

Semantic Study on the Unique Naming of PTKIN Library and Information Journals

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the names of scientific publication journals in the field of libraries and information, which are increasing in number, and the increasing activity of publishing scientific works that encourage librarians to develop writing habits. This study aims to examine the semantic side of the naming of library and information science journals in Indonesia. This study employs a qualitative descriptive semantic approach by using various multi-site names of library journals and information in the PTKIN environment. The focus of this paper lies in the uniqueness of naming libraries and information journals in the PTKIN environment. The results showed that the journal's name contains terms derived from Indonesian, local languages, and foreign languages. In addition, there is also the name of the journal, which is an abbreviation of letters that makes it easy to recognize. The names of libraries and information journals in the PTKIN environment tend to contain the meaning of university libraries in a general sense or things related to library materials.

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1. Introduction

The term "publish or perish" can be a motivation for anyone who wants to cultivate the habit of writing and disseminating their written works to the public in order to gain knowledge, while for authors, it can foster a tradition of writing. Moreover, with the growth of scientific journal management platforms such as Online Journal Systems (OJS), professional associations or educational institutions can create journals to publish their scientific works. Currently, various scientific journals can grow rapidly due to government regulations, namely Dikti, which obliges students from all levels, from undergraduate to doctoral, to publish their scientific works in journals (Lukman et.al., 2015).

This regulation also applies to universities that offer library and information science programs. They are required to publish journals as a forum for teachers and students to publish their scientific works for knowledge dissemination.

So far, there are two main issues faced by scientific journal editors, namely the scarcity of quality manuscripts and the sustainability of scientific journal management (Hariyanto, 2016). This can happen because many authors tend to be selective in choosing journals. They tend to choose journals with good reputations in SINTA or Scopus rankings.

The trend of publishing scientific journals in the era of Online Journal Systems (OJS) is becoming a momentum to encourage interest in writing for all professions, including librarians. Librarians have the necessary skills to participate in scientific journal publishing and recommend publishing literacy skills to demonstrate the value of librarians in the scientific journal publishing process (Ndungu, 2020; Farmanbar

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& Kolstrup, 2020).

Library journals can be born from the university library environment or from library and information science programs. Interestingly, each has its own characteristics in giving the name of the journal for various reasons as a basis and encouragement for the management to tradition in writing. Although some people say that the name of a journal doesn't matter, the name of the journal is important and can be a motivation for the management according to the names they create. Naming a journal is certainly not without reason. Journal managers have a certain motivation in giving their journal a name. This article will discuss the naming of library and information science journals in the environment of PTKIN in Indonesia. This is important to limit the scope of this article. Other related studies regarding the uniqueness of names include student names, cities, and food names (Oktavianingsih, 2019; Amirulloh, 2017; Khotimah & Febriani, 2019).

2. Methods

This study is a qualitative descriptive research. This method is considered the most appropriate for exploring the names given by the founders or editors to the journals they manage. It seems that journal naming is similar to giving a name to a newborn child. The giving of a name is expected to bring blessings and safety to the name owner. As with a scientific journal article that discusses semantic studies in giving names to children that contain certain meanings (Khotimah & Febriani, 2019). The collection of data related to naming is based on interviews with the editor-in-chief or editor. In addition, to complement the results of the interviews, the author used references from books or other sources that support understanding of the meaning of names.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 *Journal of Library and Information Science Studies in PTKIN*

Scientific publications in the PTKIN environment have been around since the Ministry of Religious Affairs sent special S1 graduates from the University of Indonesia in 1996. After that, the al-Maktabah journal (1999) managed by the library of IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta at that time emerged. This was followed by the Fihris journal of the library of IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2006) and the Pustakaloka scientific journal of the library of STAIN Ponorogo (2009). However, with the development of time, knowledge, and technology, several study programs (prodi) in library and information science appeared in several specific PTKIs. This then encouraged these study programs to create scientific publications on library and information science. One reason for the development of scientific journals is also due to the presence of online journal systems (OJS) which help journal management more professionally towards reputable journal achievements.

The reputation of a journal can be seen in how influential the publication is, which can be seen in the SINTA ranking or the qualification in Scopus or can also be seen in Google Scholar Metrics (Allo & Ahmad, 2020). Journal reputation is a prestigious status for universities, so the attention of university leaders is focused on good and professional journal management programs (Suroyo & Tanaamah, 2016). The same applies to the development of library and information science journals in the PTKIN environment. Below are the names of several scientific journals that are under the State Islamic Religious Higher Education Institutions (PTKIN) that have entered the SINTA index list starting from SINTA 2 to SINTA 6 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Names of Library and Information Science Journals in the PTKIN Environment

No	Journal Name	Afiliation	Sinta Indexing	Periodically	First Issue
1	KHIZANAH Al-HIKMAH: Jurnal Informasi, Arsip, dan Perpustakaan	UIN Alaudin Makassar	2	2 x	2013 (online)
2	PUSTAKALOKA: Jurnal Kajian Informasi dan Perpustakaan	IAIN Ponorogo	3	2 x	2009 (Printed)
3	TIK ILMEU	IAIN Curup	4	2 x	2017 (online)
4	MAKTABAH	UIN Syahid Jakarta	-	2 x	1999 (Printed)
5	IQRA': Jurnal Perpustakaan dan Informasi	UIN Sumatera Utara	4	2 x	2014 (online)
6	LIBRARIA	IAIN Kudus	4	2 x	2014 (online)
7	PUSTABIBLIA	IAIN Salatiga	5	2 x	2017 (online)
8	LIBRIA	UIN Ar-Raniri	5	2 x	2016 (online)
9	SHAUT AL-MAKTABAH	UIN Imam Bonjol Padang	6	2 x	2017 (online)
10	FIHRIS	UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	6	2 x	2006 (Printed) 2020 (online)

Source: Names of journals taken and summarized by the author from SINTA (science and technology index)

Journals that have long existed do not necessarily have a good reputation in the SINTA index because it all depends on the professional management process. This can be seen in the management of the Khizanah al-Hikmah UIN Alaudin Makassar journal, which is ranked SINTA 2 and has surpassed its predecessors, namely al-Maktabah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Fihris UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, and Pustakaloka IAIN Ponorogo, which have been managing the journal for more than 10 years.

3.2 Semantics in Determining the Names of Scientific Journals

Sema is the basic semantic word that means symbol or sign. The verb form of this word is semaino, which means to mark or symbolize. The term semantics itself was first used by a French philologist, Michael Breal, in 1883. Semantics has two components, namely the form and sound of language and the meaning of the first component. Semantics is interpreted as the science of meaning. Semantics is also the science of meaning or significance, and it is one of three levels of language analysis consisting of phonology, grammar, and semantics (Amilia & Anggraeni, 2017).

Nashihuddin & Aulianto (2016) argue that journal managers must prepare journal names or titles if they want their journals to be accredited and have an international reputation. There are several journal names that are considered inappropriate. Lukman (2015) revealed four mistakes in naming journals; first, naming a journal after a program or institution that supports it. This type of journal name does not reflect the uniqueness of the journal's contents. For example, "Jurnal Jurusan Ilmu Kimia"; "Jurnal Jurusan Geografi"; and "Jurnal STIE Semarang". These names reflect more on the study program rather than the field of study covered in the journal. Second, journal names that include the letter "e" at the beginning or end of the name. The letter "e" is short for electronic, referring to a shift from print to electronic media. For example, E_Jurnal Chemistry; E_Jurnal Mathematics.

Third, naming journals with acronyms. Acronyms are abbreviations or shortened forms of words or phrases pronounced as a word (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016a). These acronyms provide the advantage of ease of remembrance. However, on the other hand, this name gives a bad impression on the journal itself if the selection of terms is not appropriate. For example, JIMAT is an acronym for the "Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa S1 Akuntansi". This name does not reflect anything academic because in everyday life, JIMAT is an object or writing that is attached to the body or a specific place because it is believed to have supernatural powers to ward off danger. This name is not relevant to be associated with scientific journals as part of scientific work based on scientific evidence. Meanwhile,

JIMAT is understood as a protector that has no scientific evidence.

Fourth, journal names are written inconsistently. For example, the name of the journal on the cover is not the same as the one on the journal's website, and even in the journal manuscript. For example, the journal "Masyarakat: Jurnal Sosiologi atau Sosiologi Masyarakat".

Based on the scientific accreditation regulations issued by LIPI (2014) and DIKTI (2014), the more specific the name of a journal reflects the depth of knowledge, the higher the quality of manuscripts and its accreditation value. Journal names should be specific terms that make it easy to reference. Journal names should also be well-known within related communities (LIPI, 2014). Document SNI 19-1950-1990 states that journal names should be simple and concise to facilitate citation (BSN, 1990). If there is a title that is synonymous with a foreign term, the Indonesian equivalent should be written first. For example, the Index of Indonesian Learned Periodicals is translated as "Index of Indonesian Learned Periodicals". Additionally, the placement of titles on each page number should always be consistent. The text and spelling should be the same on the cover page, title page, table of contents, and index.

3.3 Uniqueness of Journal Names in Information and Library Studies in PTKIN Environment

Actually, journal names can be made longer as long as the title describes the scientific study that the publication covers. According to SNI 191936-1990, additional titles are explanations added to the Journal title. Unique names of Library Journals in PTKIN are generally a characteristic and have specific meanings. Several library and information journals use names from the Arabic language such as "Al-Maktabah" which means library. The word is very appropriate by the journal managers because it is managed by the IAIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Library in 1999 which was still based on print. The presence of Al-Maktabah is an effort by librarians to have media that can accommodate their scientific writings in the field of library and information studies. So the study is not only to reflect the cases in the library as an institution, but also the discourse that is being widely discussed.

Another journal with a similar name is Shaut Al-Maktabah, which means the voice of the library. From a dictionary meaning perspective, a voice is a sound that comes out of a person's mouth, such as when speaking, singing, laughing, and crying (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016b). The name Shaut certainly does not physically mean the sound coming out of the mouth, but more than that, the voice is also associated with written expressions of critical thinking in the field of library and information studies. This journal was born in the era of online journal systems managed by the Library and Information Science Department of UIN Sumatera Utara.

There is also a journal named Khizanah al-Hikmah, which means the treasure of wisdom (Karmila, 2020). The name was given by its original founder, M. Quraissy Mathar et al., who were inspired by the name of a multifunctional library during the Abbasid era, specifically during the reign of Harun al-Rasyid. From there, the vision of this journal is expected to become a medium for disseminating scientific writing in the field of library and information studies. The name of the journal was inspired by the library, which at that time was very magnificent both in terms of its contents and physical appearance (Editor in chief of Khizanah al-Hikmah, personal communication, October 6, 2021).

The journal Iqra' refers to the sound of the verse of the Qur'an in Surah Al-Alaq, which means "read". This word is an imperative verb used to command reading. Reading is very important because it is the most strategic way to gain knowledge and experience. In the view of the editor-in-chief of the Iqra' journal, the name was also chosen as a way to invite people to read (Editor in chief of IQRA', personal communication, October 6, 2021).

"Fihris" means catalog or table of contents. In the study of library science, there is a bibliographic tool that helps information seekers to find information that starts from catalogs or bibliographies, both of which are bibliographic tools.

It turns out that the names of library and information science journals mostly use names that, when

translated into Indonesian, mean things closely related to libraries and library materials. Some even use the term "perpustakaan" verbally, which means both the building and the institution.

The names of library and information science journals that do not use Arabic terms like the ones above also have similar meanings etymologically, namely books and libraries. For example, Pustabiblia, Pustakaloka, Libraria, and so on.

Pustabiblia is a journal published by the library of IAIN Salatiga. Pustabiblia is taken from two words, namely "pustaka" (book) and "biblia" (container). According to the editor-in-chief of the Pustabiblia journal, "pustaka" means knowledge and "biblia" means its container. So, Pustabiblia means knowledge that is contained, in the form of a journal. The manuscript is very crucial because it can be used as a medium to bind knowledge so that anyone, including future generations, can inherit the knowledge that is bound in a particular medium ([Editor in chief of Pustabiblia, personal communication, October 5, 2021](#)).

The name Pustakaloka for a journal is also unique because this name or term has never been used to name anything. This name is only given to the journal published by the library of IAIN Ponorogo. "Pustaka" means books or scriptures, while "loka" means a container that holds books or scriptures. In a broader sense, Pustakaloka means a container for information studies, which is a place for those who want to publish their scientific work ([Journal editor of Pustakaloka, personal communication, October 5, 2021](#)).

Libraria is the name of a journal published by the library of IAIN Kudus. Libraria roots from the term "library", which means a library. According to the editor-in-chief of this journal, the selection of the journal's name cannot be separated from the library itself, as the journal is managed by those in the library who can potentially use it to enhance their scientific writing skills in the field of library and information science ([Editor in chief of Libraria, personal communication, October 5, 2021](#)).

Apart from journals that use Arabic and other foreign languages, there are also those that use terms from regional languages, such as Tik Ilmeu, Daluang, and others. Tik Ilmeu is a journal of the library of IAIN Curup, which roughly means "the pursuit of knowledge." This terminology is in line with the religious message that all men and women must seek knowledge, whenever, wherever, and at any age.

Another interesting name is a journal that made its debut in April 2021 called Jurnal Daluang, managed by the library of UIN Walisongo Semarang. From the terminological standpoint, daluang is a type of paper made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree "*Broussonetia papyryfera* Vent" that is pounded, soaked, and dried in the hot sun ([Permadi, 2005](#)). The most appropriate translation of daluang in the current context is paper. In the 15th century, paper had a significant impact on the dissemination of scholarly works worldwide, marked by the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg. The name Jurnal Daluang was chosen with the hope of spreading knowledge quickly without any obstacles, whether in terms of access or cost ([Journal editor of Daluang, personal communication, October 6, 2021](#)).

The publication of library journals in the last decade has brought a breath of fresh air for librarians and the library and information science program, which consists of educators and students. The opportunity to express their work in a journal is very open. They are free to choose a journal that potentially publishes their writing.

Looking at one of the library and information science journals, for example, Pustakaloka journal, managed by IAIN Ponorogo, the manager does not need to worry about a lack of manuscripts. Many manuscripts are always available, as many authors from various circles submit their manuscripts to the journal editor. However, what is of concern is that the authors are not from the library or information science teaching profession. As an illustration, in the past two years, only about 20% have filled in the Pustakaloka journal. This percentage shows that librarians' writing activities are not active.

On the contrary, those who are active in submitting journal manuscripts are students who are writing their thesis. They flock to submit their manuscripts to Pustakaloka.

4. Conclusions

The names used in the naming of journals vary, from Arabic, derived languages, and Sanskrit. Of all the names used, they have meanings closely related to the library, such as reading, science, information, wisdom, bibliographic means, and other media used to store information.

The proliferation of journal publications requires librarians to have adequate understanding of the process and submission system through OJS, as they must serve readers from various backgrounds on how to submit journal articles through OJS.

In addition, librarians are also required to understand journals that are appropriate for the submitted articles, in order to match the core themes of the journal studies. Moreover, librarians should be able to predict the publication schedule of certain journals so that they can prepare articles well and on time in the article submission process.

An equally important fact for librarians is that the proliferation of new journals in library and information science studies does not necessarily increase the quantity and quality of works published by librarians in these journals.

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