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# Bibliometric Analysis of The Development Map and Research Directions of Blanded Learning on Scopus Database (2013-2024)

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#### Abstract

This inquire about points to decide the advancement and heading of Blanded Learning inquire about in distributions recorded by Scopus. This inquire about employments bibliometric investigation strategies to investigate all distributions ordered within the Scopus database on Blanded Learning from 2013 to 2024. Information analyzed utilizing Exceed expectations and R/R-Studio. VOSviewer is utilized to perform visual investigation of the concurrent event of watchwords and archive cites. The creator found 2,357 distributions that coordinated the work, subject and criteria indicated. The comes about of this investigate appear an yearly development rate of 355 with the foremost distributions on Blanded Learning in 2022.

United States is the nation that contributes the foremost distributions with connection from Brigham Youthful Graham, CR being the foremost profitable author on the topic of Blanded Learning. The bibliometric analysis carried out was constrained to Scopus information. Other national and universal databases were not taken into consideration in this think about. This think about presents a brief diagram of the writing open to analysts and gives proposals for future investigate.

## **Introduction Section**

In the era of industrial revolution 4.0 which is marked by technological progress (Lei, 2023; Mahmud et al., 2022). In progress technology very influential on renewal system education (Baguma and Wolters, 2021; Dimic et al., 2019; Han et al., 2022). In progress technology necessity adaptation education in the resolution era of industry 4.0 and society 5.0 (Lee et al., 2018). One of from renewal influenced education by development technology is system blended learning (Lee et al., 2018). Blended learning is learning thatcombines the delivery of learning using face-to-face activities, and computer-based learning both offline andonline (Alkhurayyif, 2023; Singh et al., 2022; Yu and Peng, 2023). One of the peak causes of blended learning will be in 2022 due to the Covid-19 outbreak (Abdulkareem et al., 2022; Casillano, 2022; Graham etal., 2023; Romaniuk and Łukasiewicz-Wieleba, 2022). In the learning process, implementing blended learning requires an application. One of them that can be used is schoolology (Alshahrani, 2023; Ariza, 2023;Nguyen et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2024).

Thus, teachers need to motivate students to increase interest in learning through a blended learning system (Ariza, 2023; Koh and Ahn, 2023; Li and Huang, 2023; Suriagiri et al., 2022). Educators in choosing learning approaches and strategies must be appropriate and in accordance with the education system (Al-Jarrah et al., 2021; El Sayary, 2023; Sarimanah et al., 2019), so that the learning process is not monotonous and boring. Because technological advances not only make education easier, but also influence interest and many negative effects of technology for children who are not yet mature in the correct use of technology (Alex et al., 2024; Guo, 2023; Makovec Radovan and Radovan, 2023).

Students' supervision of technology use must be considered (Regueiro et al., 2017; Yağcı, 2018; Zigh et al., 2022). There are many negative impacts encountered in this technological advancement through social media (Iqbal et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2022; Zhong et al., 2022). Therefore, teachers and parents must supervise students in using mass media, so that they are used properly (Manca and Ranieri, 2016; Olofsson et al., 2017).

Apart from negative impacts, technological advances also have positive impacts on users, one of which is the ease of accessing all forms of information (Amponsah et al., 2021; Mudau et al., 2022; Shi et al., 2022; Singh, 2022). One example of social media that can be used well in searching for information is Google (Devi and Mohan, 2023; Francom et al., 2021; Manipatruni et al., 2023; Zitha et al., 2023), Scopus (Abuhassna et al., 2023; Hairi et al., 2022; Li and Wong, 2022). Not only in searching for information, mass media also facilitates the learning process (Dumitru et al., 2023; Scherer et al., 2023; Shaw et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2024). And one of the social media that makes the learning process easier is Schoology, Google Classroom (Akayoğlu, 2021; Hairi et al., 2022; Le, 2020; Lugya, 2018), Facebook (Baguma and Wolters, 2021; Chaiprasurt et al., 2022; Rojprasert et al., 2020; Sutherland et al., 2023), etc.

The many positive and negative influences in technological progress led the author to analyze using bibliometrics a map of the development and direction of blended learning research on the Scopus database.

#### Method

Bibliometric examination strategies were utilized in this inquire about. Information was gotten employing aBoolean look motor to comb the Scopus database between 2013 and 2024. The look was carried out on December 15 2023 at 16.08 WIB. Analysts utilize gadgets R and Rstudio, VosViewer and Microsoft Exceedexpectations for analyzing citations, archive substance and systems. Analysts took three stages in handling the dataset.

In the primary arrange, analysts will conduct a writing audit of related topics to guarantee significant investigate is carried out on bibliometric points. Separated from that, a writing audit is valuable for deciding suitable watchwords that are considered to speak to the scope of the investigate.

Second organize, At this arrange the analyst utilized the boolean administrator TITLE-ABS-KEY ( blended AND learning ) to perform a look on Scopus which yielded 18,580 archives. Another, filtration is carried out with the boolean administrators (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (Dialect, "english")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) to constrain as it were articles as sort article reports, source records were as it were diaries and as it were articles in English, coming about in a last report of 2,357.

The third organize, examination was carried out on the ultimate look documents using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to decide the number of records per year, records by diary, creator, connection, nation and subject/field. Another, investigation was carried out at the archive arrange level with visualization by means of VOSviewer and Microsoft Exceed expectations information handling.



This inquire about procedure can be seen within the taking after picture (x): **Table 1.** This research procedure can be seen in the following image (x).

## 1. Results and Discussion

Document Analysis

Key Information About Data ( Taken from Bib-Shy)

Table 2 provides an overview of the 2.357 documents collected over 11 years. Includes 5.963 authors, 400 single authors, 15,57 % international authorship collaboration, 92.120 references with an average citation per document of 23,1 citations.

| Table 2. Documents by year | (taken from Scopus) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
|----------------------------|---------------------|

## Description

MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA

Timespan

2000:2024

Results

| Sources (Journals, Books, etc)  | 445   |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Documents                       | 2357  |
| Annual Growth Rate %            | 9,59  |
| Document Average Age            | 4,85  |
| Average citations per doc       | 23,1  |
| References                      | 92120 |
| DOCUMENT CONTENTS               |       |
| Keywords Plus (ID)              | 5237  |
| Author's Keywords (DE)          | 5704  |
| AUTHORS                         |       |
| Authors                         | 5963  |
| Authors of single-authored docs | 400   |
| AUTHORS COLLABORATION           |       |
| Single-authored docs            | 438   |
| Co-Authors per Doc              | 3,02  |
| International co-authorships %  | 15,57 |
| DOCUMENT TYPES                  |       |
| article                         | 2357  |

### **Documents By Year**

Figure From 2013 to 2024 in table 3, documents stagnated in 2015 because there were only 67 documents published. However, from that year, 2022 will experience the peak of published documents from 2014 to 2024, namely 355 documents. This is because in 2022 there will be a pandemic caused by the corona outbreak throughout the world. So a lot of education and daily activities have been shifted to online and blended learning.



#### Most relevant authors

Table 4 shows the ten most influential authors in publications about Blended Learning. Graham, CR leads with the number of publications of 17 documents, followed by Zhu, C with 15 documents, Tsai, CW with 13 documents, Han, F with 9 documents, etc.



Table 4. Most Relevant Authors

#### Documents by affiliation

Figure 5 shows The 10 most influential affiliates in publications about Blended Learning, Brigham Young leads with 21 documents, to follow by Vrije Universiteit Brussels with 19 documents, Ming Chuan University with 18 documents, etc.





#### **Documents by country**

Table 6 shows publications by country with the theme Blended Learning. The United States leads publications with a total of 386 documents. Followed by China with 280 documents.

The countries of the Asian continent dominate with 5 countries, while the countries of the American continent occupy the second dominant position, this shows that research with the theme Blended Learning is popularly carried out by countries on the Asian continent



#### **Three-Field Plot**

Figure 7 contains 3 components that are watched; diary distribution title, creator title and theme/topic utilized. The three components are at that point associated by gray plot lines that relate to each other. Based on the title of the diary, each diary appears which creators most habitually contribute to its distributions, particularly those with the topic Blanded Learning.

The measure of the plot shows how numerous distributions relate to that subject. Based on the picture over, there are 8 diaries. The diary that distributes the foremost inquire about with the topic Blanded Learning is Blanded Learning in Instruction which is appeared in dim ruddy and is associated to a few creators such as Battalion DR Kanuka H, Bernard RM Borokhovski. E, and Bandura A.

Based on the picture in over, there are 32 The measure of the bar chart appears how numerous inquire about distributions each creator has distributed. Among the 10 authors who composed the foremost articles on the subject of Blanded Learning were Army DR Kanuka H, Bernard RM Borokhovski. E, and Bandura A.

In the third component, each investigate point is associated to an creator who has composed broadly on the subject of Mixed Learning. From the examination comes about, there are 8 watchwords Blanded Learning and E-Learning within the best position. This appears that the word is exceptionally closely related to investigate related to Mixed Learning.





#### 2. Corresponding Author's Countries

Based on picture under the largest country from the SCP side, namely China, and followed by USA and next Spain. If based on MCP, country largest published namely China, the dominating country Then followed by USA and Malaysia entered domination second.



#### 3. Most Global Cited Document

Based on picture under documents that have total citations biggest namely "Garrison Dr, 2004, Internet Higher Educ" with 2,318 citations However, the total TC per year is the largest namely "Rasheed Ra, 2020, Comput Educ" with 120.25 TC per Year.

Based on these data, it can be stated that TC (total citations) tends to influence TC per Year (citations per year). In general, papers that have larger TCs also tend to have significant TCs per Year. Although it is not always true that papers with large TCs necessarily have higher TCs per Year than others, and vice versa.

However, the year the paper was published tends not to have a significant effect on TC. Although there are some papers with older publication years that have lower TCs than papers with newer publication years, there are also exceptions where papers with older publication years can have high TCs. So, from the data provided, there is no consistent influence between the year of publication and the number of citations (TC).

|   | Total     | TC per | Normalize |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Paper                                   | Citations | Year   | d TC      |
| GARRISON DR, 2004, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC | 2318      | 115,90 | 5,78      |
| SO H-J, 2008, COMPUT EDUC               | 720       | 45,00  | 10,26     |
| WU J-H, 2010, COMPUT EDUC               | 618       | 44,14  | 12,49     |
| GIKANDI JW, 2011, COMPUT EDUC           | 605       | 46,54  | 13,96     |
| KIM MK, 2014, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC      | 550       | 55,00  | 12,76     |
| GARRISON DR, 2010, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC | 544       | 38,86  | 10,99     |
| LÓPEZ-PÉREZ MV, 2011, COMPUT EDUC       | 491       | 37,77  | 11,33     |

 Table 9. Documents by Country

| RASHEED RA, 2020, COMPUT EDUC | 481 | 120,25 | 24,52 |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| SHEA P, 2010, COMPUT EDUC     | 481 | 34,36  | 9,72  |
| BAEPLER P, 2014, COMPUT EDUC  | 476 | 47,60  | 11,04 |

#### 4. Most Local Cited Documents

Based on from picture Modt Local Ciled paper identified has the largest total local citations namely Garrison DR, with Internet Higher Education titles compared from 9 other papers with distance citation local lower. Based on analysis of Local Citations with Global Citations is sufficient influential from every paper. From the total Local Citations, each paper influences the total Global Citations.

|   | Local     | Global    | LC/GC Ratio |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Document                                | Citations | Citations | (%)         |
| GARRISON DR, 2004, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC | 185       | 2318      | 7,98        |
| MOSKAL P, 2013, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC    | 52        | 291       | 17,87       |
| GRAHAM CR, 2013, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC   | 49        | 429       | 11,42       |
| SHEA P, 2010, COMPUT EDUC               | 39        | 481       | 8,11        |
| OWSTON R, 2013, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC    | 38        | 248       | 15,32       |
| PORTER WW, 2014, COMPUT EDUC            | 37        | 320       | 11,56       |
| BROADBENT J, 2017, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC | 31        | 382       | 8,12        |
| BOWER M, 2015, COMPUT EDUC              | 31        | 251       | 12,35       |
| BARNARD L, 2009, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC   | 31        | 476       | 6,51        |
| GINNS P, 2007, INTERNET HIGHER EDUC     | 31        | 284       | 10,92       |

Table 10. Documents by Country

#### **Network Analysis (Network)**

The picture above is an occurrence analysis from research on Blended Learning, with a minimum cluster size of 20. Each cluster has 3 items with minimum cluster size percentage 20, and more keywords dominate that is Where is Blended Learning? is the dominating keyword with a total link strength of 2,686.



The image above shows keyword network analysis based on overlay. It can be seen that the keywords higher education, online education, forecasting, academic performance, covid-19, motivation are keywords used in the latest year. Meanwhile, the keywords teaching learning strategies, improving classroom teaching, computer mediated communication, pedagogical issues, online systems, internet are keywords that have been used for a relatively long time since 2014.



|            | nline education  | pedagogy<br>ict              | distance learning   | teaching prese<br>social presence     | ince  |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
|            |                  | technology                   | hybrid learning     |                                       |   |
|            | mooc flipper     | d classroom                  |                     |                                       |   |
| perception | blended-learning | d                            | listance education  | professional develo                   | opment  |
|            |                  |                              |                     | learnin                               | g community   |
| ur         | liversity        | blende                       | d learnin           | g                                     | omputer-mediated communicatio                       |
| student    | learning self-re | mobile i<br>gulated learning | learning<br>surveys | curricula in                          | iteractive learning environme<br>pedagogical issues |
| numan ex   | periment         | education                    | e-learning          | university stud<br>multimedia systems | dents teaching/learning strategy                    |
|            | learning ma      | nagement systems             | studen              | impi                                  | teaching/learning strategies                        |
| а          | rticle high ec   | lucations [e                 | arning system       | ns                                    |   |
| hu         | mans             | quality control              | education com       | outing                                |   |
|            | machine learn    | ning<br>deep learn<br>ince   | fai                 | e-to-face learning                    |   |
|            | forecas          | ting learning algor          | rithms              |                                       |   |
|            |                  | te                           | eaching model       |                                       |   |

Based on the image above, it can be analyzed that the keyword Blanded Learning has 1,016 occurrences, which is more dominant than all the keywords in cluster 1 and can be seen based on the brightest color, but for faint colors it means it has lower occurrences, for example the keyword pedagogy. has 19 occurrences in cluster 1. Likewise in clusters 2 and 3. The brighter color indicates more occurrences than the faint color. Like the example below:

| keywords                   | occurrences | clusters |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 5. Blended Learning        | 1016        | 1        |
| 6. E-Learning              | 506         |          |
| 7. Teaching Presence       | 19          |          |
| 8. Pedagogy                | 19          |          |
| 9. Student                 | 459         | 2        |
| 10. Learning Systems       | 258         |          |
| 11. Teaching Modes         | 19          |          |
| 12. Information Management | 19          |          |
| 13. Education              | 199         | 3        |
| 14. Learning               | 102         |          |
| 15. Case Study             | 24          |          |
| 16. Mooc                   | 28          |          |

The table above shows the occurrence in each cluster which represents the main themes in the research field Blended Learning The theme in the first cluster is Blended Learning, the theme in the second cluster is Student, and theme in the third cluster is Education.

#### Conclusion

Publications with the theme Blended Learning peaked in 202 2 . The most relevant author is Graham CR with publications of 17 documents. The affiliate with the most publications is Brigham Young with a total of 21 publications. The country with the most publications is the United States with 278 documents. The largest MCP is Garrison Dr , 2004, Internet Higher Educ , the document with the largest citations, namely 2,318 citations. The basic theme in research on Blended Learning is blended learning, which is the dominant keyword with a link strength of 2,686. The keyword e-learning with a link strength of 2,210, the keyword students with a link strength of 2,500, and the keyword learning systems with a link strength of 1,331 are keywords used from 2016 to 2018. There are 3 mainstream themes, namely Blended Learning, Students, and Education.

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