

# Research Map of Sundanese: *An Explorative Study on Thesis in Sundanese Department in Indonesia*

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**Abstract**—The theses of undergraduate students in the Department of Sundanese Education (DPBS) in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia, can be divided into four big groups, namely language, literature, culture, and teaching and learning. This study aims to map the research trend related to Sundanese, explored from the thesis theme of Sundanese focused especially on culture, including classification based on language, knowledge system, and tools; arts system, livelihood system, religion system; as well as kinship system and social organization. The quantitative method was conducted in this study, while the data source consisted of 1,802 titles of undergraduate students' thesis. Based on the findings, most of the theses focus on language and literature while those focused on government system is unavailable.

**Keywords:** *ceremony, culture, Sundanese, thesis, tradition*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Sundanese Education (DPBS) of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia was established in 1957 with several changes in the nomenclature. Currently, the nomenclature for the study program is *Departemen Pendidikan Bahasa Sunda* (Department of Sundanese Education). The language used in undergraduate students' thesis is Sundanese except for the abstract part which uses three languages; Sundanese, Indonesian, and English. Until 2019, there are 1.812 titles of the thesis.

In the department, thesis research is divided into four big groups; language, literature, culture, and teaching and learning process. Some of those theses studied one of the groups exclusively, though there are variants that studied the combination of the four. From the existing amount of thesis titles, the research map was yet to be identified whether the percentage nor the research area. The mapping of the four groups was also yet to be known. Hence, this paper will discuss the mapping research trend among DPBS undergraduate students' based on their published thesis up until 2019 which specifically focused on studying Sundanese culture. The mapping of the thesis which focused on literature had been conducted by Ruhaliah and Hernawan (2017), while the mapping of

Sundanese culture in students' thesis had been conducted in 2018 by Ruhaliah and Hernawan.

Jacobsen, Eaton, Brown, Simmons, and McDermott (2018) studied scientific research publications in Canada, including research conducted by postgraduate students. Krismayani (2016) studied the mapping of theses in Universitas Diponegoro. Similarly, Permatasari, Muis, Purwoko, and Lukitaningsih (2013) conducted a study to map the thesis of students of Guidance and Counseling of Universitas Negeri Surabaya.

## II. METHOD

The data source for this study is undergraduate students' thesis in DPBD focused on Sundanese culture. The elucidation includes (1) title inventory, (2) clarification, and (3) study result forms. This study is essential to be (1) groundwork for mapping Sundanese and Nusantara culture, (2) groundwork to study the development of Sundanese culture, and (3) comparison between Sundanese cultures with other cultures in Nusantara. This paper is also a form of output from the study report.

The method used in this study was quantitative. The data source consisted of 1.812 titles of DPBS FPBS UPI students' thesis which are numbered from 1 to 1812, arranged based on the year of publication.

## III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

According to data, the number of DPBS alumni is 2.067 graduates. However, the earliest data was from 1978. It means that the earliest 20 batches from 1957 to 1977 are unregistered. Based on an interview conducted, every batch of students from the year of 1957 until the 1980s consists of 20-30 students, while the years after that consists of around 120 students. Besides, since 1983 some students did not write theses. Hence, the number of alumni will not be the same as the number of thesis titles even though the data is complete.

Since this article is a part of the research, the code of the data is taken from the research data which amounts to 1,812 titles. The thesis is written in Sundanese except for abstracts,

citations from foreign languages, and loanwords. The listed thesis titles are furthermore classified based on the theory stated by Kluckhorn (1953).

**A. Classification Based on Cultural Elements**

Thesis which focused on language consisted of those which analyzed [a] phonology (5 titles, data source included novel and students from Sumatera), [b] morphology (53 titles, data source included literary works, Friday preach, various words and affix), [c] syntax (100 titles), [d] semantics (26 titles), [e] discourse (19 titles), [f] sentences (66 titles). [g] dialects (19 regions), [h] Sundanese used by Chinese, [i] slang (4 titles), [j] loanwords used in the writing of students (4 titles), [k] Sundanese in Twitter (1 title) and Line (1 title), [l] Sundanese in families, code-mixing and code-switching (16 titles), [m] figure of speech (34 titles), [n] proverbs (24 titles), [o] politeness in using language (32 titles), [p] vocabulary (25 titles), [q] Sundanese used by radio announcer (1 title), [r] *ragam kecap lemes* (620 titles), and [s] mistakes in using languages (31 titles).

26 titles focused on toponymy. Those theses are also categorized into literature research since they studied folklore or tales which are part of the genre of literature.

The regions which are used as the source of data are illustrated in Table I.

TABLE I. THESIS ABOUT LANGUAGE

No.	Name	Region of Research/Source of Data	Amount of Titles
1.	Dialect	Parung Panjang Bogor, Lelea Indramayu, Ciomas Bogor, Kuningan, Serang, Padaherang Ciamis, Ciamis, Cipeucang Pandeglang, Munjul Pandeglang, Waluran Sukabumi, Langensari Banjar, Cianjur Kota, Patokbeusi Subang, Jampangkulon Sukabumi, Karangpawitan Garut, Surade Sukabumi, Indramayu	16
2.	Slang	Citamiang Sukabumi, Rajamandala Bandung Barat	2
3.	Toponymy	Bungbulang Garut, Cihurip Garut, Kuningan, Cicalengka Bandung, Kabupaten Garut, Kacamatan Cianjur, Cikalongwetan Kabupaten Bandung Barat, Purabaya Kabupaten Sukabumi, Parongpong Bandung, Cileunyi Kabupaten Bandung, Parung Kabupaten Bogor, Darangdan Kabupaten Purwakarta, Kersamanah Kabupaten Garut, Cibeber Kabupaten Cianjur, Purwasuka (Purwakarta, Subang, Karawang), Banjar Kota Banjar, Kabupaten Garut, Tasik Pakidulan, Parigi Pangandaran, Kota Bandung	19
4.	Vocabulary	Leuwidaun, Ciomas Bogor	25

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Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

The knowledge that was used to be the material for the researches includes health and traditional medicine (2 titles), taboo (4 titles), and education in various texts (36 titles). There are also specific data about education (1 title) and manners (2 titles) as seen in Table II.

TABLE II. RESEARCH MAP OF THESIS ABOUT KNOWLEDGE

No.	Classification	Name	Research Region
1.	Taboo	Prohibitions for pregnant women, pamali	Lembang Bandung, Cicalengka, Subang, Banten
2.	Disease & medicine		Purwakarta
3.	Manners		Sumedang
4.	Education		Subang, Bandung, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Bogor, Bandung Barat

The data about technology and tools consisted of traditional architecture and tools in traditional houses in Sindangbarang, Kampung Naga, Kampung Pulo, Ciamis, and Cikondang. There are three titles of thesis studied traditional tools. Four titles of the theses focused on foods that consisted of snacks, foods served in ceremonial activities, and foods for the after-birth ceremony. Whereas Sundanese clothes that are studied included *iket* and bridal clothes.

Arts is categorized into various sub-type; those are literature arts, music arts, dance arts, and drama arts. Since theses about literature arts had been discussed in the previous study [4], this category will be skipped in this study. There were 677 titles of literature thesis from 1,464 titles of theses discussed.

All Sundanese literature genres had been studied by the students is as described in Table III.

TABLE III. SUNDANESE LITERATURE GENRE STUDIED BY STUDENTS

No.	Genre	Amount of Titles
1.	<i>Carita pantun</i>	13
2.	<i>Wayang</i>	13
3.	Tales	57
4.	<i>Kakawihan and kaulinan</i>	13
5.	<i>Sisindiran</i>	24
6.	<i>Mantra</i>	20
7.	<i>Sawer</i>	6
8.	<i>Guguritan</i>	41
9.	<i>Pupujian</i>	28
10.	<i>Wawacan</i>	73
11.	Novel	212
12.	Short stories	193
13.	Poetry	81
14.	Drama	31

The activities in the studies included inventorying, structural analysis and other literary approaches, linguistics research, creating teaching materials, game creation, and comics creation.

As in Tabel IV, studies about arts including those which functions as pure entertainment and those related to ritual. Arts which functions as entertainment included (but not limited to) *jigrak* in Cibungbulang (1400), *ronggeng gunung* (1024, 1378), *gaok/beluk* (1127, 1444), *gondang buhun* (1619), *sampyong* (1108), *goong renteng* (1225), *angklung buncis* (1364, 1449), *terbang* (1752), *bangreng* (1470), *dur ong* (1370), *gesrek* (1471), *reog cengal* (1253), *reog dongkol* (1116), *pencak silat* (1278, 1373, 1377, 1474, 656, 1128, 1567, 1673), *pencak silat oray* (1455), *rudat* (1129), *nyiar lumar* (1367), *badud* (1650), *ibing jaipong* (1650), *lodaya winduraja* (1252), *toleat* (1134), *ajeng* (1472), *topeng banjet* (1371), *topeng kaleng* (1633), *wayang landung* (1372), *calung* (1374), *ulin barong* (1376), *gembyung* (1133, 1445, 1729, 1788), *bring brung* (1188), *ronggeng tayub* (1727), *badeng* (1566), *buta daor* (4), and *buroq*.

From those arts, there are some which uses the name of animals, such as *kuda renggong*, *sasapian*, *domba Garut*, *singa Depok*, *bangkong reang* (1341), *pencak silat oray* (1455), *kuda kosong* (1473), *kuda silat* (1231), *kuda bajir* (1548), and *dodomba* (1547). These names were analysed from its aesthetics, semiotics, or learning point of view.

Arts related with rituals includes *cingcowong* (1223, 1373), *ritus panganan tiwu* (389), *jentrem* (1143), *bebegig Sukamantri* (1222), *hajat sasih* (1739), *tarawangsa* (1043) *ibing buyung* (1478), *reak/japlok* (1552), *surak ibra* (1381), and *wayang golek ruatan* (1172). Arts which contains magical elements includes *sintren*, *lais*, and *gesrek*.

There are 13 titles of thesis contains traditional gameplay and children *kakawihan*, which data sourced from Cigudeg (Bogor), Mandalajati (Bandung), Batujajar (Bandung), Kutawaluya (Karawang), Situraja (Sumedang), Antapani (Bandung), Setu (Bekasi), Cisarua (Sumedang), and Lembang (Bandung). Some of these gameplay accompanied with musical instruments.

Some performance arts which use instruments are in the form of competition. Even so, the main purpose of this tradition is for recreation; such as *dodomba* (1561), *pencak silat* 11 titles which consist of *pencak silat* analysis based on certain group, school and tool, *sasapian* (1641). There are 3 (three) titles of thesis about *domba*; those are *dodomba* (1561), *seni raja dogar* (1132), and *badogar* (1265). Even though *adu domba* is a competition, people of Garut made this art into arts which functions as entertainment.

TABLE IV. RESEARCH MAP OF THESIS ABOUT ARTS

No.	Classification	Name	Research Region
1.	Sound arts	<i>Gaok/beluk</i>	Majalengka, Sumedang
2.	Combination of voice, dance, and musical instruments	<i>Gembyung</i>	Subang
3.		<i>Sampyong</i>	Majalengka
4.		<i>Dur ong</i>	Bandung Barat
5.		<i>Ajeng</i>	Sumedang
6.		<i>Badung</i>	Kuningan
7.		<i>Jigrak</i>	Cibungbulang Bogor
8.		<i>Rudat</i>	Kuningan
9.		<i>Cingcowong</i>	Kuningan
10.		<i>Benjang</i>	Bandung
11.		<i>Terbang buhun</i>	Bandung

No.	Classification	Name	Research Region	
12.		<i>Reak</i>	Bandung	
13.		<i>Ibing jaipong</i>	Bandung	
14.		<i>Bebegig</i>	Sukamantri	
15.		<i>Gondang buhun</i>	Ciamis	
16.		<i>Nyiar lumar</i>	Ciamis	
17.		<i>Bring brung</i>	Bandung	
18.		<i>Kacapi solawat</i>	Cianjur	
19.		<i>Badud</i>	Cijulang Pangandaran	
20.		<i>Buta daor</i>	Panjalu Ciamis	
21.		<i>Reak/japlok</i>	Rancaékék	
22.		<i>Ronggeng gunung, ronggeng tayub, ronggeng tayub kaleran</i>	Ciamis, Pangandaran,	
23.		<i>Sampyong</i>	Majalengka	
24.		<i>Reos dongkol</i>	Banjar	
25.		<i>Nyiar lumar</i>	Ciamis	
26.		<i>Topeng (banjet, kaleng)</i>	Karawang	
27.		<i>Wayang (landung, golek ruatan)</i>	Ciamis	
28.		<i>Surak ibra</i>	Garut,	
29.		<i>Hadro</i>	Garut	
30.		Musical instruments	<i>Toleat</i>	Subang
31.			<i>Terbang</i>	Ibun Bandung
32.			<i>Rudat</i>	Subang
33.			<i>Bangréng</i>	Garut
34.			<i>Bangklung</i>	Cisurupan Garut
35.			<i>Gembyung</i>	Subang
36.			<i>Angklung buncis</i>	Samarang Garut, Cigugur Kuningan
37.			<i>Goong renteng</i>	Cisarua Sumedang
38.			<i>Calung</i>	Kota Sukabumi
39.			<i>Gondang buhun</i>	Tambaksari Ciamis
40.			<i>Reog (cengal, dongkol)</i>	Japara Kuningan
41.	<i>Tarawangsa</i>		Rancakalong Sumedang	
42.	<i>Celepungan</i>		Subang	
43.	<i>Karinding</i>		Tasik, Bandung	
44.	Martial arts	<i>Pencak silat (oray, sera, cakar kumbang, maenpo Cikalong, panglipur, Mekar Patali Wargi, silat buhun)</i>	Garut, Bogor, Purwakarta, Bandung Barat, Kabupaten Bandung, Cianjur, Bandung	
45.		<i>Badud</i>	Pangandaran	
46.	Mimicking animals	<i>Dodomba, seni raja dogar, badogar</i>	Garut	
47.		<i>Kuda bajir, kuda kosong, kuda renggong</i>	Ciamis, Cianjur, Bandung, Sumedang	
48.		<i>Lodaya winduraja</i>		
49.		<i>Sasapian</i>	Bandung Barat	
50.		<i>Singa depok, sisingaan</i>	Subang	
51.		<i>Ulin barong</i>	Bandung	
52.		<i>Burok</i>	Cirebon	
53.		<i>Bangkong reang</i>	Bandung	
54.		Ritual/magic	<i>Cingcowong</i>	Kuningan
55.	<i>Gesrek</i>		Garut	
56.	<i>Tarawangsa</i>		Sumedang	
57.		<i>Lais</i>	Garut	

From Table IV, it can be seen that several arts spread almost in every region mentioned such as *pencak silat*. However, there are also some arts which are only existing in one specific region, such as arts related to sheep which only available in Garut.

1) Livelihood System

Researches related to livelihood contained in thesis number 1344. In the beginning, Sundanese society dominantly worked as farmers and for that reason, there are specific *mantras* for farming (1283). Manuscripts' topics about farming consist of planting sugarcane (389), *ngahuma* (1285), *ngaseuk* (1358), *kawung* tapping (418, 1723), rice-farming (1795), and fish-farming (649). Meanwhile, theses about general farming exists in data number 90, 93, 290, 321, 324, 639, 887, and 979 as seen in Table V.

TABLE V. RESEARCH MAP OF THESIS ABOUT LIVELIHOOD SYSTEM

No.	Name	Research Region
1.	Kampung Naga	Tasikmalaya
2.	<i>Ngahuma</i>	Cirenggas, Sukabumi
3.	<i>Ngaseuk</i>	Sukabumi
4.	Rice-farming	Pagerageung Tasikmalaya, Kabupaten Ciamis
5.	Tapping	Cikalong Tasikmalaya, Pagelaran Cianjur
6.	<i>Ngempang</i>	Subang
7.	Mantra for farming	
8.	Farming	Cipagalo Bandung, Lembang Bandung Barat, Cianjur
9.	Tea plantation	Pangalengan Bandung

2) Religion

There are specific studies about religious elements within texts with the number of 22 titles, cultural elements related to religion such as *pupujian* (28 titles), *muludan*, (1453), *tewahan* (1363), *hajat sasih* (1739), and *Rebo wekasan* (1254). There are also arts which depict the influence of Islam within arts such as *hadro* (1481), *gembyung* (1445), and *terbang* (1753). Another religious depiction also exists in thesis number 649, 757, 796, 917, 938, 1346, and 1447. The detailed contents about the religious system are as seen in Table VI.

TABLE VI. RESEARCH MAP OF THESIS ABOUT RELIGIOUS SYSTEM

No.	Name	Research Region
1.	<i>Muludan</i>	Trusmi Cirebon and Sumedang
2.	<i>Rewahan</i>	Kuningan
3.	<i>Hajat sasih</i>	Kampung Naga and Kampung Dukuh
4.	<i>Hajat makam</i>	Subang
5.	<i>Rebo wekasan</i>	Sukabumi
6.	<i>Bubur suro</i>	Rancakalong
7.	<i>Pupujian</i>	Cilamaya Kulon, Pagerageung Tasikmalaya, Pasantren Darul Quran Sumedang, Cikancung, Cibeber, Mande Kabupatén Cianjur, Ciwidey, Darangdan, Baaleendah, Ciparay, Cadasari Pandeglang, Cicadas Purwakarta, Cileungsi Bogor, Nusaherang Kuningan, Pakénjéng Garut, Garawangi Kuningan, Bungbulang Garut, Raja Désa Ciamis, Dago, Al-Barokah Bandung, Rancamalang Bandung, Cimaung Bandung.
8.	<i>Panjang jimat</i>	Cirebon
9.	<i>Nyepuh</i>	Panjalu Ciamis
10.	<i>Motong munggel</i>	Tasikmalaya
11.	<i>Seren taun</i>	Kuningan
12.	<i>Ruwatan bumi</i>	Purwakarta, Subang
13.	<i>Ngaruat jagat</i>	Sumedang

No.	Name	Research Region
14.	<i>Sedekah bumi</i>	Bogor, Kuningan
15.	<i>Salametan solokan</i>	Bandung
16.	<i>Labuh saji</i>	Pelabuhan Ratu
17.	<i>Nadran</i>	Subang
18.	<i>Nyuguh</i>	Ciamis
19.	<i>Nyangku</i>	Ciamis
20.	<i>Wayang golek ruwatan</i>	
21.	<i>Seba Ciburuy</i>	Garut
22.	<i>Surak ibra</i>	Garut
23.	<i>Laku kungkum &amp; laku pepe</i>	Indramayu
24.	<i>Ngalungsur pusaka</i>	Garut

Thesis about ritual/ceremonies in Sundanese societies could be categorized into three groups: those are activities related to ritual ceremonies, human life cycle, and farming.

a) Ceremonies related to life cycle and life

From the obtained thesis titles, ceremonies related with life cycle mostly regarding (a) pregnancy, 1 title about *tujuh bulanan* baby shower ceremony (1279) and *babarit* (1459); (b) birth (928), *babanyo* (1724); (c) *gusaran* (1450, 1460), and (d) *khitanan/circumcision* (1636). There is also a tradition of *motong munggel* whose purpose is to magically eliminate diseases (1632).

For thesis which focuses on marriage, the data source is part of wedding ceremonies, which is Sundanese bride and groom attire from Sumedang (1046), wedding tradition in Cigugur Bandung (754), *ngeuyek seureuh* (1256, 1361), *parebut seeng* tradition in Sukabumi (1130), *ngunjungan* (1047), *bantayan* (1220), *ngaras* (1536), *sawer panganten* (201, 538, 1047, 1048, 1131, 1218, 1221), and *bedog wali* (641).

Theses which title related to death focused on *hajat makam* (1038) and *jarah* (1135).

Beside life cycle, there is also a tradition related to cleansing oneself, which is *ngabungbang* (784, 1536) (see Fig. 7).

b) Ceremonies related to the environment

Some ceremonies related to the environment of Sundanese societies. Ceremonies that are related to the ocean include *nadran* in Subang (1032), *upacara labuh saji* in Palabuhan Ratu (793), and *hajat laut* (1130).

Ceremonies that are related to village thanksgiving includes *bubur suro* (599), *upacara wuku taun* (144), *hajat buruan*, *hajat pareresan* (1505), *hajat sasih* (800), *seren taun* (655, 691, 1042), *sedekah tutulak* (1253), *hajat bumi* (1553), *sedekah bumi* (802), *upacara adat pésta badung* (1254), *ngalungsur Pusaka* (1658), *Laku Kungkum jeung Laku Pépé* (1657), *upacara ruwatan bumi hajat buruan* (1550, 478), *tradisi ngikis* (1463, 1477), *rewahan* (1377), *upacara adat kawin cai* (1471), *nyepuh* (1356), *guar bumi* (1224), *ruwatan lembur* (1446), *sedekah bumi* (1643), *ngaruwat lembur* (1242), *ruwatan bumi* (633, 954, 1564), *ngaruat jagat* (1454), *hajat lembur* (1477), *hajat pareresan* (1491), *nyiar lumar* (1367), *seba ciburuy* (1379), *ngaruat coblong* (1357), *nyacarkeun jalan* (1136), *irung-irung* (1557), *merlawu* (1559), *badung* (1554), *hajat sasih* (1739), *nyangku* (041), *nyuguh* (1046), and *wuku taun* (1142).

Ceremonies that are related to the production of certain foods include *ngalaksa* (1025), *sidekah tutulak desa* (1239) and *bubur suro* (608).

Ceremonies related to sacred heirloom includes *upacara nyiramkeun pusaka* (1478), *ngalungsur pusaka* (1468), and *upacara adat panjang jimat* (85) (see Table VII).

TABLE VII. RESEARCH MAP OF THESIS ABOUT TRADITIONS RELATED TO LIFE CYCLE AND ENVIRONMENT

No.	Classification	Period	Name	Research Region
1.	Life cycle and life	Pregnancy	<i>Nujuh bulan</i>	Garut
2.			<i>Babarit</i>	Bandung
3.		Birth	<i>Babanyo</i>	Bandung Barat
4.		<i>Gusaran</i>		Cigugur Ciamis, Subang
5.		Circumcision		Subang
6.		Wedding	<i>Bedog wali</i>	Kuningan
7.			<i>Ngeuyeuk seureuh</i>	Bandung Barat, Paseh Sumedang
8.			<i>Parebut seeng</i>	Sukabumi
9.			<i>Ngaras</i>	Bandung
10.			<i>Sawer</i>	Sukabumi, Kuningan
11.			<i>Bantayan</i>	Bogor
12.			<i>Ngunjungan</i>	Karawang
13.		Death	<i>Hajat makam</i>	Subang
14.			<i>Jarah</i>	Garut
15.			<i>Ngabungbang raga jeung rasa</i>	Sinaresmi
16.	Environment/nature	Ocean	<i>Nadran, hajat laut, labuh saji</i>	Blanakan, Subang, Sukabumi
17.		Land	<i>Ngikis, kawin cai, ngaruat jagat, ngaruat lembur, hajat bumi, nyacarkeun jalan, guar bumi, sidekah tutulak, irung-irung, merlawu</i>	Ciamis, Majalengka, Kuningan, Sumedang, Bandung Barat
18.			<i>Ruwatan bumi, hajat buruan</i>	Lembang
19.			<i>Nyiar lumar</i>	
20.		Heirloom	<i>Nyiramkeun pusaka</i>	Majalengka

No.	Classification	Period	Name	Research Region
21.			<i>Panjang jimat</i>	Cirebon
22.			<i>Ngalungsur pusaka</i>	Kampung Godog

### 3) Government System

Thesis regarding government system is contained in the one which studied Baduy, while those which specifically studied traditional village are Kampung Mahmud with the data number 649 and 917.

## IV. CONCLUSION

### A. Research Techniques

Based on the data obtained, the result of the thesis study about Sundanese culture could be concluded as follows.

#### 1) Inventorying

Inventorying is conducted on both written and oral literature texts. Oral literature texts which are results from inventorying include mantra, tales, *kakawihan*, *pupujian*, and *sawer*, while the written ones include *sawer*, *mantra*, and *wawacan*.

#### 2) Inventorying for learning material

Most of DPBS students' thesis are linked with learning material; so does Sundanese culture, whether they are direct or published in other learning material texts, such as certain tradition could be published in an article about culture. Meanwhile, literature texts are directly linked with literature learning.

#### 3) Inventorying for language research and learning material

Researches in this group includes *Adegan Semantis dina Toponimi Désa/Kelurahan di Kota Bandung* (02), "*Adegan Kecap dina Toponimi Kampung di Kacamatan Bungbulang Kabupatén Garut*" (578), "*Adegan Kecap dina Toponimi Kampung di Kacamatan Cihurip Kabupatén Garut pikeun Bahan Pangajaran Basa Sunda di SMP*" (581), "*Pakecapan dina Toponimi désa di Kab Kuningan*" (681), and "*Adegan Kecap dina Toponimi Kampung di Kecamatan Purabaya Kabupatén Sukabumi pikeun Bahan Pangajaran Basa Sunda di SMP*" (684).

#### 4) Companion books

Students' research results which later published as books include *Ulukan Sastra Dongeng Rayat Karawang minangka Alternatif Materi Muatan Lokal Sakola di Kabupaten Bandung* (Literature Research of Karawang Folklore as an Alternative to Local Content of Schools in Kabupaten Bandung) written by Yuhdiatna (1995). Tale text from theses also published as a book with the title of *Dongeng ti Karawang* and awarded with Hadiah Sastra Samsudi of 2006. Besides, several tale texts from theses also translated for translation project activities conducted by Badan Bahasa.

#### 5) Media conversion

There are three titles of theses which focused on media conversion of short stories into comics, such as (1) (1) transformation of *Carita Babad Jampang* to the comic book

(1378) and (2) transformation of Carita Dongeng si Kabayan into comic strips (1739).

6) *Utilization of IT for teaching*

Theses which utilized technology for learning material includes “*Média Game Sisindiran Android*” (57) and flash game for the learning of Sundanese letters (1518).

B. *Classification of Research Region*

As reviewed from the research region, data of culture studied consisted those originated from Karawang (30 titles), Majalengka (14 titles), Bogor (10 titles), Bandung (36 titles), Bandung Barat (11 titles), Sukabumi (32 titles), Indramayu (4 titles), Karawang (11 titles), Bekasi (3 titles), Subang (22 titles), Cirebon (7 titles), Ciamis (23 titles), and Banjar (11 titles). There is a certain region in which data is not used as research data, which is Depok. Quantity of research from a certain region may relate to the hometown of the student who conducted the study. The lack of data from Depok implies that there are no students whose hometown is the region.

Aside from data from certain regions, there are some of these researches about the culture which did not originate from certain regions. The researches within this group had their data

taken from literary works such as the novel and short stories and their studies are related to language. There are also data taken from students (starting from kindergarten until high school) whether they are in the form of experiment, students’ ability test, or correlation.

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