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# A Linguistic Analysis of Sentence Types in Police Advisory Posters in Baubau City, Indonesia

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**ABSTRACT**

This study examines the types of sentences used in public security and community-order posters displayed in public spaces in Baubau City, Indonesia. Public security posters serve as an important medium for conveying concise and accessible messages to diverse audiences; therefore, the selection of sentence types plays a significant role in shaping the clarity, directness, and communicative force of public messages. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach using content analysis. The data consist of seven official public security and community-order posters collected through documentation from various public spaces in Baubau City, including city parks, terminals, markets, major roads, and other public facilities. The data comprise sentences contained in the poster texts, which were classified into declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentence types based on their structural and communicative functions. The results indicate that imperative sentences are the most dominant type, primarily functioning to issue commands, prohibitions, warnings, and appeals directly to the public. Declarative sentences complement these directives by providing contextual information and reinforcing the rationale underlying the intended actions. Exclamatory sentences occur less frequently and function primarily to intensify the emotional force and urgency of the messages, whereas interrogative sentences are absent from the dataset. These findings demonstrate that the linguistic strategy employed in public security posters is predominantly directive and action-oriented, emphasizing clarity, assertiveness, and communicative efficiency in one-way public communication. The study further suggests that sentence-type selection constitutes an important linguistic resource for constructing persuasive and context-sensitive public security messages in shared urban spaces.

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## 1. Introduction

Public communication plays a central role in shaping how individuals interpret and respond to social norms, regulations, and collective responsibilities (Feldman & Zmerli, 2018). Within this context, *Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat* (public-order and community-safety/Kamtibmas) posters displayed in public spaces in Baubau City constitute an important institutional communication medium. These posters do not merely convey information but also function as persuasive and directive instruments intended to raise public awareness, encourage compliance, and guide socially appropriate behavior (see Agastya & Suastini, 2024; Grundlingh, 2018; Matwick & Matwick, 2022; Sinkeviciute, 2024). The effectiveness of such communication is closely related to the linguistic structures through which messages are formulated. Previous studies have demonstrated that sentence types—including declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory constructions—perform distinct communicative functions and may influence how public messages are interpreted and responded to (Husaini, 2024; Imaddudin & Syafrina, 2022; Paramitha et al., 2024).

The analysis of sentence types in Kamtibmas posters in Baubau City is therefore important for understanding how grammatical choices support institutional communication objectives. In public communication, sentence structure is not merely a grammatical arrangement but also a resource for directing attention, constructing meaning, and encouraging particular forms of social action. Previous research on public communication strategies suggests that explicit and appropriately formulated imperative constructions can provide strong behavioral direction, particularly when audiences are expected to respond to a specific instruction or prohibition (Imaddudin & Syafrina, 2022; Paramitha et al., 2024). However, the communicative function of a sentence cannot be separated from its sociocultural context.

In Baubau City, where public communication operates within a diverse local cultural environment, the linguistic formulation of Kamtibmas messages needs to be sufficiently relevant and context-sensitive to ensure that institutional messages resonate with the intended audience (Andrian et al., 2024). Despite the growing body of research on language use in public communication, studies that specifically examine sentence-type variation in police Kamtibmas posters within a localized sociocultural context remain limited. Existing studies have generally focused on sentence structures in public-service advertisements, general public communication, or other forms of institutional discourse, with comparatively less attention to how declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory constructions are systematically distributed and function within police-generated public-order messages. This gap is particularly significant because Kamtibmas posters occupy a distinctive communicative position: they combine institutional authority, public persuasion, behavioral regulation, and visual communication within highly condensed textual forms (Saifudin et al., 2024). The present study addresses this gap by examining sentence-type variation not only as a grammatical phenomenon but also as a communicative strategy through which police institutions construct and disseminate messages concerning public security and social order.

Accordingly, this study aims to identify the sentence types used in Kamtibmas posters in Baubau City, analyze their communicative functions and meanings, and examine how sentence selection operates as a linguistic strategy in public-order communication**.** By integrating syntactic classification with functional interpretation, the study seeks to move beyond a purely structural description of sentence forms and explain how particular

grammatical choices correspond to specific communicative purposes, such as informing, directing, warning, prohibiting, persuading, or emphasizing. The findings are expected to contribute theoretically to applied linguistic research, particularly in the areas of syntax, pragmatics, and institutional discourse, while also providing practical insights for police institutions and local authorities in designing clearer and more communicatively effective public messages (Azhary et al., 2024).

The identification of the communicative functions associated with different sentence types is particularly important because grammatical formulation can affect the clarity, accessibility, and interpretive potential of public messages. Previous research has shown that ambiguous or poorly constructed sentences may increase the possibility of misunderstanding and consequently undermine the intended communicative purpose (Paramitha et al., 2024; Yusnita et al., 2023). Conversely, appropriately selected sentence structures can help foreground the intended message and reduce unnecessary interpretive complexity. Therefore, examining sentence-type choices in Kamtibmas posters provides a valuable basis for understanding how linguistic form contributes to the construction of public-order messages in Baubau City. More broadly, the study highlights the role of language as an institutional resource through which public authorities communicate norms, construct behavioral expectations, and promote security and social order in a localized public sphere.

## 2. Method

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach combined with content analysis to examine and interpret linguistic phenomena found in public-order and community-safety (*Kamtibmas*) posters in Baubau City. A qualitative content analysis was considered appropriate because it enables researchers to examine not only the frequency and distribution of textual features but also their meanings and communicative functions within specific social contexts (Creswell & Poth, 2018). This approach is particularly relevant to the present study because it allows linguistic forms to be interpreted in relation to their communicative purposes and social functions, consistent with Jakobson's functional perspective on language (Grishaeva, 2015; Hamann, 2023; Zuo, 2019).

The primary data sources consisted of *Kamtibmas* posters displayed in public spaces throughout Baubau City, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. The posters were selected purposively based on three criteria: (1) accessibility to the research team, (2) relevance to public security and social-order messages, and (3) textual clarity sufficient for linguistic analysis. These criteria ensured that the selected materials contained identifiable linguistic units that functioned as public communication. A total of seven posters were selected for analysis. Data collection involved direct observation, photographic documentation, and manual transcription of the textual content. The transcription process preserved the original wording, punctuation, and sentence structure to maintain the linguistic integrity of the source data (Chelliah, 2021).

Data analysis was conducted through a series of systematic stages comprising data reduction, sentence classification, functional analysis, and contextual interpretation (Miles et al., 2018). During the data-reduction stage, textual elements that were irrelevant to the research objectives, such as purely decorative or non-linguistic components, were excluded, while linguistically meaningful sentences were retained for further analysis (Muhammad, 2024). The retained sentences were then classified according to their grammatical type, namely declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences. This classification

provided the basis for identifying the distribution and structural characteristics of sentence types across the selected posters.

The subsequent stage involved analyzing the communicative functions associated with each sentence type. Rather than treating sentence classification as a purely formal exercise, the analysis examined how particular structures were used to perform communicative purposes such as informing, directing, prohibiting, warning, persuading, or emphasizing. The interpretation was grounded in relevant syntactic and functional linguistic perspectives to establish the relationship between grammatical form and communicative purpose (Chandler & Hashimoto, 2024; Gao & Webster, 2020; Rigotti & Greco, 2006). This analytical procedure enabled the study to identify recurring patterns in sentence selection and explain why particular sentence types were employed within specific public-order communication contexts.

Finally, the findings were synthesized through descriptive interpretation, tabulation, and distributional visualization**.** Tables were used to present the classification and communicative functions of the identified sentence types, while distributional diagrams were employed to illustrate their relative occurrence across the dataset. This combination of qualitative interpretation and descriptive distribution provides a systematic account of how sentence types are selected and deployed in *Kamtibmas* posters. Importantly, because the study analyzes textual artifacts rather than audience responses, the term "communicative effectiveness" is understood here in relation to the linguistic potential of sentence structures to convey particular messages, rather than as a direct empirical measure of changes in public behavior. This methodological distinction strengthens the analytical validity of the study and avoids attributing behavioral effects that were not directly measured.

## 3. Results

The data analyzed in this study consist of textual elements contained in *Kamtibmas* posters identified in public spaces across Baubau City. The dataset was compiled through field documentation covering various public settings, including major roads, public facilities, and crowded areas. The posters were issued by the police, government agencies, and other relevant institutions involved in public security and social-order communication. Their communicative purposes varied from providing information and warnings to directing, persuading, and encouraging specific forms of public behavior. The analysis focused on the sentence types employed in the poster texts and their corresponding communicative functions**.**

### *3.1 Sentence types used in Kamtibmas posters in Baubau City*

The sentences were classified into four principal categories based on their grammatical and communicative characteristics:

1. Declarative sentences – used primarily to convey information, statements, or propositions;
2. Imperative sentences – used to express commands, prohibitions, recommendations, or appeals;
3. Interrogative sentences – used to formulate questions or invite reflection from the audience; and
4. Exclamatory sentences – used to express emphasis, emotion, warning, or heightened communicative force.

The classification was not limited to grammatical form. Each sentence was also interpreted in relation to its communicative function within the broader context of public-security discourse. Accordingly, a sentence was examined not only in terms of whether it was structurally declarative, imperative, interrogative, or exclamatory, but also in terms of whether it functioned to inform, warn, direct, prohibit, persuade, encourage, or reinforce institutional messages. The following is analysis of each posters

a. HATI-HATI BERAKTIVITAS ADA BUAYA (Be careful, there are crocodiles)

The first poster contains two principal linguistic units: *"Hati-hati beraktivitas"* (Be careful where activities take place) and *"ada buaya"* (There are crocodiles). The expression *"Hati-hati"* is classified as an imperative construction because it implicitly directs readers to exercise caution. Although structurally minimal, the expression carries a strong directive function because the intended behavioral response—remaining alert—is readily inferable from the context. Meanwhile, *"Ada buaya"* functions as a declarative warning, conveying information about the presence of a potentially dangerous animal.

The combination of these two constructions creates a warning–response sequence: the declarative component establishes the hazardous condition, while the imperative component directs the audience toward an appropriate behavioral response. The linguistic economy of the poster is particularly significant because the message must be understood rapidly in a public environment. Thus, the poster demonstrates how minimal syntactic structures can perform complementary informational and directive functions.

b. HIMBAUAN KAPOLRES BAU BAU (Advisory of the Bau Bau Police Chief)

The second poster contains a series of recommendations, prohibitions, and behavioral instructions directed toward members of the public. The linguistic structure is predominantly imperative, reflecting the institutional authority of the police and the regulatory purpose of the message. For example:

1. *"Senantiasa meningkatkan iman dan taqwa..."*(Continuously strengthening faith and piety...)
   Imperative: a positive recommendation encouraging the public to strengthen religious commitment.
2. *"Hindari kegiatan yang tidak bermanfaat..."*(Avoid activities that are not useful)
   Imperative: a prohibition or behavioral restriction intended to discourage unproductive activities.
3. *"Pastikan pintu dan jendela terkunci..."*(Ensure that doors and windows are locked)
   Imperative: a direct instruction intended to encourage preventive security behavior.

The predominance of imperative constructions indicates that the poster functions primarily as a behavior-regulation instrument. Rather than merely describing conditions of public security, the text explicitly identifies behaviors that should be adopted or avoided. The repeated use of directive predicates therefore reinforces the institutional authority of the message while translating abstract notions of security and social order into concrete behavioral recommendations.

c. HARGAI ARAH, HARGAI NYAWA — OPERASI PATUH (Respect Direction, Respect Life — Operation Obey)

The third poster employs both directive and emphatic constructions. The expression *"Hargai arah, hargai nyawa"* (Respect the direction, respect life) functions as an imperative or

exhortative construction. Through parallel verbal structures, the message connects compliance with traffic direction to the protection of human life. The repetition of *hargai* (respect) creates a rhetorical parallelism that strengthens memorability and persuasive force.

The statement *"Lawan arus berarti sengaja abaikan nyawa!"* (Driving against traffic means deliberately disregarding life!) combines a declarative proposition with exclamatory emphasis**.** Its declarative component establishes a causal or evaluative relationship between violating traffic direction and endangering life, while the exclamation mark intensifies the emotional and moral force of the statement. The interaction between the two constructions produces a normative–persuasive message: the imperative component promotes compliance, whereas the declarative-exclamatory component emphasizes the potential moral and safety consequences of non-compliance. The poster therefore illustrates how sentence-type variation can be strategically employed to combine instruction with emotional reinforcement.

d. POLRI UNTUK MASYARAKAT (The Indonesian National Police for the Community)

The fourth poster primarily employs declarative constructions**.** The slogan *"Polri untuk masyarakat"* (The Indonesian National Police for the community) functions as a concise declarative statement that constructs an institutional identity and communicates the police's orientation toward public service. The descriptive text accompanying the slogan, which explains police patrol activities, also functions predominantly as a declarative construction because it provides information about institutional activities rather than explicitly directing the audience to perform a particular action.

Unlike the previous posters, which are primarily oriented toward behavioral regulation, this poster performs an institutional-image and relational function. Its linguistic construction seeks to present the police as an institution that is accessible, service-oriented, and connected to the community. The predominance of declarative structures therefore reflects a communicative purpose centered on information provision and institutional representation rather than direct behavioral instruction**.**

e. BERANI LAPOR — Selamatkan Masa Depan (DARE TO REPORT — Save the Future)

The fifth poster combines imperative and declarative constructions to encourage public reporting of sexual violence. The expression *"Berani lapor"* (Be brave enough to report) functions as an imperative or exhortative construction that encourages members of the public to take action. The subsequent statement, *"Jika Anda menjadi korban atau menyaksikan kekerasan seksual"* (If you become a victim of or witness sexual violence), functions as a conditional declarative construction, establishing the circumstances under which the recommended action should be taken.

The final expression, *"Segera laporkan ke Call Center Polisi 110"* (Report it immediately to Police Call Center 110), is a direct imperative that explicitly specifies the required action and its institutional channel. The sequence of these constructions creates a clear communicative progression: encouragement → situational identification → prescribed action**.** From a pragmatic perspective, this structure is particularly effective for sensitive public-security communication because it reduces ambiguity regarding both the circumstances that warrant reporting and the action expected from the audience. The poster consequently illustrates how different sentence types can be combined to construct a coherent persuasive sequence rather than functioning independently.

The analysis of the five posters above reveals that imperative constructions constitute the dominant linguistic strategy in messages intended to influence public behavior, particularly those concerning safety, security, and regulatory compliance. Declarative constructions, by contrast, are more prominent when the primary purpose is to provide information, describe institutional activities, or establish a proposition that supports a subsequent directive. Exclamatory elements occur primarily as devices for intensifying warnings and emotional emphasis, while interrogative constructions are not prominent in the analyzed materials.

This distribution suggests that sentence-type selection is closely related to the communicative objectives of Kamtibmas discourse. Imperatives are particularly suited to behavioral regulation because they explicitly encode the action expected from recipients. Declaratives provide the informational or propositional foundation necessary for interpreting the situation, whereas exclamatory constructions enhance salience and emotional engagement. Consequently, sentence-type variation should not be understood merely as grammatical diversity but as a functional linguistic resource through which institutional actors construct public-security messages**.**

More broadly, the data demonstrate that Kamtibmas posters rely on a combination of directive force, informational content, and rhetorical emphasis to communicate with heterogeneous public audiences. The strategic use of short imperative constructions, concrete behavioral references, and emphatic expressions reflects the need for messages that can be processed quickly while retaining sufficient communicative force. This finding reinforces the view that grammatical choices in public posters are closely connected to their institutional purposes and the social contexts in which they circulate.

f. TOLAK PREMANISME BERKEDOK ORMAS (Reject thuggery disguised as a civil society organization)

The expression “Tolak premanisme berkedok ormas” (Reject thuggery disguised as an organized social group) is classified as an imperative construction. Although the grammatical subject is not explicitly expressed, the intended addressee is recoverable from the public context and is implicitly positioned as the actor expected to perform the action. The predicate tolak (reject) directly encodes the behavioral response promoted by the poster, while premanisme berkedok ormas (thuggery disguised as an organized social group) identifies the social practice being rejected.

The communicative function of this construction is primarily directive and persuasive. Rather than merely describing the existence of criminal practices, the poster explicitly encourages the public to adopt a particular stance toward such practices. The concise structure also increases the salience and memorability of the message, which is particularly relevant to public communication in visually dense environments.

g. DILARANG!! MEMANJAT, DUDUK, DAN BERDIRI DI ATAS DINDING BENTENG (Forbidden!! Climbing, Sitting, and Standing on Fort Walls)

This poster contains the prohibition “Dilarang!! Memanjat, duduk, dan berdiri di atas dinding benteng” (Prohibited!! Climbing, sitting, and standing on the fortress wall).

The expression “Dilarang!!” functions as a strong prohibitive construction, explicitly signaling that the subsequent activities are not permitted. The coordinated verbal expressions memanjat, duduk, and berdiri (climbing, sitting, and standing) specify the

behaviors subject to prohibition, while di atas dinding benteng (on the fortress wall) provides the relevant spatial context.

The double exclamation marks intensify the visual and rhetorical force of the prohibition. However, from a linguistic perspective, punctuation alone does not necessarily transform the construction into a grammatically distinct exclamatory sentence. Rather, the exclamation marks function as orthographic and visual emphasis that reinforces the urgency of the prohibition. The overall communicative function is therefore predominantly regulatory and preventive, namely discouraging behavior that may damage public or historical property and potentially endanger individuals.

Overall, the analysis of the selected Kamtibmas posters indicates variation in sentence type, although the distribution is not uniform across communicative purposes. Imperative constructions emerge as the most prominent form, particularly in posters intended to regulate behavior, issue warnings, prohibit specific activities, or encourage public participation. Declarative constructions primarily function to provide supporting information, describe situations, or establish propositions that reinforce the intended message. Exclamatory features occur less frequently and are generally realized through expressive wording or intensified punctuation that increases the rhetorical salience of a warning or prohibition. Interrogative constructions were not identified in the analyzed dataset, suggesting that the posters are primarily designed for one-way institutional communication rather than dialogic interaction.

## 4. Discussion

The analysis reveals several recurring patterns in the linguistic construction of Kamtibmas posters. First, imperative constructions predominate across most of the analyzed posters. Their prevalence reflects the institutional and regulatory orientation of Kamtibmas communication, in which messages are designed to encourage desirable behavior, prohibit potentially harmful actions, and direct members of the public toward specific forms of conduct.

The predominance of imperative structures therefore indicates that direct behavioral guidance is a central communicative strategy in police and public-order discourse. Second, declarative constructions function primarily as informational and contextual resources. Rather than directly instructing recipients, these constructions provide information about risks, institutional activities, or social conditions. In several posters, declarative statements complement imperative constructions by establishing the circumstances or propositions that justify the recommended action. This combination allows the message to move from information toward behavioral direction.

Third, exclamatory features occur primarily in messages requiring heightened attention or emotional emphasis. Expressions accompanied by repeated exclamation marks, such as “Dilarang!!”, increase the visual salience of the message and reinforce its urgency. Nevertheless, punctuation should be analytically distinguished from sentence type: an imperative or prohibitive construction does not become exclamatory solely because it is followed by an exclamation mark. The exclamation mark is more appropriately interpreted as a graphological device that intensifies the pragmatic force of the underlying construction.

Fourth, no interrogative constructions were identified in the analyzed dataset. This absence is consistent with the primary communicative orientation of Kamtibmas posters as unidirectional institutional communication. Unlike conversational discourse, these posters are not designed to elicit direct responses or initiate question-and-answer exchanges. Their

principal function is instead to transmit information, establish behavioral expectations, issue prohibitions, and encourage compliance.

Taken together, these patterns demonstrate that sentence-type selection in Kamtibmas posters is closely associated with their institutional communicative functions. The dominance of imperative constructions reflects the need for direct behavioral guidance, while declarative structures provide informational support and exclamatory features increase rhetorical salience. The absence of interrogatives further underscores the predominantly directive and non-dialogic nature of this form of public communication (Crow, 2010; Lourenção et al., 2020). Thus, sentence structure functions not merely as a grammatical property of the posters but as a strategic linguistic resource for constructing messages concerning public security, social order, and collective responsibility.

Distribution of declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentence types identified in the analyzed public-order and community-safety posters.

**Table 1.** Classification of Sentence Types in Police Posters

| No | Poster | Declarative | Imperative | Interrogative | Exclamatory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hati-hati Ada Buaya | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Himbauan Kapolres | 0 | ≥10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Hargai Arah | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Polri untuk Masyarakat | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Berani Lapor | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Tolak Premanisme | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Dilarang di Dinding Benteng | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

The distribution of sentence types identified in the Kamtibmas posters is also presented in the Figure 1. The diagram illustrates the frequency and relative distribution of declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences across the analyzed dataset, providing a visual representation of the dominant sentence patterns used in public-order and community-safety communication.

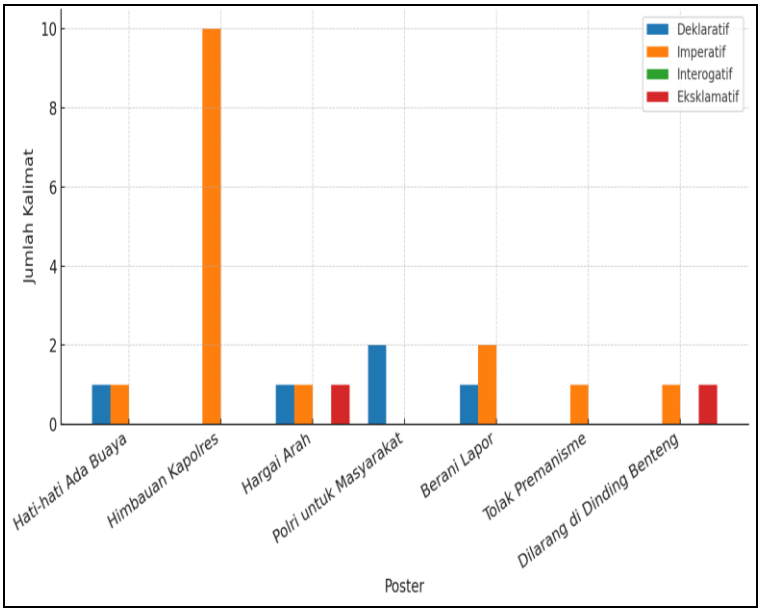



**Figure 1**. Distribution of Sentence Types in Kantibmas Advisory Posters in Baubau City

The analysis reveals several recurring patterns in the use of sentence types across the Kamtibmas posters. Imperative sentences constitute the dominant form, particularly in messages intended to direct public behavior, encourage compliance, or prevent specific actions. Their predominance reflects a direct communication strategy through which institutional authorities seek to establish clear behavioral expectations and convey instructions with minimal ambiguity (Kia & Samiee, 2024; Pérez-Sabater, 2021; Yang, 2019; Faula et al., 2022). Declarative sentences, by contrast, primarily function to provide supporting information, describe relevant situations, or contextualize the directives presented in the posters.

Exclamatory features occur mainly in messages that require heightened attention or emotional emphasis, as indicated, for example, by the use of repeated exclamation marks. However, such punctuation is more appropriately understood as a graphic or orthographic device that intensifies the pragmatic force of the message rather than as definitive evidence of an exclamatory sentence type. No interrogative sentences were identified in the analyzed dataset, which is consistent with the primarily instructional and unidirectional nature of Kamtibmas posters. Rather than initiating dialogue or eliciting responses, these posters are designed to inform, warn, prohibit, persuade, and direct public behavior. Overall, the findings indicate that sentence-type selection is closely aligned with the institutional communicative purposes of Kamtibmas discourse, with imperative constructions serving as the principal linguistic resource for behavioral regulation and public-order communication.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion of sentence types used in Kamtibmas posters displayed in public spaces in Baubau City, this study concludes that imperative sentences constitute the dominant sentence type, functioning primarily to issue commands, prohibitions, recommendations, and appeals directed toward the public. Their predominance indicates that Kamtibmas communication relies heavily on direct and behavior-oriented linguistic strategies to convey institutional instructions in a concise and accessible manner. Declarative sentences function mainly as complementary resources for providing contextual information, describing relevant situations, or supporting the rationale underlying particular instructions, thereby facilitating the audience's interpretation of the intended message.

Exclamatory constructions occur less frequently and are primarily associated with messages requiring heightened urgency or emotional emphasis, particularly warnings and strong prohibitions; however, exclamation marks should be interpreted as graphic devices that intensify communicative force rather than as the sole criterion for classifying a sentence as exclamatory. No interrogative sentences were identified in the analyzed dataset, which is consistent with the predominantly instructional, informative, and unidirectional nature of Kamtibmas posters rather than an interactive or dialogic communicative purpose.

Therefore, the findings demonstrate that the use of concise, clear, and direct sentence structures is closely aligned with the communicative demands of public-space discourse, where audience attention is often limited and messages must be processed rapidly. Accordingly, institutions responsible for producing Kamtibmas posters are encouraged to retain imperative constructions for messages requiring explicit behavioral responses, incorporate relevant declarative statements when contextual information is necessary, and employ exclamatory or emphatic features selectively for high-urgency messages, particularly those concerning public safety and serious threats. Future research could extend

this analysis to other forms of institutional public communication, including banners, billboards, and official police social-media content, while incorporating multimodal analysis of color, typography, imagery, and symbols to examine how visual resources interact with sentence types in constructing public messages. Further audience-oriented or empirical research is also recommended to investigate how different sentence types and multimodal configurations influence message comprehension, interpretation, recall, and public responses.

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**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to this study.

**Authors' Contribution**

**Cahyadi Cahyadi:** Conceptualization, Data curation, Funding acquisition, Formal analysis, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing
**Masri Masri:** Investigation, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – review & editing
**Muslim Muslim:** Investigation, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – review & editing.
**Suryanti Suryanti:** Formal analysis, Supervision, Writing – review & editing

**Statement of the Use of AI**

The authors declare that, during the process of writing this paper, they used generative AI to refine the grammar, readability, and language; however, all research outputs and content were reviewed and verified by the authors.

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