

## Discovering Future Research Trends of Journalism Studies in Southeast Asia: Comparison between Indonesia and Malaysia using Bibliometric Approach

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### ABSTRACT

Contemporary communication technology developments influence trends in global journalism studies. Global journalism trends studies have also affected journalism studies across Southeast Asian countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia. Journalism studies in both countries are inseparable from the culture of journalism and related research. The culture of journalism and research is associated with social, political, and academic dynamics, which have prompted significant changes in recent times. Indonesia and Malaysia are geographically and culturally close countries, exhibiting strategic positions in Southeast Asia. The current research aims to discover the trends in journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia and their comparisons. The present study employed the bibliometric method, and the data were retrieved from Web of Science Core Collection (WoS) using VOSviewer. The results suggested several similarities and differences between the two countries' documents, hinting at future trends in journalism studies in both countries. The topic trends and research collaborations are also discussed in this paper. The present study provides an overview of future trends in journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia based on data from their journalism studies over the last twelve years. Concerning keyword mapping, research publications on Indonesian and Malaysian journalism studies feature a tendency to link the existence of the Internet, social, political, and religious conditions with journalism culture and press freedom.

**Keywords:** *Journalism studies, journalism culture, research trend, research culture, bibliometric.*

### INTRODUCTION

Journalism studies cover theories about professions, autonomy, and research on how current media developments affect journalism (Nygren & Dobek-Ostrowska, 2015). Several scientific works discuss the study of journalism at global, regional, national, and local levels. Some scientific publications highlight the study of journalism in Indonesia, such as the book "Media Power in Indonesia: Oligarchs, Citizens, and the Digital Revolution" by Ross Tapsell, published in 2017. This chapter introduces the term multi-oligarchy concerning the Indonesian media landscape, which some media owners dominate. This condition encourages them to act in their interests rather than the broader "cartel" interests, such as the owners' use of media companies to pursue their political ambitions or to explicitly support the interests of political figures or parties affiliated with them. Some of these media owners are the wealthiest citizens of the country who invest in media and other sectors. They have attempted to run for president or sit in the Indonesian government (Jurriëns, 2020).

Another phenomenon related to media in Indonesia as a part of journalism studies is the rise of non-state and societal control over critical media, which has led to self-censorship. This study suggested that online trolls, doxing, and hyper-partisan news outlets are used as new forms of media control. Control is also exercised by paid social media buzzers, whose

online identities are formed using digital platforms and social media to manipulate information and counter critical news about incumbent and opposition political leaders (Masduki, 2021).

The condition of journalism and media in Indonesia is like the neighbouring country, Malaysia. Scholarly publications about journalism and media in Malaysia highlight the ongoing government control over the mass media in Malaysia. Although many mainstream media are privately owned, the characteristics of the Malay government, with its official policy of assisting Malays, are outlined as an essential background for understanding the mechanisms of media control. In terms of broadcasting, the strong state sector is complemented by commercial companies owned by associates of the ruling party. The combination of political party ownership of mainstream publications in the press and rigorous licensing requirements make it difficult for alternative voices to be heard (Kim, 2001).

The other phenomenon in Malaysia is related to media coverage. Malaysia's fourteenth general election, held in May 2018, is an election that lingers in public memory. During the 2018 general election, for the first time in history, Malaysia experienced a change of government since independence in 1957. The opposition coalition, Pakatan Harapan (PH), scored a historic victory. A study linked the opposition coalition's victory to the media's journalistic performance. The results of this study imply that in 2018, most of the mainstream media coverage was pro-government, which is associated with political parties. Surprisingly, the opposition's unprecedented victory seems to be linked to the growth in positive coverage of Pakatan Harapan following the general election (Rosli & Sani, 2021).

Based on the phenomenon in the two countries, there is supposed to be a problem of media ownership. Media ownership is always related to journalistic performance, affecting freedom in scrutinizing news in the media. Raymond Williams rightly argued that in a democracy, it is necessary to balance freedom and responsibility, ensuring that everyone is entitled to an opportunity to question and criticize. He further explained that no group should have the monopoly to fulfil the responsibility of providing that opportunity for us. Yet, we must exercise the right to answer, criticize, compare, and distribute alternative measures (Kim, 2001).

Monopolies, media ownership, political interests, and biases can affect the professionalism of journalists. This problem should not be allowed to drag on as journalism should own a position as a pillar that oversees government performance and fully supports public interests. Apart from the media, one part of the expected Penta helix to play a role in overseeing government performance is academics.

The development of journalism studies in both countries has increased. The increase can be seen in the interest of universities to open journalism study programs. Besides, the number of scientific publications regarding journalism studies has increased significantly. Indeed, Malaysia, with a dominant English proficiency over Indonesia, has the potential to excel in the number of English-language publications published in reputable international journals. On the other hand, the phenomena around the two countries, with the rapid development of academic institutions that create aspiring journalists and provide rich recommendations from the diverse research they have conducted, has not been followed with media management and information production that normatively refer to the public needs.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *a. Journalism and Research Culture*

Journalists are members of media organizations. Journalistic activity by a journalist is within the scope of journalism culture. Journalism culture is defined as a certain set of ideas and practices in which journalists, consciously and unconsciously, legitimize or justify their prominent role in society and meaningful work for themselves and others (Hanitzsch, 2007). Thus, the way journalists think and act defines their journalism culture. The perspective of journalism culture is more centred on Western philosophy. One barometer of the dominance of Western philosophy is reflected in ethical education in journalism (Fuse et al., 2010). It is feared to ignore the diverse cultural context. Thus, the key concepts in the analysis of journalistic culture must ensure the validity and reliability of the concepts used in assessing journalistic culture in diverse cultural contexts (Hanitzsch, 2007; Hanusch & Hanitzsch, 2017).

Researchers and academics have studied journalism culture within the scope of journalism studies in several developing countries (Hanitzsch, 2006; Opiniano et al., 2018), such as Indonesia and Malaysia. According to research on journalism cultures from various areas, different journalism cultures have distinct traits. Furthermore, diversity in journalism cultures is an important factor in combating Western journalism culture's hegemony (Sjafii et al., 2022). So far, the number of studies has been relatively limited due to the limited number of research publications on scientific citation indexing agencies. This situation is possible due to the research culture surrounding academics in both countries.

The academic culture was generated by the interaction between educational groups at the university community level. It refers to the channels of communication and interaction among university citizens and becomes one of the determinants of effective higher education policy (Sarmadi et al., 2017). The academic culture in a college will be related to the research culture. It is an environment that leads academics to research productivity in higher education (Naoreen & Adeeb, 2014).

Different research communities may have different research practices (Olesen et al., 2017). Some previous research has attempted to examine the research culture in Asia. Among them are related performance measurements associated with the number of research initiatives (Gupta et al., 2015), research performance (Javed et al., 2020), and research publication (Suryani et al., 2013). The researcher has discussed a few reasons, implications, and recommendations. One of the factors considered to affect the research culture is the culture of the workplace. Work culture within the institution influences research practices (Olesen et al., 2017), accumulating into a research culture. Research culture includes the research community's behaviour, values, expectations, attitudes, and norms. Some of the dimensions are research sharing and collaboration (Jayachandran & Chandrasenan, 2021).

### *b. Journalism Research Culture and Journalism Culture Research*

The different definition encourages the study of journalism culture to be highly heterogeneous (Hanitzsch, 2007) and limited. For example, the impact study of analytics on the culture of journalism is still limited (Hanitzsch, 2007). Therefore, researchers who study journalism culture will need a clear conceptualization of journalism culture applicable to diverse community cultures. The lack of consensus on the concept of culture and the way applied to research will result in a collection of literature with different interpretations (Hanitzsch, 2007). Moreover, rapid technological advances in the current century have contributed to colouring the journalism culture in the countries.

Several comparative research efforts on the potential convergence of global journalism cultures have been made possible by technological advances in many regions (Touri et al., 2017). Over the past decade, one of the major developments in journalism has been the advent of web analytics for real-time measurement of how audiences respond to news content (Hanusch, 2017). There are also several studies on the culture of journalism and its dimensional structure at the conceptual level. In the cultural context of interactive journalism, online journalism's changing aspects and developments are driven by technology, user participation, and media consumption habits that generate new forms of Information Technology.

Although the study of the cultural convergence potential of global journalism offers significant insight into the universal power of the Internet, it often risks making misleading generalizations based on evidence from particular countries (Touri et al., 2017). The risk becomes greater when a phenomenon in the region is extrapolated to other parts of the world which have different cultures. In addition to the cultural differences in journalism of each region, there are also cultural differences in research institutions in reviewing journalism in each country. This condition happened to researchers in Indonesia and Malaysia. The theme of the study selected by the researchers tended to refer to the actual phenomenon around the study area. The researchers have their strategy for defining the theme.

Some of the research is related to the trending phenomena in society. For example, in Malaysia, a review of media and democracy (Kim, 2001), the 13th general election and the mainstream print media (Azizuddin, 2014), and the 14th General Election and media Framing (Rosli & Sani, 2021), while in Indonesia, a research about broadcasting model and democracy (Masduki, 2022), news and polarization (Ahmad, 2019), media control and digital politics (Masduki, 2021), as well as cyber journalism and media political economy (Muslikhin et al., 2021). Therefore, the themes related to journalism culture were trending in both countries at that time. It demonstrated that studies of journalism culture are related to one another. This study aims to examine journalism studies trends and compare Indonesia and Malaysia using a bibliometric approach.

## METHODOLOGY

To determine the trend and comparison of journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia, this research employed bibliometric data on journalism studies in two countries from the Web of Science Core Collection (WoS). As a bibliographic database, WoS is a comprehensive and widely recognized international database that collects scientific publications with the most significant impact (Escher, 2020). Therefore, the WoS database seems to be more relevant for the needs of bibliometric analysis of journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Bibliographic data about journalism studies were retrieved from the WoS Core Collection on November 25, 2022. We present the research stage in **Figure 1**. The search strategy was based on the topic by using the search keyword "journalist\*." The search by topic on WoS brought up bibliographic databases whose titles, abstracts, and keywords were related to the specified search keywords. The use of the keyword "journalist\*" allowed us to obtain data related to journalism and journalistic topics to ensure that all documents appropriate and related to journalism studies had been taken in the data search in WoS Core Collection.

Based on the search strategy, 43,500 documents related to the study of journalism were collected. The database was then filtered to fit the study objective. First, we filtered by country, "Malaysia" and "Indonesia." There were 139 documents in Indonesia and 158 in Malaysia related to the study of journalism. Second, we limited the year to 2010-2022, considering the increasing number of studies on journalism in Indonesia and Malaysia by then, so the comparison and estrangement trend of journalism studies between the two countries are clearer. We present **Figure 2** to show the number of journalism studies in a line chart from year to year. Finally, the filter resulted in 138 documents in Indonesia and 149 documents in Malaysia, which were then analyzed. Each number of documents from both countries included six documents which were both detected as documents from Malaysia and Indonesia.

Bibliometric analysis was applied through software to analyze filtered documents relevant to the study of journalism in Indonesia and Malaysia. It focused on analyzing the year and type of document, citations, the most influential articles and authors, and author collaborations between countries, coupled with the analysis of the keywords which indicated the research cluster. Descriptive data regarding year and document type were extracted using ScientoPy (Ruiz-Rosero et al., 2019) and processed into line diagrams and tables with Microsoft Excel. Furthermore, VOSViewer was used for keyword analysis in terms of co-occurrence and author collaboration analysis between countries and uncovered the most influential articles and authors (Supriadi et al., 2023; van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Vujković et al., 2022). The Biblioshiny app was also used to build and visualize Sankey diagrams regarding author collaboration between countries (Vujković et al., 2022). Finally, the classification of Journalism study topics between the two countries was defined under the classification by WoS.

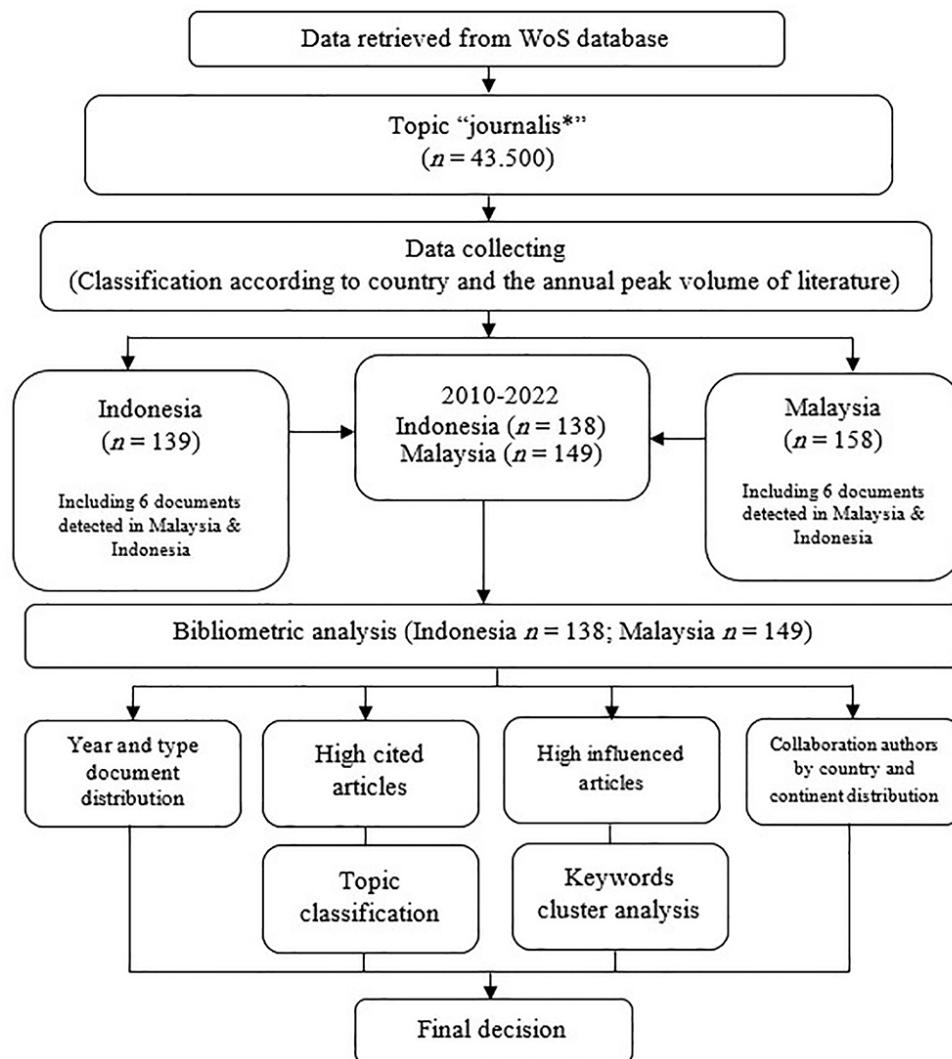


Figure 1: Flowchart of the research stages

## RESULTS

Based on the bibliometric analysis conducted, this study reveals the trends of journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia and their comparisons using bibliographical data on journalism studies in the Web of Science Core Collection. The present study reveals several findings, including the development of studies from year to year, comparison of document types, comparison of the most cited documents, comparison of the most influential documents, comparison of subject classifications, and comparison of keyword trends related to journalism studies between the two countries. This section explains and analyzes these findings in detail.

### a. Trends in the Publication of Journalism Studies by Year

Bibliometrics can analyze conceptual, social, or intellectual evolution (Cobo et al., 2015) and productivity. The data on publication frequency by year facilitates us to observe how studies on a particular field have been conducted over the past few years (Jiménez et al., 2019). Several previous bibliometric studies on journalism have shown an increase in the number of publications from year to year, for example, studies on global digital journalism research (Banshal et al., 2022), grounded theory in journalism and communication studies (Jinghong

et al., 2019). Likewise, the present study shows although it is volatile, an increase in the number of publications is beginning to be identified. This study presents trends in the publication of journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia in the last twelve years as shown in **Figure 2**.



Figure 2: Comparison of trends in the publication of journalism studies in Indonesia and Malaysia

The data in **Figure 2** shows that Malaysia has a greater number of journalism study publications than Indonesia. In the last ten years, Malaysia has had a more consistent number of journalism study publications than Indonesia, namely, ten to twenty documents per year. Malaysia has exhibited an increase in the number of documents since 2013, while Indonesia has just begun to increase the number of documents since 2017.

Malaysia reached a peak number of publications in 2020 and 2021, while Indonesia experienced its peak in 2018 and 2020. The highest number of publications achieved by Indonesia is 33 documents a year. Based on the political dynamics in both countries in the last seven years, the socio-political condition of the countries is behind the number of journalism study publications.

#### *b. The Comparison of Document Type between Indonesia and Malaysia*

Document type analysis helps identify the preferred type of publication in which researchers choose to communicate the results of their research (Javed et al., 2020), as well as determine the predominant type of document (Chen et al., 2018). Several bibliometric studies establish data collection criteria based on certain types of documents with the consideration of selecting documents that have been through peer review as part of a strict publication process (Montalván-Burbano et al., 2021) or because certain types of documents are considered to be able to attract more citations than other types of documents (Oeben & Huggett, 2014). Although a paper shows that the number of documents in the form of proceedings is more than journal articles (Fiala & Tutoky, 2017), several bibliometric studies show that the type of documents in the form of articles is more dominant than other types of documents (Abdi et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2018; Sofyan et al., 2022).

**Table 1** shows that the composition of documents in the form of articles from Malaysia (78%) is 16% greater than in Indonesia (62%). Meanwhile, the composition of documents in the form of proceedings from Indonesia (33%) is 15% greater than Malaysia (18%). Therefore,

the total number of journalism study documents from Malaysia and Indonesia recorded in the WoS Core Collection is only 11 different documents. However, Malaysia is superior in documenting publications in the form of journal articles, while Indonesia is superior in publishing through proceedings. In Indonesia, several universities have policies that differentiate appreciation (in the form of academic performance points) for articles published in journals and proceedings. The policy will affect the type of publication the researcher chooses. Therefore, the growth in the number of publications through journals in Indonesia may be higher than the proceedings in the upcoming years.

Table 1: The document types of Indonesia and Malaysia regarding journalism

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
Article	86	116
Proceeding	46	27
Book Chapter	1	0
Book	0	1
Book Review	2	1
Editorial Material	1	3
Article Review	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>149</b>

*c. The Comparison of Most Cited Documents between Indonesia and Malaysia*

This study analyzed the most cited documents. In addition to identifying the impact of the study (Montalván-Burbano et al., 2021), the analysis of the most cited documents is expected to be a consideration for universities in Indonesia and Malaysia since the number and percentage of publications included in the 10% of most cited publications is one of the criteria in the ranking of universities (Veglis & Giomelakis, 2020).

The comparison of documents that have been cited in **Table 2** shows journalism study documents that have been cited more than ten times and produced by Indonesian researchers are more numerous than in Malaysia. Ironically, there are even more journalism study documents from Indonesia that have never been cited compared to Malaysia. Meanwhile, the documents from Malaysia that have been cited more than 1-5 and 6-10 times are more numerous than Indonesia. The three most cited documents from Indonesia are Pintak & Setiyono (2011) with 19 citations, Muchtar et al. (2017) with 15 citations, and Haryanto (2011) with 12 citations. While there most cited documents from Malaysia are Kalyango et al. (2017), with 14 citations; Leary (2012), with 12 citations; and Dauda & Hasan (2018), with 11 citations.

Table 2: The most cited documents in Indonesia and Malaysia

<b>Number of Citation</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>		<b>Malaysia</b>	
	<b>Number of Docs.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number of Docs.</b>	<b>%</b>
0	80	58%	68	45%
1-5	46	33%	68	45%
6-10	6	4%	10	7%
Above 10	6	4%	3	2%



*d. The Comparison of Most Influential Documents between Indonesia and Malaysia*

Research using bibliometric methods is useful in the literature review to guide researchers to the most influential work and map the research field without subjective bias (Rüdiger et al., 2021). On the other hand, the analysis of the most influential documents gives an idea of how different actors affect each other (Cabrera et al., 2020). Therefore, in **Table 3**, the present study displays a comparison of the most influential documents to identify the literature that affects journalism study researchers in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Table 3: The comparison of the most influential documents between Indonesia and Malaysia

No	Indonesia		Malaysia			
	Cited Reference	CT	TLS	Cited Reference	CT	TLS
1	Merlyna Lim (2012)	6	38	Robert M. Entman (1993)	14	81
2	Ross Tapsell (2017)	6	14	Braun & Clarke (2006)	9	31
3	Thomas Hanitzsch (2007)	5	10	Semetko & Valkenburg (2000)	8	54
4	Harcup & O'Neill (2017)	4	9	Scheufele & Tewksbury (2007)	7	60
5	Merlyna Lim (2017)	4	24	Janet Steele (2009)	7	77
6	Vincent Mosco (2009)	4	0	Hallin & Mancini (2004)	6	41
7	Thomas P. Power (2018)	4	23	Lewis et al. (2010)	6	17
8	Angela Romano (2003)	4	8	Gaye Tuchman (1978)	6	27
9	Bromley & Romano (2006)	4	10	Domingo et al. (2008)	5	17
10	Nyarwi Ahmad (2019)	3	16	Roger Fowler (1991)	5	32
11	Carson & Farhall (2018)	3	8	Wang Lay Kim (2001)	5	51
12	John W. Creswell (2009)	3	8	Lawrence Pintak (2014)	5	8
13	Robert M. Entman (1993)	3	0	John E. Richardson (2007)	5	32
14	Warburton & Aspinall (2018)	3	19	Meredith L. Weiss. (2012)	5	47
15	Semetko & Valkenburg (2000)	3	2	Graham Brown (2005)	4	59

Based on co-citation calculations on the menu of cited references with a minimum number of citations of a cited reference of three, Malaysia's journalism study documents have reached the threshold (83 references) compared to Indonesia's (37 references). **Table 3** shows that the average number of references listed in the bibliography of each document from Malaysia is greater than the number of references listed in the bibliography of each document from Indonesia.

The following step is this study took fifteen articles with the most citations with a minimum number of citations of a cited reference of three. Of the fifteen co-cited documents, the comparison between articles and books in Malaysian documents is 2:1, while in Indonesian documents, the ratio is 3:2. Therefore, the data shows that when compared to the pattern of citations sourced from books, documents from Indonesia show more than those from Malaysia. The other findings relate to the similarity of the references. In the fifteen articles with the most citations, there are two identical references, namely Entman (1993) and Semetko & Valkenburg (2000) with both articles discuss on framing analysis.

*e. The Comparison of Subjects based on WoS Classification between Indonesia and Malaysia*

Several previous studies process or display the classifications based on subject areas. The presentation of subject area data is intended to compare leading subject areas (Lis, 2020) as well as to find out the research area about certain studies that are most meaningful in terms of the number of publications (Ruiz-Real et al., 2020).

Table 4: The comparison of subjects based on WoS classification between Indonesia and Malaysia

Subject Classification	Indonesia			Malaysia		
	Number of Classification	Number of Docs.	Percentage of Docs.	Number of Classification	Number of Docs.	Percentage of Docs.
Arts & Humanities	4	5	4%	5	19	13%
Science & Technology	17	40	29%	17	33	22%
Social science	14	93	67%	13	97	65%

Journalism study documents from Indonesia and Malaysia are equally spread in the three subject classifications of WoS versions, quoted from <https://support.clarivate.com>. **Table 4** shows that the composition of the distribution of Malaysia's and Indonesia's journalism study documents in each subject is not much different viewed from the percentage aspect, except for arts and humanities subjects.

Moreover, it is recorded that communication becomes the most studied subject found in the journalism study documents from both countries, which amounts to 74 for Malaysia and 62 for Indonesia. In the second position, the linguistic subject is found in nine documents in Malaysia, whereas the computer science subject is found in one document in Indonesia.

*f. The Comparison of Keywords based on Co-occurrence and Link Strength between Indonesia and Malaysia*

Some papers explore co-occurrence in bibliometric research to acknowledge the relationship among the themes developed in certain research fields. Another reason is that keyword analysis is one of the most tangible bibliometric analyses that displays research trends and describes current and future research patterns in a particular scientific field (Zupic & Čater, 2015). Based on the same reason, this study presents the results of keyword mapping in journalism study documents in Indonesia (**Figure 3**) and Malaysia (**Figure 4**).

**Figure 3** and **Figure 4** illustrate differences in the number and variations of keywords and their relationships. However, there are significant similarities in several aspects. By at least four occurrences, the results of mapping keywords between the two countries show that they are equally divided into four clusters. **Table 5** presents a few keywords along with their co-occurrence and total link strength, accompanied by the identification of the same keywords in each cluster.

Comparison of clusters and keywords between Indonesian and Malaysian documents proved similarities in keywords in each cluster, as well as differences in the connectedness among these keywords and other keywords in the same cluster (in **Table 5**). Cluster 1 in both countries discusses citizen journalism, the Internet, and social media, respectively. However, in journalism studies in Malaysia, the three concepts relate to the challenges during the pandemic. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the three concepts are connected to communication through new media, especially social media and Twitter.

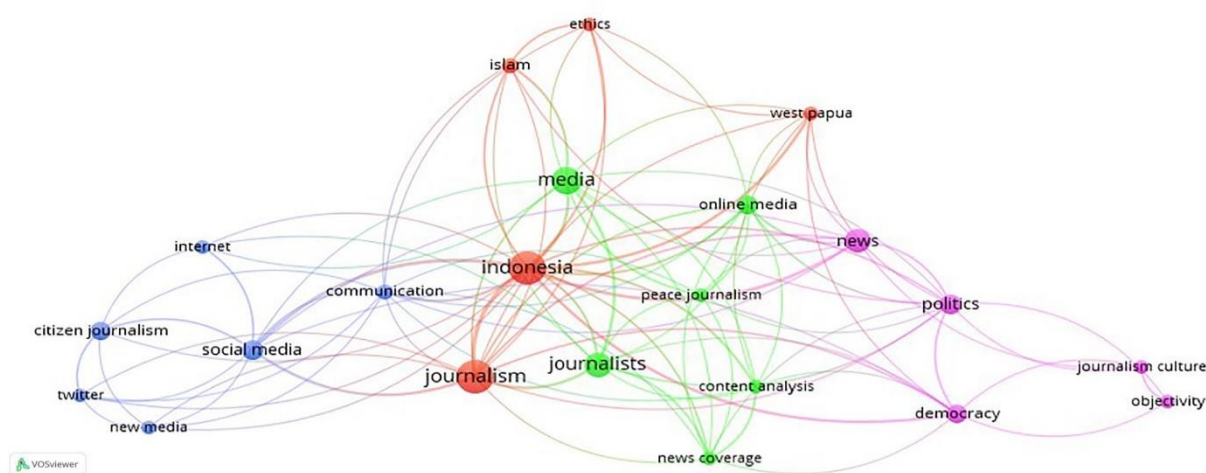


Figure 3: Co-occurrence keyword regarding journalism studies in Indonesia

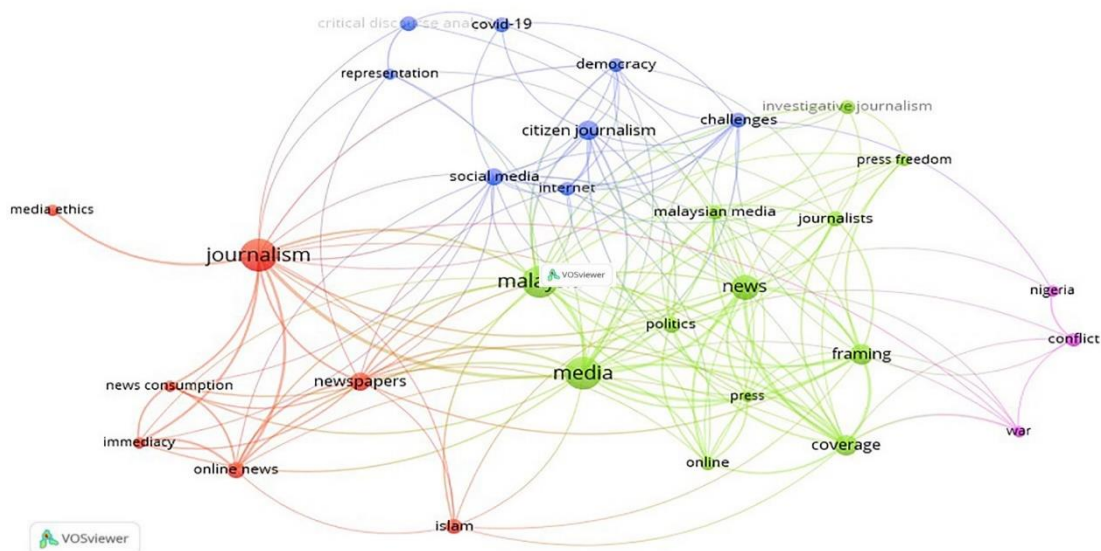


Figure 4: Co-occurrence keyword regarding journalism studies in Malaysia

Cluster 2 correspondingly discusses Islam, journalism, and media ethics. However, they exhibit differences in connectivity to other concepts between the two countries. In the study of journalism in Malaysia, the three concepts are related to news consumption, especially those obtained via print newspapers and online news. Meanwhile, the three concepts are linked to conflicts in several regions in Indonesia.

Cluster 3 discusses coverage, journalists, and media, especially the online ones. This cluster also found a similarity in the study of framing in media coverage through content analysis. However, in the study of journalism in Malaysia, the five concepts relate to investigative journalism. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the three concepts identify with peace journalism.

Cluster 4 depicts significant differences in the substantive studies of journalism in Malaysia and Indonesia. In Malaysia, this cluster is more directed at conflicts outside the territory of Malaysia. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the 4th cluster is identical to some of the concepts in cluster 3 in Malaysia due to the similarity in the use of the concepts of news and politics. Nonetheless, in Malaysia, they are linked to freedom of the press, while in Indonesia, they represent objectivity as a part of journalism culture and democracy.

Table 5: The comparison of clusters and keywords between Indonesia and Malaysia

Cluster	Indonesia	Co-occurrence	TLS	Malaysia	Co-occurrence	TLS
Cluster 1 Blue	Citizen journalism	7	8	Citizen journalism	11	20
	Internet	4	6	Internet	5	11
	Social media	8	20	Social media	8	21
	Twitter	4	7	Challenges	6	16
	Communication	5	15	Covid-19	6	5
	New media	4	6	Critical discourse analysis Representation	6 4	5 7
Cluster 2 Red	Islam	5	11	Islam	6	9
	Journalism	23	31	Journalism	30	47
	Ethics	4	9	Media ethics	4	4
	Indonesia	24	54	News consumption	4	16
	West Papua	4	12	Newspapers	9	28
				Online news Immediacy	7 4	23 17
Cluster 3 Green	News coverage	4	13	Coverage	12	44
	Journalists	13	21	Journalists	6	18
	Media	15	23	Media	29	7
	Online media	7	17	Malaysian media	5	40
	Content analysis	4	11	Online	5	54
	Peace journalism	4	8	Framing	12	15
				Investigative journalism	5	72
				Malaysia	27	49
				Press	4	18
				Press freedom	4	9
				News Politics	18 7	20 27
Cluster 4 Purple	News	12	18	Conflict	5	6
	Politics	8	18	Nigeria	4	4
	Objectivity	4	4	War	4	8
	Democracy	7	15			
	Journalism culture	4	5			

Malaysia and Indonesia are two countries that are geographically and socially close. Both belong to the Malay family (Othman, 2016), have a majority Muslim population (Hamayotsu, 2002), and demonstrate political closeness and a strategic position in Southeast Asia (Clark & Pietcsh, 2014). Some studies have compared the two in diverse aspects (Tanjung, 2019; Zuliyah, 2021). In bibliometric studies, they are frequently compared with results depicting similarities and differences (Budisantoso & Mungkasi, 2020; Putera et al., 2020), thus strengthening this research.

#### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The current article focuses on the growth and trend of journalism studies in two countries that exhibit relatively similar journalism and research cultures. Journalism studies are loaded with scientific and political weights. Based on a review of some previous bibliometric studies, we conducted a bibliometric analysis of journalism studies encompassing developments in

the number and types of documents, most cited and co-citations, research collaborations, research areas, and keywords in publication documents to help understand the evolution of journalism studies in both countries.

The main contribution of this paper to the literature is providing an overview of future trends in journalism studies in both countries based on data from their journalism studies over the last twelve years. Besides, it suggested ideas as material for consideration by the government, academic institutions, media, and the press to provide better public services to the community.

Concerning keyword mapping, research publications on Indonesian and Malaysian journalism studies feature a tendency to link the existence of the Internet, social, political, and religious conditions with journalism culture and press freedom. Journalism culture and press freedom are reflected in discussions about the performance of journalists and the media. A study exploring the influence of specific individuals, organizations, and platforms on the way journalists and newsrooms access, use, interpret, and apply analytics in their daily work. Analytics are increasingly starting to shape and reshape journalistic roles, values, norms, and practices in different types of newsrooms (Hanusch, 2017). The discussions about the performance of journalists and the media in scientific publications show a theoretical and empirical engagement with journalism culture and have received attention in recent years. This engagement brings about a tendency to conduct comparative research in the wider field of communication and media studies (Hanitzsch et al., 2011).

Regarding the Internet, a study argues that the emergence of digital platforms in the field of journalism exerts prominent consequences for scholars who wish to study the production, distribution, and content of news in the digital era (Hanusch, 2017). This consequence demands greater effort from researchers to study journalism in both countries because the digital platforms in the field of journalism have the power to shift the culture of journalism that has existed so far. Meanwhile, journalism culture is a part of the analytical concept and object of investigation, which has become the scientific centre of journalism (Hanitzsch et al., 2011).

Furthermore, the comparative results suggested that Malaysia has several advantages compared to Indonesia, such as the number of documents, the number of types of documents in the form of articles, and the number of international collaborations. This finding indicated the need for individual and institutional readiness of Indonesian academics to respond to challenges so as not to be left behind by improving research culture, especially in the field of journalism studies. Problems in the research culture include access to databases (O'Connor & Bristow, 2018), lack of competency and experience, lack of physical resources, and time management (Naoreen & Adeeb, 2014). This problem also applies in Indonesia.

Another aspect that requires attention from Indonesian researchers is the composition of the number of articles and proceedings in journalism study documents. They found more article proceedings than journal articles. This finding confirms the study on Indonesian E-Government publications (Roziqin et al., 2022). Considering that most of the published documents are proceedings, Roziqin et al. (2022) and Achwan et al. (2020) advised improving Indonesian competence in writing scientific papers. The suggestion is given due to the presumption that journal articles are assessed through peer review as a part of a more stringent publication process (Montalván-Burbano et al., 2021). Regardless of the pros and cons of this opinion, every scientific publication produced by researchers should be of good quality, scientifically justifiable, and exert a real impact on society.

A researcher needs support to produce and publish quality research results. Research support and incentives, especially monetary incentives, rewards, and support from the surrounding, are claimed to have significant power to increase the motivation of researchers (Naoreen & Adeeb, 2014). This support has been provided by the Indonesian government in stages in recent years, with considerable impact starting to show. Therefore, the recent increase in the number of publications by Indonesian writers opens up the possibility that the number of articles from Indonesia will soon surpass those from Malaysia (Putera et al., 2020).

Once the number of publications has met the specified target, the next challenge is maintaining and monitoring the research ethics of authors since the increased growth of publications also follows a higher risk of scientific misconduct (Shamsi, 2020) and the author's adherence to the guidelines (Marta et al., 2019), whether we realize it or not. A survey showed that a few research scientists were found guilty of conducting research failures. Even though it is still obscure if research culture within a community or region contributes to the failure (Olesen et al., 2017), this finding requires common awareness and attention, especially among academics and researchers in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Finally, this study recognizes certain limitations. However, it contributes to understanding the evolution of journalism studies, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia. Future research might follow up on the current study results by examining data from other data sources, such as Scopus. Apart from WoS, Scopus is also considered the world's leading database of peer-reviewed literature. Different databases possibly offer additional insights (Vujković et al., 2022). Besides, this research only highlights two countries with a few similarities. Therefore, it is advisable to conduct studies on a broader scope, including such as additional analysis regarding institutional features, gender, and academic rank of authors (Gearhart & Cho, 2020), or consider the relationship between journalism studies and other disciplines.

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