

THE USE OF SINTA (SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INDEX) DATABASE TO MAP THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITERATURE STUDY IN INDONESIA

by Anas Ahmadi

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Anas Ahmadi

Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the mapping of the development of Indonesian literature using SINTA (Science and Technology Index) database. SINTA is an indexing machine which compiles the entire journals in Indonesia, especially literature journals. This study employed qualitative approach using interpretation data analysis. The methods applied for data analysis were classification, reduction, presentation, and verification. The result of the study revealed that novel studies were the most found in the database totalling 217 entries. On the contrary, drama studies ranked the least with 36 data. It appeared that literary studies of novel dominate more than the ones on fiction, short story, poetry, or drama. In this case, drama ranked the least because it was indeed less preferable in Indonesian literature study.

Keywords: SINTA (Science and Technology Index), mapping, Indonesian literature

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of literature in Indonesia has accelerated recently. Looking back, Indonesian literature had emerged in 1920s [1] [2]. It develops in two major ways: the development of authentic literature, i.e. novels, dramas, short stories, and poetries; and the development of literature studies, i.e. literary criticism of novel, drama, short stories, and poetry. Both authentic literature and literature studies influence each other. Literature needs the criticism and views from critics as development inputs. Mutually, critics need literature to be criticized.

The development of Indonesian literature in terms of creative work or criticism was once mentioned by HB Jassin, Rampan, dan Erneste [3]. The three literary critics had mapped Indonesian literature in terms of creative process and critical study. Through the process of mapping the literature, they were able to identify some authentic literatures [4]. In relation to

literature as creative process, there are an amount of Indonesian literatures which were translated into foreign languages as well as Indonesian writers who won international awards i.e. Pramoedya Ananta Toer, Budi Darma, Eka Kurniawan, and Andrea Hirata. In like manner, there have been plentiful critical studies of philosophy, psychology, sociology, anthropology. Feminism and gender equality, spiritualism, and interdisciplinary. Interdisciplinary literature review has been favored in the recent decade [5] because, as we all know, in the globalization and modernization era, interdisciplinary study has been a trend [6] among college students and researchers [7]. In addition, it is a comprehensive study to deal with complex problem [8]. A study of the development of literature was conducted by J. Hodson & A. Broadhead inspecting the dialects in English literature. They pointed out that there was an undergoing dialect change in English literature between 1800 - 1836 [9]. One of the few research in the development of literature was conducted by Damono. He investigated the development of literature during the period before Indonesian independence in 1945. The result showed that Indonesian literature during that period grew in newspapers and magazines, but not much in the form of books [10].

Regarding the value of the development of literature in historical, philosophical, political, and academic aspects, the mapping of the literature development in an area or a country is required in order to understand the growth. As we all know, there has not been a holistic mapping of literary studies in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aims to map the development of studies in Indonesian literature using SINTA (Science and Technology Index) database.

SINTA (Science and Technology Index) is a database of scientific data in Indonesia. It delivers access to citations and expertise in Indonesia. The web-based research information offers fast access systems, easy and comprehensive to measure the performance of researchers, institutions and journals in Indonesia [11]. SINTA as a scientific database is designed by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education. In 2017, SINTA had released 1807 journals within these criteria: (1) SINTA 1 with 37 journals which are accredited A and globally indexed; (2) SINTA 2 with 262 journals which are accredited B and scored 70 - 85; (3) SINTA 3 with 132 journals scored 60 - 70; (4) SINTA 4 with 261 journals score 50 - 60; (5) SINTA 5 with 215 journals scored 40 - 50 and (6) SINTA 6 with 52 journals scored 30 - 40 [12].

2. METHOD

This study used qualitative approach which focused more on interpretation [13] instead of numbers as data analysis. The data were texts of literature studies compiled in SINTA (Science and Technology Index) database. SINTA is an indexing program (journals, articles, and authors) originated from Indonesia and is designed by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education (Kemristekdikti). There are six categories in SINTA: SINTA 1, SINTA 2, SINTA 3, SINTA 4, SINTA 5, and SINTA 6. The journals in SINTA 1 are the ones with the highest reputation, while the ones in SINTA 6 are with the lowest reputation.

Stages of qualitative data analysis employed in this study were data classification, data reduction, data analysis, data presentation, data verification, and conclusion [14]. The data for the study were the journals in SINTA 2, SINTA 3, and SINTA 4 because they meet the criteria for being reputable. SINTA 1 was not included because there was no journal in literature category found. For data analysis, the writer searched for journal names in literature category and specified the articles related to literature genres, which are literature, novel, fiction, short story, poetry, and drama. In order to perfect the data analysis, data reliability and validation was undergone [15].

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

In SINTA 2 database, there were four journals in the field of literature: (1) *Bahasa dan Seni*, (2) *Poetika*, (3) *Widyaparwa*, and (4) *Adabiyat: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*.

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Table 1: Mapping of entry titles in literature in SINTA 2

Journal	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category
	Literature	Novel	Fiction	Short Story	Poetry	Drama
¹³ Bahasa dan Seni http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/ibs	11	1	2	3	0	0
Poetika https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/poetika	15	25	4	10	4	0
Widyaparwa http://widyaparwa.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php/widyaparwa	9	4	0	4	2	0
⁶ Adabiyat: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/adab/Adabiyat	7	9	0	3	11	2
Total	42	39	6	20	17	2

What can be inferred from Table 1 are: (1) there were 42 category titles using literature entry; (2) there were 39 category titles using novel entry; (3) there were 6 category titles using fiction entry; (4) there were 20 category titles using short story entry; (5) there were 17 category titles using poetry entry; and (6) there were 2 category titles using drama entry. Titles of literature articles using literature entry are found the most totalling 42. On the contrary, there were only 2 titles of literature articles using drama entry. This finding implies that literature entry was more preferable to be used as research titles by more writers, while drama entry is less preferable.

In SINTA 3 database, there were four journals in the field of literature, which were (1) Seloka, (2) ¹⁶ Lingua, (3) ¹⁷ Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra, (4) Izumi, (5) ¹⁸ Lingua, (6) ¹⁹ Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra, (7) ²⁰ Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, dan Budaya, (8) Retorika, and (9) JPBSI (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia).

Table 2: Mapping of category titles in literature in SINTA 3

Journal	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category
	Literature	Novel	Fiction	Short Story	Poetry	Drama
⁴ Seloka https://jurnal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka	9	20	0	10	15	6
¹⁶ Lingua http://ejournal.uin-sulung.ac.id/index.php/humbud	14	9	0	0	3	0
⁷ Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra http://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/BSJPBSP	5	9	0	2	0	3
²² Izumi https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/izumi	0	11	0	4	2	0
¹⁰ Lingua ¹⁰ Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra	12	1	0	1	2	2
²¹ Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, dan Budaya https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/lensa	1	12	0	2	0	5
Retorika	4	14	0	4	8	0

http://ojs.unm.ac.id/retorika						
JPBSI (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia) http://journal.stkipingkawang.ac.id/index.php/JP-BSI	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	45	77	0	13	30	16

What can be inferred from Table 2 are: (1) there were 45 category titles using literature entry; (2) there were 77 category titles using novel entry; (3) there was no category title using fiction entry; (4) there were 13 category titles using short story entry; (5) there were 30 category titles using poetry entry; and (6) there were 16 category titles using drama entry. This finding implies that the most preferred and issued literary genre in journals was novel. On the contrary, the literary genre with the least amount of entries was fiction. The reason behind this was not related to the interest reviewers have on fiction, but because it was less familiar in literary studies. Which is why there was no entry found in the journals. While in fact, fiction can be in the form of novels and short stories [16].

Table 3 Mapping of category titles in literature in SINTA 4

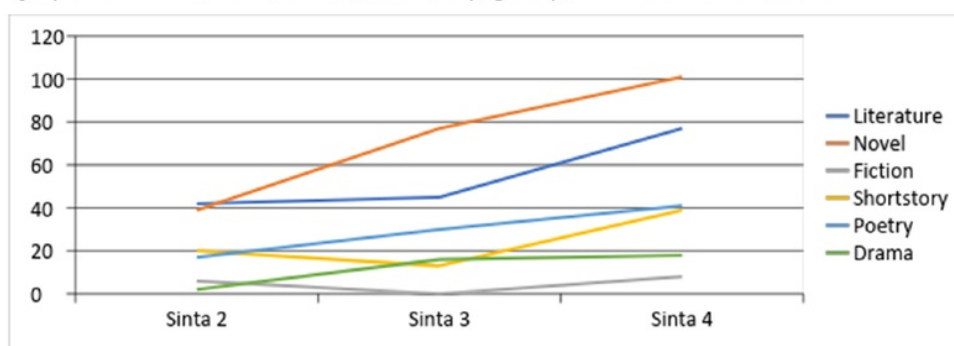
Journal	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category	Title category
	Literature	Novel	Fiction	Shortstory	Poetry	Drama
²⁰ Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/KLS	⁶	21	0	0	0	7
¹⁹ Komposisi http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/komposisi/index	10	5	1	2	3	5
¹⁵ Jurnal Gramatika: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia	11	13	²	5	7	1
⁴ Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jpbsi	0	0	0	3	10	2
Dialektika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/dialektika/index	4	7	2	2	3	0
Metasastra: Jurnal Penelitian Sastra http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id/journals/detail?id=1957	49	52	2	24	15	2
⁷ BASINDO : Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Pembelajarannya http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/basindo	4	3		2	2	0
Arkhaish: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/arkhaish/index	3	7	1	1	1	1
⁶ Hortatori https://ejournal-pbi.unindra.ac.id/index.php/hortatori/index	0	3	0	0	0	0

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Gramatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kebahasaan dan Kesastraan http://gramatika.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php/gramatika	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	101	8	39	41	18

What can be inferred from Table 3 are: (1) there were 77 category titles using literature entry; (2) there were 101 category titles using novel entry; (3) there were 8 category titles using fiction entry; (4) there were 39 category titles using short story entry; (5) there were 41 category titles using poetry entry; and (6) there were 18 category titles using drama entry. Titles of literature articles using novel entry are found at the most totalling 101. On the contrary, there were only 8 titles of literature articles using fiction entry. The reason for this case was that fiction was the least familiar genre among literature reviewers.

In visual image, the mapping of Indonesian literature based on the research titles within the category of literature, novel, fiction, short story, poetry, and drama is as follows:



The chart shows the amount of articles on Indonesian literature studies: (1) 164 articles on literature studies; (2) 217 articles on novel studies; (3) 14 articles on fiction studies; (4) 72 articles on short story studies; (5) 88 articles on poetry studies; and (6) 36 articles on drama studies. There were mostly literary studies in literature with 164 entry titles, while the least studies was of drama with only 36 entries.

Note: the low amount of journal entries of fiction was not because of the lack of interest in writing fiction genre. It is just that fiction covers novel and short story. Therefore, when it was categorized into literature, novel, short story, poetry, and drama, the most titles found were articles on novel studies with 217 entries; and the least was studies of drama with 36 entries.

3. CONCLUSION

From the explanation in the data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that based on the mapping of literature studies in Indonesia, novel was on top of the list with 217 data. On the other hand, research using drama as the titles ranked the least with only 36 data. Therefore, novel study dominated literature studies in Indonesia more than studies of fiction, short story, poetry, or drama. Drama was on the bottom of the list because it was indeed less preferable by literature reviewers in Indonesia.

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