The Development Of Cyber Literature Studies On Google Scholar: A Bibliometric Analysis

Sarwiji Suwandi[1], Chafit Ulya[2], Sugit Zulianto[3]

1,2,4 Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

[1] sarwijiswan@staff.uns.ac.id, [2] chafit@staff.uns.ac.id [3] sugit_zulian@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract

Culture constantly changes with the development of technology, science, and the needs of society. Correspondingly, the world of literature, along with the advancement of the digital era, also grows with the emergence of the cyber literature phenomenon. This analysis aimed to describe the map of the development of cyber literature studies. Researchers employed a qualitative method involving a literature review approach. Research data were collected from Google Scholar and subsequently analyzed using the VOSviewer software to determine the current development map of cyber literature studies and its future potential. Based on the data analysis results, the study of cyber literature has yet to be widely carried out. In this regard, from a search on the Google Scholar platform, researchers only found 39 documents containing "cyber literature" elements in their titles. It indicated that the study of cyber literature had a significant potential to be explored from various perspectives.

Keywords— cyber literature, Google Scholar, bibliometrics, VOSviewer

Introduction

Culture modifies along with the development of technology, science, and the needs of society. The shifts cover all dimensions of people's lives. Literature—one of the cultural products of the arts sector—must receive more attention from the actors in the literary field; otherwise, it will be left behind by modern society. Therefore, its existence must be promoted thoroughly using various supporting means, such as online media, which currently has a significant influence on society. From these trends, the creativity of literary actors to take advantage of the gaps in technological advancements is known as cyber literature. It appears to overcome the anxiety of novice authors (Fitriani, 2011). Furthermore, it can channel all inspiration, which eventually becomes a new basis for the literature that is 'free' from the constraints of time, space, and language. It can penetrate national boundaries, given that the posted writings will spread throughout the country in just a few seconds (Fitriani, 2011).

Cyber literature has become a part of modern society's culture due to the advancement of information and technology. It was predicted to be established in 1990 and gained popularity in 1998 through public sites, forums, and private blogs managed individually (Septriani, 2016). Cyber literature can easily be found because of the broad access to social media. In this context, online writing platforms allow amateur authors and potential readers to write, create, and appreciate literary works. Accordingly, cyber literature is a literary work created and presented using a computer as a medium (Viires, 2005). Furthermore, Viires (2005) proposes three categorizations under the scope of cyberspace literature, namely (1) any literature presented on the internet, (2) the internet (personal blogs, social media, and others) is a place to publish literary works, (3) Hypertext and cybertext literature characterized by computers and technology to create multilinearity between text, multimedia, and interactivity (Viires, 2005).

Cyber literature has several other terms with similar meanings, such as "literary engine", "cybertext", "digital literature", "digital media",

and "electronic literature". Hayles (2008) claims it is the "birth of digital literature" being compiled, shared, and read on computers. The fundamental difference between electronic and printed literature lies in the ability to be freely accessed in space and time (Hayles, 2008). Likewise, Nugraha & Suyitno (2020) assert that electronic literature is meant to be enjoyed and read on a computer screen (Nugraha & Suyitno, 2020). Hence, its aesthetic features are likely to be affected when printed.

Anchored in its rapid development, cyber literature is worthy of further study. Therefore, a review of cyber literature articles compiled by previous researchers was conducted through a bibliometric analysis. In this context, researchers expected to obtain a map of cyber literature research and its future potential. By utilizing the VOSviewer software, the development of cyber literature studies and the potential for further research were mapped and described more practically.

Method

This research was carried out using a qualitative method involving a literature review approach (Moleong, 2019). It aimed to determine the gap and trends in developing cyber literature studies. The data in the form of published articles were collected from Google Scholar, the research database, using the keyword "cyber literature" in the period of 2010-2022. Furthermore, the data obtained were processed using Microsoft Excel software to display relevant tables and graphs related to the development of cyber literature studies on the Google Scholar platform. In addition, the data were analyzed bibliometrically using the VOSviewer software to visualize and explore the results of bibliometric studies (Leydesdorff & Rafols, 2012).

Result and Discussion

The search for cyber literature studies in the present investigation involved the keyword "Cyber Literature". As a result, 696 documents were found in the entire article list. However, these documents did not fully represent the study of cyber literature, considering that some of them were associated with other topics such as "cybercrime", "cyber police", "health in cyber", etc. Therefore, the search was eventually focused on the titles to obtain more specific results.

From the search for the keyword "cyber literature" in the articles' titles, 39 manuscripts were found, as displayed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. List of cyber literature articles on Google Scholar in 2010-2022

No	Author's Name	Title	Publication Year	Type	Citation
1	López, A. & Conde, X.F.	Cyber-literature, micro-stories and their exploitation	2012	Journal article	3
2	Conde, X.F. & López, A.	Cyber-literature, micro-stories and their exploitation	2012	Journal article	5
3	Ja-hyun, P.	The challenge of cyber novel as a new form of literature: My sassy girl (Yŏpkijŏgin Kǔnyŏ)	2012	Journal article	0
4	Müller, L.O. & Maggio, S.S.	Literature and technology: A cyber reading of Karen Joy Fowler's novel Wit's End	2012	Journal article	0
5	López, A. & Conde, X.F.	Cyber-literature, micro-stories and their exploitation	2012	Journal article	3

6	Ene, M.	The pencils and the pixels: Cyber-literature and the new paradigm anxieties	2016	Book chapter	0
7	Septriani, H.	*Fenomena sastra cyber: Sebuah kemajuan atau kemunduran?* (Phenomenon of cyber literature: A progress or a regress?)	2016	Proceedings	34
8	Rahman, F.	Cyber literature: A reader – writer interactivity	2017	Journal article	49
9	Safitri, D.A. & Sukmawati, P.D.S.	University students' perspective about reader writer interactive communication on cyber literature	2018	Proceedings	0
10	Merawati, F. & Suwartini, I.	The discourse of cyber literature in Indonesia	2019	Proceedings	6
11	Octoveria, E. N., Femigasari, N., & Athali, N.	Capturing Zeitgeist On Cyber Literature: A Case Of @Nkcthi On Instagram	2019	Journal article	4
12	OY Pamungkas ST, Widodo S, & Endraswara	Environmental Wisdom: An Observation of Ecocriticism towards the Javanese Cyber Literature in 20th Century	2019	Journal article	2
13	OY Pamungkas ST, Widodo S, & Endraswara	Environmental Wisdom: An Observation of Ecocriticism towards the Javanese Cyber Literature in 20th Century	2019	Journal article	2
14	Ebin Thomas	Cyber Stories in Malayalam Literature	2019	Journal article	1
15	Moyong Han	Augmented Reality and the Spatial Turn: The Situational Writing of Cyber Literature and Its Aesthetic Transformation	2019	Journal article	0
16	Deri Sis Nanda & Susanto	The Emergence of Cyber Literature: A Challenge to Teach Literature From Text to Hypertext	2020	Proceedings	15
17	M. Yoesoef	Cyber Literature: *Wattpad* and *Webnovel* as Generation Z Reading in the Digital World	2020	Proceedings	5
18	Eva Fatimah, Imas Istiani	Cinderella Syndrome of Working Women In Cyber Literature	2020	Journal article	2
19	DNCS Kusumaningtyas	Semiotic Analysis of Cyber Literature Mini-Fiction @fiksimini	2020	Proceedings	0
20	A.M. Akhmetova, N.B. Akysh	Genre Category of Cyber Literature	2020	Journal article	0

21	DNCS Kusumaningtyas	Semiotic Analysis of Cyber Literature Mini-Fiction @fiksimini	2020	Proceedings	0
22	J Choudhury, A Pazilov, G Mirkhodjaeva	The emergence of cyber literature: Literature, text and hypertext	2020	Journal article	0
23	M. Yoesoef	Cyber Literature: *Wattpad* And *Webnovel* As Generation Z Reading In The Digital World	2020	Journal article	0
24	Muhammad Al-Zayat	Analyzing China's cyber Literature	2020	Journal article	0
25	Muhammad Taufik	Designing Cyber Literature-Based Instruction In Teaching English Literature At Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar	2020	Book chapter	0
26	David An, Linfeng Zhang, Zhiyu (Frank) Quan, PhD	Building an NLP-Powered Repository for Cyber Risk Literature	2021	Journal article	0
27	Niko Fediyanto, Vidya Mandarani, Yuli Astutik	Cyber Literature as an Alternative for Sidoarjo Woman Writers Community: A Sociological Perspective in Literature	2021	Journal article	0
28	P Anggraini, S Suyatno, T Tjahjono	Author Creativity in Cyber Literature: Can it Improve Reading Literacy in Indonesia?	2021	Proceedings	0
29	Islam Jamirul	A Reciprocal Intercommunication Between Reader and Writer: A Critical Study of Cyber Literature	2021	Journal article	0
30	ES Isnah, H Subandiyah, U Pairin	Cross-Cultural Narratives in Literature for Children: A Cyber Semiotics Analysis	2021	Proceedings	0
31	ES Isnah	Muslim Representation on Children's Cyber Literature in Indonesia Deconstructive Semiotics Study	2021	Proceedings	0
32	X Wei	A Study on the Development of ShenCongWen Cyber Literature Museum	2021	Journal article	2
33	I Santosa, L Lutfi, K Kheryadi, & Y Dinihari	Character Education Value from Ten Folktales in Indonesia as Cyber Literature	2022	Journal article	0
34	Muhammad Afnani Alfian & Ifit Novita Sari	Contribution of Cyber Literature by Agus Noor to the Preparation of *"Kisah-Kisah Kecil dan Ganjil Malam 1001 Pandemi"*	2022	Journal article	1
35	Islam Jamirul	A Reciprocal Intercommunication between	2022	Journal article	0

		Reader and Writer: A Critical Study of Cyber Literature			
36	AFT Basri, AF Tamrin	Cyber Literature Apps Effectiveness in Learning Literature	2022	Proceedings	0
37	Nisa Mustika, Alisa Zahra, Aisah Dwi Krisnawati, & Nur Hidayati	Analysis of *Instagram*'s influence on cyber literature among millennial generation	2022	Journal article	0
38	Encik Savira Isnah, Suyatno, & Heny Subandiyah	Representation of Covid-19 within Children's Cyber Literature	2022	Journal article	0
39	H Hennilawati, SKH Sebayang	Learning of Cyber-Literature based on Local Wisdom in Creading Characteristics of Students in Having the Society 5.0 Era	2022	Journal article	1

The 39 documents above were divided into three types of publications, namely 26 journal articles, 11 proceedings, and 2 book chapters, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Types of cyber literature publication in 2010-2022 on *Google Scholar*

Cyber literature studies demonstrate an increasing trend from 2010 to 2022. Nonetheless, no relevant research was found in 2010 and 2011. Afterward, 5 documents related to the analysis of cyber literature were published in 2012. However, it was nowhere to be found on Google Scholar three years later. From 2016 to 2022, relevant studies were routinely discovered. The peak was in 2019, with 6 publications, and the other 10 manuscripts were discovered in 2020. This increasing number was consistent with the citations to cyber literature articles, precisely 135. These findings confirmed the increasing trend of researchers' interest in studying cyber literature. The following table and figure illustrate the growing number of documents and citations of cyber literature studies on Google Scholar.

Table 2. Number of cyber literature articles and citations on Google Scholar

No	Publication Year	Number of articles	Number of citations

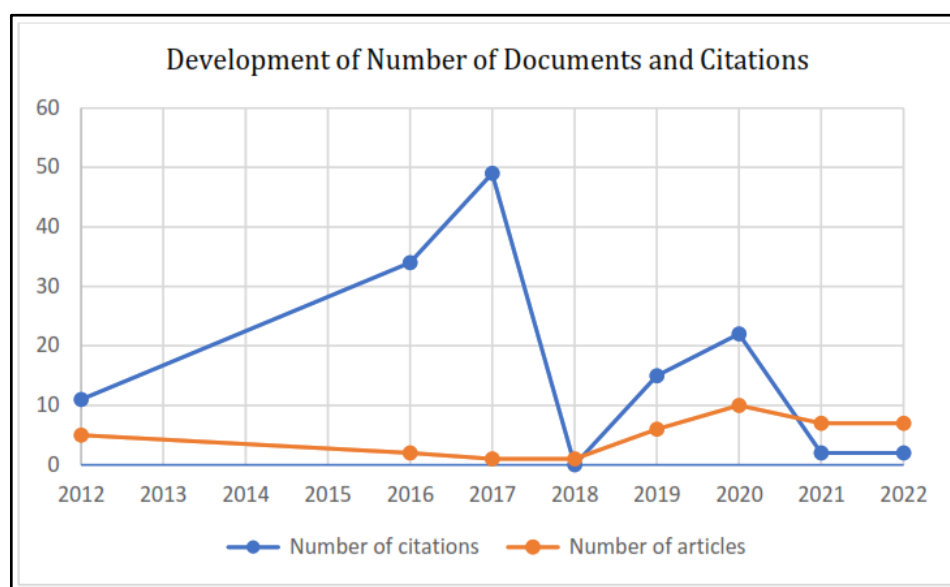|			
1	2022	7	2
2	2021	7	2
3	2020	10	22
4	2019	6	15
5	2018	1	0
6	2017	1	49
7	2016	2	34
8	2012	5	11
	Total	**39**	**135**

Figure 2. Development of number of articles and citations of cyber literature publications on Google Scholar

Of the 39 documents and 135 citations presented in the table and figure above, the article written by Rahman about the interaction between writers and readers in cyber literature (Rahman, 2017) was cited the most, precisely 49 times. The second highest was a publication about the phenomenon of cyber literature (Septriani, 2016) with 34 citations. The third was a study on the challenges of learning from text to hypertext (Nanda & Susanto, 2020) with 15 citations. The fourth to the sixth, respectively, were articles about cyber literature discourses in Indonesia (Merawati & Suwartini, 2019) with 6 citations and publications on micro-stories (Conde & López, 2012) as well as Wattpad and Webnovel (Yoesoef, 2020) with 5 citations each.

Table 3. Cyber literature articles with the highest number of citations

No	Article Title	Number of Citations
1	Cyber Literature: A Reader – Writer Interactivity (Rahman, 2017)	49
2	*Fenomena Sastra Cyber: Sebuah Kemajuan Atau Kemunduran?* (Phenomenon of Cyber Literature: A Progress or a Regress?) (Septriani, 2016)	34
3	The Emergence of Cyber Literature: A Challenge to Teach Literature from Text to Hypertext (Nanda & Susanto, 2020)	15

4	The Discourse of Cyber Literature in Indonesia (Merawati & Suwartini, 2019)	6
5	Cyber-literature, micro-stories and their exploitation (Conde & López, 2012)	5
6	Cyber Literature: *Wattpad* and *Webnovel* as Generation Z Reading in the Digital World (Yoesoef, 2020)	5

Based on a bibliometric analysis using the VOSviewer software, researchers discovered 107 keywords in the articles' titles. Furthermore, based on the co-occurrence analysis, with a minimum number of occurrence of 1 and a meet of threshold of 107, 83 of these keywords were interconnected, while the other 24 were not. The previously mentioned 83 keywords were further divided into 19 clusters and 207 total links, with a link strength of 251. The following is a table and bibliometric chart of co-occurrence analysis on cyber literature studies.

Table 4. Co-occurrence clusters of keywords

Cluster of cyber literature	Number of keywords	Keywords	References
Cluster 1	8	Children, Cross Cultural Narratives, Cyber Literature Apps Effects, Cyber Reading, Cyber Semiotics, Karen Joy Fowlers Novel, Literature, Technology	(Basri & Tamrin, 2022; Isnah, 2021; Isnah et al., 2022; Kusumaningtyas & Nugroho, 2020; Müller & Maggio, 2012)
Cluster 2	8	Challenge, Cyber Novel, Emergence, Hypertext, New Form, *Sassy Girl*, Text, *Yopkijogin Kunyo*	(Choudhury et al., 2020; Nanda & Susanto, 2020; 박자현, 2012)
Cluster 3	6	Analysis, Capturing Zeitgeist, Case of *Nkcthi*, Generation Influence, *Instagram*	(Hidayati, 2022; Octoveria et al., 2019; Sudewa & Yadnya, 2022)
Cluster 4	6	Characteristic, Era, Learning, Local Wisdom, Society, Student	(Hennilawati et al., 2022)
Cluster 5	6	*Artikel*, Digital World, Generation Z Reading, *Karya Tulis*, *Wattpad*, *Webnovel*	(Yoesoef, 2020)
Cluster 6	6	Author Creativity, Character Education Validity, Discourse, Folktale, Indonesia, Literacy	(Anggraini et al., 2021, 2022; Santosa et al., 2022)
Cluster 7	5	Agus Noor, Contribution, *Kisah Kisah Kecil dan Ganjil*, *Pandemi*, Preparation	(Alfian & Sari, 2022)
Cluster 8	5	Century, ecocriticism, environmental wisdom, Javanese cyber literature, observation	(Pamungkas et al., 2019)

Cluster 9	5	*Fenomena sastra cyber*, phenomenon, progress, regress, *sebuah kemajuan atau kemunduran*	(Septriani, 2016)
Cluster 10	5	Children cyber literature, Covid, Indonesia deconstructive, Muslim representation, representation	(Isnah, 2021; Isnah et al., 2022)
Cluster 11	4	Aesthetic transformation, augmented reality, situational writing, spatial turn	(Han, 2019)
Cluster 12	4	Critical study, reader, reciprocal intercommunication, writer	(Islam, 2022)
Cluster 13	4	Analyzing China, cyber literature, genre category, reader-writer interactivity	(Akhmetova & Akysh, 2020; Rahman, 2017; الزيات, 2020)
Cluster 14	4	Enormous amount, form, Indonesian cyber literature, literacy improvement	(Anggraini et al., 2022)
Cluster 15	4	Islamic boarding school, Islamic story, teacher, voice	(Budianto et al., 2022)
Cluster 16	3	Development, Shen Congwen cyber literature, study	(Wei, 2012)
Cluster 17	3	Cyber literature mini fiction, *fiksimini*, semiotic analysis	(Kusumaningtyas & Nugroho, 2020)
Cluster 18	3	Indonesian landscape, *Instagram* account, voicing social criticism	(Sudewa & Yadnya, 2022)
Cluster 19	3	Instruction, teaching English literature, *Universitas Islam Negeri*	(Taufik et al., 2020)
Cluster 20	3	New paradigm anxiety, pencil, pixels	(Ene, 2016)
Cluster 21	2	Cyber risk literature, NLP powered repository	(An et al., 2021)
Cluster 22	2	Exploitation, micro story	(Conde & López, 2012)
Cluster 23	2	Cyber story, Malayalam literature	(Thomas, 2019)
Cluster 24	2	Sidoarjo woman writers, sociological perspective	(Fediyanto et al., 2021)
Cluster 25	2	Reader writer interactive, university student	(Safitri & Sukmawati, 2018)
Cluster 26	2	Cinderella syndrome, working women	(Fatimah & Istiani, 2020)

Based on bibliometric visualization using the VOSviewer software, cyber literature studies had a very random pattern because the keywords in the titles had not been grouped into large clusters, and their occurrence was relatively low. In this regard, only 3 out of 107 keywords had the highest occurrence, namely "cyber literature" (28 times; yellow cluster), "literature" (8 times; red cluster), and "Indonesia" (3 times; purple cluster). Apart from the keywords above, the others only occurred 1 or 2 times. Furthermore, 7 clusters of keywords were not connected, namely "cyber risk literature", "cyber story", "development", "cyber literature mini fiction", "century", "enormous amount", and "childrens cyber literature". Further details are presented in Figure 3 below.
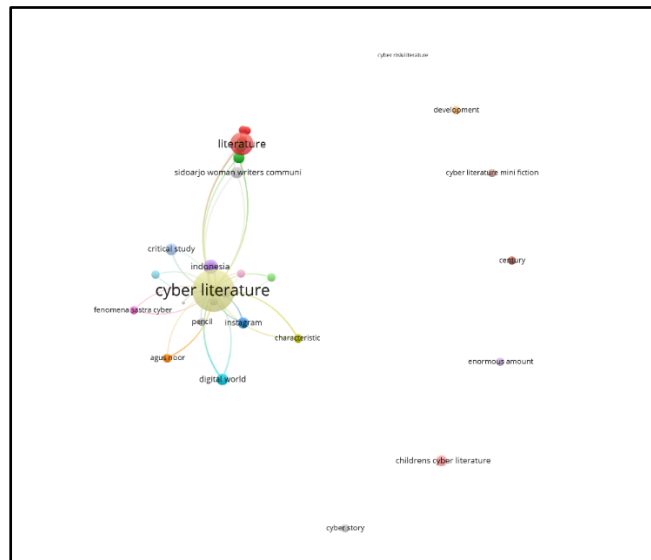
Figure 3. Co-occurrence of cyber literature keywords

Based on the data regarding the authors of cyber literature articles, no dominating names were found, indicating that one author was only involved in 1 or 2 articles. However, there was one name found three times, namely Isnah. Furthermore, 9 authors wrote 2 articles: Anggraini, Suyatno, Tjahjono, Astutik, Fediyanto, Mandarani, Subandiyah, Islam, and Yoesoef. Hence, the others were only involved in publishing 1 article. The following is a table of authors' names based on the number of documents and their total link strength.

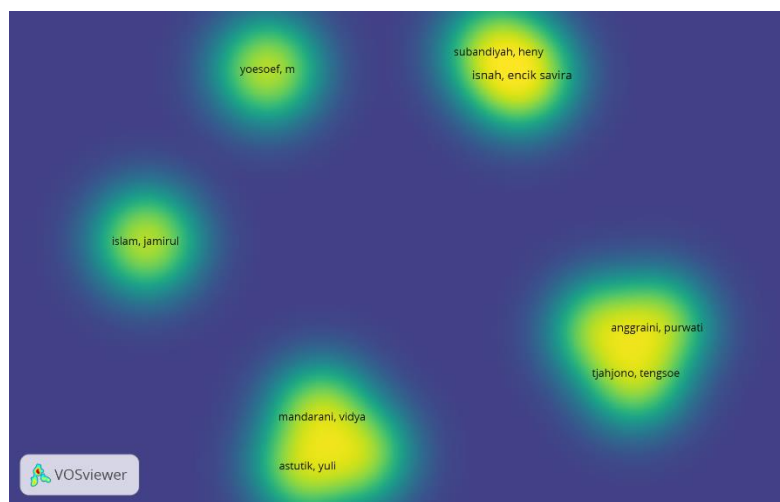*Table 5. Number of articles per author*

No	Author's Name	Number of Documents	Total Link Strength
1	Isnah, Encik Savira	3	3
2	Anggraini, Purwati	2	5
3	Suyatno	2	5
4	Tjahjono, Tengsoe	2	5
5	Astutik, Yuli	2	4
6	Fediyanto, Niko	2	4
7	Mandarani, Vidya	2	4
8	Subandiyah, Heny	2	3
9	Islam, Jamirul	2	0
10	Yoesoef, M.	2	0

Based on the bibliometric analysis results from the authors' perspective, 5 large clusters were obtained, as shown in Table 6 and Figure 4 below.

Table 6. Clusters based on interconnected publications

Cluster	Item	Author's Names
Cluster 1	3	Astutik, Yuli
		Fediyanto, Niko
		Mandarani, Vidya

		Anggraini, Purwati
Cluster 2	3	Suyatno, Suyatno
		Tjahjono, Tengsoe
Cluster 3	2	Isnah, Encik Savira
		Subandiyah, Heny
Cluster 4	1	Islam, Jamirul
Cluster 5	1	Yoesoef, M

Based on the data shown in Table 6 and Figure 4 above, researchers concluded that there was no dominant name for a reference regarding cyber literature studies. In addition, the interaction between authors was likely weak, influenced by the low number of publications on *Google Scholar.*

Conclusions

According to the analysis results, researchers confirmed that many academics had not conducted cyber literature studies. As proof, based on several searches on Google Scholar, there were only 39 documents containing the elements of "cyber literature" in their titles. Moreover, searches with other keywords did not generate the data as much as the word "cyber literature". For example, a search with the keyword "sastra siber" (Indonesian; "cyber literature") only showed 18 articles on Google Scholar, while the keyword of "cyberliterature" displayed 20 publications. These findings indicated that the study of cyber literature had a significant potential to be explored by engaging various perspectives. Therefore, the present study results were expected to be a consideration for further researchers in conducting an in-depth study on various issues regarding cyber literature.

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