

RESEARCH NOTE

A BIBLIOMETRIC AND TOPIC MODELING OVERVIEW OF *KAJIAN MALAYSIA* BETWEEN 2011 AND 2020: A RESEARCH NOTE

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ABSTRACT

Kajian Malaysia, published by Penerbit Universiti Sains Malaysia, is an interdisciplinary journal which provides a forum for a broad range of social sciences and humanities research. This research note presents a bibliometric review of the articles published in the journal *Kajian Malaysia* between 2011 and 2020. The purpose of this research note is to evaluate publication patterns and the topic model of articles published in *Kajian Malaysia*. The bibliographical material applied in this study was retrieved from the Scopus database. This study bibliometrically examines 192 documents published in *Kajian Malaysia* from 2011 to 2020 to rank the most productive countries, institutions, authors, keywords, influential articles and the topic model. This research note assists researchers with an understanding of the development of *Kajian Malaysia*, provides an important reference for *Kajian Malaysia*'s future trajectory as well as provides an effective method of analysis for the future evaluation of journals.

Keywords: *Kajian Malaysia*, bibliometric analysis, topic modeling, latent dirichlet allocation, social science, humanities, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

Kajian Malaysia, published by Penerbit Universiti Sains Malaysia, is an interdisciplinary journal which provides a forum for a broad range of social sciences and humanities disciplines. Advancement of scholarly knowledge of Malaysia is the primary goal of *Kajian Malaysia* (*Kajian Malaysia* 2022). *Kajian Malaysia* publishes multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research with a focus on area studies (Ahmad Fauzi 2019). *Kajian Malaysia* has published the work of leading Malaysian social scientists (cf. Abdul Rahman 2013; 2015; Zawawi 1983) since its inception in 1983.

This research note represents a bibliometric review of the articles published in *Kajian Malaysia* between 2011 and 2020. With two issues per year, *Kajian Malaysia* publishes rigorous papers which contribute significantly to the field of social sciences and humanities in Malaysia. At present, Professor Dr. Ahmad Fauzi Abdul Hamid from the School of Distance Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia is the editor-in-chief, having assumed the role since January 2019. Among distinctive innovations under his editorship have been the increase in the number of research articles to 20 per year or 10 per volume and *Kajian Malaysia*'s introduction of "early view" manuscripts in order to accommodate upcoming articles that have not yet been given a volume and issue. The early view feature allows for early citations of an article, benefiting both authors and the journal.

Currently *Kajian Malaysia* is indexed in various abstracts and citation databases including Scopus and Web of Science's Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). Scopus has ranked *Kajian Malaysia* in the 280th position among 1,259 journals in the history category (Scopus 2021).

Bibliometric analysis (Mohd Faiz and Yanti 2020) and topic modeling (Mohd Faiz Hilmi, Yanti and Mohammad Tasyriq 2020; Yanti, Sazilah and Mohd Faiz 2020) are two methods employed to obtain an overview of a particular research topic or journal. Bibliometric analysis is an essential and valuable tool for scholars to understand the trend and grasp some hot topics of a journal or a research direction.

By the end of 2020, *Kajian Malaysia* has successfully completed 10 years of the journey of being indexed by Scopus. To highlight the scientific development of *Kajian Malaysia*, this research note intends to provide an insightful overview of the journal's productivity and success between 2011 and 2020 through a bibliometric

analysis. It is a widely used method conducted by researchers for the analysis of a particular journal or research topic to identify the research trends as it provides a retrospective progression of a journal (Mohd Faiz and Yanti 2020; Mohd Faiz Yanti and Mohammad Tasyriq 2020; Yanti, Sazilah and Mohd Faiz 2020).

Since 2011, *Kajian Malaysia* has published 192 documents indexed in the Scopus database. To analyse the developmental trend of research in *Kajian Malaysia*, this research note sets out to scrutinise the documents published between 2011 and 2020 through various bibliometric performance indicators. The relevant 192 documents extracted from the Scopus database were analysed. Results are interpreted and presented in the following sections.

METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric analysis has developed into a critical tool for assessing the performance of researchers (Singh et al. 2021). The bibliographic data for this research note was retrieved from the largest abstract and citation database Scopus as of May 2021. Following the standard search protocol, the title “*Kajian Malaysia*” was searched in the title under the sources. Then “view all documents” was selected. This systematic process produced 192 documents for analysis. The RIS file of these documents was downloaded from the database for bibliometric analysis.

The analysis was done using (1) Microsoft Excel to calculate the frequencies and percentage of the published materials and to generate the relevant charts and graphs; (2) Harzing’s Publish and Perish software to calculate the citations metrics; and (3) Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm to extract five topics based on the abstract of articles (English language articles only).

RESULTS

This study analyses the type of documents and source types in which research is published in *Kajian Malaysia*. Results of document type as presented in Table 1, show that the types of document published in *Kajian Malaysia* are articles (94.79%), followed by editorials (3.13%), notes (1.04%) and reviews (1.01%).

Table 1: Document type of *Kajian Malaysia*

Document type	Frequency of publication	%
Article	182	94.79
Editorial	6	3.13
Note	2	1.04
Review	2	1.04
Total	192	100.00

As shown in Table 2, the language used for publications in *Kajian Malaysia* are mostly in English (80.39%). The other languages used are Malay and Indonesian.

Table 2: Languages published in *Kajian Malaysia*

Language	Frequency of publication	%
English	164	80.39
Malay	37	18.14
Indonesian	3	1.47
Total	192	100.00

RESEARCH TRENDS

This research note examines research productivity based on the number of documents published per year. *Kajian Malaysia* publications fluctuated with the total peaking in 2015 and was lowest in 2013. Table 3 summarises the details of the publications in *Kajian Malaysia* since 2011. Based on the pattern of the number of publications in *Kajian Malaysia* as depicted in Figure 1, it seems that it is becoming the favourite publication outlet for researchers on topics related to Malaysia.

Table 3: Year of publication

Year	TP	%	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index
2020	22	11.46	1	1	0.05	1.00	1	1
2019	14	7.29	5	11	0.79	2.20	2	2
2018	13	6.77	10	29	2.23	2.90	3	4
2017	22	11.46	13	39	1.77	3.00	4	5
2016	11	5.73	9	32	2.91	3.56	4	5
2015	35	18.23	23	80	2.29	3.48	5	7

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Table 3: (continued)

Year	TP	%	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	h-index	g-index
2014	26	13.54	19	64	2.46	3.37	4	5
2013	10	5.21	10	61	6.10	6.10	5	7
2012	16	8.33	12	50	3.13	4.17	3	6
2011	23	11.98	19	81	3.52	4.26	5	7

Notes: TP = total number of publications; NCP = number of cited publications; TC = total citations; C/P = average citations per publication; C/CP = average citations per cited publication.

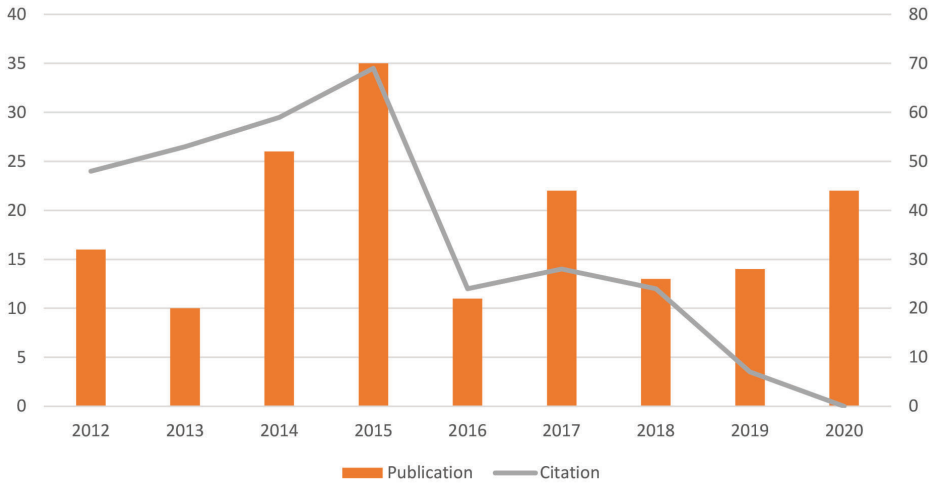


Figure 1: Total publications and citations by year.

For the past 10 years, *Kajian Malaysia* has been indexed by Scopus and scholars from various institutions and countries have published their works in it. From our analysis, scholars from Malaysia, Singapore and Australia most actively publish in *Kajian Malaysia*, as detailed in Table 4.

The most influential host institution publishing articles in *Kajian Malaysia* is Universiti Sains Malaysia with 78 articles, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia with 48 articles and Universiti Malaya with 19 articles. Even though a majority of the institutions are based in Malaysia, authors affiliated with top institutions in Singapore have also published in *Kajian Malaysia*, as shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Countries that contributed to the publications

Country	Publication	%
Malaysia	174	90.63
Singapore	11	5.73
Australia	5	2.60
Germany	3	1.56
United Kingdom	2	1.04
Brunei Darussalam	1	0.52
Japan	1	0.52
Macao	1	0.52
Nigeria	1	0.52
Oman	1	0.52
Undefined	1	0.52

Table 5: Most influential institutions

Institution	Publication	%
Universiti Sains Malaysia	78	40.63
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	48	25.00
Universiti Malaya	19	9.90
Universiti Utara Malaysia	7	3.65
Universiti Teknologi MARA	7	3.65
National University of Singapore	6	3.13
Universiti Malaysia Sabah	5	2.60
Multimedia University	4	2.08
International Islamic University Malaysia	4	2.08
Universiti Putra Malaysia	4	2.08
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	3	1.56
SEGi University	3	1.56
Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah	3	1.56
Nanyang Technological University	2	1.04
Southern Cross University	2	1.04
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	2	1.04
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Health Campus	2	1.04
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan	2	1.04
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman	2	1.04
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore	2	1.04
Taylor's University Malaysia	2	1.04

This research note also presents the most active authors who have published their research in *Kajian Malaysia*. Table 6 lists the most active authors with a minimum of three publications. Sharina Abdul Halim, Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail and Hajar Abdul Rahim were the most active authors in *Kajian Malaysia* with five articles each. Subsequently, the next most active authors were Abdul Rahman Embong, Mahani Musa and Jyh Wee Sew with four articles each.

Table 6: Most productive authors

Author	Publication
Sharina Abdul Halim	5
Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail	5
Hajar Abdul Rahim	5
Abdul Rahman Embong	4
Mahani Musa	4
Jyh Wee Sew	4
Sarah Aziz	3
Noraida Endut	3
Azeem Fazwan Ahmad Farouk	3
Hooi Hooi Lean	3
Ong Puay Liu	3
Saidatulakmal Mohd	3
Shanthini Pillai	3

CITATION ANALYSIS

The citation metrics data from 2011 to 2020 generated from Harzing's Publish and Perish software (Harzing 2007) are summarised in Table 7. Overall, there are 192 articles with 448 citations averaging at 44.8 citations per year of articles in *Kajian Malaysia*. Each article is cited 2.33 times, and the h-index and the g-index figures are 9 and 11, respectively for all the publications. *Kajian Malaysia's* articles have been referred to and cited by high-quality journals indexed in Scopus. This reflects *Kajian Malaysia's* focus on quality and emphasis on producing empirically and theoretically sound research articles in the social sciences and humanities.

Table 7: Citations metrics

Metrics	Data
Articles	192
Citations	448
Years	10
Cites per year	44.8
Cites per article	2.33
Cites per author	268.37
Articles per author	126.96
Authors per article	1.95
h-index	9
g-index	11

The top 20 most cited articles are presented in Table 8. The article titled “Empowering society for better corporate social responsibility (CSR): The case of Malaysia” by Azlan et al. (2013) is the most cited article to date with 26 total citations. Out of the 20 most cited articles, only one article was written in the Malay language. Therefore, for future authors looking for citation count, they should publish their articles in English.

Table 8: Highly cited articles

No.	Author (Year)	Title	Cited by
1	Azlan et al. (2013)	Empowering society for better corporate social responsibility (CSR): The case of Malaysia	26
2	Raman, Lim and Nair (2012)	The impact of corporate social responsibility on consumer loyalty	16
3	Mazlina and Selvaraju (2015)	Personal attributes, family influences, entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurship inclination among university students	13
4	Sharina, Hood and Mustaffa (2011)	Engaging the local community in participatory resource management through learning: The experience from Langkawi Island, Malaysia	12
5	Mohd Fahmi, Lean and Zakaria (2015)	Is gold a good hedge against inflation? Empirical evidence in Malaysia	11
6	Rusaslina (2011)	The discourse of protection and the Orang Asli in Malaysia	11
7	Holden (2012)	Global Malaysian novels: Prospects and possibilities	10

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Table 8: (continued)

No.	Author (Year)	Title	Cited by
8	Mohd Azizuddin (2014)	The social media election in Malaysia: The 13th general election in 2013	9
9	Rahimin Affandi et al. (2011).	Religious dialogue: Its reality and prospects in Malaysia (<i>Dialog antara agama: Realiti dan prospek di Malaysia</i>)	9
10	Khoo, Tiun, and Lee (2013)	Unseen challenges, unheard voices, unspoken desires: Experiences of employment by Malaysians with physical disabilities	8
11	Austin and Amir (2012)	Risk in Malaysian agriculture: The need for a strategic approach and a policy refocus	8
12	Azeem Fazwan (2011)	The limits of civil society in democratising the state: The Malaysian case	8
13	Foong et al. (2018)	Private sector early child care and education in Malaysia: Workforce readiness for further education	7
14	Liu (2017)	Community involvement for sustainable world heritage sites: The Melaka case	7
15	Yean, Johanim and Annis Fadilla (2015).	The influence of attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control on intention to return to work: A case of SOCSO's insured employees	7
16	Leng (2014)	The political tussle over Felda land schemes – UMNO strengthens its Malay rural fortress in 13th general election	7
17	Zawiah et al. (2017)	Your language my culture (YLMC): Developing a local-culture ELT matrix for schools in Terengganu, Malaysia	6
18	Narayanan and Onn (2016)	The influence of perceived social support and self-efficacy on resilience among first year Malaysian students	6
19	Ming, Gan and Ramasamy (2015)	The role of concern for the environment and perceived consumer effectiveness on investors' willingness to invest in environmentally-friendly firms	6
20	Lye (2011)	A history of Orang Asli studies: Landmarks and generations	6

KEYWORDS ANALYSIS

Keywords with at least three publications are listed in Table 9. Apart from Malaysia, the top keywords identified are identity, Malay and Penang with five occurrences each. Figure 2 presents a wordcloud based on the abstracts of articles published in *Kajian Malaysia*.

Table 9: Top keywords

Keywords	Occurrences	%
Malaysia	26	13.54
Identity	5	2.60
Malay	5	2.60
Penang	5	2.60
Chinese	4	2.08
Democracy	4	2.08
Education	4	2.08
Empowerment	4	2.08
Governance	4	2.08
Heritage	4	2.08
New media	4	2.08
Social capital	4	2.08
Community engagement	3	1.56
Ethnic relations	3	1.56
Federalism	3	1.56
Gender	3	1.56
Heritage conservation	3	1.56
Higher education	3	1.56
History	3	1.56
Islam	3	1.56
Islamic education	3	1.56
Islamic law	3	1.56
Malaysian English	3	1.56
Muslim	3	1.56
Reading	3	1.56
Women	3	1.56



Figure 2: Wordcloud based on abstracts of articles.

TOPIC MODELING

This section will highlight the most frequently discussed topics in the abstracts of the extracted articles. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm, a machine learning technique was used to extract five topics based on the abstracts of articles written in English. Table 10 presents key terms for five selected topics extracted using LDA algorithm. We label topic 1 as important factors, topic 2 as language, topic 3 as financial, topic 4 as politics and topic 5 as local wisdom.

Table 10: Keywords for five topics

Topic	Term
1	Study, Malaysia, universiti, penerbit, sains, influence, price, significant, factor, student
2	Language, Malay, Malaysia, Malaysian, English, study, sains, universiti, penerbit, research
3	Malaysia, study, income, poverty, universiti, sains, penerbit, woman, article, rate
4	Malaysia, political, universiti, sains, chinese, penerbit, identity, article, politics, issue
5	Community, heritage, Malaysia, development, local, study, penerbit, universiti, sains, article

CONCLUSION

In order to empirically analyse the developmental trajectory of *Kajian Malaysia*, this research note explores the research trends based on the retrospective documents published between 2011 and 2020. Bibliometric and topic modeling analysis is employed to guide future studies. This bibliometric and topic modeling analysis present the output and knowledge structure of research published in *Kajian Malaysia*.

The bibliometric results presented in this research note benefit authors by helping them to determine and address the key research gaps, and advising researchers regarding the most influential authors and institutions, potential collaborators and exchange programmes in similar fields. Furthermore, the bibliometric results presented may help researchers to determine the relevance of their scholarly articles within the aim and scope of *Kajian Malaysia* as well as suggesting topics for future research.

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