

Recording of Research Results in the Field of *Pantun* Writing Learning in Indonesia

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Abstract. This study aims to map article content, authorship patterns, characteristics, and productivity of researchers in the field of learning to write *pantun* in accordance with bibliometric studies. Article mapping is visualized through VOS viewer software. The period observed for mapping articles over the last ten years, from 2012 to 2022. The article data was obtained according to the distribution of articles identified through Google Scholar. Data analysis begins with (a) calculating the content of articles in a descriptive bibliometric manner, (b) analyzing the growth of research each year as a contribution to the field of teaching, (c) looking at the distribution of articles according to the type of language and author, (d) identifying authorship and calculating the level of collaboration between them, region and/or between universities, (e) observing the characteristics of the emergence of the main author and the second/next author based on geographical and institutional aspects, (f) analyzing the productivity and distribution of research results according to insight aspirations. The resulting data shows that the content of articles on learning to write *pantun* is mostly written for learning in primary and secondary schools. Articles are published in both National Conference, International Conference, and National Journals. The types of research are classroom research, experimental research, and development research.

1 Introduction

One of Indonesia's cultural heritages that should be preserved is *pantun*. *Pantun* is part of the traditional Malay oral tradition [1]. The content and form of *pantun* are composed with a focus on aesthetic values [2]. *Pantun* is not only used to entertain but also to convey noble values to society in its own way [3]. Moral values such as honesty, sacrifice, democracy, politeness, and others are often found in *pantun* [4]. *Pantun* embodies the wisdom of the Malay community in reflecting their noble way of life [5]. Through *pantun*, these values are disseminated to the community and passed down as a means of character formation [6].

As a medium for conveying these noble values, *pantun* has been incorporated into the curriculum of education in Indonesia. Its role is considered important for the Indonesian younger generation, starting from early childhood education, primary, secondary, up to higher education. The preservation of *pantun's* existence is achieved, among other ways, through its inclusion in school curricula [7]. This can be further explored by mapping how

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researchers, lecturers, teachers, and students inventory *pantun* learning through published research. This information dissemination about *pantun* learning serves the purpose of preserving and conserving *pantun*.

Research on *pantun* has been conducted by Athifah et al. from Mataram University, Indonesia [8]. The researchers produced a product in the form of a pop-up book as a *pantun* learning media for fifth-grade students at SDN 61 Karara Kota Bima. The resulting product serves as an innovation to make *pantun* learning more engaging for elementary school students. For the secondary level (SMP), research on *pantun* has been conducted by Syaiful Abid [9]. This study examined the effectiveness of an environmental learning model on the ability to write *pantun* among seventh-grade students at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong. The results showed that this model had a significant impact on students' *pantun* writing scores. Furthermore, an action research study was conducted to improve the three-line *pantun* writing skills using two to three methods based on student worksheets (LKPD). This research was carried out with high school students (SMA) and completed until the second cycle [10]. In addition, there is also research that discusses the use of figurative language in Malay *pantun* from the Balai Pustaka compilation. This research describes the use of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, antithesis, and pleonasm in Malay *pantun* from the Balai Pustaka compilation [11].

Studies in the field of *pantun* learning can explore how *pantun* coexists with the development of the curriculum and information technology in Indonesia today. Through research related to *pantun*, it can generate ideas for further developing innovative learning approaches. Innovative learning is an alternative worth considering to enhance the quality of education, especially in *pantun* learning [12]. In line with this, the accurate implementation of innovative learning by teachers can stimulate students' motivation and interest in the subject matter, as well as in the learning process and outcomes [13].

By mapping articles, the distribution of articles in the field of *pantun* learning can be identified. Findings from these articles can identify the strengths and weaknesses of *pantun* learning, providing suggestions for improving methods, models, and strategies for *pantun* learning in the future. This will contribute valuable recommendations for the next phase of the learning process.

2 Research Methods

This research applies bibliometric methodology [14]. This method assumes that institutional publications are well-established [15]. The data is sourced from the distribution of articles found on Google Scholar. The data is retrieved using Harzing's Publish or Perish application. The number of articles is limited to a maximum of 50. The time frame is restricted to the past five years, from 2017 to 2022. The bibliometric analysis technique is manifested in two categories: (1) performance analysis and (2) science mapping. Performance analysis contributes to understanding the constituent elements of the research, while science mapping focuses on the relationships between the constituent elements [16]. In addition to the systematic literature review procedure through bibliometrics, this research is also analyzed using VOS viewer software [15]. The data analysis process involves (a) calculating the bibliometric descriptive characteristics of the articles, (b) analyzing the growth of research each year as a contribution to the teaching field, (c) examining the distribution of articles by language and author, (d) identifying authorship and calculating the level of collaboration between regions and/or universities, (e) observing the characteristics of the primary and subsequent authors based on geographical aspects and institutions, and (f) analyzing research productivity and dissemination [17].

3 Results and Discussion

The distribution of articles on the topic of *pantun* Writing Learning has been extensively researched by students, teachers, lecturers, and researchers in Indonesia. The mapping results of the 50 articles obtained are visualized via the following picture.

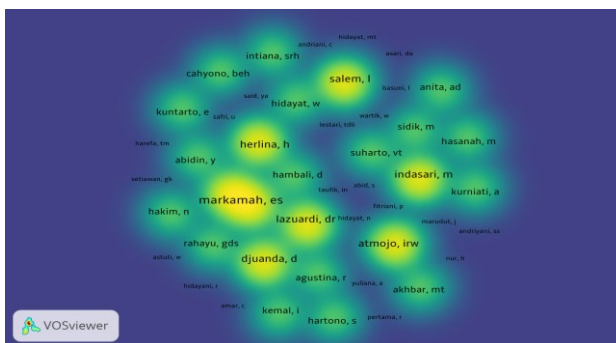


Fig. 1. Visualization of Research Mapping Related to *Pantun* Writing.

Based on the results of the mapping of article writing data, there are three subsections to be analyzed, including a) article content, b) authorship pattern, and c) research design.

3.1 A. Article Content

The results of the publication distribution on *pantun* writing indicate that institutional participation in collaborative research activities still needs to be diverse. Here is the data on the institutional participation involved in writing articles on *pantun* learning.

Table 1. Institutional Participation in Writing *Pantun* Learning Articles.

No	Institutional Participation	Year of Publication						Article Total
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	1 institution	11	8	7	6	7	9	48
2	2 institutions	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
3	>2 institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	50

According to **Table 1**, from 2017 to 2022, a total of 48 articles were written by researchers from a single institution. However, among these 48 articles, there is one titled "Analisis Kemampuan Menulis Pantun Siswa Kelas V B SDN 1 Midang Lombok Barat Tahun Pelajaran 2020/2021" published in 2021, which was written by authors from two different study programs within the same institution. Collaboration between two different study programs is an initial step toward research collaboration between institutions. The authors of these articles come from both universities and schools. In 2020 and 2022, there were authors who collaborated with other institutions.

In 2020, Sherly Melinda Pratiwi from SDN 1 Cipatat, Wahyu Hidayat, and Muhammad Rizal Fauzi from Ikip Siliwangi Bandung collaborated on a research project titled "Analisis Kekeliruan Menulis Teks Pantun pada Siswa SD Kelas V" (Analysis of Errors in Writing *Pantun* Texts among Fifth-Grade Elementary School Students). This research was published in the journal "Collase: Creative of Learning Student Elementary Education." In 2022, a collaboration took place between the Headmaster of SDN Inpres Nipa, Wera Subdistrict, Bima Regency, Indonesia, and a student from Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, Indonesia. This research was published in the journal "Jurnal Ilmiah Profesi Pendidikan" with the title "Upaya Meningkatkan Keterampilan Menulis Pantun melalui Media Gambar pada

Siswa Kelas IV SDN NIPA" (Efforts to Improve *Pantun* Writing Skills through Picture Media among Fourth-Grade Students of SDN NIPA).

Furthermore, **Table 2** provides a tabulation of article distribution based on the bibliographic description.

Table 2. Article distribution based on bibliographical descriptions.

Bibliographical Description		Article
Title		
	Indonesian	50
	English	0
Author		
	Man	34
	Woman	43
Physical		
Pages		
	1 s.d. 5	1
	6 s.d. 10	34
	>10	15

The published articles are written in Indonesian. This is in line with the data collection method using Google Scholar, which means that the articles included in the analysis through Harzing's Publish or Perish are limited to articles from Indonesia. Additionally, the collected data is sourced from journals listed in Sinta 3, 4, 5, 6, and those with ISSN numbers (Sinta shows national journal rank with Sinta 1 shows the higher rank). There are not many Sinta 3 journals that facilitate English as a medium of publication, let alone Sinta 4, 5, and 6 journals with ISSN. Referring to the table, the number of male authors is smaller than the number of female authors. In terms of physical pages, the published articles are predominantly between 6 and 10 pages long, following the template requirements of the respective journals.

3.2 Patterns of Authorship and Citations

Based on the identification of articles on the pattern of authorship and citation, the number of authors in 1 article is mostly written independently by only one person. This nominal has been consistently recorded from 2017 to 2022. In terms of quantity, most articles are written by three people. Still needs to be recorded, the author of the article consists of 3 authors. The data tabulation can be seen in **Table 3**. The following pattern of authorship is based on the number of authors.

Table 3. Pattern of Authorship based on Number of Authors.

Year	Number of authors					Total	Citation
	1	2	3	4	>4		
2017	6	2	3	0	0	11	50
2018	5	3	1	0	0	9	38
2019	4	1	2	0	0	7	35
2020	2	2	2	0	0	6	15
2021	3	4	0	0	0	7	14
2022	4	4	0	0	0	8	4
Total	24	15	8	0	0	48	156

Furthermore, in **Table 3**, citations made by other researchers towards the published article titles are also recorded. The number of citations increases as the publication year of the article progresses. This is expected, as the longer an article has been published, the higher the

chances of it being cited. Conversely, articles published more recently are still in the process of being read and cited by other researchers who have similar research topics.

3.3 Article Research Design

In the research design, the articles found use a lot of experimental designs. The designs are tabulated in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Article Research Design.

No	Year of Publication	Research Design		
		R&D	Experimental	ACR
1	2017	0	11	0
2	2018	3	5	0
3	2019	1	6	0
4	2020	0	6	1
5	2021	1	6	0
6	2022	0	9	1

From 2017 to 2022, there were 43 articles that examined data using experimental designs. Some of the article titles aim to find the relationship between X and Y variables and the effect of X on Y. Other designs were carried out by researchers, namely classroom action research (CAR) and research and development (R&D).

4 Conclusion

In Indonesia, collaboration among authors from different institutions is still categorized as minimal. This is evident in **Fig. 1**, which does not depict strong connections between researchers. Collaboration between institutions is necessary to support the alignment of *pantun* writing learning needs, from elementary to high school levels. Articles on *pantun* learning are mostly published in journals categorized as Sinta 3 or with ISSN numbers. There are a few articles recorded in the Sinta 1 and Sinta 2 categories. Researchers show a particular interest in conducting *pantun* writing research through experimental designs. Out of the 50 articles, five were designed with a research and development (R&D) approach, while 45 were investigated using experimental designs. Thus, there is still a need for more research in *pantun* writing learning, particularly through R&D designs. R&D products can greatly assist in *pantun* writing learning at the elementary to high school levels.

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