

Translation Of Character Development In Fable Stories For Children

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Abstract– Character development research is still limited in literature for children. Children's reading and watching YouTube are important in accompanying children's growth and development. Fable stories for children require a good translation approach to support character development. Translation or translation examines the translation ideology so that it can be liked by users. The urgency of this research is to develop knowledge related to the translation ideology of character development in Fable stories for children. The purpose of this research is to find the translation ideology of Character Development in Fable Stories on YouTube. The methods used are document analysis and data triangulation. The Fable stories used are The Ant and The Grasshopper by Semut dan Belalang, Sammy the Six-Legged Soccer Star, Dinosaurs of the Past, Neko Finds Love, The Pelican and the Fisherman, Monkey and Turtle, Si Kancil and Pak Tani, Lion and Mouse, Monkey and Turtle. The data analysis technique uses cultural themes. The expected benefit is that research as a result of scientific development in the field of English so that it can improve readers' understanding in the field of English, especially Translation

Keywords: Character, Children, Stories, Translation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Character development can be honed through reading good stories. Character development in Fable stories can be used to introduce children to good character attitudes. Fable stories foster children's psychology [1]. Fable stories are fictional stories that are not real so that character development resembles human nature. Translation of character development in Fable stories is very important for Kindergarten Teachers and parents who accompany children to understand the story by understanding the meaning of Bilingual Fable Stories, namely English and Indonesian. Translation of Character Development means understanding the techniques and quality of translation from the source language (SSL) to the target language (TSL). The Fable story used in this study is Bilingual from Indonesian (SSL) to English (TSL). The identification of the problem is how the techniques and quality of translation of the character development of Fable stories on YouTube. The purpose of this research is to find the form, translation method, translation ideology and quality of translation of the character development of Fable stories. The benefits of this research are that this research can be used as a scientific development in the field of English. For readers, this research is information in translation and English.

Children's stories containing the term character development need to be understood in translation to avoid a decline in the quality of the translation of Fable stories for children. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct a research paper on the study of translating character development in Fable stories for children.

The novelty of this research is the discovery of translation techniques and assessment of quality based on the accuracy, readability, and acceptability of character development in Fable stories.

The state of the art refers to the development of character in Fable stories through translation using a number of translation techniques. Techniques and methods for translating bedtime stories include Fable stories [2], cultural adaptation in translation [3]

and the ideology of translating Fable stories [4]. Translation of the novel Fable [5]. Translation learning includes translation techniques, methods, and quality [6]. Translation of understanding acts [7], translation of thoughts [8].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are two translation ideologies such as Forenization and Domestication [9]. Forenization is a translation ideology oriented toward the source language. An accurate, acceptable, and understandable translation is one that emphasizes the presence of the source language's culture in the translation. Domestication is a translation ideology oriented toward the target language. An accurate, acceptable, and understandable translation emphasizes the presence of the target language's culture in the translation. Domestication is the ethnocentric reduction of a foreign text into a local text containing cultural values appropriate to the local culture. These values relate to issues of time, society, norms, and power.

Fables are stories that use animal characters to develop the plot. Fables [10] foster creativity. Fables have been developed in Indonesia as legendary tales passed down through generations, but some stories have also evolved into modern versions to reflect current conditions. Character development in fables is very diverse, for example, the mouse deer is known as a clever animal, but he uses his cunning to steal the farmer's cucumbers. Fables often use names of animals and plants that resemble human traits.

Characters in a story are developed by the author to convey a message to the reader. The message conveyed by the story includes a number of pieces of advice and positive values, such as invitations or persuasive speech, prohibitions, and so on. Characters convey messages through sentences concerning taboos, karma, regret, gratitude for achievements, and other things at the end of the story and throughout the story. Characters in a story can take various forms, including human traits such as cruelty, kindness, friendliness, tenacity, discipline, and so on.

Characters in a story can be of various types, including cruelty, kindness, friendliness, tenacity, discipline, and so on. Another form of character development in a story is the antagonist, meaning a bad character. They often oppose the protagonist, meaning a good character. The translation of this character development can evolve along with the story's scriptwriter, both in English and Indonesian. The method of reading fables with Stad [11], the form of politeness translation [12] and English character education [13] are examples. Adjectives for characters include words that describe their character, personality, feelings, or physical traits, such as brave, shy, clever, evil/wicked, friendly, or fierce, to help readers understand the story better.

III. MÉTHODOLOGY

This study employed a qualitative and quantitative research design with descriptive methods to present the data [14]. This study included both qualitative and quantitative research because the data were collected in the form of descriptive sentences, and their frequencies and percentages were calculated. The study also employed descriptive methods because it involved data analysis and interpretation. The subjects of the study were eight YouTube titles from the channels Star the Guardian, Sok English [15], and Delidraken [16]. The research object was character development sentences.

The data consisted of the Source Language (SL) in English and the Target Language (TL) in Indonesian [17], including character sentences. The data sources came from YouTube channels Star the Guardian, Sok English, and Delidraken, which use bilingual language.

The data collection method uses the excerpt technique, which means extracting meaningful sentences from the character development of the fable characters and the translation method of the source language and target language. Based on the data collection method, it can be seen that there are data and non-data. Data and non-data are the basis for processing and analyzing research data. Data and non-data.

The data analysis technique is research using document Analysis to find adaptation translation techniques. Document analysis is conducted to carefully study the content of the source language and target language texts. Content analysis [18] researchers not only simply note the important content expressed in documents or archives, but also the implied meaning.

IV. RÉSULT ANALYSES

The Results

1. Dinosaurus dari Masa Lalu dari Star The Guardian

BSU : Velociraptor cepat dan cerdas. Berburu dalam kelompok, katanya.

BSA : It says the velociraptor was fast and smart.

Data foreignisasi

2. Dinosaurus dari Masa Lalu dari Star The Guardian

BSU : Karnotaurus memiliki lengan kecil, tapi aku tetap kuat dan cepat, katanya.

BSA : the carnotaurus had tiny arms. But I'm still strong and fast.

Data foreignisasi

3. Seekor Pelikan dan Seorang Nelayan By Star The Guardian

BSU : Pelikan-pelikan itu sangat menyukai Daniel dan mereka ikut memancing bersamaanya.

BSA : The Pelican loved Daniel and they would go fishing with him.

Data foreignisasi

4. The Pelican and The Fisherman by Dongeng Star The Guardian

BSU : Setiap kali Daniel menangkap ikan, besar atau kecil, Dia membagikannya dengan para pelikan.

BSA : Everytime Daniel caught a fish, big or small. He shared it with the pelicans.

Data foreignisasi

5. Seekor Pelikan dan Seorang Nelayan By Star The Guardian

BSU : Tapi Pelikan-pelikan yang lain segera membantunya dan membawa Daniel dengan aman ke tepi Pantai.

BSA : But Greg and the other Pelicans Quickly helped him and carried him safely back to shore.

Data Domestikasi

6. Seekor Pelikan dan Seorang Nelayan By Star The Guardian

BSU : Greg Membantu Daniel mengumpulkan bahan-bahan dari daratan.

BSA : Greg Helped Daniel Gather materials from the Island

Data foreignisasi

7. Seekor Pelikan dan Seorang Nelayan By Star The Guardian.

BSU : Daniel Menggambar rancangan perahu baru, dan mereka bekerja keras untuk membuatnya.

BSA : And together worked hard to build it.

Data Domestikasi

8. Seekor Pelikan dan Seorang Nelayan By Star The Guardian.

BSU : Dia mengambil ranting dan daun dari daratan dan memberikannya kepada Daniel. BSA : He picked up branches and leaves from the island and brought them to Daniel. Lets build a new boat together.

Data Domestikasi

9. Neko Finds Love by star The Guardian. Janji Neko (cerita kucing)

BSU : Tapi dia membagi makanan agar semua kucing bisa makan Bersama dan kenyang. BSA : But Neko shared her extra food so everyone could eat happily together.

Data Domestikasi

10. Neko Finds Love by star The Guardian. Janji Neko (cerita kucing)

BSU : Neko melompat dan mengusir ular itu.

BSA : Quick as lightning Neko pounced and scared the snake away.

Data Domestikasi

11. Neko Finds Love by star The Guardian. Janji Neko (cerita kucing)

BSU : Juga membantu seekor kumbang yang terjebak di pohon , dengan hati-hati memindahkannya ke tempat yang aman.

BSA : She also helped a bug stuck on a back tree by gently moving it into safety place.

Data Foreignisasi

12. Neko Finds Love by star The Guardian. Janji Neko (cerita kucing)

BSU : Karena kebajikannya, neko membuat persaudaraan.

BSA : Because of her kindness, neko made many friends in the neighbourhood.

Data Foreignisasi

13. Neko Finds Love by Janji Neko (cerita kucing)
BSU : Karena membantu orang membuat saya bahagia
BSA : Because helping people makes me happy.
Data Foreignisasi
14. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Tetapi teman mengejeknya berkata kamu tidak dapat bermain bola dengan enam kaki.
BSA : But his friends teased him saying you can't play soccer with only six legs.
Data Foreignisasi
15. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Berdoa kepada Tuhan. Ya Tuhan Bantu aku.
BSA : Every night he pray , Dear God, help me become a soccer player when I grow up.
Non data Foreignisasi
16. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Sammy belajar sangat keras dan tidak menyerah. Dia berlatih setiap hari hujan / terang
BSA : Sammy worked very hard and never gave up. He practiced every single day rain or shine.
Data Foreignisasi
17. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Dia menjadi cepat dan berbakat bahkan dengan enam kakinya.
BSA : He become fast and shifted even with his six legs.
Data Foreignisasi
18. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Dia mengembangkan gaya sepak bola yang Istimewa.
BSA : He developed his own special style of playing soccer.
Data Foreignisasi
19. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Dia masuk tim dan mereka mengakui bakat istimewanya.
BSA : He met the team and they recognize his special talent.
Data Foreignisasi
20. Sammy Si Bintang Sepakbola by Star The Guardian
BSU : Mendapatkan popularitas melalui kerja keras dan penuh dedikasi
BSA : Gaining popularity through his dedicated hard work.
Data Foreignisasi
21. Pohon yang sombong by Indonesia Fairy Tales. Proud Tree in Indonesia
BSU : Pohon itu dengan gembira menyambut semua burung dan bernyanyi.
BSA : The tree happily welcomed all the birds and sang with them.
Data Domestication
22. Pohon yang sombong by Indonesia Fairy Tales. Proud Tree in Indonesia
BSU : dia tidak pernah membiarkan burung apapun membuat sangkar dan menjatuhkan daun kering pada siapapun yang mencoba duduk dibawah bayangannya.
BSA : He never let any birds rest on him and dropped dry leaves on anyone who would try to sit under his shade.
Data : Domestication
23. Ant and Grasshopper
BSU : Hiduplah seekor semut yang rajin.
BSA : There lived a very diligent ant
Data Domestikasi
24. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .
BSU : Panas matahari dan hujan lebat tidak meredam semangat semut untuk mendapatkan makanan.
BSA : The heat of the sun and the heavy rain did not dampen the enthusiasm of the ant to get the food.
Data Foreignisasi
25. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Dengan usaha besar semut bekerja keras untuk membawa makanan yang telah dikumpulkan untuk disimpan di gudangnya.

BSA : With great effort the ant worked hard to bring food for the feed which had collected to stored in his barn

Data Foreignisasi

26. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Semut bertemu belalang yang sedang menikmati berjemur dan bermalas-malasan.

BSA : The ant met a grasshopper who was enjoying sunbathing while lazing.

Data Foreignisasi

27. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Belalang tertawa lagi sambil mengejek semut

BSA : Grasshopper laughs again mocking the ant.

Data Foreignisasi

28. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Musim dingin masih lama , buat apa bersusah-susah sekarang? Masih banyak waktu untuk itu , lebih baik kita senang-senang dulu saja , kata Belalang sambil makan daun hijau.

BSA : Winter is still long why bother now ? after all , there is still plenty of time for that we better have fun first”.

Data Foreignisasi

29. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Semut tidak peduli dengan belalang yang malas-malasan itu.

BSA : The ant did not care about grasshopper who was lazing around

Data Foreignisasi

30. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Belalang yang melihat semut sudah mulai sibuk Kembali mencari makan hanya tertawa dan mengejek.

BSA : Grasshopper who saw the ant had begun to busy looking for food again just laughing and mocking.

Data Foreignisasi

31. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Muehehe buat apa susah-susah, susah itu tidak ada gunanya” Sementara belalang asyik main gitar , berjemur dan bermalas-malasan.

BSA : For what is difficult, make it difficult the trouble it useless. While the grasshopper was procupied with playing the guitar. Sunbathing and lazing.

Data Foreignisasi

32. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Semut yang rajin tidak hilang harapan. Tapi ini tidak membuat semut yang rajin itu menjadi malas. Dia masih tetap berusaha untuk mencari makanan untuk disimpan di lumbungnya.

BSA : The ant who diligently did not give up hope. But this did not made the diligent ant become lazy. He still tried to find food to store in his barn.

Data Foreignisasi

33. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Sedangkan belalang malas itu hanya menyimpan sedikit persediaan makanan.

BSA : Whereas the lazy grasshopper only kept a little food supply.

Data Foreignisasi

34. The ant and The Grasshopper by Sok English. Semut dan belalang .

BSU : Semut yang rajin itu pun duduk nyaman didalam rumahnya yang hangat sambil menikmati makanannya yang berlimpah.

BSA : The diligent ant sat comfortably in his warm house while enjoying abundant food.

Data Foreignisasi

35. The ant and The Grasshopper (Semut dan belalang) by Sok English.

BSU : Saat aku susah payah mengumpulkan makananku, kamu mengejekku dan sekarang kamu minta makananku?” kata semut mengejek. “pergi, cari makananmu sendiri?”, kata semut meneruskan.

BSA : When struggle to collect my food you even mocked me and now you ask for my food? Said the ant mocking. “Go, find your own food, said the ant. Continuing.

Data Foreignisasi

36. The ant and The Grasshopper (Semut dan belalang) by Sok English.
BSU : Ketika belalang hamper mati kedinginan dan kelaparan. Semut datang menolongnya. Dan mengajaknya untuk tinggal dirumahnya yang hangat dan nyaman.
BSA : When the grasshopper almost died of cold and hunger. The ant come to help him. And invited the grasshopper to live in his warm and comfortable home.
Data Foreignisasi
37. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : “hahaha, aku tidak ingin membagi buah pisang yang sangat enak ini kepadamu kuku”
BSA : Hahaha, I Don’t want to share this very delicious banana with you Kuku.
Data Foreignisasi
38. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : “ Kita akan menikmatinya Bersama. Aku sangat lapar.”
BSA : We’ll enjoy it together. I’m very hungry.
Data Foreignisasi
39. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Dia enggan memberikan buah pisang itu kepada kuku
BSA : He was reluctant to give the banana to the kuku
Data Foreignisasi
40. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Dan ingin menikmatinya sendiri
BSA : And wanted to enjoy it himself
Data Foreignisasi
41. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Kau sangat rakus. Pisang ini milikku. Kau tak berhak mengambilnya.
BSA : You are very greedy. This banana is mine. You have no right to take it.
data Foreignisasi
42. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Itulah akibat kerakusanmu moko. Maaf, aku tidak bisa menolongmu. Terimalah akibatnya.
BSA : Heah. That’s the result of your greed, Moko. Sorry, I can’t help you. Accept the consequence.
Data Foreignisasi
43. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Moko terkenal dengan kesombongan, ketidaksabaran dan kecerobohnya.
BSA : Moko is known for his arrogance, impatience, and carelessness
Data Foreignisasi
44. Monyet dan kura-kura by Deliraken
BSU : Sementara kuku terkenal bijaksana, sabar dan hati-hati.
BSA : While kuku is known for being wise, patient, and careful.
Data Foreignisasi
45. Kancil & Pak Petani
BSU : Dasar anjing bodoh
BSA : You are stupid dog.
Data Domestikasi
46. Kancil & Pak Petani
BSU : Dasar kamu nakal.Kau Menipuku
BSA : Hey you naughty. You tricked me
Data Domestikasi
47. The Lions and the mouse by sok english
BSU : Akhirnya singapun senang karena sudah terbebas. Terimakasih teman kecilku, kamu telah menyelamatkanku. Kemudian singa dan tikus menjadi teman baik sejak hari itu.
BSA : The lions was free and happy. Thank you my little friend, you saved my life. The lion and the mouse was good friend from that day on.
Description Foreignisasi

48. The Lions and the mouse by sok english

BSU : Kemudian tikuspun berlari untuk menyelamatkan singa itu. Jangan khawatir temanku, aku akan menyelamatkanmu, kata tikus. Lalu dia menggigit dua tali jaringnya pemburu yang tajam.

BSA : And then he came running to help the lion. "Don't worry my friend I'll save you" he said. He bite on two ropes the hunter's net with his sharp teeth.

Description Foreignisasi

49. The Lions and the mouse by sok english

BSU : Tolong aku, aku mohon tolonglah aku, aum singa. Dan tikuspun mendengar auman singa. " oh temanku singa ada masalah, aku harus menyelamatkannya sekarang!" kata tikus.

BSA : "help me somebody please help me", he roared. The mouse heard the lion's roared. " Oh my friend lion was in trouble, I have to save him now, he said."

Description Foreignisasi

V. DISCUSSION

The study find word for word translation falls under the ideology of foreignization. This method focuses on the source language and culture, often preserving the original structure or terminology, making the text feel foreign to readers in the target language. Foreignization as Literal maintains the authenticity of the source language, emphasizes the foreign identity, and is often considered stiff. Domestication focuses on the target language, adapting the culture and linguistics to make the text feel familiar and understandable to local readers. The ideology of foreignization aims to emphasize the presence of foreign culture, while domestication attempts to bring the writer to the reader. Translation literature for supporting the study such as [19], [20], and [21].

CONCLUSION

Translations of character development in fables for children mostly use the foreignization ideology. Foreignization ideology indicates word-for-word translation and maintaining the source language. Foreignization emphasizes the ease of conveying the message through the focus of the source text. Suggestions for further research include adding other factors, such as techniques and methods for translating fables for children, to broaden the field of translation for children.

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