remain within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In a state of law that respects pluralism, the state is obliged to not only recognize the existence of local culture, but also respect, protect, and guarantee its sustainability. This is emphasized in Article 28I paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that: "The cultural identity and rights of traditional communities are respected in line with the development of the times and civilization."⁶

²Andina, E. (2023). *Implementasi dan tantangan revitalisasi bahasa daerah di Provinsi Lampung*. Jurnal Aspirasi, 14(1), 15–35.

³Bagir Manan. (2007). *Hak asasi manusia dan hak budaya dalam perspektif hukum nasional*. Jurnal Konstitusi, 4(2).

⁴Cahyono, AS (2013). *Otonomi daerah dalam rangka membangun karakter pemimpin bangsa berbasis budaya lokal untuk menjaga keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia*. Jurnal Bonorowo, 1(1).

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶Isnaini, M. (2023). *Bahasa daerah dan tantangan digitalisasi*. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran (JRPP), 3(1), 14–16.

The definition of custom as explained in a literature, the meaning of custom is a sediment and morality of society, in the form of moral rules whose truth has been accepted and whose existence has been recognized by a community group.⁷ These rules regulate the sustainability of existing diversity, so that they are always applied, obeyed and adhered to by every member of the community group, by relying on the awareness of each member of society.⁸ As a form of implementation of the constitutional mandate, the Lampung Provincial Government has established a number of regional policies to support the preservation and strengthening of local cultural identity, including regional languages. One of the policies that is an important legal umbrella in this case is the Regulation of the Governor of Lampung Province Number 39 of 2014 concerning Local Content of the Lampung Language and Script.⁹

This confirms regulations that Lampung Language and Script must be taught as a local content subject at all levels of primary and secondary education in the Lampung Province. The purpose of this regulation is not only to preserve regional languages structurally in the education system, but also to instill local cultural pride in students. Thus, the existence of the Governor's Regulation is a real manifestation that the Lampung Provincial Government has followed up on its constitutional obligations in the form of regulations at the regional level. Regional autonomy in building the character of national leaders based on local culture to maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia can be a great opportunity for the Regional Government in preserving local culture, so that the noble values contained therein can create a national leader who has character.¹⁰

However, although normatively there is a legal basis available through the governor's regulation, in its implementation it still faces various challenges, both in terms of technical aspects, human resources, and adaptation to the development of digital technology. In the constitution and regional regulations, the understanding of indigenous legal communities as protected subjects in the preservation of culture and language has also been explained through the decisions of the Constitutional Court. In several of its decisions, the Constitutional Court emphasized that recognition of indigenous legal communities can only be done if they meet four main requirements, namely:

1. Still alive and present in real life in society
2. In accordance with the development of society and the principles of a unitary state

⁷ Mahfud MD. (2009). *Politik hukum di Indonesia*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

⁸ Mujiburrahman, A. (2023). *Pemetaan bahasa daerah di Provinsi Lampung dalam rangka strategi revitalisasi*. Jurnal Linguistik Indonesia, 41(1), 31.

⁹Pratiwi, D. (2022). *Digitalisasi Media Pembelajaran Bahasa Daerah di Provinsi Lampung*. Jurnal Inovasi Pembelajaran Daerah, 5(2), 84.

¹⁰ Strong, CF (1973). *Konstitusi politik modern*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson.

3. Have recognized traditional institutions
4. There are regulations in legislation.

In Lampung Province, the Lampung indigenous people who still maintain their language, values, and customary structures from generation to generation fulfill the elements of "still alive" and "developing with the times." Therefore, the Lampung language as part of the cultural identity of the indigenous legal community has an important position to be preserved legally and in policy. To describe the manifestation of the protection of cultural rights more comprehensively, this study uses an empirical approach. This approach examines the applicable legal norms along with social practices in the field, including through interviews with policy makers in the regional education sector. Thus, this paper not only looks at regulations normatively, but also assesses their effectiveness and application in the context of society. Regional languages are not only a medium of communication, but also represent the cultural identity and local wisdom of a community.¹¹ As part of the national cultural wealth, the preservation of regional languages has become one of the priorities in the national and regional cultural policy agenda. In Lampung Province, the Lampung language has an important position as the mother tongue for the Lampung indigenous people. However, the existence of the Lampung language is challenged by socio-cultural shifts, as well as the lack of speaker regeneration in modern and digital life.

In urban areas such as Bandar Lampung, the use of Lampung language in daily interactions is very minimal, especially among the younger generation. This is exacerbated by the dominance of non-Lampung ethnic groups in urban areas, as well as weak support for language digitization in the form of learning applications, online content, and interactive platforms.¹² In the midst of modernization, the preservation of regional languages faces challenges, both in terms of policy and technology. The Lampung provincial government, efforts to strengthen and preserve the Lampung language carried out by the Lampung Provincial Education and Culture Office need more attention, especially in responding to changes in community communication patterns and the declining interest of the younger generation in using regional languages. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze: what legal policies are implemented by the Lampung Provincial Government in facing the challenges of preserving the Lampung language in the digital era? and how does the Lampung provincial government policy address the challenges of preserving the Lampung language in the digital era?

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses an empirical legal approach, which combines the study of legal norms with social realities in the field. This approach was chosen because the problems studied are not only normative, but also closely related to how legal policies regarding the preservation of the Lampung language are implemented by the local government, especially in the education and culture sectors. The research was conducted through a

¹¹ Cahyono, AS (2013). *Op.Cit.*,

¹² Supriyanto, BE (2024). *Revitalisasi bahasa daerah di era digital: Bagaimana teknologi dapat menyelamatkan bahasa yang terancam punah.*

literature review, empirical data collection using a semi-structured interview method with the Lampung Provincial Education and Culture Office to gather information regarding the implementation of the Lampung language preservation policy in the field.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Politics of Lampung Language Preservation in the Digital Era

The preservation and strengthening of the Lampung language in the digital era cannot be separated from the direction of legal policy taken by the Lampung Provincial Government. In the theory of legal politics, law is seen as the result of the political process and as a tool to achieve state goals. Mahfud MD stated that legal politics is a basic policy that determines the direction of the formation and implementation of laws in order to achieve state goals.¹³ The policy of preserving regional languages is part of the regional legal policy strategy in the fields of culture and education. The direction of the Lampung Provincial Government's legal policy is reflected in the commitment to maintain the existence of the Lampung language and script through regional policies, both in the form of regulations, education programs, and digital initiatives.

One concrete form of this legal policy direction is to establish Lampung Language as a mandatory local content at the elementary and secondary education levels, as regulated in Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2014. In addition, efforts to digitize Lampung language learning also show the adaptation of regional legal policy to the dynamics of the information technology era.¹⁴ The legal policy of the Lampung Provincial Government not only shows its support for preserving local cultural identity, but also reflects an orientation towards protecting the cultural rights of indigenous people. Article 28I paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that "Cultural identity and the rights of traditional communities are respected in line with the development of the times and civilization."

From a customary law perspective, language is a vital instrument that records cultural values, unwritten laws, and local knowledge systems. Therefore, the weakening of the use of regional languages also has an impact on the erosion of local legal and cultural systems. The regional government as the implementer of autonomy, in accordance with Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, has an obligation to recognize and respect the unity of customary law communities and their rights through regional public policies.¹⁵ The efforts of the Lampung Provincial Government through the Education and Culture Office have been implemented through the Lampung Language local content policy at the elementary education unit level. However, in its

¹³*Ibid.*

¹⁴ Isnaini, M. (2023). *Bahasa daerah dan tantangan digitalisasi*. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran (JRPP), 3(1), 14-16

¹⁵*Ibid.*

implementation, there are challenges in terms of the availability of educators, the quality of teaching materials, and the minimal use of technology in the Lampung Language learning process. Based on the report of the Language Development and Fostering Agency, the number of active Lampung Language speakers decreased from around 1.2 million people in 2000 to less than 750,000 in 2020.¹⁶ Based on data from the Lampung Provincial Education Office in 2022, more than 40% of elementary schools in urban areas do not have teachers specifically certified to teach the Lampung language.¹⁷

The decline in the number of speakers shows that the preservation policy that has been implemented so far has not been implemented optimally. On the other hand, the digital era can actually be an opportunity to develop innovations in preserving local languages. The challenges that arise are not only the lack of digital content in the Lampung language, but also the lack of integration of regional language preservation policies with digital technology approaches. Local governments still face challenges in developing policy strategies that are adaptive to digital developments, especially to reach schools in remote areas that lack teachers and learning resources. In the digital era that continues to develop rapidly, the preservation and strengthening of regional languages, especially the Lampung language, faces various challenges.

Local governments are not only required to maintain the existence of regional languages structurally, but also need to adjust to the communication patterns of society that are increasingly shifting towards digital. On the other hand, the implementation of Lampung language digitalization also faces challenges in infrastructure and digital literacy. Although there are initiatives to create online content in Lampung, such as learning YouTube channels and vocabulary applications, access and use are still low. A study by the Lampung Provincial Language Center stated that only 27% of high school students in Bandar Lampung had ever accessed Lampung language materials through digital platforms, and most admitted that the content was less interesting and monotonous.¹⁸ In addition, the challenge of implementing Lampung language digitalization is the information technology infrastructure that is not evenly distributed throughout Lampung Province. Remote areas still experience limited internet access and decent digital devices, which causes gaps in access to digital-based language preservation media. The next challenge is that digital literacy in the community, especially the elderly and rural communities, is still relatively minimal. This has an impact on the effectiveness of the use of digital media

¹⁶ Andina, E. (2023). *Op.Cit.*, 15–35.

¹⁷ Bagir Manan. (2007). *Hak asasi manusia dan hak budaya dalam perspektif hukum nasional*. Jurnal Konstitusi, 4(2).

¹⁸ Cahyono, AS (2013). *Otonomi daerah dalam rangka membangun karakter pemimpin bangsa berbasis budaya lokal untuk menjaga keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia*. Jurnal Bonorowo, 1(1).

in supporting language preservation.¹⁹

The digital era has two sides of influence on regional languages. On the one hand, the presence of digital technology such as learning applications, social media, and online video content opens up new opportunities in distributing regional languages to the younger generation. However, on the other hand, the dominance of Indonesian and global languages (such as English) in the digital world makes it difficult for Lampung to compete existentially.²⁰ So the younger generation tends to be more interested in using languages that are considered more universal in online communication, so that the use of regional languages is becoming increasingly limited. And the lack of creative content based on the Lampung language and the absence of an official digital platform that focuses on interactive learning are obstacles in themselves.²¹ The implementation of Lampung language preservation by the Bandar Lampung City Government is not only interpreted as a cultural policy, but also as part of the direction of regional legal policy in building the cultural identity of the community.

Article 28I paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the state is obliged to respect the cultural identity and traditional rights of indigenous legal communities.²² In its implementation, the government's responsibility in preserving local languages is a form of translation of the orientation of legal policies that support the protection of regional culture. The Lampung Provincial Government has implemented a strategy to preserve the Lampung language through various languages. One of the strategic efforts is the integration of the Lampung language as local content in elementary and secondary schools, as regulated in the Governor's Regulation. This aims to strengthen local cultural identity through formal education. In addition, the Lampung Provincial Language Center has also initiated a regional language revitalization program that focuses on strengthening the vitality of the Lampung language, including outreach and training activities for teachers and the development of teaching materials.²³

In addition, the Regional Government is also revitalizing the Lampung language through the involvement of local cultural institutions and media. The Lampung Provincial Education and Culture Office is working with the Education Quality Assurance Institute and the Lampung Arts Council to compile a map of the distribution of Lampung dialects and languages in each district/city. This step aims to encourage policies based on linguistic data so that the strengthening of regional languages is not uniform but contextual according to the region and the speaking

¹⁹*Ibid.*

²⁰ Haq, HS (2019). *Introduction to Indonesian Customs Law*.

²¹*Ibid*, p. 16

²²*Ibid.*

²³ Isnaini, M. (2023). *Op.Cit.*, 14–16.

community.²⁴ The government also launched an annual event such as the Lampung Language and Literature Festival which is a participatory space for students and communities to demonstrate their competence in regional languages. This festival includes a Lampung script writing competition, poetry reading in Lampung, and regional language speeches assessed by a team of language experts.²⁵ The activity not only builds the social prestige of the use of the Lampung language, but also strengthens the regional language to the younger generation. Efforts to preserve regional languages not only use learning methods in schools, but also use regional language innovation strategies for the younger generation.

The revitalization initiative is also supported by the creation of a digital dictionary, digital literacy training for Lampung language teachers, and the development of online-based learning media content through the Rumah Belajar platform and the official YouTube channel of the Education Office..²⁶ In the increasingly rapid and modern era, the preservation of regional languages does not only depend on conventional approaches. Digital transformation has opened up new space in the strategy of preserving culture including regional languages. The use of digital technology in preserving regional languages, including the Lampung language, is a strategy in the modern era. Through digitalization, the government and linguistic communities can present the Lampung language in the form of digital media that is easy to access, such as language learning applications, interactive *online platforms*, and documentation in audiovisual form.

The digital era has had a significant impact on the preservation of regional languages in Indonesia. Advances in information and communication technology have opened up new opportunities to document, teach, and disseminate regional languages through various digital platforms. In addition, digital platforms such as social media, websites, and mobile applications can be used to disseminate content in regional languages, thereby increasing public exposure and interest, especially the younger generation, in local languages and cultures. Initiatives such as the creation of regional language YouTube channels, podcasts, and blogs that discuss local wisdom are effective means of preservation efforts. The importance of digitalization projects such as the creation of online dictionaries, audio and video archives from native speakers, and the translation of local literary works into digital form as a way to save regional languages that are almost extinct.

In its implementation, the Bandar Lampung City Government, through the Education

²⁴Mahfud MD. (2009). *Politik hukum di Indonesia*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

²⁵Mujiburrahman, A. (2023). *Op.Cit*, 31.

²⁶Pratiwi, D. (2022). *Op.Cit.*, 84.

and Culture Office, has taken various steps to address the challenges of preserving the Lampung language in the digital era. The strategies implemented are not only limited to formal education through local content, but also include digital innovation, institutional partnerships, and the involvement of cultural communities. In the First effort to preserve and strengthen the Lampung language, the Government issued a local content curriculum policy for the Lampung language that applies to elementary and secondary education levels, as regulated in Governor Regulation No. 39 of 2014 concerning Local Content for the Lampung Language and Script. Second, the Education Office organizes training and digital literacy for Lampung language teachers, and compiles learning modules that can be accessed online. Third, the local government seeks to expand the reach of Lampung language learning through digital media, including the development of educational content on the YouTube channel, the use of the Rumah Belajar platform, and the Lampung language digital dictionary project, which aims to reach students who do not have permanent Lampung language teachers, especially in remote schools.²⁷

Fourth, in the socio-cultural aspect, the Department of Education and Culture also actively organizes the Lampung Language and Literature Festival, which provides space for students to express their abilities in regional languages, such as speech competitions, poetry readings, and writing Lampung script. This activity plays an important role in building the social prestige of the use of Lampung among the younger generation. However, this effort has not been running optimally because it is still constrained by the digital infrastructure gap, minimal public participation, and the less than optimal integration between cultural and educational policies. A study by the Lampung Provincial Language Center noted that only 27% of high school students in Bandar Lampung had ever accessed Lampung language content digitally, and most stated that the content was monotonous and not interesting.

From the above explanation, it can be seen that the strategy of the Bandar Lampung City Government has moved towards the utilization of technology and collaboration between institutions. However, structural and cultural challenges still require a more systematic response, especially in terms of institutional strengthening, HR training, and the development of more interactive digital media. Therefore, a comprehensive and collaborative strategy is needed between the government, educational institutions, local communities, and technology developers to optimally utilize the digital era in preserving regional languages. Steps such as integrating regional languages into the education curriculum, technology training for the community, and developing interesting and relevant digital content are the keys to the success of this effort.

²⁷ Mahfud MD. (2009). *Op.Cit.*,

Lampung Provincial Government Policy Faces Challenges in Preserving Lampung Language in the Digital Era

Preserving the Lampung language as part of local culture is a form of government responsibility in regulating people's lives in a fair and contextual manner. The government's authority in carrying out cultural and educational affairs is not only a monopoly of the central government, but is also part of the authority of the regional government which is referred to as concurrent government affairs. Concurrent affairs are certain areas that can be managed by the center or regions based on the division of authority determined by law. The Lampung Provincial Government's policy in facing the challenges of preserving the Lampung language in the digital era is formally realized through the Lampung Provincial Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2014 concerning Local Content of the Lampung Language and Script. This regulation regulates the obligation for elementary and secondary education units in the Lampung region to organize Lampung Language and Script learning as a mandatory local content subject.

The main objective of this policy is to maintain the sustainability of Lampung's cultural identity through a sustainable institutional approach in the education system. Through the theory of regional autonomy, the issuance of the Governor's Regulation is a real form of the implementation of regional government authority in carrying out concurrent government affairs, especially in the fields of culture and education. The theory of regional autonomy states that regional governments have the right and authority to regulate and manage government affairs based on the principle of decentralization. This is in line with the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which provides space for provincial governments to formulate policies based on local characteristics and needs.

Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2014 can be seen as a strategic policy that reflects the Lampung Provincial Government's initiative in using its authority to preserve regional cultural heritage. However, the contents of the Governor Regulation are still not fully adaptive to the development of the times, especially in the digitalization of learning systems. This regulation does not explicitly regulate strategies for strengthening regional languages based on technology, such as the development of digital platforms, interactive media, or integration into digital curricula. So that implementation in the field is still limited to conventional approaches, and has not been able to reach the younger generation who live in the midst of the digital era. This policy also faces challenges in its implementation practices. Normatively, the Governor Regulation has regulated the obligation to teach the Lampung Language and Script.

However, in its implementation, various obstacles are still found such as the lack of competent teachers, limited adequate teaching materials, and the absence of a strict evaluation system for the implementation of local content in each educational unit.²⁸ Referring to the theory of regional autonomy, the regional government should not only issue policies in the form of governor's regulations administratively, but also ensure that all implementing devices are available and functioning optimally. Decentralization is not just granting authority, but also full responsibility to design policies that are contextual, flexible, and can answer the challenges of the times. Pergub 39 of 2014 can actually be a strong foundation, but it needs to be strengthened again with derivative policies, for example through the Lampung Language learning digitalization program, the preparation of online modules, to integrate with social media and educational platforms used by Lampung students.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the direction of the Lampung provincial government's legal policy in preserving the Lampung language in the digital era is realized through educational and cultural policies that support the revitalization of regional languages. This policy reflects the legal bias towards preserving local cultural identity, although in its implementation it is still faced with challenges such as limited teaching staff, teaching materials, and technological adaptation. One form of this policy is the Governor's Regulation Number 39 of 2014 concerning the local content of the Lampung language and script. This policy is an implementation of regional autonomy authority in education and culture. In order for this policy to be able to answer the challenges of the times effectively, it is necessary to strengthen the substance of the regulation, evaluate the implementation, and innovate in the form of digitalization of Lampung language learning.

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²⁸ Pratiwi, D. (2022). Digitalisasi Media Pembelajaran Bahasa Daerah di Provinsi Lampung. *Jurnal Inovasi Pembelajaran Daerah*, 5(2), 84

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