

A Bibliometric Analysis of Publication on Novel as Literacy Source

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Abstract—A novel is not always limited to long works of prose fiction (Hughes, 2002); a novel can inspire anyone in any field. This study employs a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used were 6.516 documents downloaded from scopus.com (see Figure 1). Microsoft Excel 2019 is used to analyze the average publication each year, while VOSviewer is used to create data visualizations and find the number of citations. The results show that the publication trend occurs in 2022 as many as 687. Then, the most researched research theme is “literature, novels, and identity”. In addition, there are several results of citation analysis based on searching the most influential documents, authors, organizations, sources, organizations and countries. It can be concluded that the development of novel publications is increasing to the present day. The researchers suggest a further research can be carried out on a comparative analysis of works of fiction and non-fiction.

Index Terms—bibliometric analysis, science fiction, literature works, literary studies, novels as pedagogy

I. INTRODUCTION

If we analyze more deeply the existence and development of literary publications such as novel, poem, drama, rhyme, poetry and other works of fiction in the 21st century, do they still captivate everyone, or are they outdated (see Fürst, 2022; Leaska, 1992)? We all have the same feeling that fiction has a unique capacity to live on, even shape, our imaginations (Mullan (2006). Thus, novels and other literary works will exist as long as their readers exist (see Constantakis, 2010; Clute, 2003).

As known, several novelists are famous in the world due to their literary works, such as William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, George Orwell, J. K. Rowling, Virginia Woolf, Ernest Hemingway, Pramoedya Ananta Toer, William Faulkner, Fyodor Dostoyevsky and others (Hogeback, 2023; Theguardian, 2019). All the novelists mentioned above have significantly contributed to literary works. Their works are remembered for all time and, at the same time, being the foundations of literary works, even become materials for analysis, that developed until now (see Geube & Capdeville, 2019; Fürst, 2022a; Kean, 2010; Kibby, 2016; Palmer, 2007; Romanenko, 2020). The literary work referred to in this research is a novel.

A novel is an invented narrative process of significant length and complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. Nishihara and Miura (2015) express that writing a good novel is difficult for a novice because the novel-writing task requires the management of many character settings and maintaining consistency throughout the novel (see also Oliver, 2006). A novel is a work of someone’s imagination compiled in a book and used as reading material. The novel is a literary work that has a complex narrative, such as plot, characterization, problem, setting, and resolution. This component is referred to as an intrinsic element. In addition, the novel also has complex extrinsic features, e.g., moral values, socio-cultural values and other messages. That is, there is a message or other meaning that can be obtained from a novel implicitly (Eaglestone, 2000, pp. 39-45; Sastrawacana, 2018). These elements are the main features or characteristics of a novel. In this section, the novel is a complicated work both at the meaning level and at the linguistic level (Corrigan, 2019).

Nevertheless, novels that have high complexity are products of long-form narrative fiction, a domain-specific type of creative writing (see Schwarz & Liebl, 2013). The novel is as much a commercial product as an aesthetic object, as much the result of technological development as cultural change (Fairchild, 2020). In other words, novels are not only considered merely written works but also used as a source of commodities with commercial value. Especially in today’s era, many novels are best sellers and eventually adapted into a film (Gillespie, 2014). With this shifting, the novel as a work of fiction has marketing value, not just a narrative story contained in a book; but novels can also be enjoyed in visual forms such as cinema (Cardona-Rivera et al., 2023; Kartika, 2016).

In light of the above, what distinguishes novels from non-fiction works? Bröchner (2021) highlights that works of fiction are used in organizational studies for pedagogical purposes and as data sources. When compared between fact and fiction, it is often defined as the opposite of fundamental. Facts are assumed to be truth, while fiction is imagination.

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It is, however, repeatedly argued that the truth is more complicated than scientific testimony will allow. On the other hand, defining fiction as mere truth is a drastic oversimplification. All the major forms of fiction—including myth, legend, folklore, and literature—aspire to a greater ambition than merely telling lies (Stableford, 2006, p. xviii). Meanwhile, Grennan (2017, p. 98) says there is a falsehood about which every ascription can be true. As evidence, the novel is often used as a tool or media; novels are used to build public opinion, narratives, criticism, satire, life stories and so on (see Andriyani & Piliang, 2019). A study also shows that fictional narratives positively impact the acquisition of attentional resources for social entrepreneurship (see Zhao et al., 2023; Burnam-Fink, 2015). In line with Meyer (2012, p. 3), the power of fiction helps us explore the fuzzy boundaries between the subjective and objective worlds implied by the mathematics.

Notwithstanding, novel as a work of narrative literature, in which tends to lead to science fiction, is important to be investigated; everything expressed in the text (novel), even if the story is abstract, is not a lie (Zoest, 1990). In this case, the meaning, sentence structure, and even the symbols in it can be analyzed (see Corrigan, 2019). Burnam-Fink (2015) emphasizes that narratives are a common and accessible way to think about cause-and-effect relationships and order perceptions of the world. Likewise, Schwarz and Liebl (2013) argue that narratives based on science and technology have been identified as a means to develop new products, services, and business models in light of their potential for enhancing creativity. For instance, in the field of literacy education, novels are one of the best-selling sources of reading and material for analysis (Bröchner, 2021). Novel is one of the evidence or results of one’s critical, creative thinking and imagination (Barnes, 2012; Schwarz & Liebl, 2013). On the other hand, novels are a place to improve writing and thinking skills (Liveley et al., 2021; de Leeuw, 2019), as a reflective practice (Gramner, 2023), and as an authentic source of inspiration (Wright, 2017).

Research on novels and other literary works have been studied using various approaches previously, e.g. Nitami and Hartati (2022) use comparative analysis approach to analyze a novel. Then, Bozovic et al. (2021) studied Russian literature with a computational approach. Likewise, Avarogulları et al. (2014) analyzed literary works in courses on the history of the Turkish revolution and Kemalism using the document analysis method. In addition, research from Ingram (2021), which examines travel literature using mixed methods, specifically looks at the correlation between consumer survey results and travel agent interviews. The results show that literary society members have a greater propensity to visit literary tourism destinations. The last, a research concerning significance of children’s literature conducted by Ismail (2023) using library research approach. Compared to previous researches, this present study employs a bibliometric analysis approach to figure out the trend of novel publications for over a decade.

II. METHODS AND MATERIALS

A. Data Collection

The data in this study were downloaded from scopus.com (Elsevier, 2020) on May 28, 2023. The researchers used “novels and literary works” keywords to obtained the data. Searching these documents is limited to “art and humanities” and “social science” subject area. Then, the year of document publication is focused on the last ten years of publication, viz 2010-2023. As a result, 6.516 documents were found, in which divided into several types of documents (See Figure 1). Then, they were exported to CVS Excel.

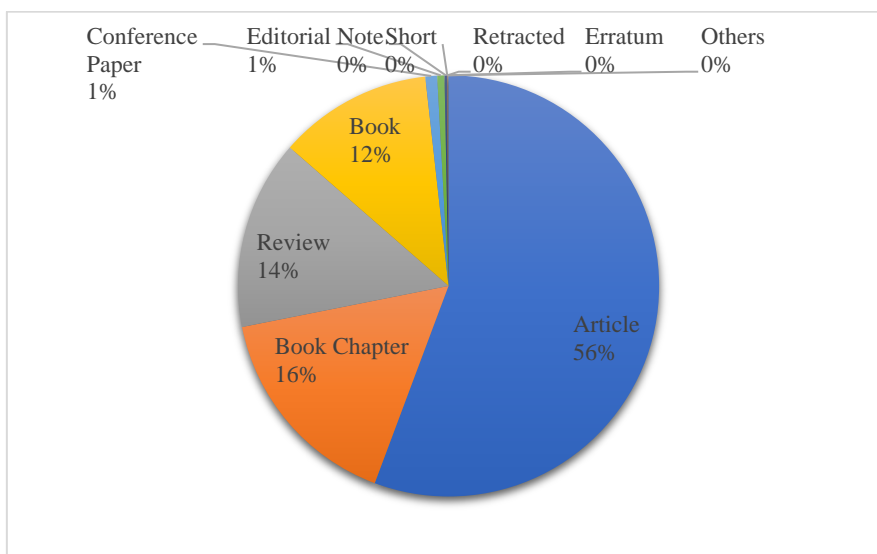


Figure 1. Distribution of Document Types

B. Analysis

This research is a literature analysis using the bibliometric method. Bibliometrics is a field of study that focuses on statistical literature analysis or methods for analyzing scientific databases in massive numbers (see Bastian et al., 2009; Donthu et al., 2021; Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015; Groshek et al., 2020; Ruiz- Parrado et al., 2022; Siluo & Qingli, 2020; Zhong & Lin, 2022). In this case, the researchers aim to analyze research trends on novel data, map the most influential research themes, especially on novels, and find the domain of literary publications. Furthermore, the researchers used software for bibliometric analysis: Microsoft Excel 2019 and VOSviewer version 1.6.19. Microsoft Excel 2019 is employed for bibliometric analysis, especially to get the average number of publications and statistical data (graphics), while VOSviewer is used to obtain data maps and data visualization. VOSviewer is also applied in co-authorship, co-occurrence, and citation analysis (see van Eck & Waltman, 2010, 2017, 2023).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the bibliometric analysis on a scientific database of 6.516 documents are divided into several sections, namely: analysis of annual publications, analysis of the most frequently appearing research topics, analysis of co-authorship, and analysis of citations. Furthermore, each of these items is described below.

A. Annual Publication of Novels for Over a Decade

The following graph shows the yearly average number of novel publications, especially from 2010 to 2022.

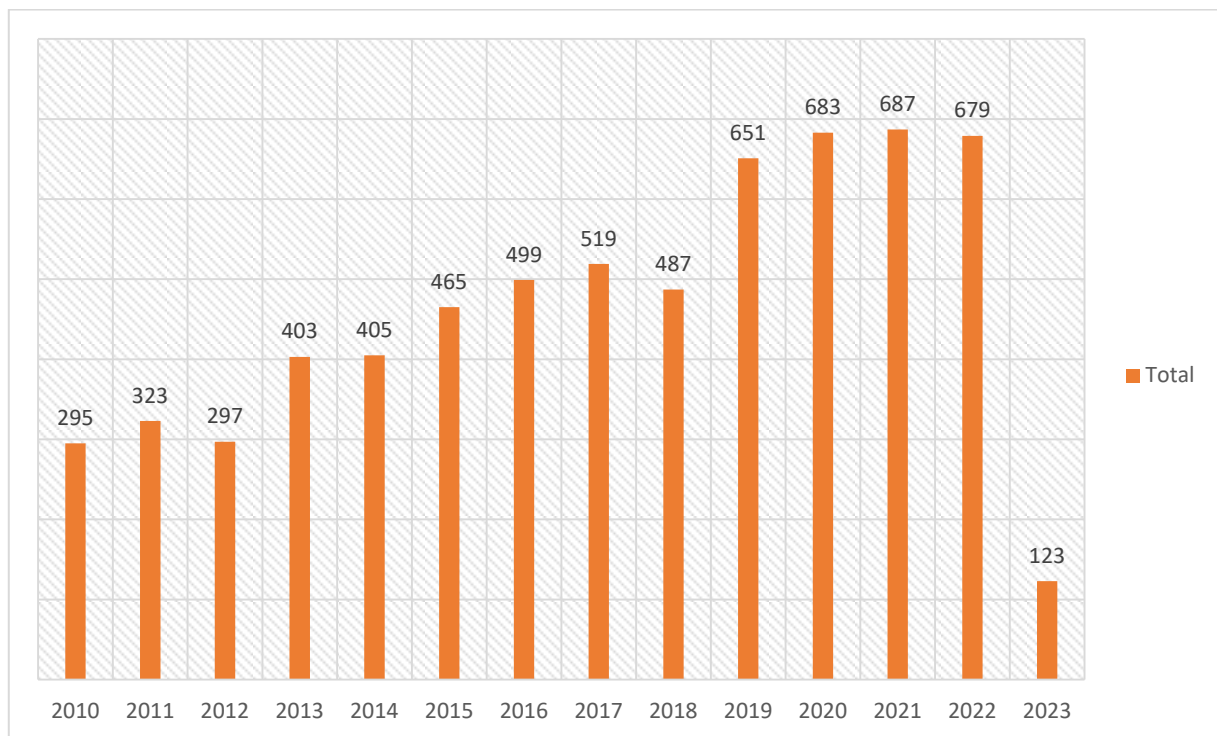


Figure 2. Annual Publication of Novel From 2010-2023

It can be seen in Figure 2 the highest number of novel publications in 2021 is 687 documents. These documents are spread from several sources and divided into several document types (See Figure 1). In 2010, the number of published novels was 295. Then, in 2011 it rose gradually to 323 documents, and then it experienced a slight decrease in 2012. This decrease was still relatively stable. Five years later (2013-2018), publications have increased significantly—the average reaches 450 documents each year.

Furthermore, in 2019-2022 the number of publications reached as much as 650 documents each year. For the record, publication in 2023 is not even a year old. Therefore, the number of publications in 2023 of 123 documents will certainly increase by the end of the year.

It can be concluded that the development of novel publication as a work of fiction still exists and continues. Mullan (2006, p. 4) stated that the novel—its condition, future, and new authors—has become a potential news item. Some of these are created by publicists and are mere hype, but it's not all commercial manipulation. For example, the growth of reading groups was not created by marketing departments. Once again, novels are not seen here as texts that, essentially, communicate the intentions of their authors; but neither is there an attempt to reduce them to the material products of social discourse (Hughes, 2002, p. 4).

B. Research Topics That Appear Most Frequently in the Analysis of Novels From 2010-2023

One way to find out research themes in a discipline is through keyword searches (see Babaii & Taase, 2013; Choi et al., 2011; Nguyen et al., 2021). Keywords – as searching tools in text mining and classification, but also as analytic tools in text interpretation and discourse analysis (Bondi, 2010, p. 1). Through VOSviewer, which is applied to analyze the scientific database, found 6915 keywords. Of the 6915 keywords, 30 keywords were selected that appear most based on the type of co-occurrence analysis, as shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1
THE TOP 30 KEYWORDS-BASED CO-OCCURRENCES

No	Keywords	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
1	Literature	70	286
2	Novel	65	220
3	Translation	47	95
4	Identity	31	73
5	Intertextuality	30	44
6	Literary translation	29	41
7	Modernism	27	63
8	Feminism	26	61
9	Realism	24	103
10	Adaptation	23	100
11	Fiction	23	94
12	Dostoevsky	22	57
13	Literary criticism	22	40
14	Reception	21	24
15	Gender	20	51
16	Postmodernism	20	42
17	Memory	19	84
18	Genre	18	44
19	Russian literature	18	46
20	World literature	18	31
21	Narrative	17	50
22	Comparative literature	15	21
23	History	14	94
24	Poetics	14	64
25	Migration	13	40
26	Reading	13	32
27	Trauma	13	32
28	Biography	12	57
29	Body	12	20
30	Ecocriticism	12	17

The Table 1 presents a list of keywords related to literature, along with their corresponding occurrences and total link strengths. The “Keywords” column consists of various terms associated with literary studies, ranging from broad literary concepts to specific authors and movements. For instance, terms like “Literature,” “Novel,” “Translation,” and “Identity” are among the most frequently mentioned keywords, with occurrences of 70, 65, 47, and 31, respectively. The “Occurrences” column indicates how many times each keyword appears in the literature data. The keyword “Literary translation” occurs 29 times, while “Modernism” and “Feminism” are each found 27 and 26 times, respectively. This column gives an idea of the prominence and frequency of these keywords in the literary context under study. The “Total Link Strength” column suggests the collective importance or relevance of each keyword in the dataset. Higher values in this column signify stronger connections or associations of the keyword with other elements in the literature. For example, “Literature” holds a total link strength of 286, indicating its significant influence or interconnection with other literary concepts. In contrast, less commonly cited keywords like “Ecocriticism” and “Comparative literature” have lower total link strengths of 17 and 21, respectively. Overall, Table 1 provides valuable insights into the most prevalent and impactful keywords within the scope of the literature data being analyzed. Researchers and scholars can use this information to identify key themes and trends in the literary domain and gain a better understanding of the relationships between different literary elements. Furthermore, the whole research theme can be seen in Figure 3 below.

TABLE 2
THE TOP 20 AUTHOR'S DOCUMENTS BASED ON THE CITATION ANALYSIS

No	Author's document	Titles	Sources	Years	Citations	Link
1	Dorothy Kenny and Marion Winters	Machine translation, ethics and the literary translator's voice	Translation Spaces	2020	12	1
2	Giada Peterle	Comics as a Research Practice: Drawing Narrative Geographies Beyond the Frame	Taylor & Francis Group/ Routledge	2021	8	0
3	Ashley K. Dallacqua, Annmarie Sheahan	Making Space: Complicating a Canonical Text Through Critical, Multimodal Work in a Secondary Language Arts Classroom	Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy	2020	8	0
4	Turysbek, Rakhymzhan S.; Sarekenova, Karlygash k.; Baitanasova, Karlygash M.; Myrzakhmetov, Almaz A.; Aimukhambet, Zhanat A	The role of historical figures and legend motifs in the modern prose structure in expressing the idea of statehood	Astra Salvensis	2021	7	0
5	Evangelos Alexiou	Greek Rhetoric of the 4th Century BC: The Elixir of Democracy and Individuality	De Gruyter	2020	6	0
6	Joshua Page, Philip Goodman	Creative disruption: Edward Bunker, carceral habitus, and the criminological value of fiction	Theoretical Criminology	2020	6	0
7	Hub Zwart	Iconoclasm and Imagination: Gaston Bachelard's Philosophy of Technoscience	Human Studies	2020	6	0
8	Lydia G. Fash	The sketch, the tale, and the beginnings of American literature	University of Virginia Press	2020	6	0
9	Merja Polvinen	The Dark Inside the Prologue: Enactive Cognition and Eerie Ontology in Catherynne	Style	2021	5	0
10	Abdulfattah Omar	Identifying Themes in Fiction: A Centroid-Based Lexical Clustering Approach	Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies	2021	5	0
11	Stefan Blohm, Maria Kraxenberger, Christine A. Knoop and Mathias Scharinger	Sound Shape and Sound Effects of Literary Texts	Handbook of Empirical Literary Studies. Published by De Gruyter	2021	4	0
12	Andrei terian	Neoextractivism, or the birth of magical realism as world literature	Textual Practice	2021	4	0
13	Kristina Pranjić	Zenithist Concept of a Barbarogenius as a Critique of the Western European Culture [Zenitistični koncept barbarogenija kot kritika zahodnoevropske culture]	Primerjalna književnost	2020	4	0
14	Sara Haslam	Reading, Trauma and Literary Caregiving 1914-1918: Helen Mary Gaskell and the War Library	Journal of Medical Humanities	2020	4	0
15	Jacqueline Dutton	Wine in Houellebecq: Cultural transgression or literary device?	French Culture Studies	2020	4	0
16	Victoria Aranda Arribas	Mi ingenio las engendró y van creciendo en los brazos de la cámara": la novela corta del Barroco en el cine y la television [My ingenuity engendered them and they are growing in the arms of the camera": the short novel of the Baroque in film and television]	Janus: estudios sobre el Siglo de Oro	2020	4	0
17	Tomaž Onič, Michelle Gadpaille, Jason Blake, Tjaša Mohar	Margaret Atwood, World-Famous but Yet to Be Discovered by Many Slovene Readers	Acta Neophilologica	2020	4	0
18	Bassam Al Saideen, Ahmad S. Haider and Linda S. Al-Abbas	Erotizing Nabokov's Lolita in Arabic: How Translation Strategies Shift Themes and Characterization of Literary Works	Open Cultural Studies	2022	3	0
19	Ananta Gope	Hansuli Banker Upakatha in the context of literary geographic study	Geojournal	2020	3	1
20	Monica Latham	Virginia Woolf's Afterlives: The Author as Character in Contemporary Fiction and Drama	Taylor & Francis Group/Routledge	2021	3	0

As seen in Table 2, there are several documents that have many citations, e.g., the document from Kenny, D. (2020) has 12 citations, followed by two other documents, namely from Peterle (2021) and Ashley et al. (2020) as many as 8. Then, documents from Turysbek et al. (2021) have as many as 7 citations. Furthermore, documents from Alexiou, G. (2020), Page and Goodman (2020), Zwart (2020), and Fash (2020) each have 6 citations. In addition, documents from Omar, A. (2021) have 5 citations, as well as documents from Pranjić, K. (2020), Maria et al. (2021), Terian, A. (2021), Haslam, S. (2020), Dutton (2020), Arribas (2020), and Tomaž Onič (2020). Finally, 3 documents have the same number of citations, namely Al Saideen (2020), Gope (2020), and Latam (2021), each of which has 3 citations.

In addition, the relationship between document authors and publishers can be seen in the following visualization mapping.

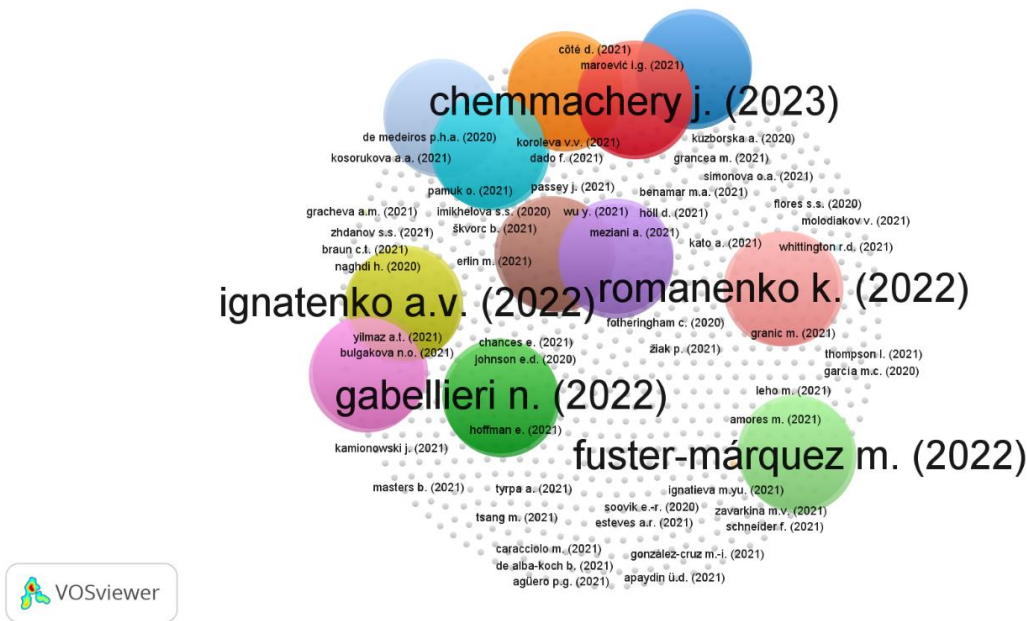


Figure 4. Links of Author’s Documents Based on the Citation Analysis

Figure 4 above shows several documents and authors connected in a cluster. Each cluster is divided into each colours. The appearance of the most striking colour means that the document has a strong relationship between the publisher and also the other document authors, such as Kenny, D. (2020), Al Saidden, B. (2022), Gope, A. (2020), Ignatenko, A. V. (2022), Rababah, S. (2022), Zakharov, V. N. (2021b), Lane, J. F. (2021), Romanenko, K. R. (2020), Gabellieri, N. (2022), Weiss, N. (2022), Dziuba E. V. (2022b), Kachkov, I. A. (2021), Fuster-Marquez, M. (2020), Suter, R. (2020), Radionova, O. P. (2020), Chemmachery, J. (2023). Vice versa, the smaller the colour circle indicates the document has no relationship. Based on the analysis above, the most influential documents based on citation analysis are documents from Kenny, D. (2020) with 12 citations.

(b). Documents by Sources

The entire distribution of articles contained in scientific databases, especially in this study, can be seen in Figure 5 below.

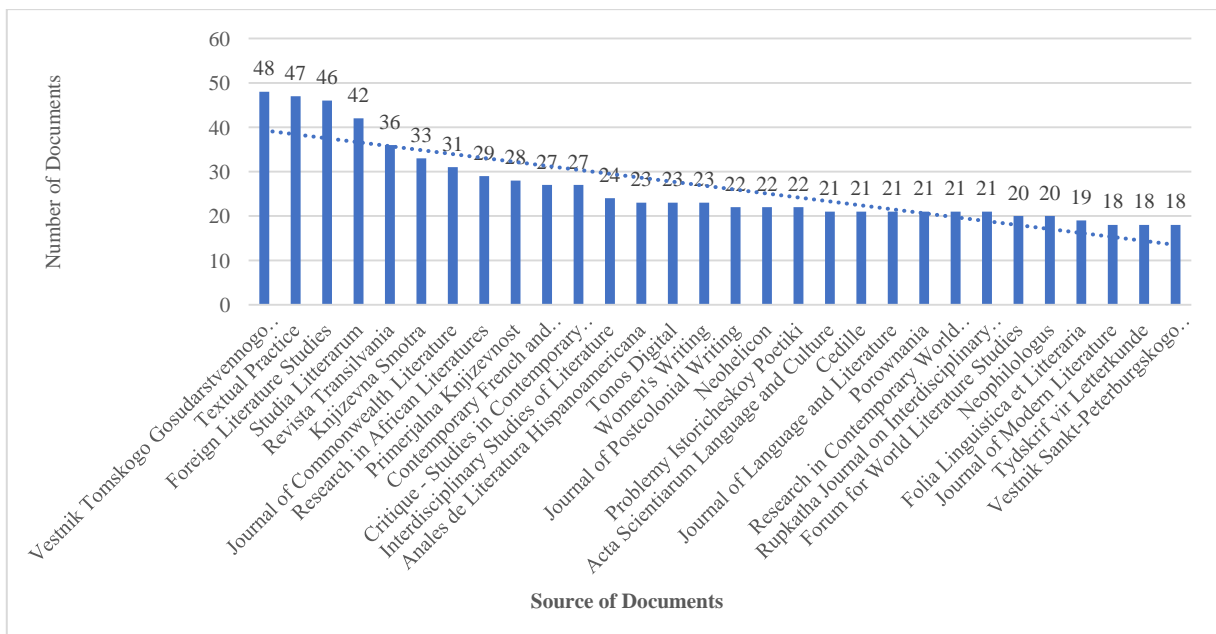


Figure 5. The Top 30 of Sources

As shown in Figure 5 above, the highest number of documents came from Vestnik Tomskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, Philologiya, with 48 documents, followed by Textual Practice, with 47 documents. Then, there are 46 documents from Foreign Literature Studies, while the Studia Litterarum is 42 documents. In addition, Revista

Transylvania 36 documents, Knjizevna Smotra 33 documents, Journal of Commonwealth Literature 31 documents, Research in African Literatures 29 documents, Primerjalna Knjizevnost 28 documents, Contemporary French and Francophone Studies 27 documents, Interdisciplinary Studies of Literature 24 documents, Anales de Literatura Hispanoamericana 23 documents, Journal of Postcolonial Writing 22 documents, Acta Scientiarum Language and Culture 21 documents, Forum for World Literature Studies 20 documents, Folia Linguistica et Litteraria 19 documents, and Journal of Modern Literature 18 documents. So, 17 sources have the most documents.

(c). Documents by Authors

The following data is the number of documents produced by the author in the publication of novels and other literary works.

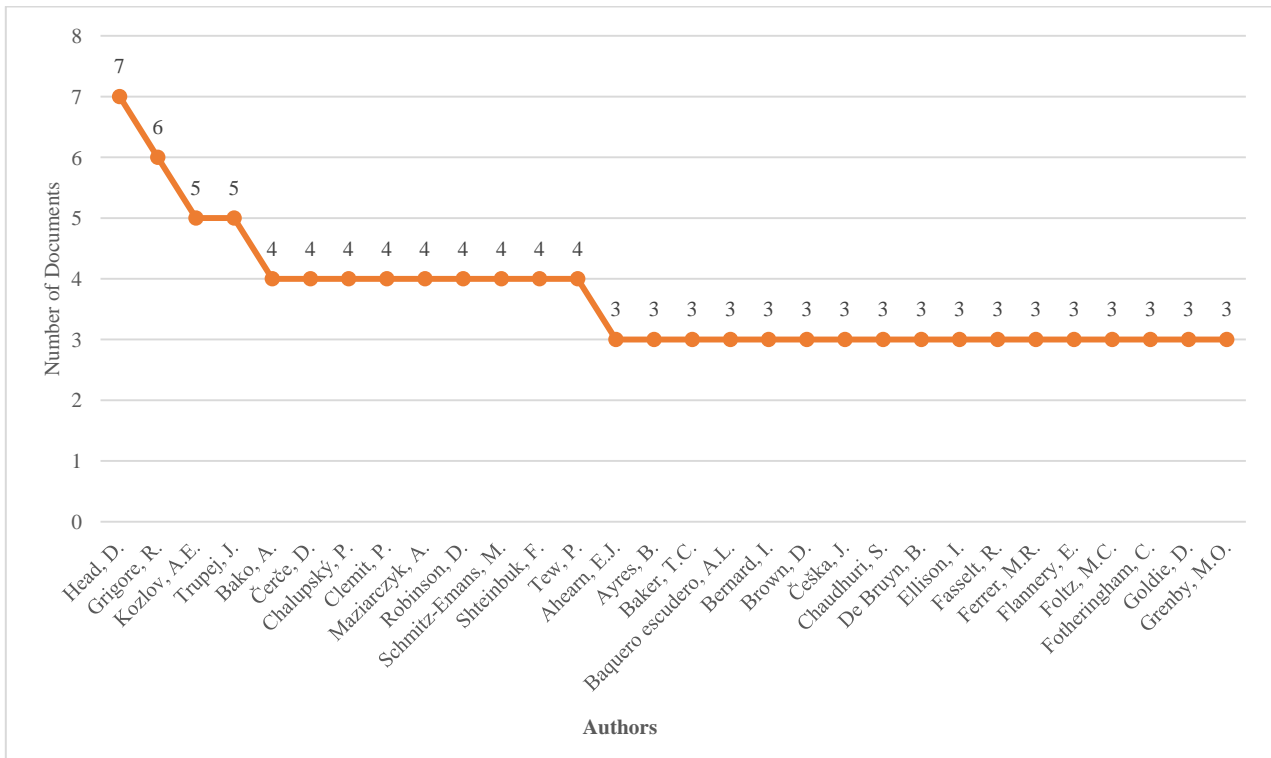


Figure 6. The Top 15 of Documents by Authors

As seen in Figure 6 above, the author who has the most documents, namely Head, D, has 7 documents, followed by Grigore, R, who has 6 documents. Then, Kozlov, A. E and Trupej, J. have the same number of documents, 5. In addition, nine authors have the same number of documents, namely 4. Finally, there are 18 authors who have the same number of documents, namely 3 documents. In document analysis, Head, D and Grigore, R are the top two authors with the highest number of documents.

(d). Document by Organizations

There are 1952 organizations found that contributed to the publication of novels and other literary works. Of the 1952 organizations, it was determined the top 20 affiliations that had the highest number of documents and citations, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 3
THE TOP 20 DOCUMENT BY ORGANIZATIONS

No	Organization/Affiliation	Documents	Citations
1	Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain	8	3
2	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain	7	4
3	Universidad de Murcia, Spain	7	0
4	Petrozavodsk State University, Petrozavodsk, Russian Federation	6	2
5	University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom	6	1
6	University of Leeds, United Kingdom	5	2
7	University of Warsaw, Poland	5	0
8	University of Warwick, United Kingdom	5	1
9	Uniwersytet Warszawski, Poland	5	0
10	Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russian Federation	4	1
11	Universidad de Granada, Spain	4	0
12	Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain	4	0
13	Universitat de Barcelona, Spain	4	0
14	University of Birmingham, United Kingdom	4	0
15	University of Toronto, Canada	4	9
16	Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poland	4	0
17	Universidad de Córdoba, Spain	3	4
18	Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain	3	0
19	Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation	3	0
20	Stanford University, United States	3	1

Table 3 above shows several organizations/affiliations with the most documents and citations. Noted, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, has the highest number of documents and citations. Then, followed by Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain and Universidad de Murcia, Spain. So, there are three top organizations from Spain. Furthermore, Petrozavodsk State University, Petrozavodsk, Russian Federation and the University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, have the same number of documents as 6. Four organizations have the same number of documents, each with 5 and others. From these results, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain, is the organization that has the highest number of documents and citations. Furthermore, the relations between these affiliations are divided into several clusters, as shown in Figure 7 in the following.

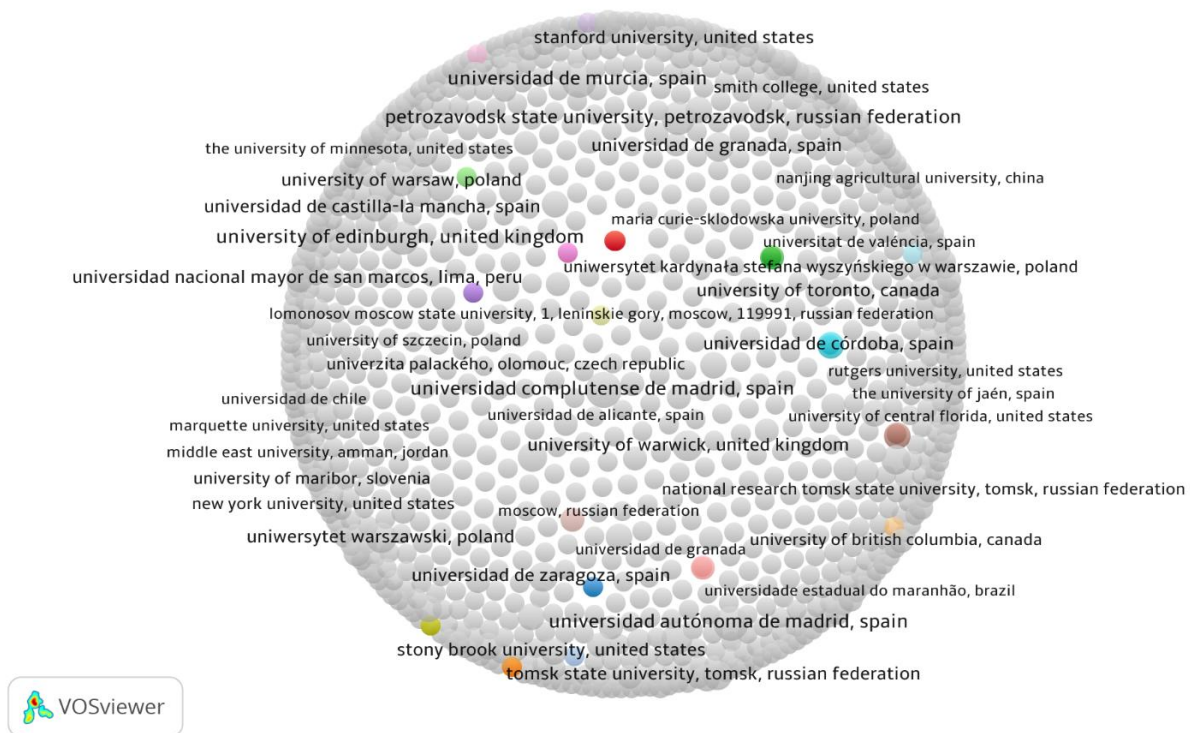


Figure 7. The Network Visualization of Organizations Based on the Citation Analysis Type

(e). Document by Countries

The following data show all document publications in each country. In other words, several countries have significantly contributed (see Figure 8), as well as being the most influential countries in the publication of novels,

including other literary works. Therefore, through VOSviewer, which is used as an analysis tool, it is found that the top 30 countries have the highest number of documents and citations, as shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4
THE TOP 30 OF DOCUMENT BY COUNTRIES

No	Countries	Documents	Citations
1	United States	244	70
2	Russian Federation	221	33
3	Spain	157	34
4	United Kingdom	145	59
5	Poland	98	14
6	Germany	75	21
7	Italy	56	12
8	China	54	5
9	Brazil	50	7
10	Australia	42	16
11	France	40	9
12	Czech Republic	36	5
13	Canada	35	25
14	India	34	10
15	Turkey	32	2
16	Ukraine	30	0
17	Iran	27	5
18	South Africa	26	15
19	Romania	25	9
20	Belgium	22	10
21	Slovakia	22	5
22	Japan	21	4
23	Chile	19	4
24	Hungary	18	4
25	Indonesia	17	0
26	Serbia	17	1
27	Netherlands	16	19
28	Argentina	15	0
29	Portugal	14	4
30	Jordan	13	6

Table 4 above shows that the United States has 244 documents and 70 citations. This number is the largest amount compared to other countries. Then followed by the Russian Federation, which has 221 documents and 33 citations. Furthermore, Spain has 157 documents and 34 citations, while the United Kingdom only has 145 documents and 59 citations. The number of citations obtained by the United Kingdom is higher than that of the Russian Federation. In addition, there are several countries that have some documents under one hundred, such as Poland, Germany, Italy, China, Brazil, Australia, France, Czech Republic, Canada, India, Turkey, Ukraine, Iran, South Africa, Romania, Belgium, Slovakia, Japan, Chile, Hungary, Indonesia, Serbia, Netherlands, Argentina, Portugal and Jordan.

Furthermore, Figure 8 shows some of the most influential countries based on the number of documents and citations they obtained, which are connected in a Cluster.

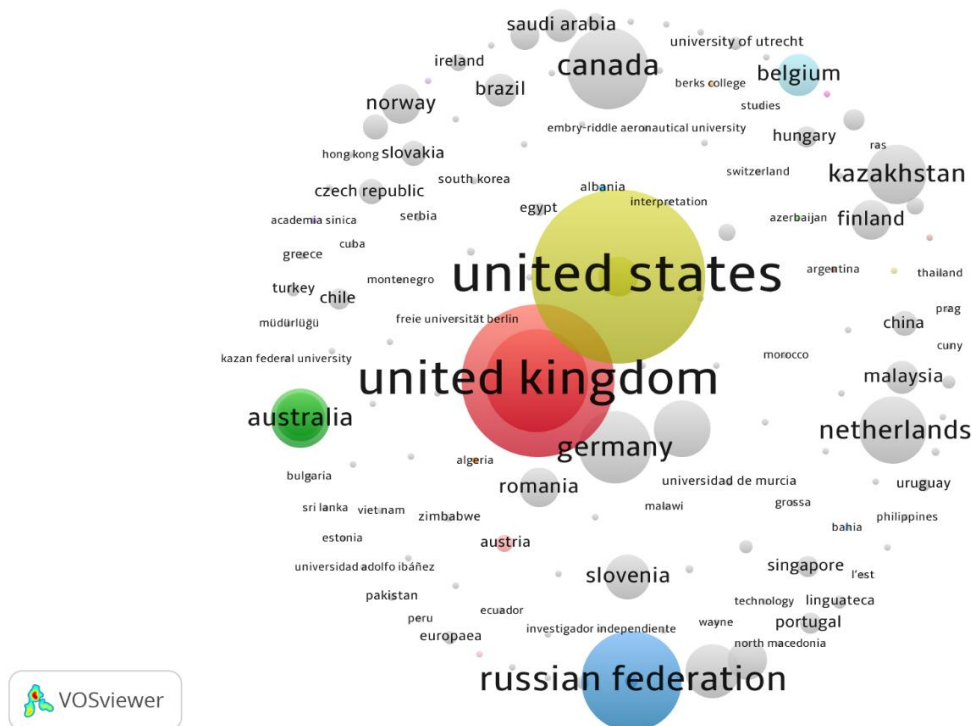


Figure 8. The Mapping of the Most Influential Countries in Publishing Novel

The distribution of countries that contributed to the publication of novels and other literary works shows that each country is connected, and some are independent. This colour leads to the acquisition of the most documents and citations and strong relations with several other countries regarding the publication of literary works—Vice versa, the smaller the publication for each country, the smaller the nodes. As shown in Figure 8, the United States, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Australia, Germany, Netherlands, Canada, and several other countries have large nodes.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the publication of novels at this time still exists and continues; for example, in Figure 2, every year, the publication of novels increases. Likewise, the research themes in the novel are increasingly diverse as in Figure 3. Not only that, the authors and distribution of novel publications in each area of the novel are also growing (See Figure 4 and Figure 6). Thus, the novel as science fiction is growing and even becoming educational material that is connected to other scientific disciplines. The novel is the epigraph—the resonant quotation placed at the head of a narrative (Mullan, 2006, p. 15). Today's world is interconnected; there are almost no boundaries between imagination, science fiction and non-fiction. The ability to think and the power of human creativity are growing (see Mori et al., 2023). In this case, science fiction, such as novels and other literary works, can prove that this world is integrated with the past and the future. So, it is not an exaggeration if researchers argue that the current situation, the space of life we live in, reflects the previous life (see Hedblom et al., 2022). As stated by Collie (2011), the stories, dreams, histories and myths connect people to particular places and make places concrete and inhabitable.

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