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Productivity Analysis of Original Character (OC) Research in Open Access Journal Indexed by Scopus

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ABSTRACT

The research conducted to do an analysis of research productivity related to original character (OC) research based on open access journal indexed in Scopus from 2013 to 2022. The methods used in this research is bibliometric. The results of this research found the number of OC research publications in open access journal from 2013 to 2022 shows a dynamic trend. Publication data with the keyword original character with the highest number of documents is Plos One with 44 documents. CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique with 90 documents as an affiliation with the most documents. Subject area in the field of arts and humanities dominates with 722 documents. The most occurrence from the graph shows "species" as the most related item with the original character research trend from 2013 to 2022 in Scopus open access journal database.

Keywords: research productivity, original character (OC), 2013-2022, Scopus, open access journal

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the phenomenon of original character (OC) creation has gained significant traction within the artistic and literary communities. OCs, unique and personalized fictional characters developed by individuals, have emerged as a fascinating area of study and creative expression. As researchers delve into this realm, they uncover a diverse tapestry of narratives, art forms, and cultural manifestations that reveal the rich tapestry of human imagination. The creation and exploration of OCs represent a departure from conventional character analysis, where pre-existing characters from established works serve as focal points. Instead, OC research delves into uncharted territory, enabling creators to forge entirely new personas within the realms of literature, visual arts, animation, video games, and beyond. This interdisciplinary approach draws inspiration from various sources, such as mythology, folklore, personal experiences, and societal observations, allowing for the synthesis of unique and captivating narratives.

At its core, OC research seeks to understand the motivations, processes, and implications of original character creation. By examining the underlying psychological, sociocultural,

and artistic factors that drive individuals to embark on this creative journey, researchers aim to shed light on the intricate dynamics between creators, their characters, and the broader audience. The study of OCs not only enhances our comprehension of human creativity but also offers valuable insights into the diverse ways in which individuals project their identities, aspirations, and emotions onto their fictional creations. Furthermore, OCs have become a prominent medium for exploring themes of representation, diversity, and inclusivity. Through the lens of OC creation, creators can redefine traditional narratives, challenge existing stereotypes, and create spaces that reflect their own unique perspectives. These self-constructed characters possess the potential to bridge the gaps between cultures, ignite meaningful discussions, and inspire transformative change.

While the concept of OCs has been present in artistic circles for decades, the recent proliferation of online platforms, social media communities, and fandom culture has propelled this phenomenon to new heights. These digital spaces have fostered a vibrant ecosystem that encourages collaboration, feedback, and co-creation, leading to a dynamic exchange of ideas and techniques among OC enthusiasts. Such interconnectedness not only amplifies the impact of OC research but also presents an opportunity for researchers to engage directly with creators, fostering a fruitful dialogue between academia and the OC community. This paper focus to embark on a journey through the uncharted territories of OC research, seeking to unravel the multifaceted dimensions of original character creation. Through an exploration of analyze the productivity research in OC. By using bibliometric analysis this research can inspire further exploration and dialogue, opening avenues for interdisciplinary collaboration and advancing our understanding of the creative forces that shape artistic landscape for OC researchs in the future.

METHODOLOGY

This study used bibliometric methods. Bibliometric is a type of qualitative and quantitave evaluation [1]. These variables were measured using the following criteria: institutional, affiliation, productive author, subject area, source document, year of publication, number of copies by country, and paper citation [2]. Data collection is done by identifying keywords based on Scopus database. This is because Scopus is one of the centers of a comprehensive database related to citatons and abstracts of literature reviewed [3]. Data is collected based documents search within article title, abstract, and keywords. The documents search is TITLE-ABS-KEY “ORIGINAL CHARACTER”. The limitation for this search results is based on the documents from Open Access Journal during 2013 to 2022. Based on Scopus database from 2013 to 2022 there are 2.645 documents as an open access journal contains with the keyword “original character”. This data then extradited in RIS format for proccessing with help of the Vos Viewer software.

Figure 1. Research screening proccess.
(Source: Scopus, 2023)

RESULTS

OC's Research Productivity Trends

The number of OC research in open access journal from 2013-2022 shows a dynamic trend in every year. The productive year for this research was in 2021 with a total of 420 documents. This year is also the year with the highest number of OC research in open access journals.

Table 1. OC's research productivity
in Open Access Journal from 2013 to 2022 based on Scopus database

No.	Year	Total Documents
1.	2022	400
2.	2021	420
3.	2020	415
4.	2019	320
5.	2018	239
6.	2017	256
7.	2016	182
8.	2015	157
9.	2014	117
10.	2013	139

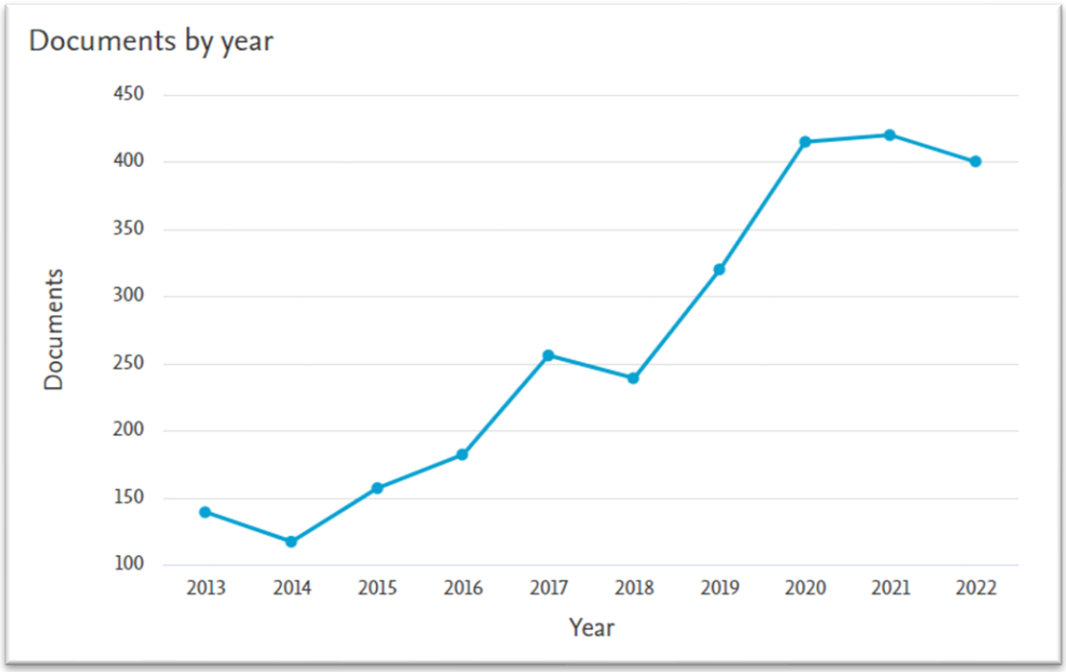

Figure 2. OC's research trends graph in open access journal from 2013 to 2022. (Source: Scopus, 2023)

Publication data with the keyword of OC's found 5 publications source with the highest number of documents. The most publication source with highest number of documents is Plos One with 44 documents. The second source of publication is IEEE Access with 40 documents, then the third source of publication is Zookeys with 32 documents. The 5 most publication source shown as in the Table 2.

Table 2. OC's research productivity based on open access journal publication source from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No.	Publication Source	Total Documents
1.	Plos One	44
2.	IEEE Access	40
3.	Zookeys	32
4.	Frontiers In Psychology	20
5.	Peerj	20

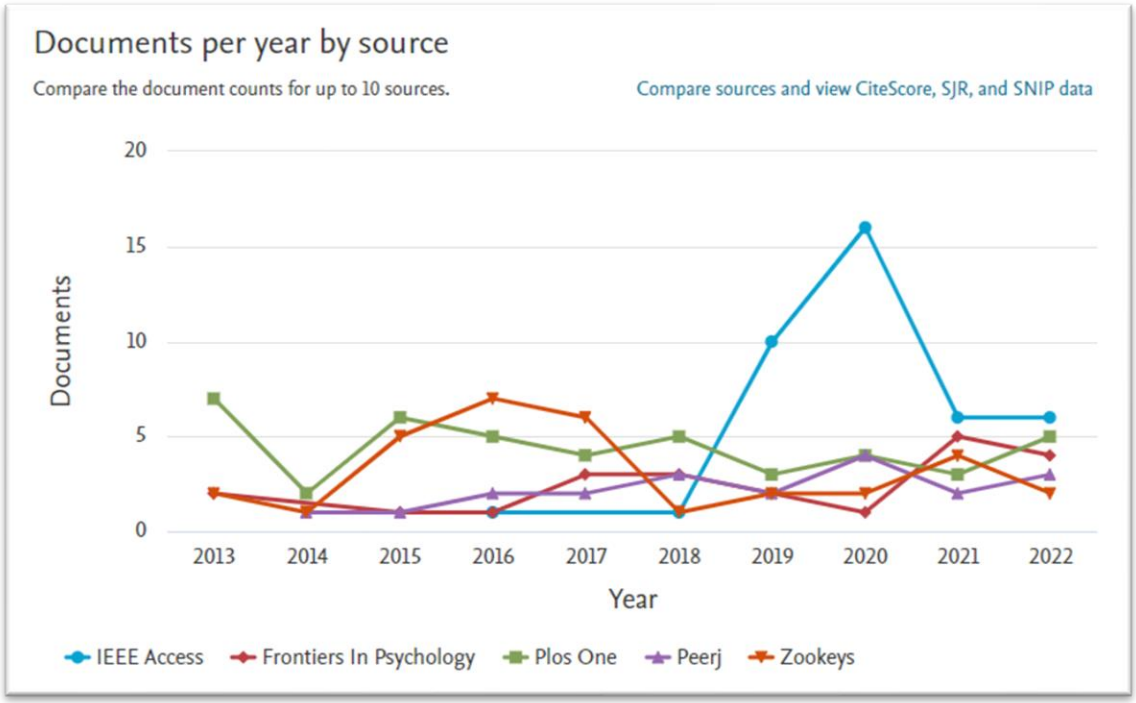

Figure 3. OC's research trend graph based on open access journal publication source during 2013 to 2022.
(Source: Scopus, 2023)

There are top 10 affiliates of the data related to the research publication of OC in open access journal from 2013 to 2022 in Scopus database. The affiliates with the most documents publications in OC is CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique with 90 documents. Following with Russian Academy of Sciences with 52 documents and Sorbonne Université with 33 documents. The details about top ten affiliates of original characters research in open access journal from 2013 to 2022 based on Scopus as shows in Table 3 and Figure 4.

Table 3. The top 10 affiliates of OC's research based on open access journal publication source from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No.	Affialition	Total Documents
1.	CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	90
2.	Russian Academy of Sciences	52
3.	Sorbonne Université	33
4.	Universidade de São Paulo	29
5.	Chinese Academy of Sciences	28
6.	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	23
7.	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle	23

8.	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas	20
9.	Charles University	19
10.	HSE University	17

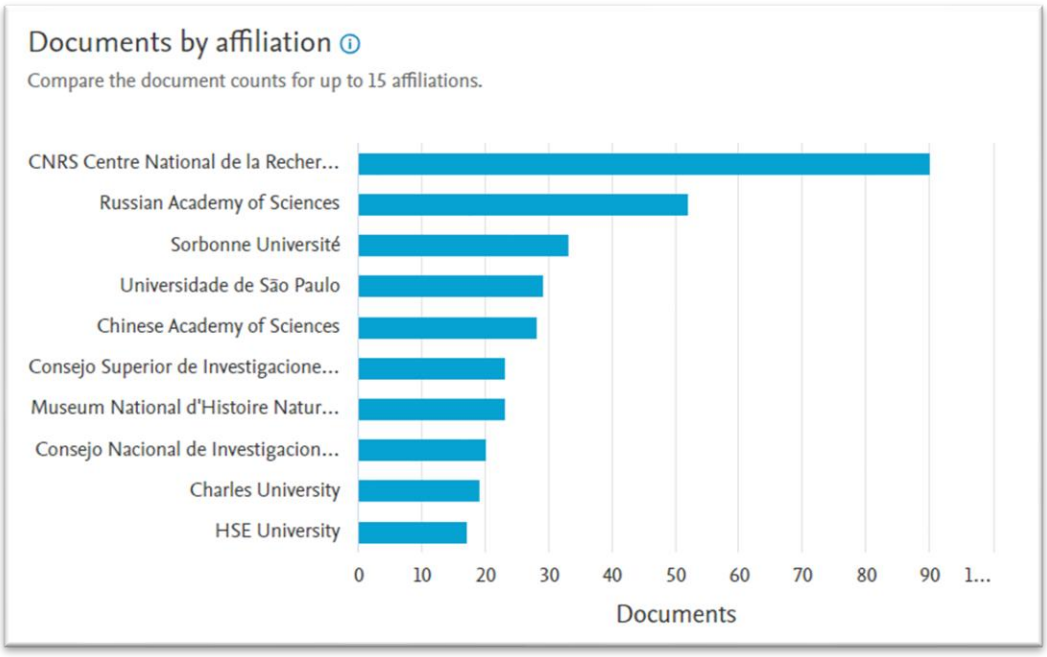

Figure 4. OC's research trend graph based on open access journal by affiliation during 2013 to 2022.
(Source: Scopus, 2023)

The subject area of the OC's research from SCOPUS data during 2013-2022 based on open journal access saw several dominant area subjects. Subject area in the field of arts and humanities dominates with 722 documents. The second dominance was the field of social sciences with 717 documents. The third dominance was the field of agricultural and biological sciences with 536 documents. The details about top ten affiliates of OC's research in open access journal from 2013 to 2022 based on Scopus as shows in Table 4 and Figure 5.

Table 4. The top 10 subject area of OC's research based on open access journal from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No.	Subject Area	Total Documents
1.	Arts and humanities	722
2.	Social sciences	717
3.	Agricultural and biological sciences	536
4.	Computer science	375
5.	Engineering	324

6.	Physics and Astronomy	202
7.	Biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology	199
8.	Earth and planetary sciences	186
9.	Materials sciences	186
10.	Mathematics	183

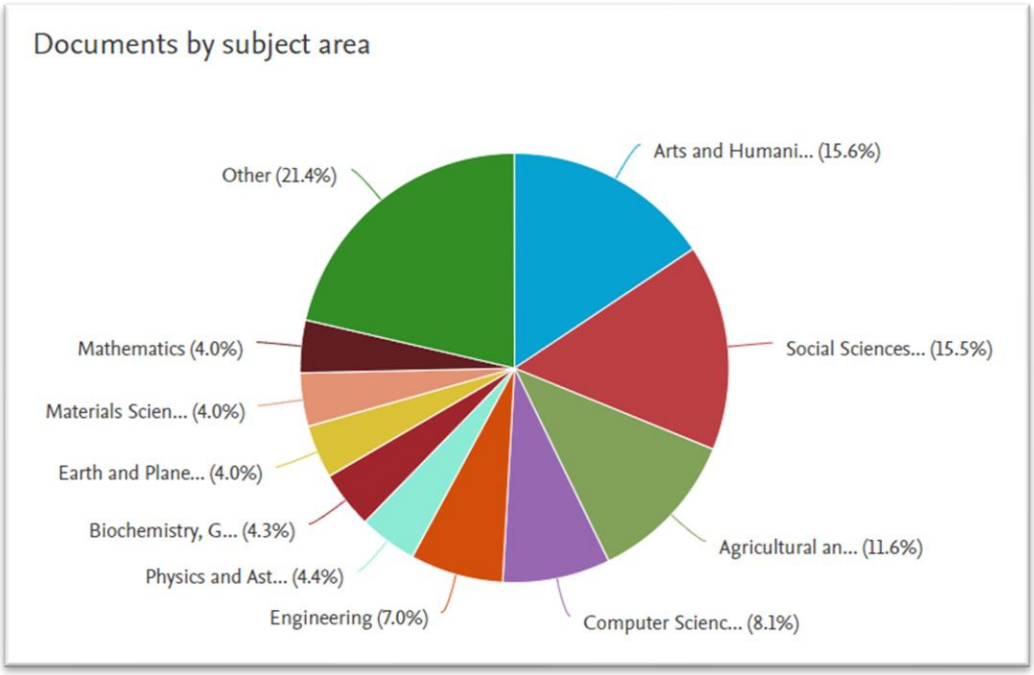

Figure 5. Subject area of OC's research trend graph based on open access journal by affiliation during 2013 to 2022.
(Source: Scopus, 2023)

In OC research based on an open access journal during 2013 to 2022, there are several authors with the most citation. Documents with the most citations titled is "Soft similarity and soft cosine measure: Similarity of features in vector space model" with 258 citation (details in Table 5). Related with productive authors in OC's research found Javaid Iqbal Mir si the most productive authors with 5 documents (details in Table 6). The keyword with the most frequently used in OC research is article with 221 documents (details in Table 7).

Table 5. The top 10 cited documents of OC's research based on open access journal from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1.	Soft similarity and soft cosine measure: Similarity of features in vector space model [4]	Sidorov, G., Gelbukh, A., Gómez-	2014	Computacion y Sistemas 18(3), pp. 491-504	258

		Adorno, H., Pinto, D.			
2.	Tectonic, magmatic, and metallogenic evolution of the Tethyan orogen: From subduction to collision [5]	Richards, J.P.	2015	Ore Geology Reviews 70, pp. 323-345	234
3.	A review of empirical evidence on different uncanny valley hypotheses: Support for perceptual mismatch as one road to the valley of eeriness [6]	Kätsyri, J., Förger, K., Mäkäräinen, M., Takala, T.	2015	Frontiers in Psychology 6(MAR),390	220
4.	Personalized protein corona on nanoparticles and its clinical implications [7]	Corbo, C., Molinaro, R., Tabatabaei, M., Farokhzad, O.C., Mahmoudi, M.	2017	Biomaterials Science 5(3), pp. 378-387	198
5.	Why chloroplasts and mitochondria retain their own genomes and genetic systems: Colocation for redox regulation of gene expression [8]	Allen, J.F.	2015	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 112(33), pp. 10231-10238	182
6.	Morphological evidence that the molecularly determined Ciona intestinalis type A and type B are different species: Ciona robusta and Ciona intestinalis [9]	Brunetti, R., Gissi, C., Pennati, R., (...), Gasparini, F., Manni, L.	2015	Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research 53(3), pp. 186-193	176
7.	Polaron self-localization in white-light emitting hybrid perovskites [10]	Cortecchia, D., Yin, J., Bruno, A., (...), Brédas, J.-L., Soci, C.	2017	Journal of Materials Chemistry C 5(11), pp. 2771-2780	172
8.	One-part geopolymers based on thermally treated red Mud/NaOH blends [11]	Ke, X., Bernal, S.A., Ye, N., Provis, J.L., Yang, J.	2015	Journal of the American Ceramic Society 98(1), pp. 5-11	163
9.	Low-Dimensional Transport and Large Thermoelectric Power Factors in Bulk Semiconductors by Band Engineering of	Bilc, D.I., Hautier, G., Waroquiers, D., Rignanese, G.-M., Ghosez, P.	2015	Physical Review Letters 114(13),136601	156

	Highly Directional Electronic States [12]				
10.	Extracellular matrix in uterine leiomyoma pathogenesis: A potential target for future therapeutics [13]	Islam, M.S., Ciavattini, A., Petraglia, F., Castellucci, M., Ciarmela, P.	2018	Human Reproduction Update 24(1), pp. 59-85	152

Table 6. The top 10 authors of original characters research based on open access journal from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No.	Author	Total Documents
1.	Javaid Iqbal Mir	5
2.	Qingrong Bai	4
3.	Taku Komura	4
4.	Hyun Kwon	4
5.	Y. Y. Xie	4
6.	Othman Ahmad Abualadas	3
7.	Edin Begić	3
8.	Ernest C Bernard	3
9.	Ol'Ga A Chikova	3
10.	Allen G Collins	3

Table 7. The most used keyword of OC's research based on open access journal from 2013 to 2022 on Scopus database

No.	Keyword	Total Documents
1.	Article	2.312
2.	Human	174
3.	Taxonomy	147
4.	Morphology	120
5.	Humans	107
6.	Nonhuman	102
7.	Phylogeny	97
8.	Male	96
9.	Character Recognition	95
10.	Animals	94

Visualization of OC Research Trend

In order to do an overview and visualization of OC's research trend from 2013 to 2022 based on open access journal in Scopus database, need VoS Viewer software assicentance used. The data visualization shows in Figure 6. The most occurrences from the graph shows "species" as the most related item with the OC research trend from 2013 to 2022 in Scopus open access journal database. Also the data visualization shows from 2.645 documents, there are 4.101 item co-occurrences and divided into 32 clusters. The items with most occurrences relation with OC's research shows in Figure 6.

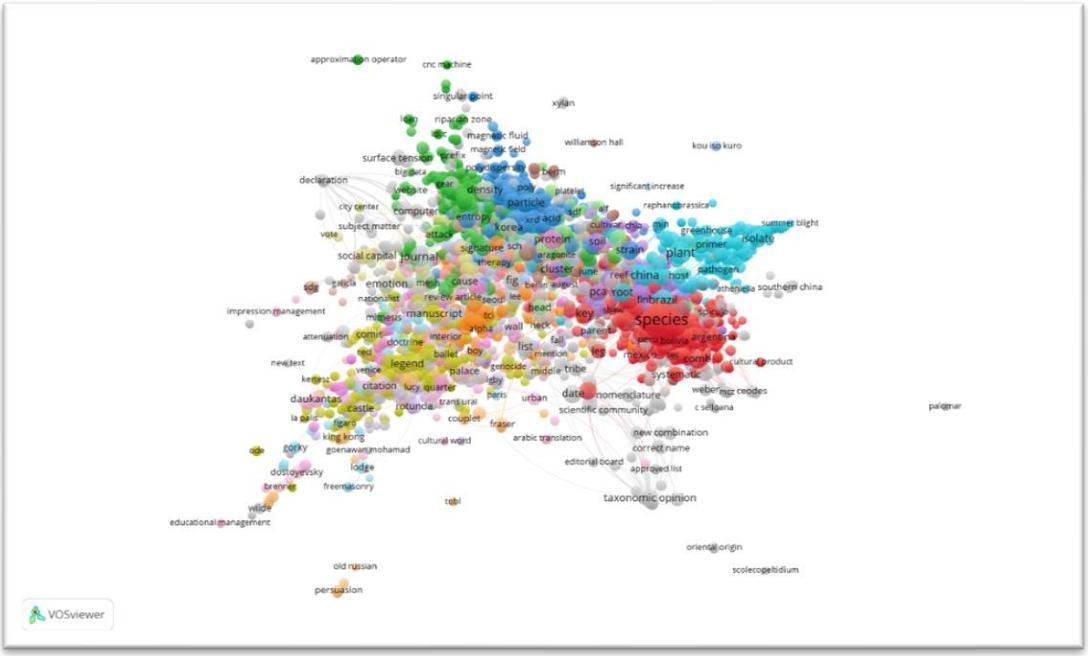

Figure 6. Data visualization of OC's research trend occurences based on open access journal during 2013 to 2022. (Source: Scopus, 2023)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results from Scopus database we found that the number of original character research publications in open access journal from 2013 to 2022 shows a dynamic trend. Publication data with the keyword original character with the highest amount of documents is Plos One with 44 documents. CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique with 90 documents as an affiliation with the most documents. Subject area in the field of arts and humanities dominates with 722 documents. The most occurrences from the graph shows "species" as the most related item with the original character research trend from 2013 to 2022 in Scopus open access journal database.

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