

Dimensions Analysis with the Keyword "Islamic Culture" Using Bibliometric Techniques

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Abstract

Studies on Islamic culture continue to be created and published in various disciplines. This study uses data collection and analysis to try to identify trends in Islamic cultural research. This study examines many categories of studies in the fields of research, development, researchers, and places of publication using bibliometric methods on the database dimension. This research has five stages, namely keyword search, data search, article selection, data validation, and data analysis. This study shows that many professionals are still researching and advancing Islamic cultural studies. In the dominant Islamic cultural research category it is studied in the field of Studies in Human Society. The development trend of Islamic cultural research tends to increase from 2014 to 2019 and the highest number occurs in 2020. The most dominant researcher, Moh. Rosyid has published the most articles with a total of 20 articles in his research. Place of publication of research on Islamic culture by the journal Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research. The Islamic cultural research presented in this study only uses one database, namely dimensions, so there are still many limitations in the results.

Keywords: Bibliometrics; Dimensions; Islamic Culture

Introduction

The people who live in this area are developing because of the strategic location of the Indonesian state. It is an archipelago that is spread out in terms of size. The diversity of tribes, clans, ethnicities and religions brought about by regional expansion has influenced the dynamics of each

region. Every kind of cultural diversity can be traced back to the diversity of civilizations. The vast diversity of Indonesian culture shows how each ethnic group has a different identity and character that makes it different from other ethnic groups. (Risprabowo, 2016. Al-Amri & Haramain, 2017. Aini, n.d.) . Islam entered Java through trading in the port cities of northern Java. The 11th and 12th centuries AD are believed to be when the inhabitants of Java Island first became acquainted with Islam, with the city of Gresik as the epicenter of this religion. These nine saints, also known as walisanga, played an important role in the development of Islam throughout Java. The Hindu-Majapahit kingdom was the most influential kingdom on the population of Java Island towards the end of the 15th century. Until Islam finally became entrenched, when Sunan Kalijaga oversaw the establishment of Islam in the City of Demak. Sunan Kudus made the decision to separate from Sunan Kalijaga to spread Islam in the Kudus City. Along with the development of the City of Demak, so did the Holy City. Because Islamic beliefs at that time respected animism and Hindu-Buddhist culture, they were easily accepted by the local population. In addition, Javanese customs related to Hindu culture were still part of the Islamic culture that was being taught at that time. Sunan Kudus used various techniques to spread Islam. The first strategy is to have dialogue with the Kudus community and let the current tradition continue. To avoid direct conflict when promoting Islam, this is done. (Pradisa, 2017. Setyawan, 2019. Rosyid, 2018).

Research related to Islamic Culture has been researched by many experts. As far as the writer's observation, Islamic culture has been studied in 3 categories. First, the acculturation of Islamic culture in the archipelago (Al-Amri & Haramain, 2017. Alif et al., 2020) The second category, the pattern of Islamic culture in the archipelago (Nurrohimi & Setyorini, 2018. Boenga, 2020) . The third category is the influence of Islamic culture in the archipelago (Mustawhisin et al., 2019) of the several studies on Islamic culture, no one has examined the comprehensive mapping of the development of Islamic cultural research.

This research tries to answer the lack of literature studies above. Accordingly , it can be formulated into four questions : a) what research category has the most published articles on Islamic culture, b) what is the annual development of the publication of articles on Islamic culture, c) who is the author of the most articles on Islamic culture, d) Which journal publishes the most articles on Islamic culture. The four questions above will be the main focus of the discussion of this paper.

Review Literature

Dimensions Database

Dimension is a related information system that is used to obtain data, which is provided by digital science. The reason researchers use dimensions to obtain data is because these dimensions provide a large dataset of more than 90 million publications and more than 4 billion references, including the number of citations per publication and also provide data needed for academic purposes. Moreover, this dimension also offers a complete API for querying using their own DSL (Domain Specific Language) query language.

The information system of this dimension has 4 parts in it. The first, *Research Categories* (research categories) which in this dimension information system functions to find out which research categories are the most popular from their fields. Second, *Overview* (illustration) or often referred to as annual data development which in this dimension information system functions to find out how the development of the data that is being researched every year by illustrating it through the graphs that have been provided by the dimension system. Third, *researchers* (researchers) in this dimension information system function to find out who are the most popular researchers in researching the data being examined by researchers. Fourth, the source *title*, which in this dimension information system functions to find out which article title is the most popular according to the data being studied by the researchers.

Islamic Culture

Society is created over a long period of time through a long history, tortuous routes, and many setbacks. Relics from certain historical periods still exist or have been documented as cultural heritage today. Davidson (1991: 2) defines cultural heritage as "the product or results of physical culture from various traditions and spiritual satisfaction in the form of values from the past which are the main elements in the identity of a group or nation". Thus, physical culture (tangible) and cultural values (intangible) from the past unite to form cultural heritage. (Agus Dono Karmadi, n.d.).

In general, the term "culture" refers to all human endeavors involved in the expression of form. Human nature develops in culture, which serves as both a vessel and a setting. Human nature and self-development (culture) are correlated in such a way that makes them inextricably linked. Culture is often influenced by various factors in its development, including place, time and social circumstances, giving rise to distinctive cultural forms such as Islamic culture, Eastern culture and Western culture. (Ansori, 2015).

Musa Asy'arie claims that AL Kroeber and Clyd Kluckhon divide the definition of culture into six categories (Musa Asy'arie, 1992: 93). Considering the opinions and points of view of each person, namely: 1) Taylor claimed that culture is an extremely complex system consisting of knowledge, beliefs, arts, laws, morals, conventions, and many of the capabilities and habits recognized by people as members of society. Its descriptive approach places the focus on the number of items it contains; 2) A historical perspective that places great emphasis on social heritage and cultural traditions, such as the definition of culture put forward by Park and Burgees, which states that culture is the sum of all social organizations and heritage which are considered meaningful and which are influenced by the character of the country and the history of life; 3) Normative approaches, such as Ralph Linton's definition of culture, argue that culture is a way of life based on a set of beliefs and practices that are acquired, adopted, and then transmitted from one generation to the next; 4) According to Kluckhon, a psychological approach, culture is the maintenance of the community's collective learning process; 5) According to Turney, the structural approach holds that culture is the product and unity of conscious human activity which functions to create broad patterns and make discoveries both material and non-material.

Bibliometric Engineering

The study of books, journals or other publications is known as bibliometrics. To measure the results of individual or research teams, institutions, and countries, identify national and international networks, and involve the development of new fields of science and technology, biometric analysis is carried out using large amounts of data, data analysis, and scientific publications in articles and (multidisciplinary) citations. (Lukman, Deden S. Hidayat, Shidiq Al-Hakim, 2019). Bibliometrics is useful for assessing and summarizing research by researchers, research organizations, and research nations over time. Scientometrics is another name for bibliometrics. (Ronald Rousseau, Leo Egghe, 2018).

The expression "bibliometrics" comes from the Greek terms *biblion*, meaning "book," and *metron*, meaning "measure." Alan Pritchard (1969) first used the word in his *Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics* (Pritchard, 1969).

Sulistyo-Basuki divides bibliometrics into two categories, one that looks at the distribution of publications and the other that discusses analysis or citation (citation analysis). In the first group, the literature was analyzed quantitatively, resulting in 3 (three) laws as seen in the bibliometrics. First,

use Lotka's law to determine the outcome of your writing. Then there's Zipf's law of frequency and word order in literature. Third, Bradford's law for journal productivity and distribution. Bibliometric studies offer the advantage of identifying literary features based on authorship, obsolescence, and broadening of information, as well as titles, indexes, citations, keywords or subject headings.

Research Methods

This study uses a bibliometric approach by using mapping analysis keywords using bibliometrics. To discover research trends, topics and required keywords, bibliometric analysis is used to examine publications linked to the research area (Gupta & Bhattacharya, 2004). Experts use bibliometric maps to have a better understanding of a subject which in this case is the mapping of Islamic culture in the archipelago (Borgman, C. L., & Furner, 2002).

There are five stages carried out in this study, namely determining keywords, data search, article selection, data validation, and data analysis. Determination of keywords according to the purpose of this study, namely the analysis of Islamic cultural mapping based on bibliometrics. Therefore, the key word is "Islamic culture. Then perform a data search according to the keywords specified in international publications that have been published until 2020. Searches with these keywords are carried out on dimensions.ai in one day. The results of tracking data in international publications are then selected and validated so that the data can be read and analyzed. The selection and validation process is carried out using diagrams and data tables that fall into various categories, including the number of articles published based on the topics that are the focus of Islamic Cultural Studies, the development of interest in writing articles, the development of publications per year, and the total number of articles published as a whole . The categorization is then examined based on the importance of this article.

Results and Discussion

Research Categories (*Research Categories*) in Article Publications Regarding Islamic Culture

According to the database dimensions, there are 22 research categories (Research Categories) studied. Starting from the Studies in Human Society and Philosophy and Religious Studies categories to the Technology category. To make it clearer, observe the diagram below.

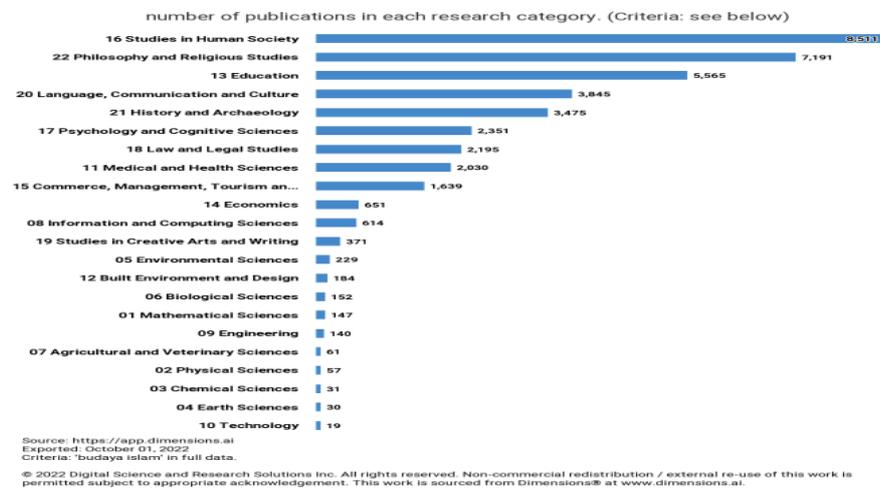


Figure 1 Research Category

Based on the results of the diagram above, it can be seen that *Studies in Human Society* occupies the first position by publishing 8,511 articles, followed by *Philosophy and Religious Studies* by publishing 7,191 articles. And *Technology* occupies the last position by publishing 19 articles.

Publication Development (*Overview*) Concerning Islamic Culture

Every year there are lots of people who have articles that they want to be published. Seeing this, the publication of articles never stops, annual developments can always increase and also decrease, especially in the publication of articles on Islamic culture. To be clearer, observe the diagram below.

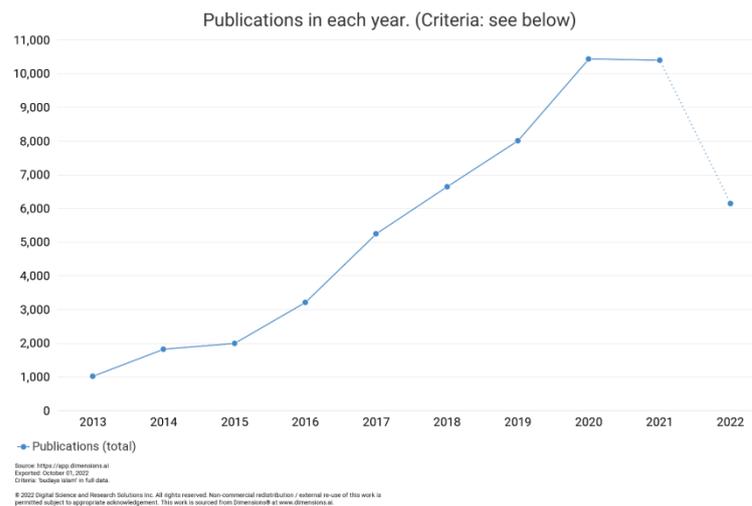


Figure 2 Publication Development

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In the diagram above we can see that "Islamic Culture" began to be published in 2013 with the number of enthusiasts reaching 1,015, then it increased in 2014 with the number of enthusiasts 1,817. enthusiasts. Then it decreased in 2021 with 10,394 enthusiasts.

The Most Active *Researcher (Research)* Regarding Islamic Culture

Writing articles is one of the objects to channel knowledge, moreover we are academics. It is appropriate to issue works in the form of articles. Multiply writing in order to spread even more benefits by means of writing that we make. Most of the authors of articles on the word "Islamic Culture" come from academics. To be clearer, then look at the table below.

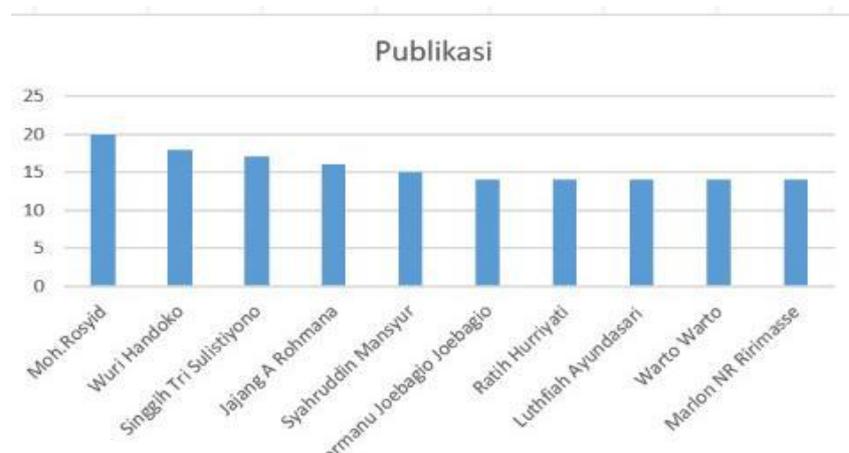


Figure 3 Researchers who play an active role

Then the table above shows that *Moh. Rosyid* occupies the first position by publishing as many as 20 articles, followed by *Wuri Handoko* who has published 18 articles, and the third position is filled by *Singgih Tri Sulistyono* who has published 17 articles, and so on.

Places of Publication (*Source Titles*) that Dominate Publications Regarding Islamic Culture

A journal is a place to publish scientific writings that contain articles and are made by people who are competent in their fields, and are usually published by an agency or institution. Several journals that dominate the publication of articles, especially on the keyword "Islamic Culture" can be seen in the table below.

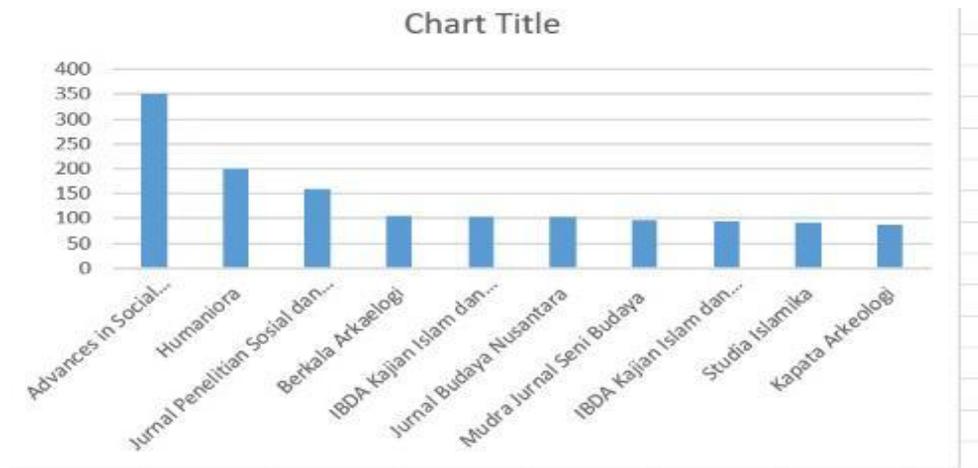


Figure 4 Location of Publication

Then in this last table , explain (*source titles*) , that is, the title of the source in the research data *dimensions* is *Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research* by publishing 350 article titles, then *Humanities* published 200 article titles. As well as in the very last position there *Archaeologist Kapatakai*.

There are many other journals that dominate and play an active role in the publication of articles, especially on the word "Islamic Culture."

Conclusion

This study presents the findings of an exploratory research on Islamic culture . As reflected in the research that has been described. This study investigates research areas, research trends, researchers and places of publication regarding Islamic cultural research . The results of the research show that the study of Islamic culture is still developing and being studied by many experts. In the research category, Islamic culture is dominantly studied in the field of *studies in human society* . Trends in the development of Islamic cultural research tend to increase every year with the highest number of studies occurring in 2020. Places for publication of Islamic cultural research are dominated by journals in the field of *Advances in Social Science Education and Humanities Research*.

This research certainly has limitations, for example the database used still uses one database so the results cannot be generalized for all research on Islamic culture in general. Therefore, it is hoped that in the future there will be more comprehensive follow-up research, for example using several other databases such as Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science and others.

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