

Linguistic Landscape of the High-End Culinary Area at GWalk Surabaya, Indonesia in a Multilingual Context

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Abstract

This study examines the linguistic landscape of GWalk in Surabaya, a region characterized by a rich history of cultural diversity and high multilingualism, as the linguistic landscape can manifest diversity and reflect a language community's influence and social standing. 201 samples are collected from GWalk using photographs as the primary data source. It reveals that public signs within the area can be categorized into monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual, reflecting the distribution of languages in the GWalk linguistic landscape. The sociolinguistic aspects of the site highlight the prominence of English as a global language alongside Indonesian. Despite its high-end setting, Indonesian remains the dominant language, coexisting with Chinese, which signifies the dominant ethnic identity in GWalk Citraland, and English represents global connectivity, while the local language, Javanese, is insignificantly represented in the linguistic landscape despite efforts to incorporate it through various forms of language modification which reflect a complex interaction between sociopolitical, sociolinguistic, and ethnolinguistic factors, resulting in a multidimensional phenomenon.

Keywords: Bilingual; Linguistic Landscape; Multilingual; Monolingual; Signs.

The development of economic activities began in the central business district (CBD), which has developed rapidly, causing satellite cities to emerge as residential areas (Ikmal et al., 2023). Satellite cities are small industrial regions that become production areas (Schnore, 2006). Then, this rapid development occurred due to these areas being built as sustainable concepts that focus on comfort and convenience (Ikmal et al., 2023). These satellite cities exist across Indonesia. One of the renowned satellite cities in Indonesia is Citraland, located in Surabaya (Pratama, 2024). It is one of the largest property companies that has contributed significantly to

the development of Surabaya, particularly the western part of the city (Anggie et al., 2019). It is also known as a modern urban development featuring international-standard luxury housing, often referred to as 'The Singapore of Surabaya' (Ciputra, 2024). In addition, not only is it known for modern urban areas, but it is also recognized as a convenient culinary place in Surabaya. This culinary place is called GWalk Citraland. This place is a well-known culinary district located in the high-end residential area of CitraLand, Surabaya. It is believed there are more than 100 food stalls in this place, showing the diversity of culinary businesses in the area

(Mulyansyah & Sulistyowati, 2021). These food stalls are popular among younger generations, as they offer different food options, interesting outdoor sceneries, beautiful parks, and free wi-fi signals, which create substantial cash flows for businesses in the area (Mulyansyah & Sulistyowati, 2021).

Most residents in CitraLand are large-scale entrepreneurs with a predominantly ethnic Chinese population (Ikmal et al., 2023). However, the area also hosts significant European and Javanese ethnic groups, making it multiethnic. This ethnic diversity has resulted in mixing languages and competing languages being used in public places. The selection of this research site aligns with the framework proposed by (Cenoz & Gorter, 2008), which emphasizes the importance of choosing locations that represent ethnocultural communities within the same country or city to observe their differences.

As a public space, GWalk CitraLand is characterized by the use of public signs in each of its culinary establishments. These public signs form the linguistic landscape of GWalk CitraLand, serving both informational and symbolic functions (Landry & Bourhis, 1997). The study of linguistic landscapes has emerged as a significant research trend in sociolinguistics over the past two decades (Ben-Rafael et al., 2006). This trend continues to evolve as billboards, signage, and public markers increasingly allow linguistic landscapes to reflect dynamic social phenomena (Backhaus, 2006; Huebner, 2006). This study focuses specifically on public signs in the form of signages.

The studies of linguistic landscape are dynamic and quickly developing subjects of sociolinguistics and applied linguistics (Gorter & Cenoz, 2024). Then, these studies reveal language heterogeneity and its use in sociolinguistic contexts, such as language use, perception, attitudes, status, functions, roles, and policies related to different languages (Andriyanti, 2019). Linguistic landscapes are no longer analyzed in isolation, but they are

also interpreted within geographical, historical, and social contexts at the macro level (Leeman & Modan, 2009; Lou, 2017), and they are embedded in everyday interactions at the micro level.

Linguistic landscape highlights language issues in written form in public spaces (Landry & Bourhis, 1997). This includes language on street signs, billboards, street names, place names, commercial store signs, and public signs on government buildings. These all combine to form the linguistic landscape of a region, area, or urban agglomeration. In multicultural and multilingual areas, the linguistic landscape research model can capture diverse perspectives on how a language is used as a unifying force or in contestation with other languages. The linguistic landscape encompasses various forms of public writing, such as advertising billboards (Cenoz & Gorter, 2008; Manan et al., 2015), public signs (Ben-Rafael et al., 2006; Curtin, 2008; Pavlenko, 2010; Spolsky, 2020), street names (Yan & Lee, 2014), place names (Berezkina, 2016), and product names (Rubdy, 2013).

According to Gorter (in Hallett & Quiñones, 2023), linguistic landscape can manifest diversity and reflect a language community's influence and social standing. It significantly impacts the development of language policy theory and practice, especially in regions that have yet to address language policy issues (Shohamy, 2015). Another importance of the linguistic landscape is its ability to determine the roles of language in certain places, as the presence or absence of dominant or minority languages can identify the roles of languages, linguistic and cultural diversities, and specific groups in societies (Shohamy, 2006), showing how linguistic landscape is a complex phenomenon related to perspectives and disciplines of many people (Gortez and Cernoz, 2024).

Studies employing the linguistic landscape approach in various locations across Indonesia (Andriyanti, 2019; Mubarok et al., 2024; Mulyawan et al., 2022) have shown that

local languages are increasingly marginalized compared to foreign languages in public spaces. Andriyanti's (2019) research in a high school in Yogyakarta found that the use of Indonesian dominated the linguistic landscape of the area, while English began to appear more frequently, albeit with incorrect spelling. In contrast, the local language, Javanese, was largely excluded from the landscape.

A similar trend was observed in the study from Mubarok et al. (2024), who revealed that in the tourist area of Lembang, Bandung, a contestation between Indonesian and English appeared due to their widespread use. However, the use of the local language, Sundanese, was relatively scarce in the area. Similarly, Mulyawan et al. (2022) found a comparable narrative in their research on the Batukau Temple area in Bali. Roman script in Indonesian or English dominated the signage, while Balinese script and the Balinese language were rarely found, despite the importance of preserving this cultural identity.

Most of the previous studies reviewed focused on tourism or educational locations. However, culinary areas primarily serve as gathering places for local, non-tourist residents and have not been extensively studied. Therefore, this research aims to fill this gap by examining the linguistic landscape in the upscale culinary area of GWalk CitraLand Surabaya.

This study aims to examine the linguistic landscape of GWalk CitraLand Surabaya by focusing on two main objectives. First, it seeks to describe the forms and distributions of languages represented in public signboards within the area. Second, it aims to analyze the symbolic functions and sociolinguistic meanings of Indonesian, English, Mandarin, Javanese, and other languages as reflected in the linguistic landscape of this high-end culinary district.

Method

This study is conducted in the GWalk area, CitraLand Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia,

a real estate company with numerous business branches spread throughout Indonesia. CitraLand Surabaya spans an area of 2,500 hectares (Ciputra, 2024), covering four districts and eleven sub-districts, with over 13,000 households.

Approximately 80% of the residents in the luxury and middle-class housing areas of CitraLand are of Chinese descent, while 20% are indigenous locals or migrants from outside Surabaya (Fikriyah & Wisnu, 2013). Moreover, this area serves as a multicultural urban agglomeration comprising European expatriates, Chinese, and Javanese communities. The influence of this multicultural urban area is reflected in the signage, which caters to each culture or is accepted by other cultures through the use of one lingua franca or various other strategies. This study attempts to identify these strategies through signage analysis. However, this study focuses specifically on the GWalk area, a street within CitraLand designated as a culinary and business area, as stated in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1. CitraLand Map (CitraLand, 2024)

This study falls within the category of qualitative research. This research aims to provide an in-depth analysis and a comprehensive overview of the linguistic landscape in the public space of the GWalk CitraLand area, Surabaya. Observation and documentation methods were employed to collect and analyse qualitative data, focusing on the contextualization of language in public

space. To summarize, the following data set presents the percentage distribution of each language as indicated on signage at GWalk in order to understand the observed phenomenon (Gorter, 2013).

In data collection, this study utilized documentation of place signages in GWalk, as listed in Google Maps for the GWalk area. According to Gorter (2006), the sampling and representative criteria in linguistic landscape research are not intended to examine the complete linguistic composition of an area but rather to illustrate its linguistic diversity. The data was gathered by extracting the names of restaurants or places from Google Maps, followed by verification through on-site checks with documentation by photos and note-taking. A total of 201 signages were identified in the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area. These materials serve as primary data sources for analysing the representation and multilingual patterns in the public space of GWalk CitraLand Surabaya. A comprehensive observational study was conducted, encompassing the selection of languages employed, their visibility, the strategic placement and font size, and the linguistic and stylistic characteristics exhibited by each language.

In accordance with the classification system proposed by Backhaus (2006), all signs were categorised into three distinct groups: monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. In order to address cases of ambiguity, such as hybrid forms (e.g., "nge-like", "diskonan") and localised English expressions (e.g., "freeong", "sale besar-besaran"), operational rules were established. Hybrid forms were coded as bilingual, since they combine elements from both Indonesian and English, while localised English was treated as English due to its lexical origin, even if it had undergone phonological or morphological adaptation. This refinement ensured greater consistency in the categorization process.

The coding procedure was executed manually. The coding of all data was conducted by a single researcher, a factor which may

compromise intersubjective reliability. Although single-coder designs are not unheard of in the realm of linguistic landscape research, this limitation is recognised as it curtails opportunities for cross-validation. In order to mitigate this potential issue, the coding was subjected to rigorous scrutiny through a dual-coding process, conducted at separate intervals to minimise the impact of intra-coder inconsistencies. It is recommended that future studies employ multiple coders and report intercoder reliability measures (e.g., Cohen's Kappa) in order to enhance methodological rigor.

The coding framework under consideration achieves a balance between fidelity to Backhaus's (2006) original categories and necessary adjustments to reflect the hybrid and localized nature of language use in the Indonesian context. Based on these indicators, the percentage of language presence was calculated to determine its distribution. Percentages were calculated in order to demonstrate the relative distribution of languages across the dataset. The results were presented in tabular form, displaying the frequency and percentage of each language category (monolingual, bilingual, multilingual). Furthermore, the incorporation of bar charts was instrumental in furnishing a visual representation of the distribution, thereby facilitating a more straightforward interpretation of the findings. The analysis was confined to language categories, with no further comparison across sign types or business domains. The present approach was selected in order to maintain the focus on the linguistic dimension of the data. A comprehensive analysis of how these languages were selected was then conducted. Finally, the results of the data analysis are presented narratively, supported by tables and figures.

Result

Forms and Distributions of Linguistic Landscape

Three patterns were identified based on

the language usage observed in the signages: monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. Below is Table 1 that displays the frequency distribution of the total data collected.

Table 1. Language Types in Signage			
Type		Total	
Monolingual			
Chinese	7	3%	
English	55	27%	
Indonesian	89	44%	
Korean	2	1%	
Japanese	3	1%	
Spanish	1	0%	
Sub Total	157	78%	
Bilingual			
Chinese-English	6	3%	
Chinese-Indonesian	5	2%	
Indonesian-English	23	11%	
Javanese-Indonesian	3	1%	
France-English	1	0%	
Japanese-English	4	2%	
Deutsch-English	1	0%	
Sub Total	43	21%	
Multilingual			
Chinese-Indone- sian-English	1	0%	
Sub Total	1	0%	
Total	201	100%	

The data indicate that the frequency distribution of signages using a monolingual pattern is the highest (78%), while multilingual patterns show the lowest usage.

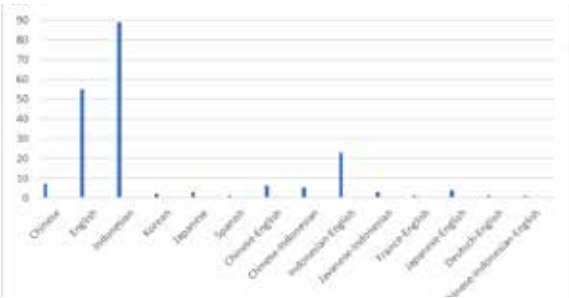


Figure 2. Linguistic Landscape Distribution in GWalk Surabaya

Figure 2 shows that monolingual

signages are the most prevalent in the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area (78%). Meanwhile, bilingual signages occupy the second position (21%), and multilingual signages are the least common, with a percentage of less than 1%. A surprising phenomenon is the high frequency of monolingual signages, while multilingual usage remains low. There is a striking difference in the numbers when comparing multilingual to monolingual and bilingual signages.

Additionally, the dominance of the Indonesian language as the national language remains strong within the upper-class community. Even compared to English, which is often used as a prestige language, Indonesian continues to dominate. This challenges Lawrence’s (2012) findings, which concluded that 'upper class' areas are more often associated with English linguistic landscapes, reflecting the relationship between class identity and language use.



Figure 3. Monolingual in GWalk CitraLand Surabaya

Figure 3 presents the data distribution for the monolingual pattern with six languages. The most frequently used language is Indonesian, followed by English, Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish. The variety of languages reflects the ethnic and cultural diversity within the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area. Furthermore, the results indicate that, despite being inhabited by an upper-class and multicultural community, Indonesian remains the preferred language for naming signages in the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area.

In Figure 4 above, the linguistic pattern reflected in the bilingual category

predominantly features a combination of Indonesian and English (54%). This pattern appears logical, as Indonesian language, the national, and English, as a global language, can significantly impact signages or location signs in the modern and globalized GWalk area. This usage also indicates that the Indonesian language and English hold commercial and symbolic value in Indonesia (Mubarok et al., 2024). In a similar context, Cenoz & Gorter, (2008) also noted that using English is economically motivated, as businesses employ it to boost sales. Several other researchers have also linked the use of English on signages to its role as a symbol of internationalization, westernization, modernization, success, and appeal (Brock, 1991; Cenoz & Gorter, 2008; Lai, 2013).



Figure 4. Bililingual in GWalk CitraLand Surabaya

Symbolic Functions of Languages in Linguistic Landscape

The further explanations of symbolic functions of languages at GWalk can be seen below.



Figure 5. Menantea

Figure 5 illustrates Indonesian mixed with English by altering part of the syllables.

The name represents a transformation of the word [menanti] in Indonesian, replacing the final syllable with [tea] in English. The substitution between these two syllables has the same phonetic sound, making the change less noticeable when pronounced but apparent when written. The use of this code-switching form suggests a casual concept intended to be conveyed by the signage (Nababan, 1986). This aligns with Suwito's (1985) argument that code-switching can occur by inserting another code into a specific code.

Due to its informal nature, code-switching is generally used by teenagers and young people. The presence of such forms in the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area indicates that this area is popular among the youth. This is consistent with the visitor demographic of GWalk, which is predominantly aged between 15 and 25, with most being private sector employees and students (Aryani, 2015).

The bilingual combination of Mandarin and English also shows a high percentage. The contestation of Mandarin at GWalk CitraLand is particularly interesting because 80% of the CitraLand Surabaya population is of Chinese descent (Fikriyah & Wisnu, 2013). Mandarin also serves as a means of preserving the local identity of the Chinese community and constructing both collective and individual identities. Therefore, even though Mandarin does not hold the same status as Indonesian, the national language, or English, the global language, it remains a choice for use in the linguistic landscape of GWalk.

The example in Figure 6 shows that Mandarin is used for the signage of a Mandarin language course. Interestingly, English is used below as an explanation of Mandarin. The placement and font size suggest that the two languages have different power relations and hierarchical status.



Figure 6. CaiHong Mandarin Learning Centre



Figure 7. Xiang Jia Kopitiam

An interesting feature in Figure 7 is the bilingual use of Mandarin, mixed with English and Indonesian. However, the same pattern persists: Mandarin is positioned as the dominant language compared to the other languages. This is indicated by the different font sizes and boldface for Mandarin. Additionally, the presence of Chinese characters on the signage further reinforces the identity of Mandarin as the language of choice.



Figure 8. Ryuu Coffee Shop

A similar phenomenon occurs in the bilingual signage in Japanese and English. Figure 8 shows a noticeable difference in font and size between the two languages. Japanese occupies a stronger position, marked by a bolder font and larger size, while English is used as an explanatory language to clarify the vocabulary in Japanese. The signage is also accompanied by an image of a coffee cup designed to resemble a house, emphasizing that the signage represents a coffee shop.



Figure 9. WASU Warung Suroboyo

In Figure 9, the language used in the signage exhibits internal code-switching,

meaning a mixture of Indonesian and the local language, Javanese. However, the signage reflects a Javanese expletive that has been softened by shortening the expletive. In Javanese, Wasu means 'dog' in a superlative form, but this expletive has undergone amelioration, a process in which the meaning of a word is altered to make it more polite and refined. According to Izzatulfikri et al. (2018), the sarcastic language style indicates a community characterized by egalitarianism, assertiveness, and openness in embracing cultural dynamics through language functions. Moreover, the emergence of this expression also reflects socio-cultural cohesion as a form of social integration and a creative strategy for promoting business.



Figure 10. G'dank

Meanwhile, Figure 10 shows a form of language alteration involving a change in the phonemic structure of the original phoneme. G'dank is a transformation of the word Gedhang, which in Javanese means 'banana'. This change is based on the use of alay language, a variation of colloquial Indonesian among teenagers, where the phoneme [ng] is replaced by [nk] (Lutfiatun et al., 2018). or other phonemes, thus deviating from the standard language rules. This modification is intended to attract consumers, particularly the youth.



Figure 11. Mixue (Franchise industry from China)



Figure 12. Domino's Pizza (Franchise industry from America)

The findings in Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the significant impact of foreign companies entering a region and the resulting linguistic phenomena on the streets of GWalk CitraLand Surabaya. Transnational corporations considerably affect how their trademarks are used as signages, particularly in monolingual data. The findings show that the trademarks utilize their original language without being translated into Indonesian or the local language. Furthermore, this phenomenon explains the occurrence of language commodification (Heller, 2010). According to Pavlenko (2010), the tendency for language displacement on signages, where English, as a global language, replaces the national or regional languages, is observable.

However, English also has the potential to add value by providing financial benefits to business owners (Karam et al., 2020). The area's status influences the use of English on signages as a destination (Mulyawan et al., 2022).



Figure 13. Esta Frito

Another finding reveals using Spanish (Figure 13) as a monolingual sign. A similar finding is observed in Figure 14, where Korean is used on a signage. These foreign languages are primarily intended to strengthen the

branding promoted by the sellers. Unlike English and Mandarin, which are used to signify identity, the use of Spanish and Korean on these signages is aimed at clarifying the type of cuisine offered, helping consumers easily conclude that the restaurant serves Spanish or Korean food.



Figure 14. Gongju Chikin



Figure 15. Pelangi Mini Market



Figure 16. Janji Jiwa

Although foreign languages are prevalent, Indonesian remains the dominant language used in the GWalk CitraLand Surabaya area. This is evident in Figure 15, where both Indonesian and English are used, with Indonesian in a more prominent position. This is marked by the use of bolder, capitalized fonts and a larger font size compared to the English text below. Furthermore, Figure 16 also uses Indonesian terms as the signage. The use of Indonesian terms considers poetic and romantic diction to attract consumers,

particularly young people and teenagers.

Meanwhile, multilingual signboards are rarely found, accounting for less than 1%. The existing multilingual signboards are a mixture of Mandarin, English, and Indonesian, used simultaneously on a single signboard. These three languages may be influenced by the fact that these are the most used monolingual languages on the signboards at GWalk CitraLand Surabaya. Mandarin represents the identity of the majority of GWalk's residents, English is a global language, while Indonesian is the national language.



Figure 17. Ayam Pek Cam Kee Liem's Kitchen

From Figure 17, it is evident that Indonesian is mixed with Mandarin. The fonts used in both languages are the same size and are treated equally. Meanwhile, English is placed below, with a smaller font size. This suggests that English is marginalized, with Indonesian and Mandarin given more prominence. However, multilingualism on these signboards does not reflect the sellers' proficiency in the languages used, as the languages are merely employed to attract potential consumers (Banda & Jimaima, 2015).

Discussion

The findings from the GWalk CitraLand linguistic landscape reveal both expected and unexpected patterns in language use. The predominance of Indonesian in this setting is consistent with its role as the national language. However, its dominance in a high-end, multicultural, and globalized urban context stands in contrast to previous studies suggesting that upper-class areas are often associated with English-dominated landscapes

(Lawrence, 2012). This suggests that in the Indonesian context, Indonesian not only functions as a language of communication but also as a marker of symbolic nationalism that retains its commercial value even in elite spaces. Concurrently, the presence of English, Mandarin, Javanese, and other languages reflects layers of identity, prestige, and cultural creativity, positioning GWalk as a site of complex sociolinguistic contestation.

The results of this study corroborate and challenge findings from earlier research on linguistic landscapes in Indonesia. In a manner analogous to the findings of Andriyanti (2019), who documented the predominance of Indonesian and the marginalization of Javanese in Yogyakarta, the GWalk case also exhibits minimal representation of Javanese despite its cultural salience. Furthermore, the observed contestation between Indonesian and English languages aligns with the findings of Mubarak et al. (2024) in Bandung and Mulyawan et al. (2022) in Bali, where local languages are superseded by national and global languages. However, this study deviates from the observations made by Lawrence (2012) in Korea, which indicated an association between upper-class spaces and English linguistic dominance. In GWalk, Indonesian remains the most widely used language. This suggests that in the Indonesian urban context, English prestige does not necessarily displace the national language, even in elite environments.

These findings imply several implications for the study of linguistic landscapes and sociolinguistics. Firstly, the persistence of Indonesian as the dominant language underscores its function as a symbolic expression of nationalism, serving not only as a medium of communication but also as a symbolic resource that maintains its commercial relevance in high-end contexts. Secondly, the presence of English can be attributed to its role as a global linguistic capital. This status is strategically employed by businesses to convey prestige, modernity, and global connectivity.

Thirdly, Mandarin serves as an indicator of ethnic identity, thereby reinforcing the cultural presence of the Chinese community in GWalk. Concurrently, the innovative employment of Javanese in hybrid and playful forms exemplifies the process of language commodification, wherein local linguistic resources are stylized to appeal to consumers, particularly the youth. These dynamics reveal how languages in GWalk do not merely coexist but are strategically mobilized as symbolic and economic resources.

While this study provides a thorough account of the linguistic landscape in GWalk, it is important to note several limitations. Firstly, the analysis was predicated exclusively on signage data, with no consideration given to audience perspectives or the motivations of business owners. Consequently, the symbolic interpretations are inferred rather than reported directly by the community. Secondly, the study's scope was confined to a single culinary district, which limits the generalizability of the findings. An expanded scope to encompass other urban spaces could offer valuable comparative insights into language dynamics across a broader range of socioeconomic and cultural contexts. Future research endeavors may benefit from the integration of ethnographic methodologies, such as interviews, surveys, or participant observation, to comprehensively capture the lived experiences and attitudes that underpin language choices. Furthermore, a diachronic approach could explore how the linguistic landscape evolves over time in response to globalization, migration, and policy shifts.

Conclusion

The study examined the linguistic landscape of GWalk CitraLand, Surabaya, focusing on the forms and distributions of languages on public signboards as well as their symbolic functions. The findings indicated that monolingual signs exhibited a high degree of prevalence in the observed area, followed by bilingual and very limited multilingual signs.

Indonesian has emerged as the most frequently used language, surpassing English, Mandarin, and other foreign languages. This finding calls into question earlier assumptions that English predominance in upper-class and globalized urban spaces was inevitable. Instead, the study demonstrates that Indonesian maintains its communicative and commercial strength, even within elite contexts.

Beyond mere distribution, the analysis underscored the symbolic roles of various languages in GWalk's linguistic landscape. Indonesian functioned as both a language of national identity and a commercial resource. The employment of English was indicative of aspirations towards prestige, modernity, and global connectivity. The use of Mandarin in advertisements served to underscore ethnic identity and cultural belonging within the Chinese community, while Javanese advertisements adopted creative and hybridized forms that targeted younger consumers and reflected playful cultural expressions. The utilization of languages such as Korean and Spanish predominantly for the purpose of culinary branding serves to underscore the commodification of linguistic resources within the marketplace.

The findings demonstrate that languages in the GWalk CitraLand landscape function not only as instruments of communication but also as complex symbolic systems that convey identity, prestige, and cultural value. This study makes a significant contribution to the expanding field of linguistic landscape research by expanding the focus to culinary spaces. It demonstrates how national, global, and ethnic languages coexist and compete within a high-end urban environment. Subsequent studies could enhance this perspective by incorporating ethnographic approaches to capture audience interpretations and diachronic changes in urban linguistic practices.

Ethics Statement

The authors have read and followed the ethical requirements for publication in

Jurnal Arbitrer and that the current work does not involve human subjects, animal experiments, or any data collected from social media platforms.

Credit Author Statement

Rafida Mumtaz: Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Resources, Data Curation, Writing-Original Draft, Visualization, Supervision.

Aura Hilda Haryono: Project Administration, Writing-Review & Editing, Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition.

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Declaration Of Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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