

CLUSTERING SUNDANESE CULTURAL ARTICLES ON GOOGLE SCHOLAR: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the bibliometric characteristics of articles on Google Scholar indexed Sundanese Culture published in 2016-2021 which were accessed in June 2022. Methods: We conducted a bibliometric analysis and published content in the Google Scholar database. Results: Based on the specified protocol, 219 articles about Sundanese culture over the last 6 years met the inclusion criteria. The frequency of articles is spread across 195 national and international journals with the use of Indonesian language articles 153 articles (70%) and 67 articles (30%) using English. Three ranks of affiliated institutions that are productive in publishing articles on the theme of Sundanese culture, namely Padjadjaran University (39 articles), Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (21 articles) and Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati (21 articles). Conclusion: Over the last 6 years scientific publications on the theme of Sundanese culture have provided an overview of the dynamics and value factors of local wisdom identity and cultural preservation in the aspects of art, language, tourism development, character education and cultural and religious synergy between Sundanese and Islam. In terms of various scientific backgrounds and/or study programs, researchers see that the field of communication studies is the most productive "trend" in studying Sundanese cultural themes, so that there is an opportunity to foster further discussion and research on Sundanese culture in certain disciplines and/or in an interdisciplinary manner. multi or cross disciplinary can be a common concern.

Keywords: *Sundanese Culture, Bibliometric Analysis; Google Scholar*

1. Introduction

The process of globalization has produced a global culture that has unwittingly been accepted by various countries, including Indonesia. As a country that has cultural diversity, Indonesia is also inseparable from the threat of global culture which can always shift or even eliminate the existence of national culture, including local Sundanese culture. (Nur Alam et al., 2019).

At the IV Cultural Congress in Jakarta in 1991, cultural observer W.S. Rendra stated that there are at least seven vital forces that a culture must have. First, the ability to breathe. Second, the ability to digest. Third, the ability to coordinate and organize. Fourth, adaptability. Fifth, mobility capabilities. Sixth, the ability to grow and develop. Seventh, regeneration ability.

Sundanese culture is one of hundreds of cultures in Indonesia. Judging from the level of distribution of Sundanese people, Sundanese culture is a culture that is well known to the wider community, although it is often seen as being maintained by only a few groups. Researchers found that global phenomena are often accompanied by threats to local culture, especially Sundanese culture. The introduction of culture through scientific publications can be an added value and a "promotion" and/or recognition effort amidst limited choices.

Reiza Dienaputra, elaborated on Renda's creative opinion on contemporary Sundanese culture on at least four vital forces that need to be observed, namely, adaptability, mobility ability, growth and development ability, and regeneration ability (Dienaputra, 2011).

Currently, the development trend of a scientific discipline can be openly seen, observed, and researched through scientific publications of published scientific research results. By observing these trends, a scientific discipline can predict and direct or even develop further research.

Various elements of Sundanese culture which have great potential to be developed, even to be used as models for national culture and world culture do not seem to have received adequate attention.

Publication is a means of conveying information which is expected to make a positive contribution to the development of scientific insight. Scientific publications can take the form of magazines, journals, or digital collections in the form of e-journals and e-books which have now become an undeniable need to be used to support the creative activity process of the entire academic community to generate fresh ideas to support research.

The aim of this research is a general overview of articles about Sundanese culture, published in national and international journals indexed in Google Scholar written by all researchers in 2016-2022. Through the number of publications, place of publication, institutional affiliation, language used, authors, keywords and analysis used, it is hoped that knowledge gaps in research can be identified, as well as knowledge gaps and remaining debates that can be used for discussion and future research.

1.1 Theoretical Background

1.1.1 Sundanese Culture

Sundanese local wisdom values, the term local wisdom is often equated with local policy, local knowledge, or local genius, which in the past had been the basis for behavior, such as: beliefs, understanding or insight, customs or ethics, philosophical values embedded in folk tales, proverbs, and so on, are starting to be replaced by a new culture which is the effect of globalization (Anwar, 2021). In other words, globalization has shifted local cultural values. Foreign cultural values are developing so rapidly in people's lives, so that local wisdom in developing countries, it has begun to be eroded by mass culture which is so deeply rooted and has resulted in local cultural values being forgotten, including the culture and values of Sundanese ancestral heritage, which have become the identity of Sundanese people. Thus, this view is a sign of cultural defeat.

Sundanese culture is known as a culture that highly values manners and good behavior. In general, the character of Sundanese people is friendly 'someah', always smile 'amis budi', and really respect parents. That reflects the culture and culture of the Sundanese people. Sundanese culture has certain characteristics that differentiate it from other cultures.

This tendency is seen as in the saying "silih asih" (love each other), 'silih asah' (sharpen each other), and 'silih asuh' (protect each other) (Abdul Manan, 2019). In Sundanese culture, spiritual balance is maintained by carrying out traditional ceremonies, while social balance in Sundanese people works together to maintain it. In Sundanese, we teach how to use language levels for parents, peers and younger people.

Besides that, as stated by Suryalaga, The characteristic of Sundanese society is that it is an open society and even says it is too open, the term 'someah hade ka semah' inherent in Sundanese society often also has an impact on the ease with which it accepts influences from outside. However, there is a unique characteristic of Sundanese society, namely that it is a creative society, which often collaborates new values with local values, and produces new values or new culture whose characteristics are different from the original values. One of them is being able to combine local Sundanese values with Global Islamic values in the form of harmonization of Sundanese Islam or Sundanese Islam (Suryalaga, 2003).

From the perspective of the Sundanese people view of life in determining the vision and mission of the existence of this universe, the vision and mission flow of the sundanese people is usually referred to as "Rawayan Jati". In this case Rawayan interpreted as a bridge. Whereas Jati m is the essence of a journey or process of life. In summary, this world process will be prosperous if Tri Tangtu on Earth or the three determinants of the World play a good role, which include: Rama, has the meaning of a family that functions optimally as the foundation of a family sakinah, mawadah

wa rohmah. Resi, means as a scholar/clever scholar. Prabu, can be interpreted as a bureaucratic order for stakeholders in the nation's social and cultural life.

These three elements are manifested as God, Nature and Humans, which are the 3 main elements of the universe. Perhaps it was from the understandings above that the expression Tri Tangtu was born. Tri Tangtu is the basis of the roots of Sundanese philosophy, Tri Tangtu reflects and is represented in all systems and sub-systems in Sundanese culture such as the State system, social system, Legal system, Art system and so on.

Tri Tangtu is a traditional Sundanese way of thinking. Tri tangtu comes from Sundanese, when the words tri or tilu which means three and tangtu which means certain or certain. Traditional Sundanese society interprets tri tangtu as a philosophy of life that is guided by three definite things, namely, Batara Tunggal consisting of Batara Keresa, Batara Kawasa and Batara Bima Karana. The way of thinking in a triple division pattern is common for Indonesian society, because Indonesians live in agricultural fields (Mansyur et al., 2022).

The Sundanese view of life, it is emphasized that Sundanese people do not rely on their own strength alone, but on a greater power, the supreme ruler, the source and goal of everything, who is called by various names, including Gusti Nu Murbeng Alam. Tritangtu is harmony between 3 things in life, namely humans, the universe and God. Happiness will not be obtained if there is no balance in life between these three conditions, namely humans, nature and God. In other words, Sundanese people believe that happiness and prosperity will only be obtained if humans can maintain harmonious relationships between themselves and each other, between themselves and God, and between themselves and nature. (Djunatan, 2011), The Tritangtu principle underlies the Sundanese way of thinking in interpreting their culture. So, this philosophy covers all aspects of life. Starting from various cultural and artistic objects to their way of life, such as the social system, legal system, political system and government system. Tritangtu-based cultural objects and products include cleavers (which have three functions at once, namely, hitting, cutting and skewering), boboko (rice containers made from woven bamboo which have three shapes, namely round, octagonal and square), pantun, kabuyutan, dance, village patterns (owner, executor and guard), Sundanese traditional house (consisting of a central room, back room and front room) and others.

As time goes by, many people in West Java really understand the Tritangtu philosophy, especially when it is related to its role in community development. In fact, in its history, Tritangtu's worldview has had a lot of influence on the development of Sundanese society. Examples of Tritangtu's influence in several ways: Sundanese Wisdom in Land Determination. Sundanese people divide the land used into 3 parts, namely tonggoh (highlands), lebak (medium plains), and landeuh/hilir (lowlands). Referring to this division, the Sundanese people believe that infrastructure development and the like should not be carried out in the upper areas or highlands (tonggoh). The reason is that the land in this area is intended for creatures other than humans, including animals, plants and the spiritual realm or God (Hyang). So, the peak or valley area is called "Para Hyang" or the place of the spiritual realm. People then knew him better as "Parahyangan".

The temperate plains (lebak) are designated as a place for residence along with all human activities. This includes agricultural and livestock land, while the lowlands (downstream) are designated for tertiary development. In the context of modern development, this lowland is for example used as an industrial area or factory. If examined more deeply, there are positive reasons why the development is divided into three plains. This is in line with natural law regarding water flowing from the highlands to the lowlands.

Development in the highlands (tonggoh) is prohibited because it contains the wisdom of preserving nature. By maintaining this area, water sources in the highlands are always kept clean and pure, so that living creatures in the lower plains will not be disturbed by water that may have been contaminated.

Similar reasons also lie behind why factories or industrial activities must be located in the lowlands (downstream). This means that industrial activities can utilize water that is no longer clean without disrupting the daily lives of people in higher altitudes. Sundanese Wisdom in Home Construction. Houses in Sundanese tradition have various shapes, but the structure of the rooms and buildings still uses the tritangtu pattern. In general, traditional Sundanese houses are divided into 3 parts, namely the roof (para-lalangit), the middle/main part of the building, and the lower part (kolong). Vertically, houses in Sundanese culture consist of the Kolong symbolizing the earth/buana

larang, the body of the house symbolizing the world of humans/the middle panca world, and the roof or *lalangit*/ceiling depicting the *nyungcung* world, and the house itself is a picture of the universe (macrocosm).

Sundanese people consider that the roof or roof is not intended for activities and is usually related to a spiritual relationship with God. As for the bottom, traditional Sundanese houses have the characteristic '*kolong*' which is intended for other creatures such as pets. The underpass is a way for humans not to waste the food they consume even if it falls to the bottom of the house. For example, if a piece of rice falls, it can still be used by the chicken. From this concept, Sundanese people have implemented the principle of 'recycling' in their daily activities. Sundanese Wisdom in Social Interaction. Social interaction Sundanese people believe that happiness in life can be achieved if humans maintain a balance in their interactions with fellow humans, with nature, and with God or the spiritual realm. The balance of this interaction is realized by the principle of reciprocity or reciprocity called "reparation", which consists of *silih asih*, *silih asuh*, and *silih asah* (Mansyur et al., 2022).

1.2 Bibliometric

Bibliometrics is a field of study that examines the quantitative measurement and analysis of information contained in scientific publications and/or literature. This method is used to analyze and evaluate scientific work, as well as measure the impact and productivity of research. In bibliometric analysis, data such as the number of authors, citations, and research patterns in a field of study are analyzed to understand trends and relationships between scientific works.

Bibliometrics according to is a statistical method that can quantitatively analyze research papers concerned about a specific topic through mathematical means (Chen et al., 2014). Initially, this concept started as statistical bibliography and later developed into a major field now known as bibliometric studies (Hugar et al., 2019).

Bibliometric software such as Gephi, Leximancer, VOSviewer, and scientific databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. Bibliometric analysis is useful for deciphering and mapping the cumulative scientific knowledge and nuances of the evolution of established fields by understanding large volumes of unstructured data in a rigorous manner. Therefore, a well-conducted bibliometric study can build a strong foundation for advancing a field in new, meaningful ways making it possible and empowering to: (1) obtain a comprehensive picture; (2) identify knowledge gaps; (3) obtain new things for investigation; and (4) positioning the intended contribution to various fields (Donthu et al., 2021).

2. Method

Ethics Statement: This study is not a study on human subjects. Research Design: This research is a bibliometric research based on a literature database. Data source/Measurement: in this research, researchers used methods that have been successfully applied in various previous bibliometrics and content analysis of publications in international databases. The Google Scholar database was searched in June 2021, using "Publish or Perish", summarized in the reference manager "Zotero" and carried out a systematic review so that it is a valuable source of evidence.

2.1. Identification

In the initial stage, we developed a search strategy to identify relevant literature. We selected databases that were most closely related to the research field and had a general reputation and could represent the largest online scientific resource available. We also cannot use a secondary search method called the 'snowball technique', namely searching for references and bibliographies using articles or keywords related to the research topic.

This literature search was carried out using the "Publish or Perish" application (Publish or Perish, n.d.) on the Google Scholar database (Google Scholar, n.d.) with the keywords "budaya sunda" OR "Sundanese culture", in the period 2016 to 2021, published in Indonesian and English. The literature search strategy began by determining the electronic database and based on the keywords mentioned above, the following results were obtained: 1200 articles. The purpose of using these various types

of academic database search engines is to gain an overview of the status of research in a chosen domain and is useful for providing a better understanding of future research objectives.

2.2. Screening (Inclusion and exclusion criteria)

From the articles obtained (1200), a "citation download" was then carried out and entered the Zotero reference manager software to then be selected according to the search selection criteria which focused on mapping literature related to Sundanese culture.

Eligibility criteria are required in selecting appropriate articles as reported (Ahmadi et al., 2018). Articles are filtered based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria explained in Table 1. According to the exclusion criteria, types of research articles that meet the requirements are selected, but for other types such as books, book chapters, conference proceedings, reports, generic and articles that are not Indonesian or Bahasa English. In other words, only journal articles were considered to fit the inclusion criteria.

The next article screening is carried out by investigating the title, abstract, keywords and of course the content. During this stage, irrelevant articles were removed including any duplicates, and articles published before 2016 or after 2021.

After reviewing and summarizing the articles collected, 220 articles from 2016 to 2021 matched the inclusion criteria to be recognized as suitable for analysis and interpretation in this literature review. The entire text was read, and details for selecting articles related to Sundanese culture were considered.

2.3 Eligibility

Quality Review is the next step, namely maintaining the quality of the review by eliminating duplication. We examine the titles, abstracts, keywords, and contents of articles in depth to ensure the quality and relevance of the literature selected in the review process. Careful evaluation of each article is carried out at a later stage. The next exclusion criterion is to limit journals and articles specifically in Indonesian and English. Articles using non-English languages were excluded from the scope of this study. Literature was selected in two stages. The first: summaries were read, and articles were rejected due to the following exclusion criteria: i) repetitive articles, due to the use of multiple search engines; ii) does not focus on research objectives. The second stage was a feasibility evaluation and based on this assessment, we selected 219 articles to be included and specifically studied.

2.4 Included (Final Article)

In the data extraction stage, 219 articles were selected. In our opinion, these articles comply with the specified characteristics. First, title and abstract text related to search keywords, publications in the range between 2016 and 2021, journal articles related to the objective, journals filtered by keywords:

In the final step, 219 full-text articles that would contribute to this literature review were examined. Articles were thoroughly examined to extract and summarize important information necessary to address the research objectives in this literature review. Based on the required information, we consider several classifications and criteria that suit the purpose. Data extraction is designed to classify, analyze, and synthesize articles that meet requirements based on specified criteria. Then, based on data extraction analysis, we can achieve the best results and recommendations. The criteria are First, the article must be an original paper, second, the article is written in Indonesian and English, Third, the extracted article was published between 2007 and 2020, and fourth, the extracted paper comes from all countries.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

This research is the result of a literature review based on research articles published in scientific magazine publications (Journals) indexed in Google Scholar in 2016-2022. Based on this assessment, we finally selected 219 articles to be included and reviewed specifically that were in accordance with the protocol determined by the stages of searching, selecting, determining inclusion and exclusion criteria, assessing quality and determining articles. Findings from the analysis and

synthesis of related articles are presented in this section. Based on a systematic review, studies that meet the requirements regarding Sundanese culture are classified as follows.

3.1.1 Frequency of Sundanese Culture articles by year

There were 219 articles reviewed in this bibliometric analysis that met the inclusion criteria. These articles cover 18.3% of the total articles retrieved through database searches based on keywords and year of article published in the first step (1200). The frequency of articles published in the period between 2016 and 2021 is shown in Figure 1. which shows a quite significant increase from 2016, 2017, 2018 to 2019. The frequency of articles shows a quite significant increase from 2016 (14 articles), 2017 (27 articles), 2018 (29 articles) to 2019 (52 articles) but decreased in 2020 (47 articles) and increased in 2021 (50 articles).

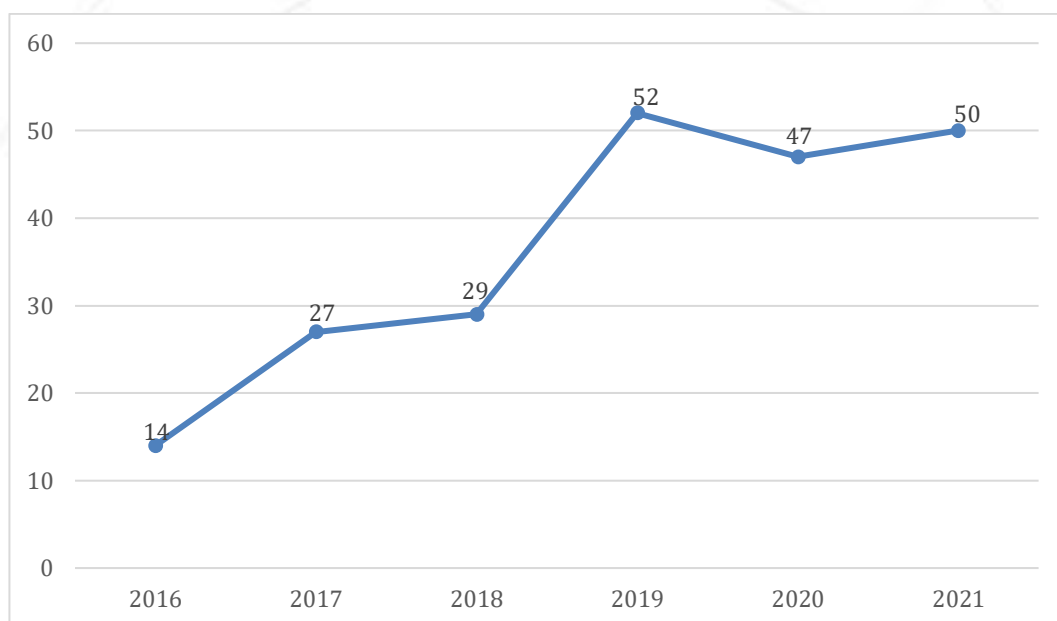


Figure 1. Frequency of articles by year

3.1.2 Distribution of articles in journals

The second classification is articles identified in the publisher's place or journal, both in journals in the national category and in international journals. As presented in Table 1. In this section of the 219 articles, they are spread across 194 journals. LOKABASA: Journal of the Study of Regional Language, Literature and Culture and Their Teaching is the journal that publishes the most articles on Sundanese culture (6 articles), followed by Al-Tsaqafa: Scientific Journal of Islamic Civilization (5 articles), which is the journal that publishes the most (4 articles) followed by Patanjala (4 articles), and subsequent journals (2 articles).

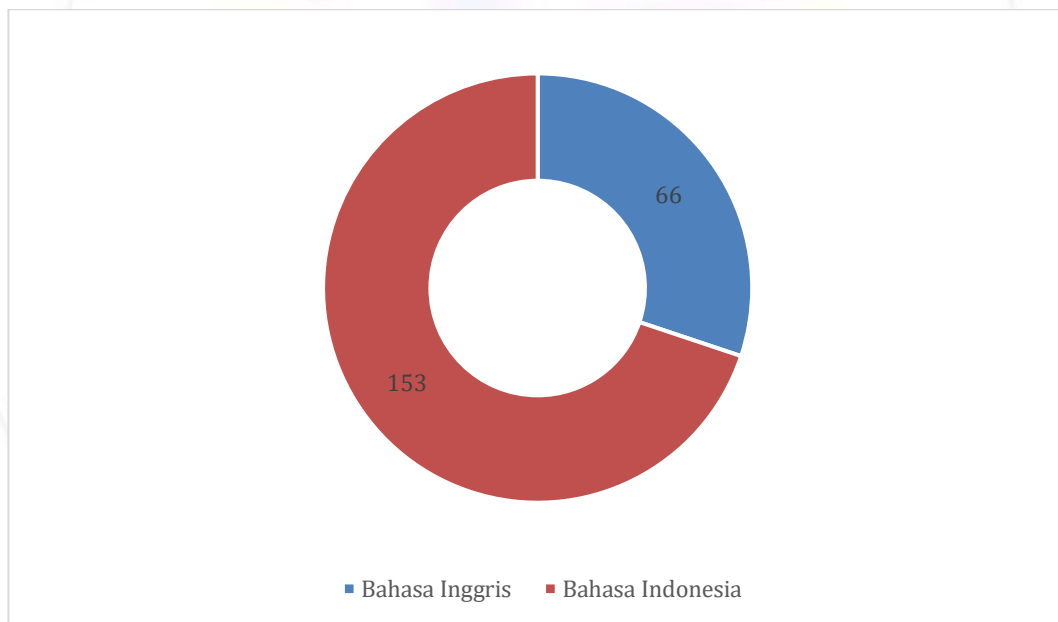
Table 2. Distribution of articles by journal publisher

No	Jurnal Penerbit	Issn	Jumlah Artikel
1.	Lokabasa: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya Daerah Serta Pengajarannya	2528-5904	6
2.	Al-Tsaqafa: Jurnal Ilmiah Peradaban Islam	2654-4598	5
3.	Patanjala: Journal Of Historical And Cultural Research	2598-1242	4
4.	Journal Of Indonesian Islam	2528-1224	2
5.	Dharmakarya: Jurnal Aplikasi Ipteks Untuk Masyarakat	2614-2392	2
6.	International Journal Pedagogy of Social Studies	2549-6530	2
7.	Jomsign: Journal of Multicultural Studies In Guidance And Counseling	2549-7073	2

8.	Journal Of Medives: Journal of Mathematics Education	2407-0610	2
9.	Jurnal Akrab Juara: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial	2620-9861	
10.	Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun, The Indonesian Journal of The Social Sciences	2443-2067	2
11.	Jurnal Pikom (Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Pembangunan)	2549-0176	2
12.	Library Philosophy and Practice	1522-0222	2
13.	Wawasan: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama dan Sosial Budaya	2502-3489	
14.	Mudra Jurnal Seni Budaya	2541-0407	2
15.	Palarch's Journal of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology	1567-214x	2
16.	Panggung: Jurnal Seni Konteks Dan Budaya	2502-3640	2
17.	Semiotika: Jurnal Komunikasi	2579-8146	2
18.	Visualita: Journal Online Visual Communication	2655-2140	2
19.	Lopian: Jurnal Pengetahuan Lokal (Jurnal Penelitian/Budaya)	-	
20.	Etc		175

3.1.3 Distribution of Articles Based on Language

The third classification is related to the distribution of articles by language. In the distribution of publications that have been carried out on articles reviewed in the literature review with the theme Sundanese Culture, it shows that: articles in Indonesian are still dominant compared to articles written in English, namely 70% (153 articles) compared to 30% (66 articles)



Picture. 2. Presentation of Sundanese culture articles in national and international journals

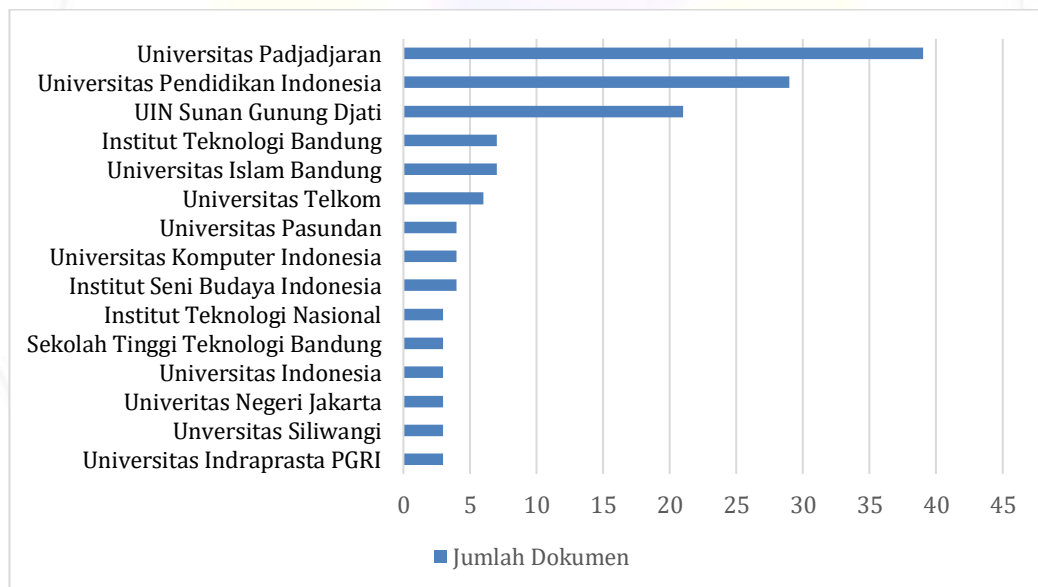
3.1.4 Distribution of articles by Institutional Affiliation

Based on the distribution of articles by institutional affiliation, we see that 219 articles are affiliated with 98 educational institutions and government agencies. shows that both in the form of collaborative and independent articles. Higher Education Institutions domiciled in the city of Bandung are the top institutions and write the most articles on the theme of Sundanese culture. Although we also found that there were articles affiliated outside Indonesia, namely affiliated with The University of Melbourne Australia and Arizona State University USA. Of these institutional affiliations, Padjadjaran University is the institution with the most Sundanese culture-themed publications, namely 39 articles, followed by Indonesian Education University (29 articles), Sunan

Gunung Djati State Islamic University (21 articles), Bandung Institute of Technology and Bandung Islamic University (7 articles), Telkom University (6 articles) and 4 articles affiliated with Pasundan University, Indonesian Computer University, and Indonesian Institute of Arts and Culture.

Table.3 Distribution of articles based on institutional affiliation

No.	Institusi	Dokumen	Kota/Negara
1.	Universitas Padjadjaran	39	Bandung
2.	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	29	Bandung
3.	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	21	Bandung
4.	Institut Teknologi Bandung	7	Bandung
	Universitas Islam Bandung	7	Bandung
5.	Universitas Telkom	6	Bandung
6.	Universitas Pasundan	4	Bandung
	Universitas Komputer Indonesia	4	Bandung
	Institut Seni Budaya Indonesia	4	Bandung
7.	Institut Teknologi Nasional	3	Bandung
	Sekolah Tinggi teknologi Bandung	3	Bandung
	Universitas Indonesia	3	Depok
	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	3	Jakarta
	Universitas Siliwangi	3	Tasikmalaya
	Universitas Indraprasta PGRI,	3	Jakarta



Picture. 3. Distribution of Sundanese Culture articles based on author's institutional affiliation

3.2 Interpretation

In this interpretation stage, we analyzed the articles collected using VOSviewer ver. 1.6.15 (Vos Viewer, n.d.) for data interpretation. The first VOSviewer analysis used was co-occurrence to identify themes in Sundanese culture. We selected the “all keywords” option to ensure that all keywords in the publication would be retrieved. In the next step, we present trends in Sundanese cultural publications, and then we perform co-occurrence analysis using VOSviewer and bibliographic merging for sources.

Content analysis was conducted on 219 publications sorted by relevance. Next, we performed Co-occurrence analysis with VOSviewer, using the analysis unit “all keywords” and the “full count” method. We limit the frequency of keyword occurrences to 1 time; of the 664

keyw`ords, the VOS viewer found 664 keywords that met the threshold. Sundanese culture (34), Sundanese (14), Sundanese culture (11), Sundanese (10), Culture (9), Culture (8), Local wisdom (7), local wisdom (7) Cultural Preservation (4), Rebo Nyunda (4) Indonesia (4) Islam (4), are the top twelve keywords that appear most frequently.

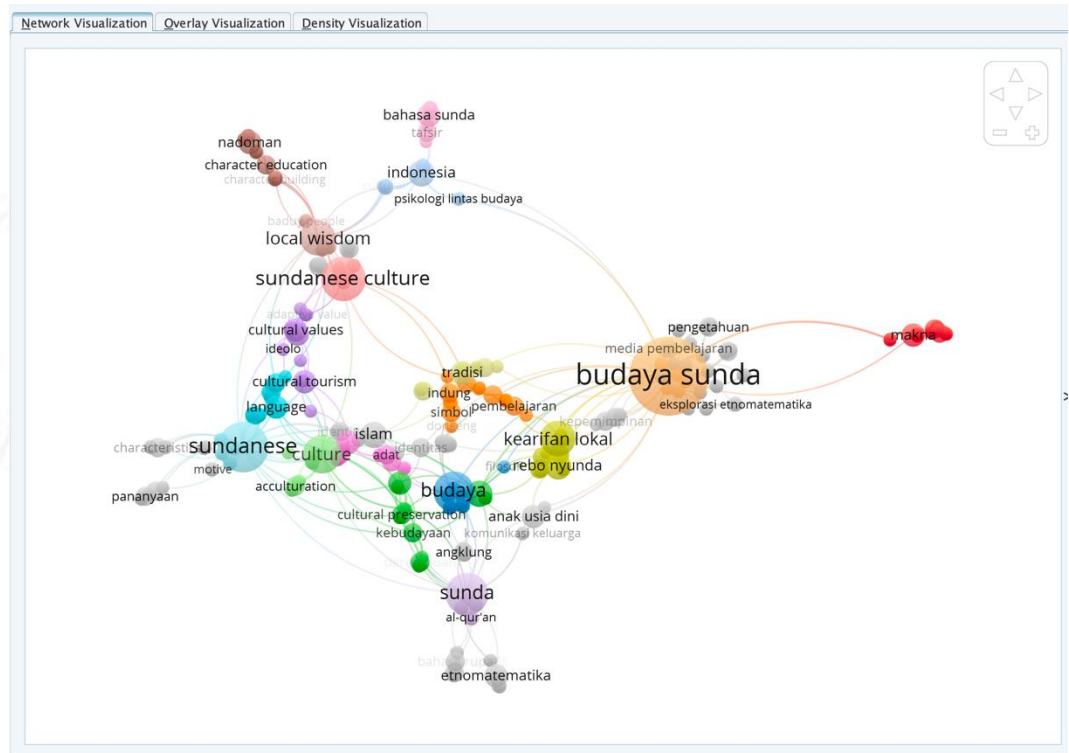
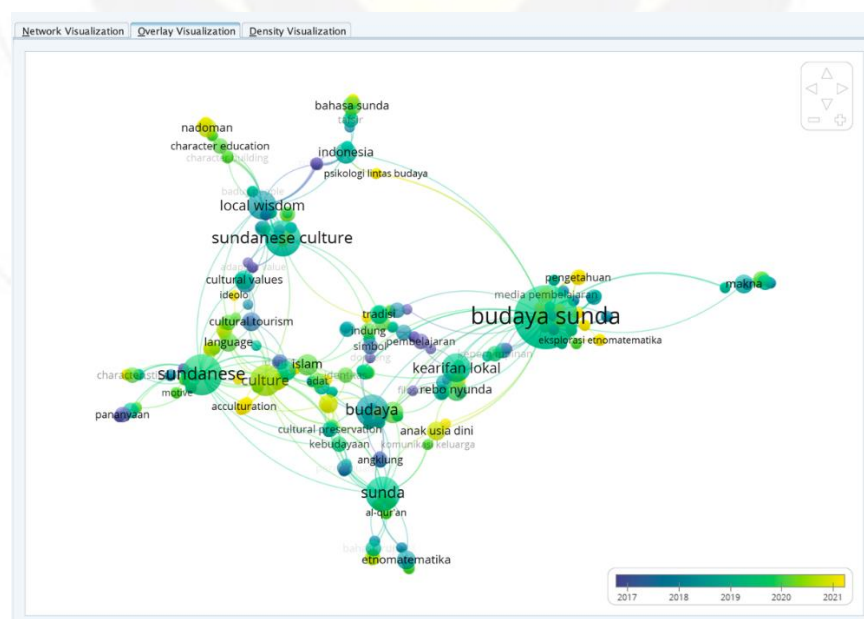


Figure 4. Network visualization "Co Occurrence" of Sundanese culture articles



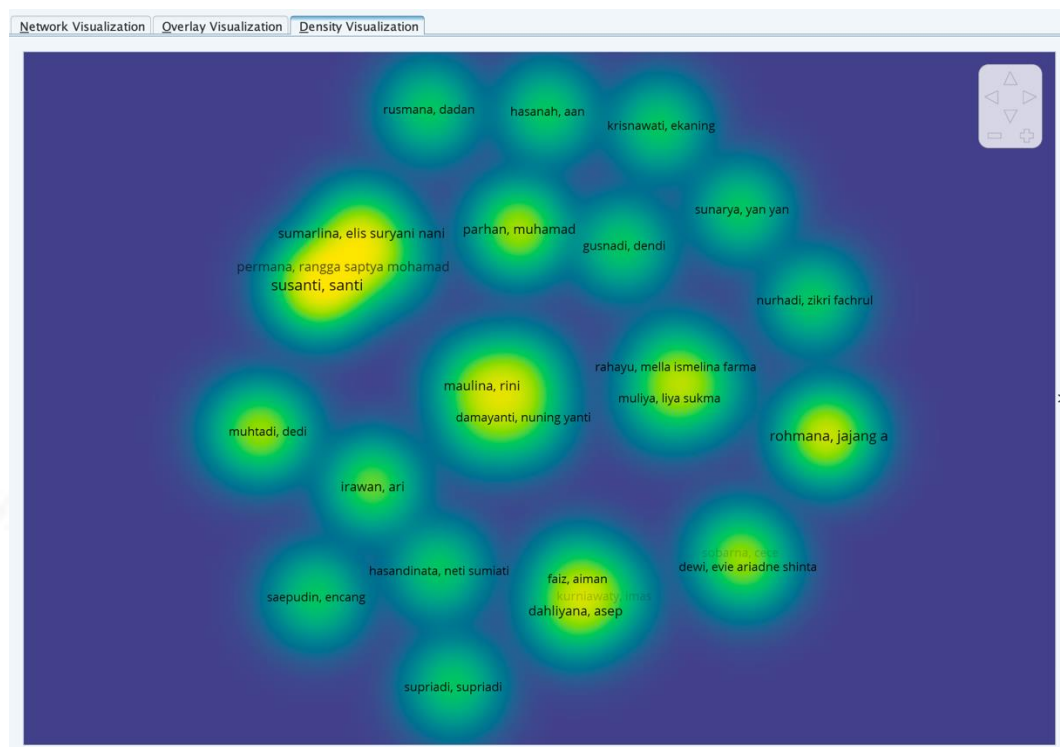
Picture. 5. Overlay visualization of "Co-occurrence" of Sundanese Culture articles



Picture. 7. Network visualization "co-authorship" of Sundanese Culture articles



Picture. 8. Overlay visualization of "co-authorship" of Sundanese Culture articles



Picture. 9. Density visualization "co-authorship" of Sundanese Culture articles

4. Conclusion

Over the last 6 years, scientific publications with the theme of Sundanese culture in terms of discussion and themes provide an overview of the dynamics and factors of local wisdom values and identity as well as cultural preservation in the aspects of art, language, tourism development, character education as well as the theme of cultural and religious synergy between Sundanese and Sundanese. Islam. Judging from various scientific backgrounds and/or study programs, researchers see that the fields of communication studies, education and religious background are the dominant "trends", providing opportunities to foster further discussion and research on Sundanese culture both inter-, multi-, and cross-disciplinary. published in international journals need to receive more attention from various groups and overall, this review provides an appropriate reference for further research by identifying research needs in Sundanese culture.

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