

BIBLIOMATIC ANALYSIS RESEARCHES GENDER INJUSTICE IN LITERARY BOOKS USING VOS VIEWER

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Abstract. Research related to gender injustice in literary books has been widely studied. To research with the same topic it is necessary to do a research mapping analysis in order to find elements of novelty. The study aims to analyze the scope of research on gender topics in literary textbooks using bibliometric reviews. To get information on the topic use the Googel Scholar database. At the search stage the topic is searched with titles, keywords, and abstract criteria in the study used as a reference to extract search results. The extraction of search results is done using VOSviewer. The results of bibliometric mapping are further analyzed. Sampled 225 articles found in googel scholar on February 7. The database that is most related to the topic from 2015 to 2021 found data 225 articles divided into 8 link clusters 6841 power 1566. The most research data was found in 2017-2018. Based on the results of the analysis to find the element of novelty in the research can raise the topic of gender justice-based textbook development, this is because previous research only analyzed gender injustice in literary books. Gender research can also be associated with the development of literary works or comparing gender-charged literary works. In addition, to seek novelty research can raise research related to gender injustice in novels, poetry, and drama in literary works by comparing it with other countries.

Keywords: bibliomatics, gender injustice, literary books.

INTRODUCTION

Low gender understanding in society often breeds gender injustice. The results of the National Commission against Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) on March 6, 2020 classified the high number of cases of gender injustice. There were 431,471 cases of violence against women. Of the 1419 complaints, 1,277 were gender-based and not gender-based cases (Mustafainah et al, 2020).

Gender injustice not only occurs in the real world but also occurs in textbooks, not least literary books. Textbooks have been used by researchers as tools to study cultures and, in particular, to investigate gender roles in different cultures (Aljuaythin, 2018).

To find out the existence of gender injustice in literary textbooks, it is necessary to study previous research. To make it easier to find out the researchers with the topic, bibliomatic research studies are conducted using vos viewer. Bibliomatic research is studied based on the relationship of a topic with a particular topic so that apat is mapped both related to the novelty of the research and the most researched topic.

Pritchard called bibliometrics a method that uses mathematics and statistics against books and other communication media. Nalimov and Mulchenko define saintometrics as a qualitative method with regard to the analysis of science as an information process (Glanzel, 2003).

Mapping is a process that allows one to recognize elements of knowledge and its configuration, dynamics, mutual dependence, and interaction. Knowledge mapping is used for the purposes of technology management, including the definition of research programs, decisions concerning

activities related to technology, the design of knowledge base structures, and the creation of educational and training programs.

Science mapping is a method of visualization of a field of science. This visualization is done by creating a landscape map. In the map comes the topic of science. The input is bibliographic data, keywords, and citations (Sulistiyo-Basuki, 2001). Maps of science can be made in such a way that it shows the growth of a particular field of science and can help researchers to compile their own research programs (Sulistiyo-Basuki, 1989).

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According to Glanzel (2003) there are three components of bibliometrics, namely: a) bibliometrics for bibliometricians, is the main domain of bibliometric research and is traditionally used as a research methodology; b) bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (scientific information), considering that researchers work scientifically oriented so that their interest is very strong in the field of specialization and allows for joint borderland with quantitative research in information tracing; c) bibliometric for science policy and management (science policy), is the domain of research evaluation in various research topics.

Biblical analysis is a study of bibliographic analysis of scientific activities, which is based on the assumption that a researcher carries out his research and must communicate the results to colleagues. This will provide progress and development of knowledge if researchers conduct joint activities to review specific research topics. In research, of course, it requires information from previous scientific work that has also been done by colleagues.

In classical models input-output to explain the scientific research process is recommended publication to present the output of knowledge. Almost all publications in the form of articles and scientific monographs are known as definitive statements of research results. The concept of science contained in a document is seen through the words (co-words) used.

Co-word analysis is based on the co-occurrence analysis of the word Bibliometric Analysis of Research Development... I Tupan, Rochani Nani Rahayu, Rulina Rachmawati 138 or keywords from two or more documents used to index documents (Diodato, 1994). Co-word analysis is intended to analyze the content, patterns and trends (trends) of a collection of documents by measuring the strength of the term (Coulter, Monarch, Konda, 1998).

The topic of gender justice in literary textbooks needs to be studied because the social phenomena that exist in society are also reflected in literary textbooks. Feminism, women's oppression, and gender inequality are multidimensional social that spread through personal, familial, and social, and cultural values (Hambur & Nurhayati, 2019).

Various researches on gender injustice in textbooks have been widely discussed in various worlds. Here's research on gender inequality. Research on the importance of applying gender in literary works to uncover a cultural vision centered on human well-being (Radlwimmer, 2017). Research on literature books in Iran that explains the gender bias in high school students. Women are underrepresented in dialogue titles, stories, and images (Karami, 2020). English and Arabic textbooks in Iran all criteria men both in the form of images and verbals are more dominant (Baghdadi & Rezaei, 2015). English textbooks in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales address gender inequality. The analysis showed that texts by female authors were in the minority. Even the female lead characters in textbooks are less calculated so there is gender injustice in the text (Elliott, 2017). Research from the results of literature studies in the book Fatima concluded that the American society on understanding gender literacy is still very low (Edouihri, 2020). Views on what constitutes non-sexist language are shaped by several factors, including the cultural context of feminist traditions with their own understanding of what sexism is and how it should be fought (Plemenitaš, 2014).

Based on the results of the study, the problem of gender injustice in textbooks also occurs in various countries. This is certainly influenced by the lack of understanding of gender and the impact caused by gender bias. The principle of gender justice needs to be applied in textbooks. Through

digital textbooks writing literary works based on gender justice is expected to produce literary works in the form of poetry, prose, and drama so as to realize gender justice in the world of education.

The government has issued Presidential Decree No. 9 of 2000, in the form of a decision to do Gender Mainstreaming. Then, the Ministry of Education on April 10-11, 2002 in Jakarta held a Workshop on Review of National Education Policy Papers of the Education Research and Development Agency, the results of the workshop gender-perspective education needs to be taught (Yusalia, 2014).

Based on the research, research on gender injustice in literary textbooks needs to be reviewed. To make it easier for researchers to raise the theme of research and find novelty, it is necessary to map previous research. Therefore this "Bibliomatic Analysis of Gender Injustice Research on Literary Textbooks Using Vos Viewer" needs to be done.

The school curriculum needs to develop gender-perspective textbooks. When viewed from the consideration of authors and textbook editors, several aspects need to be considered for the development of textbooks (Llorent, 2012). There are still many study textbooks that have not implemented gender justice both in Indonesia and in various other countries (Huang, 2019).

Literary textbooks are now beginning to improve to minimize gender injustice in literary texts. Literature is a copyrighted work with a beautiful language used as a tool for teaching (Teeuw, 2015). The function of literature is to teach and have fun (Steinberg, 2013). Steinberg's assertion is edible that literary functions other than to provide educational values also serve to entertain. Literature is divided into three types of prose poetry and drama. Prose itself is divided into historical stories, stories, fairy tales, framed stories, romances, novels, and short stories.

Novel themes can be race, citizenship, immigration, assimilation, gender, sexuality, nationalism and empire. This type of fiction can be radiant fiction, children's fiction, crime and detective fiction, science fiction, and even cinema and comics (Wald & A., 2014). Fiction realism, fabrication, and metaviction provide scope and historical direction and coverage for more than fifty stories from classical to contemporary periods (Scholes et al., 2010).

Literary works can be used as a medium to win the idea of gender justice. One of them is science fiction. Science fiction is wrongly used as a medium to express the idea of gender justice (Šporčič, 2018). This can be done by telling stories from a woman's point of view by focusing on gender and gender identity questions.

Gender injustice is also often occurs in novel texts in the Philippines, one of which is iluko literature especially since the 1970s has largely been realized, signaling a shift from mere 'community' awareness to a broader 'national' awareness of gender justice in novels (Galam, 2001).

The results of research on Japanese novels show that the use of tradition follows a trend of percentage decline in recent years, but femininity still does not follow a clear pattern. (Serra-Vilella, 2018). Femininity is always present in Japanese novels the perspective of gender justice is always evolving according to the culture of the local community. The results showed that the use of traditions has followed a trend of percentage decline in recent years, but femininity remains present without following a clear pattern without following a clear pattern.

Gender has long been an interesting theme in poetry. Writers often voice gender justice in poetry texts, especially female writers. "The 20th-century American poet Elizabeth Coatsworth and her daughter Kate Barnes struggle with poetic texts to demand prevailing Western patriarchal gender justice, domestication and obedience duties, as well as to inform their writings."

Since the 20th century gender has been an interesting issue in poetry texts. In the text of Yoruba poetry there is often a gender injustice. The poem emphasizes women as objects. The study of poetry continues to change the mindset of the author to emphasize gender justice in the text of the poem. Unlike the poetry of Australian writers more voiced gender justice (Sesan, 2013).

Poems by Romaine Moreton largely raise themes of deprivation, dislocation, and Australian identity that aim to reflect themselves and help create an existence for women (Plemenitaš, 2014). Poetry in Australia also tries to raise the issue of gender justice and the existence of women.

Poetry in Indonesia is not much different from wanting to voice gender justice in poetry texts. Gender justice-based poetry writing began to be voiced by Indonesian literature. Various poems for books and publications in the mass media until now are still relevant to be raised as the theme of poetry.

The term drama during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia is called *tonil*. *Tonil* then developed replaced with the term *theatrics* by P.K.G Mangkunegara VII. *Theatrics* are derived from the Javanese words *sandi* and *wara*. *Sandi* means secret, while *wara* (*warah*) means teaching. So the term *charade* contains the meaning of teaching that is done with a symbol.

Presented as literary and theatrical, the editors provide detailed explanations of skits, tragedies, naturalistics, and the absurd. The collection includes eleven plays, featuring a variety of modern works ranging from Ibsen and Strindberg to bulletins (Scholes et al., 2010). Drama is a reconstruction of history that serves to reverse social hierarchy, realism, and ambivalence. (Bakar et al., 2019). Drama is a reflection of life and cannot be separated from the historical context. It was the historical context that inspired the birth of drama.

The study of gender in drama needs to be developed to provide an understanding of gender issues so that films / dramas in cinema can produce works with a feminist approach (Sellier, 2009). The application of gender justice in drama can be done taking into account feminine and masculine identities. There are three approaches that can be taken in supplementing gender justice in drama including: (1) analysis of different humor sets makes it possible to distinguish representations of feminine and masculine identities, as well as confrontation between the sexes. In fact, Eva Hache's style espouses feminine identity and facilitates male ridicule and ridicule. (2) Polyphonic studies of men as speakers (*locutors*) will serve to distinguish certain traits from their identities from a discursive perspective. Humor sequences can subvert gender normativity, (3) that there are several strategies aimed at challenging the status quo (Ruiz-Gurillo, 2019).

Based on these statements it can be concluded that the analysis of different humor sequences makes it possible to distinguish representations of feminine and masculine identities, as well as confrontations between the sexes. Humor sequences can subvert gender normativity

Religious arguments are commonly used in an effort to maintain the asymmetric position of men and women in the economic, political, and social arena (Yigit, 2012). Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities associated with the ideal cultural image of men and women. Social roles are defined by family and society and are related to culture. In order for gender roles to be understood in society, the learning process takes place from the moment a person is born. However, the definitions of masculine and feminine vary over time and are cultural constructs that can and do change over time (Lascoux et al., 2017).

Based on some opinions above gender is an inherent trait of men and women formed by social, cultural and religious factors that give birth to social and cultural roles. Meanwhile, sex is generally used to identify male and female differences in terms of biological anatomy, which include differences in chemical and hormonal composition in the body, physical anatomy, reproduction, and other biological characteristics.

According to Fakihke gender injustice manifested in various forms of injustice: marginalization, subordination, stereotypes and violence. Marginalization is a process of impoverishment that occurs in society can be cultural marginality that can give birth to gender injustice, marginality of social roles, and structural marginality. The essence of marginal status lies in cultural differences, individual roles, or locations in social structures (Dennis, 2005).

Subordination originated with a view of physical anthropology and biological determinism. Physical anthropology is a part of the science of anthropology that studies the understanding of the history of the occurrence of various colors of human beings. Biological determination is the belief that human behavior is controlled by an individual gene or some physiological component at its disposal, which generally ignores the role of the environment, either in embryonic development or in learning (Van Evrie, 1969).

Stereotype is labeling a certain group of people from life experience and knowledge to view things from a certain point of view (Duran, 2015). Stereotypes are a cultural repression of a particular group by positioning them as a negative group. Negative labeling in America is often experienced by Muslim women (Morey & Amina, 2011). Quality textbooks should be free from divisive stereotypes and prejudices. This can be achieved by adopting a human rights-based approach in the development and use of textbooks. Such an approach emphasizes diversity and combats stereotypical divisions by implementing the following three strategies: (1) using inclusive language, (2) representing diverse identities, (3) integrating human rights. These three strategies are

interrelated and directly relevant to religious, gender, and cultural considerations in textbook use and development (Lascoux et al., 2017).

Gender-based violence is violence born of structural, situational and ideological inequalities about gender that often put women at social inequality. Women are often isolated, ignored, and often victims of abuse and even rape (Miller, 2019). Gender-based violence can be structural, institutional, and interpersonal violence (Alcade, 2010).

Domestic violence constitutes physical violence, sexual abuse, neglect, emotional, abuse, psychological, including coercion, intimidation, and verbal abuse on a domestic or domestic sphere (Cooper & Vetere, 2005). Low social status of education, and lack of social support are factors in the occurrence of domestic violence (World Health Organization, 2006).

Based on the above description it can be concluded that domestic violence is an act of violence that occurs in the household and the perpetrator of violence has a kinship with his victim. Emotional violence is violence that involves directly psychological conditions that are victimized such as saying rude, snapping, bullying, body shaming and doing painful deeds. Emotional violence leaves no physical injury but rather psychological trauma (Engel, 2002)

Physical violence is all sorts of actions that result in physical suffering to its victims and even threaten one's life. Physical abuse consists of intentional acts that result in physical injury such as slapping, hitting, biting, kicking, or more violent behavior using objects such as sticks, hitters, pistols, or knives (Wiehe, 2000).

Sexual violence is an act that is accompanied by threats to the other party to have sexual intercourse. Sexual violence includes coercion in sexual intercourse, coercion of one's own sexual tastes, and not paying attention to the wife (Tong, 2018).

Feminist language plays an important role. The most important development in feminist language policy has begun in Germany since the late 1970s. Guidelines for gender-equitable language act as a communication tool for the analysis and demands of language policy.

Zabalegui (2010:249) also describes the feminist language that has been used since ancient Rome. Implementation of gender perspectives in the study of the ancient world using paprological sources written by women or by their orders.

Feminist research should essentially pay attention to cultural constructs and examine the differences and similarities, experiences and interpretations of men and women in various contexts and types of social relationships. While sex is categorized as a category of men and women biologically (Karim & Nasir, 2014). Feminist research should essentially pay attention to cultural constructs as well as test differences and similarities. To realize gender justice institutions have a strong role to institutionalize gender justice into part of a social harmony through. The family is the most basic social institution for creating gender justice (Djoharwinarlien, 2012).

RESEARCH METHOD

All of the articles analyzed in the study were taken from the Googel Scholar database, which is one of the most comprehensive peer reviewed journal databases in the world and can provide scientific academic information. The study was conducted with an online search on February 12, 2021, with the keyword "gender inequality of literary textbook" according to the criteria "title, keyword and abstract (topic area)".

Sampling period in 2015-2021. Articles then downloaded are then processed using VOSviewer software used to visualize and analyze trends in the form of bibliometric maps (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). VOSviewer can create publication maps, country maps, or journal maps by network (co-citation) or create keyword maps by shared network (Hudha et al., 2020).

The frequency of keywords can be adjusted as desired and less relevant keywords can be removed. VOSviewer software can also be used to perform data mining, mapping, and grouping articles taken from database sources (Xie et al., 2020).

The visualization topic area in this study uses VOSviewer. The minimum number of relationships with terms in vosviewer usage is set to 4 terms. After being analyzed using VosViewer 8 clusters (red, green, blue, yellow, toska, purple, orange and yellow) showed relationships between one topic and another. VOSviewer can display bibliometric mapping in three different visualizations; network visualization (Figure 1), overlay visualization (Figure 2), and density visualization (Figure 3). Keywords are labeled with colored circles. The size of the circle is positive. correlated with the appearance of keywords in the title and abstract. Therefore, the size of letters and circles is determined by the frequency of events. The more often a keyword appears, the larger the size of the letters and circles.



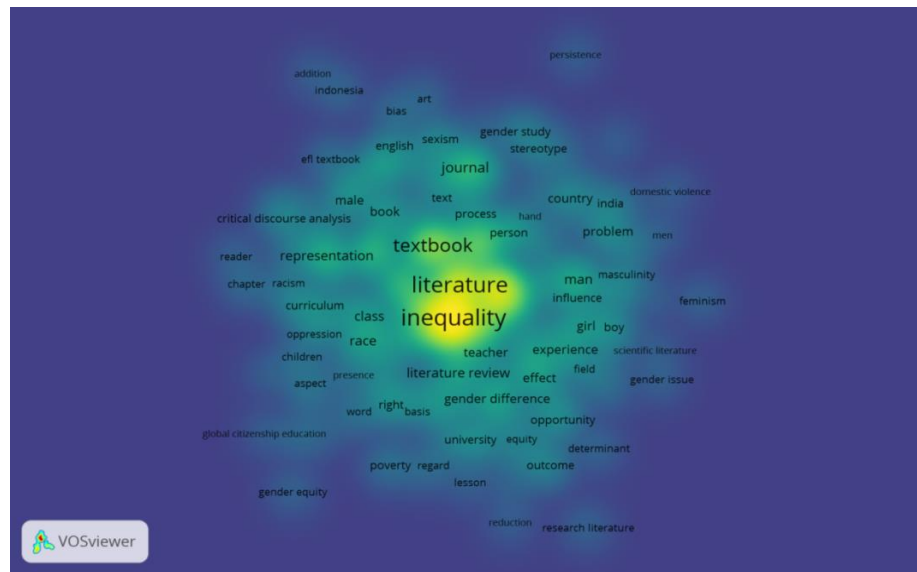


Fig. 3. Denzity visualization

Extraction results from titles, keywords, and abstracts during 2015-2021 found data 225 articles divided into 8 link clusters 6841 strength 1566. The most research data found in 2017-2018. Figure 1 shows groups in each topic area studied. It is seen that gender keywords, inequality literary, and textbooks are closely related to other topics. Research on topics related to gender is widely conducted. Figure 2 shows the year-over-year trends associated with this study. It should be noted that sampling in 2015-2021. The picture was most researched in 2017-2018. Figure 3 shows the depth of the study, given the increasingly concentrated the color. It appeared and the research increased in number. In the picture the depth of research related to the topics of injustice, textbooks, literature.

In figure 1 network visualization relates to the relationship of one topic with each other. The topic of Inequality is in cluster 120 links connected to the 1925 link-strengthening research. The topic of literature is in cluster 2 there are 215 links connected to the 788 link power research. The topic of gender inequality in cluster 3 there are 212 links connected with a link power of 1330. The topic of gender representation is in cluster 4 and can link 110 links with link strength 339. Women's topics are in cluster 5 there are 103 links with a link strength of 208. The topic of impact is on cluster 6 there are 86 links with the power of link 181. The topic text book is in cluster 7 there are 204 links with a link strength of 1188. The topic of gender study is in cluster 8 there are 36 links with a link strength of 58. Based on the data can be drawn conclusions if you have a link to a lot of connectedness does not necessarily have good link strength. The strength of links relates to the ranking standards of the journal in which articles are published and how much articles are cited.

In figure 2 Overlay visualization is related to the development of research related to the development of research where the distribution of research is seen from year to year. For research topics related to gender keywords, inequality literary, and research textbooks that are most recent in 2017-2018. For 2019 to date there are no related research topics. This can be due to the number of topics raised in previous years and it is difficult to find novelty. For 2020 until now it could be a topic related to corona more urgent to be researched so that topics related to gender, inequality literary, and textbook are rarely studied.

Based on the image still has the opportunity to bring up topics with gender-related themes. Gender research can be associated with the development of literary works or comparing gender-charged literary works. In addition, to seek novelty research can raise research related to gender injustice in novels, poetry, and drama in literary works by comparing it with other countries.

In figure 3 Denzity visualization shows some of the topic areas that are being studied by other researchers. From the great topics that are often researched about injustice, literature and textbooks emerged a variety of other interconnected research. These topics include gender study, gender

difference, gender representation, race, curriculum, Global citizenship education, research literature, chapter racism and many others.

From the data of the image of the distribution of research topics can provide an overview of research topics that have not been widely researched. Some topics that have not been studied much provide opportunities to be developed. Research topics that have been widely researched can also still be developed by presenting novelty.

Productivity of researchers

Productivity of the top 10 gender researchers in 2015 - 2021 as follows.

Rank	Name
1.	S Suwardi
2.	S papadakis
3.	R Karami
4.	Makhmad, SK Shah
5.	MM Bernabe
6.	SC Hamidah
7.	S Parashar
8.	F Yonata
9.	Da Ozer
10.	T Xiong J He L li

Here is the data publisher who often publishes articles related to topic gender

Rank	Publisher
1.	Tylor and Francis
2.	Elzevier
3.	Springer
4.	Researchgate
5.	Academi.edu

CONCLUSION

Gender injustice occurs in various parts of the world both related to social relationships and in textbooks. The study took data from different disciplines that have something to do with each other. From this research can be known the research conversation map related to research topics that have been studied and not studied, the novelty of research, the most research done, and research that is trending is done. Thus, the results of bibliometric research can be a reference and a foothold for other researchers to examine a field. From these data, not many researchers have examined gender injustice in the majority text of their research related to social relationships. This article attempts to systematically configure and visualize the division of literature and analyze it through a bibliometric approach. This bibliometry approach is used to identify key themes in any study or scope of knowledge or research that has been done so that researchers can determine what topics will be developed in the study. Based on the image still has the opportunity to bring up topics with gender-related themes. Based on the results of the analysis to find the element of novelty in the research can raise the topic of gender justice-based textbook development, this is because previous research only analyzed gender injustice in literary books. Gender research can also be associated with the development of literary works or comparing gender-charged literary works. In addition, to seek novelty research can raise research related to gender injustice in novels, poetry, and drama in literary works by comparing it with other countries.

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