

NONFORMAL MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE PRESERVATION STRATEGY IN MALANG IKM COMMUNITY AS CULTURAL PRESERVATION TO SUPPORT SDGS

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the non-formal Minangkabau language preservation strategy in the Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community in Malang as an effort to preserve local culture. Language as one of the cultural elements has an important role in maintaining the identity and sustainability of local wisdom values. The IKM community in Malang implements various non-formal strategies to maintain Minangkabau language and culture, including through cultural events, informal education, and intergenerational social interaction. This study uses a qualitative approach with interview and participatory observation methods to understand the practices and challenges faced in the language maintenance process. The results show that Minangkabau language maintenance in this community supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly on SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Resilient Institutions). Language preservation programs help strengthen social connectedness within communities, encourage active participation, and strengthen cultural identity.. This study concludes that non-formal strategies for local language maintenance are effective in maintaining cultural diversity and contributing to sustainable and inclusive communities. The recommendation from this study is the need for further support from various parties to strengthen community activities in maintaining local languages and cultures as part of efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Keywords: *Strategies, Minangkabau Language, IKM , SDGs*

Introduction

Language is one of the main components of culture that plays a vital role in maintaining the identity of a community. As a means of communication, language is also a medium for transmitting values, traditions and local wisdom from one generation to the next. However, in the era of globalization, many local languages in Indonesia, including Minangkabau, face great challenges to survive amidst the current of modernization and the dominance of global languages. This phenomenon not only impacts the loss of language skills, but

also threatens the sustainability of culture that is an integral part of a community's identity.¹

Maintaining the continuity of local languages has an important value in the context of cultural preservation and diversity of national identity. Language not only reflects cultural values but is also an important medium in maintaining social relations in society. Therefore, efforts to maintain the Minangkabau language are crucial, especially in overseas areas such as Malang, where the Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community plays an active role in preserving Minangkabau language and culture outside its homeland.²

Previous studies have discussed the importance of local language preservation, both in local and diasporic settings. These studies show that formal education is often insufficient to maintain local languages. Non-formal strategies, such as cultural activities and social interaction, are cited as more effective methods. However, research focusing on the Minangkabau diaspora and their non-formal approaches to language maintenance is still very limited. This creates a gap in the literature that needs to be filled to provide a more comprehensive understanding.³

Most previous studies tend to focus on language preservation efforts through formal or institutional education. However, non-formal strategies implemented in diaspora communities, especially those oriented towards cultural preservation and strengthening social relations, are less explored. This study aims to fill this gap by exploring the non-formal Minangkabau language preservation strategies of the SMI community in Malang, which include cultural activities, informal education, and intergenerational interactions.

The literature review shows that non-formal strategies in local language maintenance include various approaches, such as organizing cultural events, learning through family, and strengthening social relations in the community. These approaches are considered more flexible and sustainable than formal methods. The focus of this study is in line with the literature that highlights the importance of community involvement in maintaining languages as part of their cultural identity.

In this study, language preservation strategies refer to the efforts made to maintain the continued use of the Minangkabau language in daily life, especially in the diaspora environment. Socio-cultural theory, which emphasizes the role of the community in transmitting values and traditions through social interaction, is the main foundation in understanding the non-formal approach applied by the SMI community.

Related studies show that diaspora communities often face challenges in maintaining their language and culture amid the influence of the dominant culture in the overseas region. However, community-based approaches involving cultural events and informal education have proven effective in some

¹Rezky Juniarsih Nur, Dadan Wildan, and Siti Komariah, "Kekuatan Budaya Lokal: Menjelajahi 3S (Sipakatau, Sipakalebbi, Dan Sipakainge) Sebagai Simbol Kearifan Lokal," *MIMESIS* 4, no. 2 (2023): 166–79.

²Sakdiyah Sakdiyah, Widna Widna, and Sasmi Nelwati, "Krisis Identitas Nasional Sebagai Tantangan Generasi Muda Di Era Globalisasi," *Perspektif: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Bahasa* 2, no. 2 (2024): 275–85.

³Agus Salim and Wedra Aprison, "Pendidikan Multikultural Berbasis Kearifan Lokal," *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Pendidikan Indonesia* 3, no. 1 (2024): 22–30.

contexts. This research builds on these findings by providing a specific focus on the Minangkabau community in Malang.⁴

The purpose of this study is to explore and analyze the non-formal strategies implemented by the SMI community in Malang in maintaining the Minangkabau language. This research also aims to identify the challenges faced as well as the contribution of these strategies to the preservation of local culture and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁵

This research not only provides in-depth insights into language preservation practices in diaspora communities but also connects them to the SDGs framework, such as quality education, sustainable society and peace. By uncovering the importance of non-formal strategies, this research makes a significant contribution to the academic discussion on local language preservation, while offering practical recommendations to support the sustainability of local cultures.⁶

Method

This research uses a qualitative research design with a descriptive-explorative approach. The qualitative approach was chosen because the main objective of the research was to deeply understand the non-formal strategies applied by the Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community in Malang in maintaining the Minangkabau language. The focus of the research is on exploring the practices, experiences, and challenges faced by this community in preserving the language as part of the local culture.⁷

The study population was members of the SMI community who live in Malang, both those active in cultural activities and those involved in daily social interactions. The research sample was purposively selected with criteria including individuals who have an important role in language preservation activities, such as community administrators, parents, and the younger generation who use Minangkabau language in everyday life. The number of participants was adjusted as needed until the data reached saturation.

Data collection techniques involved two main methods: in-depth interviews and participatory observation. Interviews were conducted to gather information on strategies, experiences, and challenges in maintaining the Minangkabau language, while participatory observation was conducted during the community's cultural activities, informal education, and social interactions. In addition, secondary data was also collected through documentation in the form of community activity reports and cultural materials used in language preservation.

The data obtained were analyzed thematically using an inductive approach. The analysis steps included transcription of interview data, coding,

⁴Sesy Masesa and Siti Fatimah, "Destinasi Kampung Minang Nagari Sumpur: Wisata Budaya Berbasis Kearifan Lokal," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 7, no. 3 (2023): 24241–52.

⁵Gema Del Río Castro, María Camino González Fernández, and Ángel Uruburu Colsa, "Unleashing the Convergence amid Digitalization and Sustainability towards Pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Holistic Review," *Journal of Cleaner Production* 280 (2021): 122204.

⁶NCD Countdown, "NCD Countdown 2030: Worldwide Trends in Non-Communicable Disease Mortality and Progress towards Sustainable Development Goal Target 3.4," *Lancet (London, England)* 392, no. 10152 (2018): 1072–88.

⁷Maskarto Lucky Rosmadi, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penunjang Pengembangan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (UMKM)," vol. 1, 2019, 41–48.

identification of main themes, and interpretation. Data validation was carried out through method triangulation, namely comparing interview results with observation and documentation. Measuring the success of the language preservation strategy is seen from the frequency of Minangkabau language use in social interactions, members' participation in community activities, and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the cultural preservation program.

Result and Discussion

This research reveals that the non-formal strategy implemented by the Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community in Malang in maintaining the Minangkabau language has a positive impact on the preservation of local culture and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some of the main findings of this research are as follows:

1. Language Preservation Strategy

The IKM community actively implements various non-formal strategies to maintain the existence of the Minangkabau language. These strategies include organizing cultural events, such as pantun competitions, randai performances, and Minangkabau culinary festivals, which not only attract the participation of the Minangkabau community but also the wider public. Informal education, such as language classes for children and teenagers, is a medium to introduce the Minangkabau language from an early age. In addition, intergenerational social interaction in daily life, such as the use of Minangkabau language at home and in community activities, is an effective means to maintain the continuity of the language.⁸

“We implement various non-formal strategies, such as organizing cultural events involving pantun competitions and randai performances, as well as language classes for children. In addition, we encourage the use of Minangkabau at home and in community activities. This strategy aims to keep the younger generation familiar with and proud to use their local language.” (Zulkifli Interview:2024).

The Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community in Malang develops various non-formal strategies to maintain the sustainability of the Minangkabau language as an important part of cultural identity. One of the main strategies is through organizing cultural events that promote the Minangkabau language creatively. An example is the pantun competition, where participants from all walks of life are involved to compose rhymes in the Minangkabau language. In addition, randai performances as a traditional Minangkabau theater art are also often part of cultural events. Minangkabau culinary festivals are also an attraction to introduce language terms related to traditional food to the wider community.⁹

⁸Asri Wahyuni Sari, “Pemertahanan Bahasa Minang Pada Ranah Pendidikan Di Taman Kanak-Kanak (Kajian Sociolinguistik),” *Sasando: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, Dan Pengajarannya Lembaga Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Pancasakti Tegal* 2, no. 1 (2019): 161–70.

⁹Riskia Sitti Velini and M Suryadi, “Usaha Pemertahanan Bahasa Minangkabau Melalui Permainan Dan Tradisi Budaya Lokal Di Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat,” *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia* 12, no. 1 (2023): 71–80.

Table 1 Language Preservation Strategies

| Strategy | Explanation |
|--------------------|---|
| Cultural Events | Pantun competitions, randai performances, and Minangkabau culinary festivals involve the wider community. |
| Informal Education | Informal language classes for children and teenagers to introduce the Minangkabau language early on. |
| Social Interaction | Use of Minangkabau language in daily life and community activities. |

Informal education is also a key strategy in Minangkabau language preservation. The IKM community organizes language classes specifically designed for children and teenagers. These classes not only teach vocabulary and grammar, but also instill a love for cultural heritage through the introduction of folktales, folk songs and traditional games in the Minangkabau language. These activities help build the foundation of Minangkabau language use from an early age, ensuring that the younger generation does not lose connection with their ancestral culture.¹⁰

In addition to formal education, this community also relies on intergenerational social interaction as a means of language maintenance. In daily activities, the use of Minangkabau is encouraged within the family and community environment. Parents and elders play an important role in transferring language skills to children through daily conversations. This habit not only maintains language use, but also strengthens the emotional connection between generations.¹¹

The SMI community also uses a tradition-based approach in preserving the Minangkabau language. For example, in traditional events such as weddings, traditional appointment ceremonies, and religious activities, the use of Minangkabau language is prioritized as the official medium of communication. This tradition serves to strengthen cultural understanding and instill a sense of pride in the local language as a symbol of Minangkabau identity.

Organizing community-based activities is one effective way to create a supportive environment for language preservation. An example is the “cultural night,” where all community members are involved in performing Minangkabau arts and culture. In this event, the use of Minangkabau language is one of the main elements applied in all aspects, from the introduction of the event to the art performance and cultural discussion.

In addition, digital technology has also begun to be utilized as part of the language preservation strategy. The IKM community has initiated the creation of content in the Minangkabau language, such as

¹⁰Siti Alvi Sholikhatin, Cindy Magnolia, and Reno Dermawan Mutiara Putra, “Local Language Keypad: Keyboard Bahasa Daerah Berbasis Smartphone Sebagai Media Pelestarian Bahasa Dan Sastra Daerah,” *Jurnal RESISTOR (Rekayasa Sistem Komputer)* 4, no. 2 (2021): 186–91.

¹¹Rahman Malik, “Ikatan Kekerabatan Etnis Minangkabau Dalam Melestarikan Nilai Budaya Minangkabau Di Perantauan Sebagai Wujud Warga Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia,” *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi* 5, no. 2 (2016).

educational videos, traditional cooking tutorials, and folktales uploaded on social media platforms. This step aims to attract the attention of the younger generation who are familiar with technology while expanding the reach of the Minangkabau language.

The synergy of these various strategies not only succeeded in preserving the Minangkabau language, but also strengthened Minangkabau cultural identity in the overseas land. The efforts made by the SMI community show that regional language preservation requires collaboration between education, art, culture and technology. With this holistic approach, the sustainability of the Minangkabau language as a local cultural heritage can be maintained from generation to generation.¹²

2. Impact on SDGs

Minangkabau language preservation through this strategy contributes to several aspects of the SDGs, including:

- a. SDGs 4 (Quality Education): Informal education activities carried out by the IKM community help improve literacy in the Minangkabau language, as well as build awareness of the younger generation of the importance of preserving local culture. Informal education programs conducted by the IKM community, such as Minangkabau language classes for children and youth, directly support SDGs 4.¹³

Through this activity, local language literacy is enhanced, which is an important part of building cultural awareness in the younger generation. This education not only focuses on language acquisition, but also integrates cultural values and local wisdom, thus providing a holistic and relevant learning experience. It also ensures that the younger generation has a deeper understanding of their cultural roots, which in turn encourages a sense of pride in local identity.

- b. SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): Language preservation through cultural activities creates inclusive and sustainable communities, where traditional values coexist with modern urban development. The preservation of the Minangkabau language through various cultural activities, such as culinary festivals, pantun competitions, and randai performances, supports the development of inclusive and sustainable communities.¹⁴

This activity creates a harmonious interaction space where traditional values can coexist with the dynamics of modern city life. In addition, this activity also enriches the cultural identity of Malang city as a region that is friendly to cultural diversity. Thus, the IKM community helps to create a more cohesive society that respects tradition and remains open to change.

¹²Moch Zihad Islami Islami et al., "PENGEMBALIAN FUNGSI SURAU SEBAGAI IDENTITAS MINANGKABAU MELALUI ELABORASI MADRASAH DINIYAH AWALIYAH," *Jurnal Lafinus* 1, no. 1 (n.d.): 68–93.

¹³Artem Artyukhov et al., "The Role of the University in Achieving SDGs 4 and 7: A Ukrainian Case," vol. 250 (E3s web of conferences, EDP Sciences, 2021), 04006.

¹⁴Ming-An Chung, Tze-Hsun Wang, and Chia-Wei Lin, "Advancing ESG and SDGs Goal 11: Enhanced YOLOv7-Based UAV Detection for Sustainable Transportation in Cities and Communities," *Urban Science* 7, no. 4 (2023): 108.

- c. SDGs 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions): The programs of the SMI community strengthen social relations, increase the sense of brotherhood, and encourage deliberation in solving common problems. The IKM community also shows its contribution to SDGs 16 through programs that strengthen social relations and promote peace.¹⁵

One approach is through deliberation in solving community problems, which reflects Islamic values and Minangkabau culture such as mufakat and gotong royong. This program not only strengthens the sense of brotherhood among community members, but also creates a stable and harmonious social environment, which supports social cohesion.

“These efforts are highly relevant to SDG 4, SDG 11, and SDG 16. Informal education activities increase Minangkabau language literacy, supporting SDG 4. Language preservation also creates inclusive and sustainable communities, in line with SDG 11. In addition, community programs strengthen social relations and encourage peaceful conflict resolution, which is relevant to SDG 16.” (Interview, Siti: 2024).

Language preservation activities also play a role in social empowerment. By involving all generations in activities such as language classes and cultural events, the SMI community encourages the active participation of all its members. This process strengthens solidarity, creates a sense of belonging, and fosters appreciation for differences. The impact is not only visible on individuals, but also strengthens inter-group relations in the wider community, creating an environment of mutual respect.

Table 2 Impact on SDGs

| SDGs | Impact |
|---------|--|
| SDGs 4 | Increase Minangkabau language literacy and awareness of local culture preservation. |
| SDGs 11 | Creating an inclusive community and maintaining traditional values amidst the modernization of the city. |
| SDGs 16 | Strengthen social relations, brotherhood, and deliberation to solve problems. |

In the era of globalization, the preservation of the Minangkabau language also has a significant impact in maintaining cultural diversity. The SMI community has successfully blended local traditions with modern life without losing its cultural essence. This not only raises awareness of the importance of cultural preservation, but also instills the

¹⁵Nidhi Nagabhatla and Rupal Brahmabhatt, “Geospatial Assessment of Water-Migration Scenarios in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6, 11, and 16,” *Remote Sensing* 12, no. 9 (2020): 1376.

value that local identity can be a source of strength in facing global challenges.¹⁶

Activities carried out by the IKM community, such as cultural and culinary festivals, also have an economic impact on local communities. In addition to promoting traditional products, these activities also attract the interest of the general public and tourists, which in turn contributes to local economic growth. This shows that cultural preservation is not only socially relevant but also has significant economic value.

Overall, the Minangkabau language preservation strategy of the SMI community supports the creation of a sustainable society. By instilling cultural values in the younger generation, these communities ensure that their cultural heritage will continue to be alive and relevant in the future. This creates a synergy between cultural preservation, quality education and community strengthening, all of which are aligned with the SDGs' goal of creating a more inclusive, equitable and sustainable world.

3. Challenges and Opportunities

Although these strategies are quite effective, some challenges were identified, such as the lack of participation of the younger generation who are more interested in popular culture and the lack of support from external parties. However, opportunities to strengthen language preservation remain open, especially through collaboration with educational institutions, local governments, and digital media platforms.

“The challenge is that the younger generation is more interested in popular culture than traditional culture. In addition, external support is still lacking, such as from the government or sponsors. However, the opportunities are great, especially through cooperation with educational institutions and the use of digital media. Social media, for example, can be an effective tool to promote Minangkabau language and culture.” (Interview, Elly:2024).

One of the main challenges faced in Minangkabau language preservation is the low interest of the younger generation to engage in cultural preservation activities. Many young people are more interested in global popular culture, such as modern music, social media and international trends, which often dominate their attention. As a result, activities such as pantun competitions, language classes or traditional cultural events are often only attended by older age groups or parents who want to introduce culture to their children.¹⁷

In addition, support from external parties such as local governments, educational institutions, or nongovernmental organizations is often limited. The absence of adequate funding allocations or

¹⁶Reysha Aulia Putri, Nur Aisyah Adelia Fitri, and Syamsir Syamsir, “PENGARUH GLOBALISASI DIGITAL TERHADAP BUDAYA DI SUMATERA BARAT,” *Triwikrama: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial* 3, no. 9 (2024): 32–42.

¹⁷Wira Perdyana, Silvia Marni, and Wahyudi Rahmat, “PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA JAWA DALAM KOMUNITAS ONTEL DI BLOK B SITIUNG 1 KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA (TINJAUAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK),” *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran (JRPP)* 7, no. 4 (2024): 12999–5.

infrastructure support makes language preservation activities sometimes difficult to implement optimally. This challenge is also exacerbated by the lack of recognition of the importance of local languages as part of national identity, so their preservation priority is often less than other programs.

Digital media poses another significant challenge. Available digital content often focuses on language and popular culture, which indirectly shifts people's attention away from local culture. Younger generations who are more familiar with digital media rarely come across content that promotes Minangkabau language and culture, resulting in less exposure to their traditional heritage.

Table 3 Challenges and opportunities

| Aspects | Explanation |
|---------------|---|
| Challenge | -Lack of participation of the younger generation. - Lack of external support from government and institutions. |
| Opportunities | -Collaboration with educational institutions. -Utilization of digital media to attract the younger generation. |

However, there are great opportunities to strengthen language preservation through cooperation with educational institutions. Local schools can integrate the Minangkabau language as part of the extracurricular curriculum or engaging learning materials. By providing a formal space for learning local languages, the younger generation can better recognize and appreciate their cultural heritage.

Local governments also have an important role to play in supporting Minangkabau language preservation. By issuing policies that support local cultural preservation, such as providing grants for community activities or incentives for educational institutions that promote local languages, financial challenges can be overcome. In addition, organizing larger-scale cultural festivals supported by the government can increase public participation and expand the scope of cultural preservation.

Digital media can also be a strategic opportunity to promote the Minangkabau language. Creative content creation such as educational videos, language tutorials, or even folktales in Minangkabau can be uploaded on platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, or TikTok. With a creative and relevant approach to the younger generation, digital media can be an effective tool to capture their interest and introduce Minangkabau culture to a wider audience.¹⁸

Another opportunity is to build networks with cultural organizations, Minangkabau diaspora communities in other regions, and even international institutions. By expanding these networks, the SMI community can gain more resources, new ideas and platforms to promote the Minangkabau language. Collaboration with various parties can help create more interesting and sustainable programs, while strengthening the

¹⁸E Gabriella Coleman, "Ethnographic Approaches to Digital Media," *Annual Review of Anthropology* 39, no. 1 (2010): 487–505.

position of the Minangkabau language in the local and global cultural context.

4. Recommendation

This study recommends increased support from various parties, including educational institutions and the government, to strengthen existing language preservation programs. In addition, the development of digital media for the promotion of Minangkabau language can be a strategic step in attracting the younger generation's interest in local culture.

“I recommend more collaboration with educational institutions to integrate Minangkabau language learning into the informal curriculum. In addition, digital media such as YouTube or language-based apps can be an attractive tool for the younger generation. Local governments also need to provide support, for example through grants for communities that actively preserve local languages and cultures” (Interview, Andri:2024).

Educational institutions, both formal and informal, play a key role in preserving the Minangkabau language. The education curriculum can be integrated with Minangkabau language teaching, either as an additional subject or through extracurricular activities. In addition, teacher training in local language teaching is also important so that the teaching methods applied become more interesting and relevant to students. This program will help build awareness of the younger generation about the importance of preserving local culture from an early age.¹⁹

Table 4 Recommendations

| Recommendation | Explanation |
|-----------------------|---|
| Institutional Support | Increased collaboration with educational institutions and government to strengthen conservation programs. |
| Digital Media | Development of a digital platform to promote Minangkabau language to the younger generation. |

Local governments have a strategic role in supporting Minangkabau language preservation. The issuance of policies that support local language development, such as the allocation of special funds for cultural communities or awards to individuals who are active in language preservation, can be a real boost. In addition, the government can work with the SMI community to organize large-scale programs, such as language festivals, that are able to attract the attention of the wider community and increase appreciation for local culture.

In the digital era, online media can be a very effective tool to promote Minangkabau language and culture. The creation of creative content such as educational videos, folktales in animated format, or even vlogs using the Minangkabau language can help increase the appeal of

¹⁹Raudatus Syaadah et al., “Pendidikan Formal, Pendidikan Non Formal Dan Pendidikan Informal,” *PEMA (Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 125–31.

local culture, especially among the younger generation. By utilizing popular platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok, communities can reach a wider audience and create a space for cultural dialogue.

In order for the younger generation's interest in the Minangkabau language to increase, there needs to be an approach that actively involves them. For example, communities can organize creative competitions such as pantun competitions, digital content creation in Minangkabau, or cultural discussions that are relevant to their interests. By providing space for creative participation, the younger generation will feel closer to the Minangkabau language and culture, as well as motivated to help preserve it.

Minangkabau communities scattered in various regions, both at home and abroad, can be invited to collaborate in promoting the Minangkabau language. By networking with diaspora communities, Minangkabau language and culture can be introduced internationally. In addition, collaboration with global institutions that support the preservation of local languages and cultures can open up opportunities to get resource support and wider recognition.²⁰

In order for language preservation programs to take place consistently, a sustainable strategic plan needs to be developed. The IKM community can create a long-term program with clear targets, such as increasing the number of language class participants, the frequency of cultural events, or the amount of digital content produced. With a structured plan, Minangkabau language preservation can continue to grow and have a greater impact, both at the local and national levels.

These recommendations aim not only to preserve the Minangkabau language, but also to strengthen local cultural identity in the face of globalization challenges. Cross-sector collaboration and optimization of available resources are expected to strengthen this preservation effort for the long term.

Conclusion

This research shows that the non-formal strategy implemented by the Minangkabau Family Association (IKM) community in Malang has an important role in the preservation of the Minangkabau language as part of local cultural preservation. Through the organization of cultural events, informal education, and intergenerational social interaction, this community has succeeded in maintaining the sustainability of the Minangkabau language in daily life. These programs are not only effective in maintaining the language, but also in strengthening social ties between community members.

The preservation of the Minangkabau language significantly contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). Through language preservation, the SMI community can create an inclusive and

²⁰Siti Fatimah, "Gender Dalam Komunitas Masyarakat Minangkabau; Teori, Praktek Dan Ruang Lingkup Kajian," *Kafaah: Journal of Gender Studies* 2, no. 1 (2012): 11–24.

sustainable environment, improve the quality of education, and strengthen social relations that encourage peace and justice in society.

Although these strategies are effective, there are challenges in terms of the participation of the younger generation who are more interested in popular culture and the lack of support from external parties. Therefore, this study recommends increased support from the government, educational institutions, as well as the development of digital media to introduce Minangkabau language to the younger generation. With such support, it is hoped that the preservation of the Minangkabau language can continue, having a positive impact on cultural sustainability and a more inclusive and sustainable society.

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