

MOTIVATIONAL ELEMENTS IN MALAY AND ARABIC PROVERBS: A RHETORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Wan Azura Wan Ahmad¹, Ahmad Fazullah Mohd Zainal Abidin², Yuslina Mohamed³,
Mohamed Hj Ibrahim⁴ & Aishah Isahak⁵

wanazura@usim.edu.my, fazullah@umpsa.edu.my, yuslina@usim.edu.my,
mohamed@usim.edu.my, aishah_isahak@usim.edu.my

^{1,3,4&5} Fakulti Pengajian Bahasa Utama, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Bandar Baru Nilai,
71800, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

² Pusat Sains Kemanusiaan, Universiti Malaysia Pahang Al-Sultan Abdullah (UMPSA),
26600, Pekan, Pahang, Malaysia

Abstract

This article examines the motivational elements embedded in Malay and Arabic proverbs through rhetorical and psychological lenses. Proverbs in both cultures serve as concise vehicles for transmitting values, shaping behavior, and guiding individuals, yet there is limited comparative research on how these proverbs function as motivational tools and the mechanisms underlying their influence. The study addresses this gap by analyzing the rhetorical strategies such as metaphor, symbolism, and rhetorical questioning used in Malay and Arabic proverbs to convey encouragement, moral guidance, and emotional resilience. Methodologically, the research synthesizes findings from qualitative analyses, textual reviews, and paremiological studies, drawing on over 10 proverbs and examining their use in both everyday discourse and literary forms. The scope includes the exploration of proverbs' roles in encoding emotion, promoting work ethics, and fostering values like courtesy, humility, and perseverance, as well as the challenges of translating culturally specific meanings. Key findings reveal that Malay proverbs utilize vivid imagery and environmental references to promote positive behaviors and emotional intelligence, while Arabic proverbs, particularly through rhetorical questions, invoke shared cultural presuppositions to motivate and persuade. Both traditions demonstrate that proverbs are not only linguistic artifacts but also psychological tools that reinforce social norms and individual character. The study concludes that understanding the rhetorical and psychological dimensions of proverbs enhances their educational and cultural significance, and that effective translation and interpretation are crucial for preserving their motivational impact across languages and societies.

Keywords: proverbs, Malay, Arabic, motivation, rhetorical

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential part of human life. It serves as a tool for communication, nation-building, and as a reflection of the image and identity of an individual's or society's worldview. Beyond its formal function, language encompasses elements and roles in psychological, spiritual, intellectual, and social aspects. One of the unique features of language is the richness of figurative expressions found within it. Figurative language refers to expressions whose meanings cannot be derived from the literal meaning or grammatical arrangement of the words themselves. The meaning of such expressions is only known and understood by individuals who are familiar with the cultural usage of the language. This, in turn, showcases the beauty and artistry of language embedded in the culture of that society. In the context of the Malay language, figurative expressions are classified into two categories (Abdullah & Ainon, 2002). The first classification is figurative language (such as personification, hyperbole, and metaphor), and the second classification is proverbial language (such as idioms, proverbs, similes, and maxims).

The art of language through proverbs in Malay and Arab cultures represents a highly valuable intellectual heritage in societal life. Proverbs serve as compact, beautiful, and meaningful tools of communication, used to convey advice, teachings, and moral values in a subtle yet effective manner. In Malay society, proverbs reflect culture, customs, and ways of life, incorporating elements of the natural environment closely tied to daily living, such as water, fire, earth, and wind. Through proverbs, the Malay community learns values of courtesy, wisdom, and communal cooperation, which form the foundation of their way of life (Islam, 2020; Wilda et al., 2024). Wan Azura & Ahmad Fazullah (2022), also emphasize that values, norms, and education can be learned from proverbs for example, social and health-related advice during the COVID-19 pandemic and further highlight the role of Malay and Arabic proverbs as rhetorical and psychological mediums in shaping new norms, through the appreciation of motivational values, ethics, and emotional well-being, thereby fostering resilience and cultural continuity in times of societal change.

Meanwhile, Arabic proverbs also play a vital role in shaping societal thought and behavior. They are often used to emphasize values such as cooperation, patience, and justice, and to promote noble practices in everyday life (Yusuf, 2023; Bakr, 2020). Arabic proverbs typically originate from specific stories or events, making them rich in narrative elements and moral lessons (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Bakr, 2020).

The importance of proverbs in life is undeniable, as they not only strengthen cultural identity but also serve as guides for decision-making, conflict resolution, and building harmonious social relationships. Proverbs also function as educational tools, shaping the character of younger generations and ensuring that noble values are passed down from one generation to the next (Islam, 2020; Hamawiya et al., 2024; Yusuf, 2023).

Motivation, on the other hand, is a crucial element that drives individuals to act and achieve goals in daily life. However, the form and source of motivation are deeply influenced by cultural background and societal life. In the individualistic Western culture, motivation is often linked to personal values and desires that arise from within the individual. Conversely, in many cultures around the world, motivation is more influenced by social relationships, societal expectations, and norms and values embedded within the culture (Markus, 2016).

Studies show that motivation does not occur in a social vacuum; rather, it is embedded within the cultural environment, values, beliefs, and societal norms. Factors such as economic systems, politics, and social environments also shape a person's motivational patterns (King, 2021). Therefore, understanding motivation requires us to consider the cultural context and societal background, as each culture has its own way of shaping and nurturing motivation—whether through emphasis on individual achievement, group cooperation, or adherence to tradition (Markus, 2016; King, 2021).

These differences are important to understand so that we can appreciate the diversity in how societies motivate their members and avoid misinterpreting behaviors that may differ from our own cultural norms (Markus, 2016).

The theme of motivation in Malay and Arabic proverbs is a fascinating and significant area of study, as both cultures are rich in proverbial heritage that serves as tools for motivation, education, and the shaping of societal values. Proverbs are not merely beautiful expressions but also reflections of life philosophy, moral guidance, and sources of inspiration passed down through generations. In the Malay context, proverbs are used to educate, advise, and shape good behavior, reflecting values such as loyalty, diligence, and wisdom that form the core of local culture (Islam, 2020). Similarly, Arabic proverbs play a comparable role, emphasizing wisdom, perseverance, and faith rooted in historical and religious experiences.

This study uses qualitative method- textual analysis and paremiology- to examine selected proverbs in daily and literary contexts. It highlights their role in expressing emotion, promoting ethics, and instilling values like humility and perseverance. It also explores translation challenges involving culturally embedded meanings and linguistic nuances.

Motivation in Malay and Arabic Proverbs

Motivation in Malay proverbs is often linked to elements of nature, daily life, and communal experiences. For instance, the proverb “di mana ada kemahuan, di situ ada jalan” (“where there is a will, there is a way”) emphasizes the importance of effort and determination in achieving success. These proverbs not only encourage individuals to strive forward but also instill noble values that form the foundation of societal harmony (Islam, 2020). In education, the use of proverbs as motivational tools has proven effective in shaping students’ character and strengthening their understanding of their own culture (Mazlan et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2025). Innovations in teaching, such as digital games and board games, have increased students’ interest and motivation to learn and appreciate Malay proverbs (Mazlan et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2025).

Arabic proverbs, on the other hand, are renowned for their concise and meaningful language, often rooted in specific stories or events that carry moral lessons. Proverbs like “من جد وجد” (“whoever strives will succeed”) highlight values of effort and perseverance, aligning with motivational themes found in Malay proverbs. However, a key difference between the two cultures is that Arabic proverbs frequently employ narrative techniques and may require further explanation when translated into Malay (Shukor et al., 2020). Translation studies have found that techniques such as paraphrasing, lexical expansion, and term substitution are often used to ensure the motivational meaning of Arabic proverbs is clearly understood by Malay readers (Shukor et al., 2020).

From an educational perspective, the motivational content in Malay and Arabic proverbs can strengthen students’ drive to work hard, be disciplined, and appreciate noble values. The use of proverbs in teaching not only enriches vocabulary and language comprehension but also fosters identity and cultural pride among students (Islam, 2020; Mazlan et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2025). Studies show that creative approaches such as technology-based games and board games can

enhance students' motivation to learn proverbs, thereby reinforcing language mastery and cultural values (Mazlan et al., 2023; Ali et al., 2025).

Moreover, proverbs serve as effective communication tools for conveying motivational messages indirectly. In Malay society, proverbs are used in various settings—within families, schools, and workplaces—to offer advice, encouragement, and gentle reprimands (Islam, 2020; Richardson et al., 2017). Similarly, in Arab culture, proverbs are commonly used in everyday conversations to deliver lessons and motivation in ways that are easily understood and internalized (Shukor et al., 2020).

While there are similarities in motivational function, differences exist in structure, linguistic style, and usage context between Malay and Arabic proverbs. Malay proverbs often use nature and daily life as metaphors, whereas Arabic proverbs tend to draw from stories and historical events as their backdrop (Islam, 2020; Shukor et al., 2020). These differences reflect the unique cultural identities of each tradition and enrich the global treasury of proverbs.

In the era of globalization, comparative studies on motivation in Malay and Arabic proverbs are increasingly important for fostering cross-cultural understanding and strengthening intercommunity relations. Translating proverbs requires cultural sensitivity and linguistic skill to ensure motivational messages are conveyed accurately and effectively (Shukor et al., 2020). Adapting meanings and using appropriate translation techniques are crucial to preserving the motivational values embedded in proverbs and avoiding misinterpretation.

In conclusion, motivation in Malay and Arabic proverbs reflects the values, beliefs, and aspirations of their respective societies. Studying these proverbs not only deepens knowledge of culture and language but also inspires younger generations to persevere, stay disciplined, and appreciate ancestral heritage. With innovative teaching approaches and culturally sensitive translation, proverbs will remain relevant as sources of motivation and life guidance in modern society (Islam, 2020; Mazlan et al., 2023; Shukor et al., 2020; Ali et al., 2025; Richardson et al., 2017).

ANALYSIS

Motivational Proverbs in Malay and Arabic Literature: A Comparative Study

Motivation to do good is found in the Quran through promises of reward and paradise, such as in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 261, which describes multiplied rewards for those who give charity. A Malay proverb says, "Do good in moderation, never do evil," emphasizing that kindness is a noble

act. Both encourage people to consistently do good for happiness in this life and the hereafter. According to Wan Azura and Fazullah (2017), good motivation can inspire commendable behavior among individuals. For instance, the concept of *muamalah hasanah* found in Surah Al-Dhuha teaches people how to interact with others in a respectful and compassionate manner. Besides the Quran, Malay proverbs also play a significant role in nurturing noble values, as they serve as a subtle yet effective medium of advice within society. Together, they offer heartfelt guidance and help shape virtuous character.

A comparative study of motivational proverbs in Arabic and Malay opens up a deeper understanding of the similarities and differences in culture, values, and how both civilizations inspire their members. Proverbs, as a linguistic art form, serve not only as tools of communication but also as reflections of life philosophy, moral guidance, and sources of inspiration passed down through generations.

Origins and Background of Proverbs

Arabic proverbs typically have clear origins, often linked to historical events, true stories, or collective experiences of Arab society. Each proverb usually carries its own narrative that reinforces its meaning and message. In contrast, Malay proverbs are more collective in nature, with origins rarely known in detail. They are the result of communal experiences and observations passed down from generation to generation, often using elements of nature and daily life as key metaphors (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021).

Elements of Nature and Environment

Both Arabic and Malay proverbs are deeply influenced by their respective environments. Malay proverbs frequently incorporate elements such as water, soil, plants, and animals, closely tied to agrarian life. For example, the proverb “bagai aur dengan tebing” (like the bamboo and the riverbank) illustrates cooperation and mutual support. Arabic proverbs, on the other hand, often feature desert landscapes, camels, and Bedouin life, reflecting the realities of Arab society (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021). Despite differing environments, both traditions preserve cultural authenticity through metaphors rooted in local realities.

Themes and Motivational Values

In terms of motivational themes, both cultures emphasize values such as effort, perseverance, and determination. Arabic proverbs like “من جد وجد” (“He who strives shall succeed”) and Malay

proverbs like “di mana ada kemahuan, di situ ada jalan” (“where there is a will, there is a way”) convey similar messages about the importance of effort and resolve in achieving success (Mat et al., 2025). Values such as cooperation, patience, and wisdom are also commonly highlighted in both traditions, though expressed through different styles.

Language Style and Delivery Techniques

Malay proverbs tend to use concise, straightforward language that is easy to understand, reflecting a culture that values simplicity and refined manners. Arabic proverbs are often more poetic, sometimes lengthy, and rich in rhetorical and philosophical elements (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Shukor et al., 2020; Mat et al., 2025). This difference makes Arabic proverbs more narrative in nature and often requires further explanation when translated into other languages.

Challenges in Translation and Meaning Equivalence

One of the main challenges in comparing motivational proverbs from Arabic and Malay traditions is translation. Literal translation is often unsuitable as it may result in loss of original meaning or motivational message. Studies show that equivalence-based strategies are most effective in preserving meaning and cultural context in proverb translation (Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Shukor et al., 2020; Mat et al., 2025). Techniques such as paraphrasing, lexical expansion, term substitution, and added explanation are commonly used to ensure the motivational message is clearly understood by the target audience (Shukor et al., 2020; Mat et al., 2025). Emphasis on cultural equivalence is crucial to prevent misinterpretation or dilution of motivational values.

Importance of Proverbs in Education and Character Development

Motivational proverbs in both cultures play a vital role in education and character formation. They are used to teach, advise, and shape good behavior within society. In educational contexts, proverbs have proven effective in shaping students’ character and strengthening their understanding of their own culture (Mat et al., 2025). Additionally, proverbs serve as effective communication tools for conveying motivational messages indirectly, whether in families, schools, or workplaces.

Similarities and Differences

While there are many similarities in terms of function and motivational values, there are also notable differences in structure, language style, and usage context between Arabic and Malay proverbs. The main similarity lies in the emphasis on effort, determination, and cooperation as

motivational foundations. Differences are evident in the natural elements used, the origins of the proverbs, and the techniques of delivery and translation (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Shukor et al., 2020; Mat et al., 2025; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021).

This comparative study reveals that although Arabic and Malay cultures differ in environment, history, and linguistic style, they share universal motivational values. Proverbs not only reinforce cultural identity but also serve as guides in decision-making, conflict resolution, and building harmonious social relationships. The challenges of translation and meaning adaptation demand cultural sensitivity and linguistic skill to ensure motivational messages are conveyed accurately and effectively. This study affirms that motivational proverbs in Arabic and Malay are cultural treasures that must be preserved and passed on to future generations (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Shukor et al., 2020; Mat et al., 2025; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021).

Key Similarities and Differences

Aspect	Malay Proverbs	Arabic Proverbs
Motivational Function	Provide encouragement, advice, and moral lessons	Offer inspiration, wisdom, and life guidance
Origins	Often unknown, but rooted in local realities and communal experiences	Often known, linked to specific stories or historical events
Connection to Nature/Environment	Strongly tied to local nature and cultural surroundings	Also connected to nature, but sometimes more narrative in style
Word Choice	Uses words close to everyday Malay life	Uses expressions that reflect Arab culture
Translation Technique	Requires meaning adaptation, not literal translation	Requires equivalence-based approach and explanation of meaning

Table 1. Key Similarities and Differences between Malay Proverbs and Arabic Proverbs

Examples of Motivational Malay and Arabic Proverbs

Below are ten examples of motivational proverbs from Malay and Arabic traditions that reflect values of effort, perseverance, and the drive to succeed. These examples are drawn from comparative studies and translation analyses between the two cultures (Islam, 2020; Hamawiya et al., 2024; Shukor et al., 2020; Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021)

(<https://ecentral.my/peribahasa-melayu/>):

- Malay: “Di mana ada kemahuan, di situ ada jalan”
 Arabic: “من جد وجد” (He who strives shall succeed)
 Theme: Effort leads to success

2. Malay: “Genggam bara api biar sampai jadi arang”
 Arabic: “الصبر مفتاح الفرج” (Patience is the key to relief)
 Theme: Perseverance yields results
3. Malay: “Sedikit-sedikit, lama-lama jadi bukit”
 Arabic: “قليل دائم خير من كثير منقطع” (A little that lasts is better than a lot that ends)
 Theme: Consistency brings success
4. Malay: “Belakang parang kalau diasah lagikan tajam”
 Arabic: “التكرار يعلم الشطار” (Repetition teaches the clever)
 Theme: Continuous effort bears fruit
5. Malay: “Bulat air kerana pembetung, bulat manusia kerana muafakat”
 Arabic: “يد واحدة لا تصفق” (One hand cannot clap)
 Theme: Cooperation is essential for success
6. Malay: “Kalau tidak dipecahkan ruyung, manakan dapat sagunya”
 Arabic: “من طلب العلا سهر الليالي” (Whoever seeks greatness stays up at night)
 Theme: Sacrifice is necessary for success
 (Shukor et al., 2020; Zabidin & Abbas, 2021)
7. Malay: “Usaha tangga kejayaan”
 Arabic: “لا يضيع أجر من أحسن عملا” (The reward of those who strive is never lost)
 Theme: Effort will be rewarded
 (Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021)
8. Malay: “Air yang tenang jangan disangka tiada buaya”
 Arabic: “لا تحكم على الكتاب من غلافه” (Don't judge a book by its cover)
 Theme: Don't underestimate or judge hastily
 (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021)
9. Malay: “Berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing”
 Arabic: “التعاون أساس النجاح” (Cooperation is the foundation of success)
 Theme: The spirit of teamwork
 (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021)
10. Malay: “Jauh perjalanan, luas pengalaman”
 Arabic: “من سافر عرف” (He who travels, knows)
 Theme: Experience enriches knowledge
 (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021)

These proverbs demonstrate that both cultures emphasize motivational values such as effort, patience, cooperation, and determination in achieving success and shaping character (Hamawiya et al., 2024; Shukor et al., 2020; Zabidin & Abbas, 2021; Esa & Hamawiya, 2021).

CONCLUSION

A comparative study of motivational Malay and Arabic proverbs reveals shared values such as perseverance, cooperation, and determination, and highlights their role in education and character development. Both traditions are rooted in communal experience and shaped by their natural environments. Key differences include origin clarity, linguistic style, word choice, and translation challenges. Malay proverbs tend to be concise and locally grounded, while Arabic ones are more narrative and universal. This study underscores the importance of cultural equivalence in translation and affirms that motivational proverbs are cultural treasures that guide behavior and preserve identity across generations.

Studying proverbs helps teenagers develop moral values, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. Proverbs offer concise wisdom, enrich language skills, and foster empathy and resilience. They connect youth to heritage and global perspectives, guiding ethical growth and thoughtful communication in a rapidly changing world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This article is part of a research project funded by the Pusat Tanggungjawab (PTJ) research grant at USIM for the year 2025. Grant code: PPPI/PTJ/FPBU/USIM/15725. The researchers would like to express their gratitude to Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) and the Faculty of Major Language Studies (FPBU).

REFERENCES:

- Abdullah Hassan & Ainon Mohd. (2002). Kamus peribahasa kontemporari (Ulang cetak). Pahang: PTS Publications & Distributions.
- Ali, M., Salim, N., Harun, K., Yasin, M., & Hamzah, N. (2025). Model reka bentuk pemikiran dan strategi komunikasi visual pelajar disleksia terhadap penguasaan peribahasa Melayu melalui papan permainan. *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 41(1), Article 11, 182-200. <https://doi.org/10.17576/jkmjc-2025-4101-11>
- Bakr, A. (2020). الحلم بين الأمثال والحكم في الشعر العربي [Dreams in proverbs and wisdom in Arabic poetry]. *Al-Qalam*, 25, 267–292. <https://doi.org/10.51506/al-qalam.v25i2.1068>

- Esa, F., & Hamawiya, A. (2021). In'ikās al-Bī`ah fī al-Amsāl al-'Arabiyyah wa al-Malāiwiyyah [Environmental reflection in Arabic and Malay proverbs]. *Lisania: Journal of Arabic Education and Literature*, 5(1), 110–128. <https://doi.org/10.18326/lisania.v5i1.110-128>
<https://ecentral.my/peribahasa-melayu/> capaian pada 25 Julai 2025.
- Hamawiya, A., Esa, F., & Osman, R. (2024). Reflecting the environment in Arabic and Malay proverbs: A comparative review on their origins. *Malay Literature*, 37(2). [https://doi.org/10.37052/ml37\(2\) no5](https://doi.org/10.37052/ml37(2) no5)
- Islam, J. (2020). The value of education in Malay proverbs.
- King, R. (2021). Sociocultural and ecological perspectives on achievement motivation. *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajsp.12507>
- Markus, H. (2016). What moves people to action? Culture and motivation. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 8, 161–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2015.10.028>
- Mat, N., Rahman, N., & Mat, A. (2025). Understanding the meaning of mathal in *Kalilah wa Dimnah* using Malay proverb. *Ijaz Arabi: Journal of Arabic Learning*, 8(1). 106-133. <https://doi.org/10.18860/ijazarabi.v8i1.28283>.
- Mazlan, M., Musa, N., Sakamat, N., & Ismail, A. (2023). Applying A* search algorithm in mobile game-based learning for Malay proverbs. In *2023 International Conference on Information Technology (ICIT)* (pp. 271–275). <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICIT58056.2023.10226102>
- Richardson, C., Yaapar, M., & Abdullah, N. (2017). Understanding Malay and Chinese work ethics in Malaysia through proverbs. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management*, 17, 365 - 377. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1470595817742930>
- Shukor, S., Romli, T., & Mohamed, A. (2020). Analisis makna eksplisit penterjemahan peribahasa Arab-Melayu dalam buku *Kalilah wa Dimnah* [Analyzing the meaning of Arab-Malay proverb explicitation in *Kalilah wa Dimnah* book]. *Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 5(1), 79–89. <https://doi.org/10.33306/mjssh/98>
- Wilda, D., Hermandra, H., & Sinaga, M. (2024). Natural elements in Malay proverbs: An inquisitive semantic analysis. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.24036/jbs.v12i1.127905>
- Yusuf, T. (2023). At-Ta'āwun rokḻzah li al-ḥayāh: Dirāsah tahlīliyah li al-matsāl al-'Araby [Cooperation as a life principle: Analytical study of Arabic proverbs]. *Journal of Arabic Literature (JaLi)*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.18860/jali.v4i2.22602>
- Zabidin, M., & Abbas, U. (2021). Translating proverbs between Malay and Arabic from a linguistic perspective to semantic change: Strategy and pillars. *IJAS: Indonesian Journal of Arabic Studies*, 3(1). 19-36. <https://doi.org/10.24235/ijas.v3i1.6967>

Wan Azura Wan Ahmad & Ahmad Fazullah MZA, 2022, *Membudayakan Norma Baharu melalui Penghayatan Nilai Retorik dan Psikologi dalam Peribahasa Melayu dan Arab*, dalam buku Rosli Ahmad, *Norma Baharu: Perspektif Psikologi Dan Kesehatan Mental*, vol 1, Pp 131-149, Penerbit Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM).

Wan Azura W.A., Ahmad Fazullah M.Z.A., Rosni Samah, Hishomudin Ahmad, Yuslina Mohamed, & Mikail Ibrahim. (2017). Uslub targhib (motivasi) dalam muamalah hasanah: Analisis surah al-Dhuha daripada perspektif psikologi dan retorik. *Journal of Nusantara Studies*, 2(2), 198-213. <https://doi.org/10.24200/jonus.vol2iss2pp198-213>.