

Mapping the Intellectual Landscape of Prophetic Literature: A Comprehensive Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Prophetic literature is literature with a pattern of transcendence. The history of literature in Indonesia has many prophetic literary works. Prophetic literature has the purpose of introducing prophetic values. The purpose of this research is to make a research mapping of prophetic literature globally. The goal is to map developments, trends, and research opportunities about prophetic literature. A bibliometric analysis was conducted to examine prophetic literature publications from the Scopus database. Using the search terms "prophetic literature" and "prophetic education," a search from 1939 to 2024 yielded 133 publications. The data source was then focused on 66 publications in the form of articles and conference papers. The results of this research analysis, first, the results of the performance analysis show that prophetic literature research has been carried out from 1939 to 2024. Based on the citation analysis, there are 3 articles that are often referenced. The three articles have a tendency to use prophetic literature as a medium for conveying values and propaganda narratives. Second, there are future research offerings, especially with an emphasis on interdisciplinary perspectives. This is related to prophetic literature that intersects with politics, theology, history, and literature.

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Introduction

Prophetic literature is a literary sub-genre based on the integration of prophetic values into literary works. In Indonesia, the concept was introduced by Kuntowijoyo (1991). According to Musa, M. (2011), it is a form of literature that combines spiritual and moral elements to influence and purify the reader's soul, with the ultimate goal of fostering a better and more just society. Generally, the concept of prophetic literature is founded upon three core values: liberation (freeing from injustice), humanization (treating humans with dignity), and transcendence (the human relationship with God) (Kuntowijoyo, 2006). Thus, prophetic literature focuses not only on aesthetics but also embodies a transcendental and Sufistic mission. This mission is rooted in monotheistic values and aims to drive social transformation through literary expression.

In the history of Indonesian literature, works with transcendent themes are a well-established tradition, as seen in the works of authors such as Amir Hamzah, Sutardji Calzoum Bachri, Taufik Ismail, Abdul Hadi WM, Mustofa Bisri, and Kuntowijoyo (Lutfi, 2023). The roots of this prophetic tradition can be traced to oral literature, specifically Islamic *syair cermin* (mirror poetry). This form of Malay poetry traditionally contains Islamic teachings (Sahril & Nurelide, 2023).

This transcendent tendency in prophetic literature demonstrates its function as a medium for *da'wah* (Islamic preaching) (Aini & Efendi, 2019). It serves as a vehicle for conveying religious and moral values, aiming to provide enlightenment and foster social transformation. The effectiveness of these literary works as a medium depends on their presentation and framing (Enung, 2019).

Prophetic literature has also become a subject of academic inquiry in Indonesia. Examples include analyses of the construction of transcendental meaning (Dwi Savira, 2022; Wedia, 2023), studies on its use in educational settings (Fatmawati Fatmawati, 2023; Rahman et al., 2021), and examinations of prophetic literary thought (Suraiya, 2017). This breadth of research indicates that prophetic literature is a compelling subject for multidisciplinary study. Such an approach can be achieved through a comprehensive analysis of scholarly trends and developments, which is known as bibliometric analysis.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to map the global intellectual landscape of prophetic literature through bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric analysis is an effective tool for exploring and mapping research developments in a given field. Van Raan (2005) defines bibliometrics as a method for quantitatively analyzing scientific literature and charting the relationships between various disciplines. Using this approach, we can identify trends, patterns, and connections within the body of research on prophetic literature

Bibliometric analysis is an effective method for evaluating research developments in a particular field of science. Using tools like VOSviewer, researchers can map collaborative networks, research trends, and emerging topics (Darmawan et al., 2023; Samiri et al., 2024). This analytical power can be applied to the context of prophetic literature to understand how researchers collaborate and to identify key areas of investigation.

This research, based on bibliometric analysis, is important for several reasons. It can help illuminate the scholarly discourse on the verification of prophetic texts (Elewa, A., 2019; Williams et al., 2007), map research on the social and cultural contributions to the development of prophetic literature (Matthews, 2020), and offer an innovative approach to analyzing the field, potentially yielding more precise insights (Konduru & Bharamagoudra, 2021; Sayoud, 2013).

By conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis, this study is expected to reveal how prophetic literature has developed over time, identify the key figures in the field, and show how interactions between researchers and their works have shaped its intellectual landscape. This mapping will also provide a foundation for critically analyzing the evolving role of prophetic literature. Furthermore, it will help identify untapped research gaps, thereby opening opportunities for future studies to explore new aspects of prophetic literature, particularly those with a multidisciplinary focus. Therefore, this study is guided by the following research question: "What are the developmental trends and thematic shifts in global publications on prophetic literature over time?"

Methods

This research provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the scholarly literature on prophetic themes. The study utilizes a bibliometric approach, with data sourced from the Scopus database. Scopus was chosen for its extensive and practical metadata, which improves the accessibility and visibility of academic work. The analysis specifically investigates three areas: performance analysis, citation analysis, and thematic analysis.

The data was collected from Scopus through a structured search process. The documents, which constitute the primary data for this study, were identified using the following keywords: (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("prophetic literature") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("prophetic education")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "cp")). As of January 20, 2025, the search yielded 133 scientific publications. These 133 documents were then further refined based on specific inclusion criteria.

Table 1

Document Collection Result

Keywords	Filter	Criteria	Articles
(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("prophetic literature") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("prophetic education")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "cp"))	Search Filters Publications Periods Document Type	Article Title, Abstract, Keyword 1939-2024 Article & Conference Paper	133 133 66

The data analysis in this study was quantitative. This type of analysis is used to examine the intellectual structure of a scientific field and identify trends in specific thematic patterns (Donthu, 2021). The purpose of this analysis is to map research trends, track research progress, and evaluate the impact of publications (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Bornmann & Leydesdorff, 2014).

The data analysis technique involved two stages. First, the collected data was analyzed using Scopus's analytical tools. Second, the data was further analyzed using the VOSviewer application, which was developed by (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This analytical tool was chosen because it provides a strong perspective on the role of metadata in scientific communication. This perspective is achieved by grouping publications and analyzing interdisciplinary relationships through user-friendly data visualizations (Cobo et al., 2018; Waltman & van Eck, 2012). This approach is relevant to the study's objective, which is to identify research trends, the development of research on Indonesian diaspora literature, and the relationships between research keywords and other similar studies.

Results and Discussion

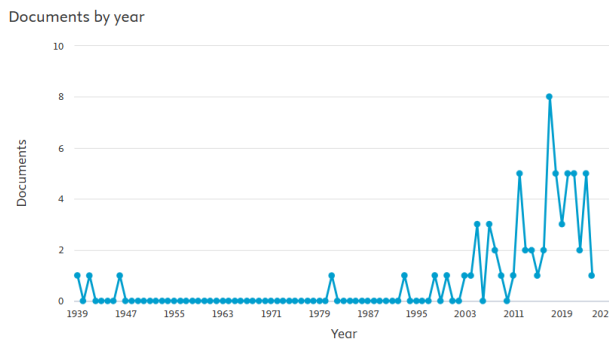
This "Results and Discussion" section is divided into three sub-sections: performance analysis, citation analysis, and thematic analysis. This analysis is based on a corpus of 66

articles, which serve as the primary research data. These sub-sections are interconnected, aiming to provide a comprehensive analysis.

Performance Analysis

The first sub-section, namely work analysis, includes several aspects such as the quantity of documents by year, the most productive countries/regions, and the top authors. This analysis utilizes scopus analysis data. Based on the data collected, it can be observed the annual number of Scopus by year related to prophetic literature and/or prophetic education for approximately one century.

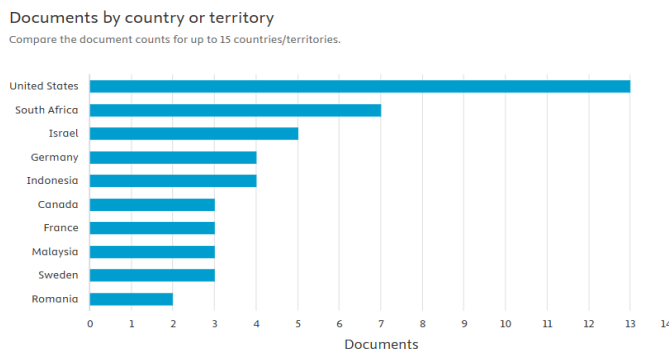
Figure 1
Documents by Year



The graph above illustrates the annual distribution of publications on the analyzed topic. The interpretation of the graph is as follows: 1) Early Period (1939–1990s): Publications on this topic were sparse, with several years having no publications. This indicates limited academic attention during this era, 2) Moderate Growth (1990s–2010): A moderate increase in publications began in the 1990s, marked by minor spikes. This suggests a burgeoning interest among researchers, 3) Significant Increase (2010–2020): A sharp rise in publications occurred after 2010, peaking around 2018. This points to the topic's growing popularity and increased attention from the academic community, and 4) Recent Fluctuation (2018–Present): Post-2018, the number of publications has fluctuated but remains higher than in pre-peak periods. This suggests that while academic interest may have slightly subsided from its peak, it remains strong.

Overall, the graph indicates significant growth in this research area over recent decades, with a peak in 2018. This publication trend can also be analyzed by country of origin, as shown in the following analysis.

Figure 2
Documents by Country or Territory



The United States leads with the highest number of publications (13 documents), indicating significant interest from its researchers and suggesting the topic's relevance within the country's academic and practical contexts. South Africa and Israel follow with 7 and 6 documents, respectively. The prominence of these three countries might be linked to domestic issues of religious identity and conflict, warranting further investigation.

European contributions come from Germany, France, Sweden, and Romania, with Canada also contributing. Although their publication counts are lower than that of the United States, their presence indicates the topic's cross-continental appeal. The emergence of Indonesia (4 documents) and Malaysia (3 documents) is also noteworthy. As Muslim-majority nations, their contributions suggest that the concept of prophetic education resonates strongly in the region, aligning with local religious values.

The geographical diversity of contributing authors implies a universal relevance for this topic. Research is not confined to a single region but spans various cultural and academic contexts. The strong presence of both Western countries, like the United States, and Middle Eastern nations, such as Israel, suggests that while the topic may have specific religious roots, its academic appeal is global. This juxtaposition is particularly interesting, hinting at a potential area of research exploring the intersection between the theme of prophethood and historical or contemporary religious conflicts.

Furthermore, the contributions from countries like South Africa and Indonesia suggest the topic is being adapted to unique local contexts, particularly in relation to values-based or religious education. The data also reveals publication gaps. Countries with fewer documents, such as Malaysia, Sweden, and Romania, may represent emerging areas of research that could benefit from greater academic encouragement. Similarly, as a populous Muslim-majority country, Indonesia's current output may not yet reflect its full potential for contributing to this discourse.

In conclusion, the leadership of the United States in publication volume suggests the topic's accessibility and acceptance across diverse cultural backgrounds. The significant involvement of South Africa also prompts questions about how its unique social and educational landscape fosters interest in this subject. Ultimately, the wide range of participating countries confirms the topic's global appeal and presents opportunities for international collaboration in the further development of values-based education.

Citation Analysis

This sub-section analyzes citation trends to identify the most influential articles within the corpus. Understanding these trends reveals the key references shaping the field. Among the 66 articles examined, three emerge as the most frequently cited. Table 4 presents these articles in descending order of citation count.

Table 2
Documents by Highest Citation

66 documents found [Analyze results](#)

[All](#) [Export](#) [Download](#) [Citation overview](#) [More](#) [Show all abstracts](#) Sort by [Cited by \(highest\)](#) [Grid](#) [List](#)

	Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Article No god in common: American evangelical discourse on islam after 9/11	Cimino, R.	Review of Religious Research , 47(2), pp. 162–174	2005	80
	Show abstract View at Publisher Related documents				
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Article How prophecy became literature1	Nissinen, M.	Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament , 19(2), pp. 153–172	2005	40
	Show abstract View at Publisher Related documents				
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Article Conceptualizing instructional leadership: The voices of principals	Reitzug, U.C., West, D.L., Angel, R.	Education and Urban Society , 40(6), pp. 694–714	2008	33
	Show abstract View at Publisher Related documents				

The first article, "No God In Common: American Evangelical Discourse On Islam After 9/11," was written by Cimino, R. in 2005 and published in the *Review of Religious Research*. It has garnered 80 citations. The article examines the evolution of American evangelical discourse on Islam following the September 11, 2001, attacks. Its high citation count (80) signifies its substantial academic impact and widespread use in studies concerning religion, politics, and sociology.

Cimino (2005) specifically discusses the American evangelical community's response to Islam after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Cimino explored shifts in evangelical religious discourse on Islam, particularly how 9/11 reinforced negative narratives against Muslims and Islamic teachings. One of the study's objectives was to analyze the change in evangelical perspectives on Islam, both theologically and politically.

The research's primary finding is the narrative of Islam as a threat, often associating it with violence, extremism, and terrorism. This narrative implies a rejection of religious pluralism. The societal impact of this narrative is the rise of Islamophobia in the United States. Ultimately, this discourse affects interfaith relations, fostering more tension towards religious adherents than constructive dialogue. This finding is relevant to the previous discussion's data analysis, namely American dominance in research on this topic, suggesting a prevalent interest or discourse on Islamophobia.

The second article, "How prophecy became literature," was written by Nissinen, M. in 2005 and published in the *Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament* with 40 citations. This article explores the transformation of prophecy from its original oral form in ancient traditions to its eventual codification as written literature. Nissinen (2005) analyzes this development within the context of scriptures, particularly in Jewish and Ancient Near Eastern traditions. Prophecies in the ancient world often manifested as divine messages verbally delivered by prophets to the people. Over time, however, these oral traditions began to be transcribed and compiled, forming influential religious texts. One interesting aim of this research is to examine the changing function of prophecy once it adopted a literary form, highlighting literature's role in religious practice and community life.

Overall, the research findings concerning the transformation of prophecy into literature indicate that: 1) written prophecy loses flexibility and becomes more

normative; 2) prophetic texts begin to be utilized in religious institutions as part of scriptures or official teachings; and 3) documented prophecies are more easily reinterpreted for theological and political purposes that diverge from their original intent.

The third article, "Conceptualizing Instructional Leadership: The Voices Of Principals," was authored by Retlitz, U.C., West, D.L., and Angel, R. in 2008 and published in *Education and Urban Society* with 33 citations. Reitzug et al. (2008) examined the concept of instructional leadership from the perspective of principals. The research focuses on how principals understand, apply, and address the challenges of instructional leadership, especially in urban schools. Urban schools often face unique challenges such as limited resources, student diversity, and educational policy pressures. Thus, the school's role, through the principal's leadership, contributes to how values, including prophetic ones, can be conveyed and implicitly taught to students.

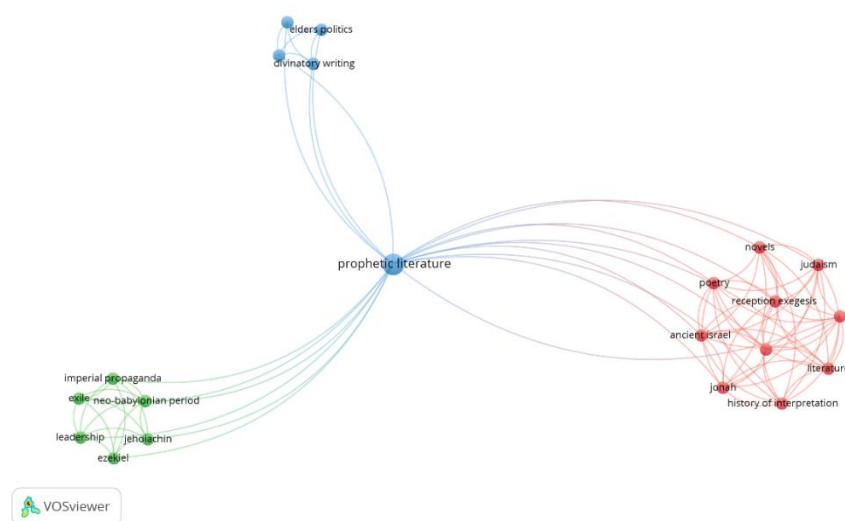
Based on these three articles, prophetic literature can serve as a medium for conveying prophetic values. Politically, it can be used to propagate narratives of religious group marginalization or as a medium for promoting religious pluralism. Prophetic literature can be used with students by referring to the instructional leadership concept. This could guide similar future research. Regarding geographical data, countries with a dominance of Islamic values could utilize prophetic literature as a medium for conveying a counter-narrative to existing Islamophobia.

Based on the interpretation and analysis in this article, several future research avenues are suggested, particularly with an emphasis on interdisciplinary perspectives. This relates to prophetic literature intersecting with politics, theology, history, and literature. For example: 1) political propaganda in prophetic literature in the modern context; 2) the influence of prophetic literature on religious education curricula globally and nationally; or 3) how prophetic messages contained in modern Indonesian prose are transformed.

Thematic Analysis

Trends in possible future forms of research can be strengthened through thematic analysis using the VOSviewer application. The following presents the results of this co-occurrence analysis.

Figure 3
Network Visualization



Prophetic literature is the central term linking these clusters, reflecting its centrality to a wide range of discussions and studies encompassing political, historical, theological, and literary aspects. The relationships among the clusters suggest that the study of prophetic literature is not confined to a single discipline but involves interaction among various fields, which collectively contribute to a more holistic understanding of this theme.

The visual analysis is structured into three components. First, the Green Cluster comprises terms such as imperial propaganda, exile, Neo-Babylonian period, leadership, Jehoiachin, and Ezekiel. This cluster appears to focus on the historical and political contexts of prophetic literature.

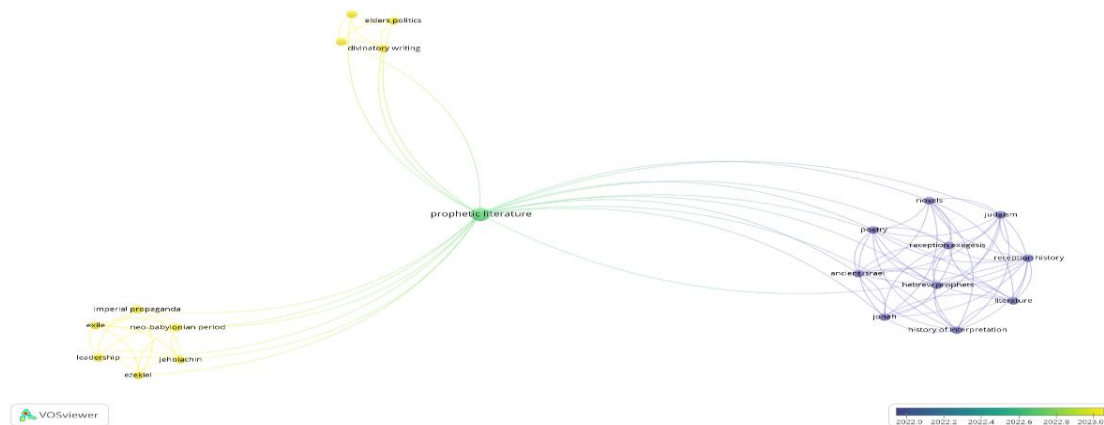
Second, the Blue Cluster consists of terms like elders, politics, and divinatory writing. This cluster highlights political dimensions and divinatory texts, suggesting a focus on the role of elder leaders and prophetic writings within political contexts. Finally, the Red Cluster encompasses terms such as novels, Judaism, poetry, reception exegesis, ancient Israel, Jonah, literature, and the history of interpretation. This cluster appears to concentrate on the literary and theological facets of prophetic literature, including the reception and interpretation of prophetic texts within Jewish tradition and ancient Israelite history.

Notably, the analysis reveals a strong association between the term *prophetic literature* and its political and historical contexts, as indicated by the Green and Blue Clusters. This suggests that prophetic literature was understood not only within a theological framework but also as a document reflecting the socio-political conditions of its era. The Red Cluster, which includes terms like novels, poetry, and Judaism, demonstrates the significant influence of prophetic literature on subsequent literary and religious studies. Therefore, a structural and contextual analysis of the literature is essential.

The existence of inter-cluster relationships implies an interdisciplinary approach in the study of prophetic literature. Consequently, understanding the prophetic tradition requires an integrated analysis involving history, politics, theology, and literary studies, which are mutually complementary. This underscores that prophetic literature is a complex and multidimensional field of study, necessitating interaction between these diverse disciplines.

Furthermore, the analysis using the VOSviewer application can illustrate the evolution of research on "prophetic literature" based on publication year through its overlay visualization. This visualization reveals the correlation between developing concepts within the field and a color spectrum that reflects the research chronology. The resulting overlay visualization is presented below.

Figure 4
Overlay Visualization



The centrality of "prophetic literature" within the network signifies its foundational role for all interconnected topics. The visualization reveals two main clusters: a right-sided group (Blue-Purple) and a left-sided group (Yellow-Green). The former is characterized by its focus on academic methodologies, including historical interpretation and its interplay with literary forms such as poetry. The prevalence of concepts like "reception exegesis" and the "history of interpretation" confirms the prominence of hermeneutic approaches within this cluster, which predominantly covers the 2022–2023 period.

Conversely, the left-sided group (Yellow-Green) encompasses a more recent scholarly timeframe (2023–2024). This cluster illustrates new research trajectories related to historical, leadership, and political contexts, with a particular emphasis on the Neo-Babylonian period. Emerging concepts such as "elders' politics" and "divinatory writing" are gaining traction. A clear "Change in Research Focus" is observable; whereas 2022 studies prioritized interpretation, reception, and relevance to Jewish tradition, 2023 witnessed a pivot towards historical-political inquiries, focusing on the Neo-Babylonian era, leadership, and exile.

Thus, this bibliometric mapping reveals significant academic trends. The analysis of prophetic literature is transitioning from a predominantly philological and theological perspective, centered on text and interpretation, to a more historical-political approach. Recent scholarly interests, exemplified by terms like "imperial propaganda," indicate a growing focus on the instrumentalization of prophetic texts in contexts of power and politics, thereby fostering critical analysis. As previously discussed, studies on this prophetic topic have contributed to discourses surrounding contemporary issues such as Islamophobia in America.

While this analysis draws upon global scholarship, its implications extend to literary and religious studies in Indonesia, especially those concerning Islamic values. The study of "reception exegesis," for example, can be productively analogized to indigenous interpretive methods in Indonesia. The nexus between the "history of interpretation" and the classical texts of the archipelago presents a fertile ground for further research. Furthermore, the examination of prophetic themes in media like "poetry" and "novels" resonates with Indonesian Islamic literary traditions, such as devotional poetry and narratives of the prophets. This suggests that applying critical analysis to prophetic literary works is a promising avenue for future scholarly inquiry.

Conclusion

This study's conclusions are drawn from three research subtopics. First, the performance analysis reveals that research on prophetic literature spans from 1939 to 2024, highlighting its enduring relevance to human development. The United States is the leading contributor with 13 articles, while Indonesia ranks fifth with four. This presents a significant opportunity for Indonesian academics to expand their contributions in this field.

Second, the citation analysis identifies three highly-cited articles, which indicate foundational references and current research trends. These articles suggest that prophetic literature serves as a medium for conveying prophetic values and as a persuasive or propagandistic narrative. Politically, it can function as a counter-narrative to Islamophobia or a medium to promote religious pluralism. In education, prophetic literature can be introduced to students through instructional leadership concepts, presenting a promising direction for future inquiry.

Third, the theological analysis shows that political, historical, theological, and literary aspects are deeply interrelated in the study of prophetic literature, fostering a more holistic and interdisciplinary framework. Consequently, the study of prophetic literature is shifting from a purely textual and interpretive (philological/theological) approach towards a more integrated historical-political perspective. These three findings can guide the direction of future research, pertaining not only to specific objectives but also to the broader need for interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies.

Based on this analysis, this article suggests several avenues for future research with an emphasis on interdisciplinary perspectives, building on the intersection of prophetic literature with politics, theology, history, and literature. Examples include studies on: 1) political propaganda in prophetic literature within the modern context; 2) the influence of prophetic literature on religious education curricula at global and national levels; or 3) the transformation of prophetic messages in modern Indonesian prose.

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