

## What Makes a Title Well-Crafted?: A Syntactic Analysis of Literature Research Articles

Dika Zakiya Handayani<sup>1✉</sup>, Suhandoko<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia

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Titles play a crucial role in attracting readers and contributing to the visibility and impact of research. Studies have been conducted to analyze the syntactical elements of research article titles across various academic fields; however, few studies have specifically addressed the syntactic features in SINTA-indexed literature research article (SILRA) titles. This research aims to investigate the linguistic structures of SILRA titles. This qualitative research collected RA titles from literature journals across SINTA ranks. In order to analyze the syntactic features of these titles, NVivo software was employed. Employing Cheng et al.'s (2012) framework, we focused on identifying the use of nominal (noun-based), compound (multi-part), and other structures such as verb-ing forms and full sentences. We observed that SILRA, which is published in lower-ranked journals, embraces content-focused use of simple noun phrases. Higher-ranked journals also use nominal titles with more variety and complexity, reflecting a higher academic research standard. The study concludes that while SILRA journals prioritize straightforward titles, as shown with nominal structured titles, adopting more complex, internationally recognized title structures, especially compound titles, is necessary to improve visibility and citation rates.

## INTRODUCTION

The title becomes a vital part of constructing a research article (RA). It represents the content of the study (Awasthi & Kulkarni, 2015). Therefore, the structure of an RA title requires careful consideration by the author, as it is the first element that potential readers encounter. A good title can grab attention, clearly show the article's main topic, and help readers quickly decide if it is relevant to them. If the title is interesting and clear, readers are more likely to read the entire article. On the other hand, a title that is unclear or too complicated might cause readers to skip over the article, lowering its visibility and impact (Bavdekar, 2016).

This has drawn the interest of researchers in studying RA titles in many disciplines. Several studies on RA titles across various fields have been conducted, such as in the medical sciences (Demir, 2023; Doykova, 2016; Moslehi & Kafipour, 2022; Nair & Gibbert, 2016), English language teaching (Jasrial et al., 2024), civil engineering (Moattarian & Alibabae, 2015), nursing (Ichiyama, 2021), dentistry (Morales et al., 2020), astrophysics (Méndez & Alcaraz, 2019), library science (Diao, 2021), and linguistics (Apriani & Arsyad, 2022; Pearson, 2021; Xiang & Li, 2020). These studies discussed important aspects of RA titles, such as the average word length and their structures. Titles in medical sciences generally emphasize straightforwardness and precision. They frequently use full sentence structures. Meanwhile, applied linguistics authors tend to create longer and more informative titles. Titles in ELT, both published in nationally and internationally accredited journals, are already well-crafted, with short and concise word length.

Title impacts the chance of the acceptance of an article to be published in a journal. Editors will have a higher chance of accepting future submissions if the title is clear and compelling, as it boosts article visibility, increases citations, and enhances both the authors' and the journal's reputation. Journal articles aim to reach a broader scholarly audience and contribute more to academic discourse (Sukur & Mina, 2024). International reputable scientific publishers, such as Springer and Wiley, state the qualities of a good RA title. Springer emphasizes that a good RA title clearly states the main topic, underscores the significance of the research, is concise, and captures readers' attention.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, the

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<sup>1</sup> Springer. (n.d.). *The importance of titles*. Retrieved September 2024, from <https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/the-importance-of-titles/1410?srsId=AfmBOoooit7V2rrl0QBqv1twPNK5g45AU0x-dZ09kG9VX4hIYRqK-orZ>

publisher, Wiley, explains that a good research article title should be 10 to 20 important words, presented as a statement or question, make a good impression, use relevant terms, and engage readers' curiosity.<sup>2</sup>

Indonesian academics are familiar with SINTA (Science and Technology Index), a web-based research information system that provides quick and easy access to comprehensive performance measurements for researchers, institutions, and journals in Indonesia. SINTA journal ranks range from SINTA 1 to SINTA 6, with SINTA 1 being the highest rank, indicating the strongest performance and credibility, while SINTA 6 represents the lowest rank. Those with high ranks are regarded for their strict academic standards and quality. Consequently, the expectation to create precise and clear titles is even greater when aiming for publication in these high-impact journals. A clear and informative article title significantly impacts the evaluation of a SINTA-indexed journal, as it reflects the journal's commitment to academic standards and quality. Based on the 2021 scientific journal accreditation guidelines, SINTA scoring criteria require article titles to clearly reflect core content, be specific, and demonstrate effectiveness through clarity and informativeness. By knowing these standards, authors can improve their work's visibility and citations through the title, increasing the journal's reputation for publishing excellent research. The relation between the quality of titles and the journal's ranking shows the importance of crafting compelling titles to increase the impact and reach of research articles in the academic world.

While guidelines from reputable publishers offer criteria for crafting good titles, there remains a lack of empirical evidence to determine what makes a title 'good' within SINTA-indexed journals. This absence of concrete measures leads to the following research questions: 1) What are the dominant syntactic features in the titles of literature research articles indexed in SINTA across different scores? 2) What are the differences among the titles of literature research articles across different SINTA scores?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The importance of a well-crafted title cannot be ignored as it influences the impact of a research article. "A poorly chosen title can make a paper hard to discover or ignored when discovered, which will substantially reduce its impact on the scientific community"

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<sup>2</sup> Eassom, H. (2017, November 16). *What makes a good research article title?* Wiley. Retrieved September 2024, from <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/network/publishing/research-publishing/preparing-your-article/what-makes-a-good-research-article-title>

(Fox & Burns, 2015, p. 1970). A clear and engaging title not only enhances discoverability in databases and search engines but also accurately conveys the main themes and findings of the study. In an era of information overload, a strong title significantly increases the likelihood of a research article being read, cited, and recognized, ultimately contributing to advancing knowledge within the scientific community. Therefore, Tullu (2019) suggested that “(a title) needs to be simple, direct, accurate, appropriate, specific, functional, interesting, attractive/appealing, concise/brief, precise/focused, unambiguous, memorable, captivating, informative (enough to encourage the reader to read further), unique, catchy, and it should not be misleading” (p. 13).

The influence of titles also played a key role across disciplines. For example, as concluded in the research article by Hyland and Zou (2022), the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) require clear and descriptive titles to make them noticeable among similar subjects of earlier research. It is also to convey the importance of the research well since the readers are already familiar with the subjects. Meanwhile, in the social field, where it is often connected to other knowledge, unique and catchy titles are needed to attract people to read and make them understand easily. Diao (2021) explored title structures and lexical choices in Library Science and Scientometrics, noting that Library Science titles tend to include more punctuation and varied terminology. Milojević (2017) also examined academic article titles across five fields from 1960 to 2010, finding a consistent increase in title length and the diversification of title types, including the rise of interrogatory and declarative titles from the mid-1990s. Moattarian and Alibabae (2015) analyzed title structures across Applied Linguistics, Civil Engineering, and Dentistry, finding that Dentistry titles are the shortest and differ significantly in length and structure compared to Applied Linguistics and Civil Engineering. From the findings of these studies, it can be inferred that titles in Science disciplines (STEM) are generally longer than those in Humanities disciplines.

In addition to these general observations about title characteristics, several studies have specifically examined the syntactic structures of research article titles across different fields. Cheng et al. (2012) explored the syntactic structures and functions of research article titles in applied linguistics, analyzing a corpus of 796 titles from reputable journals. They identified five key syntactic structures: compound, nominal, full-sentence, V-ing phrase, and prepositional phrase, highlighting the importance of titles in encapsulating the essence of research, stated that syntactic structures of research article titles reveal the academic

conventions of a discipline and their effectiveness in communicating the nature and content of the research. Xiang and Li (2020) indicate that from 1980 to 2018, both linguistics and literature journals have seen an increase in title length and a predominance of compound structures, with linguistics titles shifting towards more diverse content information, while literature titles maintain a focus on topical information, despite a general decline in lexical diversity across both disciplines. Haggan (2004) revealed significant differences in title structures across science, literature, and linguistics from 1997 to 2000. She found that Nair and Gibbert (2016) outlined how title attributes and their implications for citation counts vary, noting that full sentences are common in medicine. In contrast, compounded titles are prevalent in management, with only 30.6% of management titles being full sentences. In Dentistry, Morales et al. (2020) found that nominal phrases dominate thesis titles, with compound titles commonly using two nominal phrases, reflecting a precise and informative style.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research focused on the differences in linguistic features among SILRA titles across different SINTA scores. The data source was taken from Literature journals indexed with SINTA 1, SINTA 2, SINTA 3, SINTA 4, and SINTA 5. SINTA 6-indexed journal was excluded because the journal did not meet the minimum sample size required for thorough analysis. Names of journals that were analyzed include SIELE (SINTA 1), EDULITE (SINTA 2), NOBEL (SINTA 3), PARADIGM (SINTA 4), and JELTL (SINTA 5). The grounds for choosing those journals as the data source were based on the highest H-Impact factor within the same SINTA ranking per September 2024. The scope of these literature journals also includes a variety of fields, such as pure linguistics, applied linguistics, English language teaching, and other humanities disciplines. Thus, the researcher reviewed the articles individually to ensure they selected only the titles from the literature field. Due to the limited studies of literature discipline published in journals in SINTA 1, ten article titles were gathered from each journal to maintain representativeness.

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. Mack et al. (2005) explained that qualitative research is valuable for interpreting and gaining a deeper understanding of the complex realities of a given situation. The RA titles of each SINTA rank were put in the form of *TXT*. In order to make the data collection procedures run more thoroughly, NVivo software was used. NVivo enables the qualitative researcher to

structure, examine, and visualize their data, helping them to identify the underlying patterns. The TXT form of literature RA titles of each SINTA rank was exported to NVivo. In line with the framework of Cheng et al. (2012), we developed 'nodes' that categorize syntactic characteristics such as nominal titles, compound titles, Verb-ing titles, prepositional phrase titles, and full-sentence titles. The sub-types of nominal and compound titles were also added. Each SILRA title was marked according to its syntactic structure. We examined the frequency of each type and subtype of title and how each structure was used in the titles. This helped us understand the approaches taken by the authors of SILRA. The analysis results provided valuable insights into the syntactic characteristics of literature research article titles across different SINTA rankings.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This study focuses on the dominant syntactic structures in literature research article titles indexed in SINTA. The results show that nominal structures are the most prevalent across all SINTA ranks, particularly in ranks 4 and 5. Although compound structures are present, they appear less frequently, and other types, such as Verb-ing, Full-sentence, and Prepositional Phrases, are rarely utilized.

Table 1 shows the distribution percentage of syntactic features in literature journal titles. In SINTA rank 1, nominal structures predominated with six instances, followed by four compound titles and no occurrences of verb-ing forms, full sentences, or prepositional phrases. Similarly, SINTA rank 2 displayed eight nominal titles and two compound titles but again lacked verb-ing forms, full sentences, and prepositional phrases. For SINTA rank 3, there were five nominal and five compound titles, while ranks 4 and 5 showed notable differences, with rank 4 featuring eight nominal and two compound structures and rank 5 consisting of nine nominal titles but only one compound title. Overall, the analysis reveals that nominal structures are the most commonly used across all ranks, while compound structures are more prevalent in certain ranks, reflecting a pattern in title composition based on SINTA rankings.

**Table 1. Syntactic Features in Each SINTA Rank**

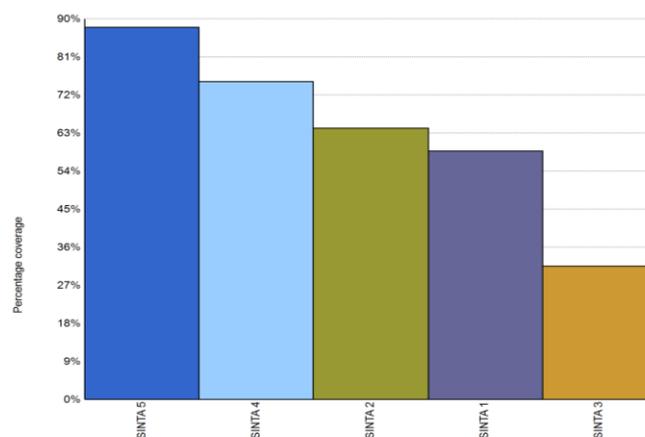
SINTA Rank	Syntactic Features					Total Occurrences
	Nominal	Compound	Verb-ing	Full-sentence	Prepositional Phrases	
1	6	4	0	0	0	10
2	8	2	0	0	0	10
3	5	5	0	0	0	10
4	8	2	0	0	0	10
5	9	0	1	0	0	10

### Nominal Titles in Literature Research Articles

In the SILRA, authors frequently use nominal titles. According to Wang and Bai (2007), nominal groups can be specified based on the head: “uni-head nominals,” “bi-head nominals,” and “multi-head nominals” groups. We found that uni-head nominal groups are the most nominal titles used in SILRA. Uni-head nominal titles comprise 34 titles, bi-head nominal titles comprise 1 title, and multi-head nominal titles comprise 1 title.

#### *Uni-Head Nominal Titles*

Uni-head nominal titles refer to the use of a single head in nominal group titles. The findings reveal that SINTA 5 has the highest coverage, while SINTA 3 shows the lowest. Figure 1 shows that SINTA 5 has the highest occurrence of uni-head titles, with nine instances covering nearly 90%. This is followed by SINTA 4, with eight occurrences corresponding to approximately 81% coverage. SINTA 2 comes next with seven occurrences, covering about 63%. SINTA 1, despite being higher in ranking, has six occurrences and covers around 54%. SINTA 3 has the fewest occurrences, with three titles and a coverage of about 27%. These findings suggest a higher tendency for using uni-head structures in journals with lower SINTA ranks, while the occurrence decreases as the rank increases, except for SINTA 2.

**Figure 1: The Distribution of Uni-Head Nominal Titles in Each SINTA Rank**

This decline in the number of uni-head nominal titles at the highest rank may suggest that more prestigious journals prioritize complex titles that reflect the depth and rigor of the research rather than straightforward nominal structures. This feature illustrates that while uni-head nominal titles are standard across various ranks, their frequency tends to decrease in higher-ranking journals, highlighting potential differences in title complexity and structure within academic publishing.

The heads in “uni-head nominals,” whether followed by pre-modifiers or not, are followed by a range of post-modifiers, including Prepositional Groups, To-infinitive Clauses, Past Participles, and Present Participles. Nominal titles followed by prepositional groups are the most common in SILRA.

#### *Uni-Head + Prepositional Groups*

The Uni-head, which is followed by prepositional groups, appears with “Representation,” “Analysis,” “Revenge,” and other heads that reflect the topics discussed in the context of the literature discipline. While the prepositions used are “Of,” “In,” and “Through.” This structure of uni-head followed by preposition nominal titles is consistently found across all ranks of SILRA from SINTA 1 to SINTA 5.

[1] “Representation of ecocriticism in the folklore of *Mak Ungkai spirit*”

[2] “Analysis of Amir’s defense mechanisms projected upon his bereavement in *The Kite Runner*”

[3] “The genesis African-identity-crisis through Wole Soyinka’s *Death and King’s Horseman*”

[4] “Revenge as mimetic desire in Juan Rulfo’s *Tell Them not to Kill me!*”

[5] “Robert Kearns’ obsession in fighting for recognition in *Flash of Genius* movie”

The analysis shows that the titles mostly use the prepositions “of,” “in,” and “through,” each fulfilling a distinct function. The preposition “of” is often found in titles, such as “Representation of ecocriticism in the folklore of Mak Ungkai spirit” and “Analysis of Amir’s defense mechanisms in *The Kite Runner*,” where it links the main idea to the specific topic. “In” is used to show the setting or context, as “in the folklore of Mak Ungkai spirit” and “in *The Kite Runner*.” Meanwhile, “through,” as seen in “The Genesis African-Identity-Crisis through Wole Soyinka’s *Death and King’s Horseman*,” underscores the method or perspective used in the analysis.

*Uni-Head + Past Participle Clause*

One title was found using past participle clauses that followed the head, that is, in SINTA 5.

[6] “Javanese values reflected in *Pengakuan Pariyem* novel written by Linus Suryadi AG”

The head of the title is “*Javanese Values*,” a simple noun phrase representing the study's subject. The verb “*reflected*” is a past participle that modifies *Javanese Values*. It describes how Javanese values are shown in the novel. Using the past participle “*reflected*” makes the title more concise by giving background information without needing a separate sentence. It shows the connection between Javanese values and the content of the novel.

*Uni-Head + Present Participle Clause*

Among 36 uni-head nominal titles, one title was found using the present participle that comes after the head. The title was found in the SINTA 5 article.

[7] “The factors triggering Nanisca to forbid the members of Agojie to have families in the *Woman King* film”

The main head of the title is *The Factors*, a simple noun phrase that indicates the subject of the research. The present participle *triggering* connects directly to the main head *factors*, providing a cause-and-effect relationship. It specifies the action (*triggering*) and its result (*Nanisca forbids*). In this way, the participle clause explains the dynamic between the cause (factors) and effect (Nanisca's prohibition). After “*triggering*,” the infinitive *to forbid* expresses the action Nanisca is influenced to take. The structure maintains clarity and flow by following the present participle with an infinitive clause.

***Bi-Head Nominal Titles***

It was found that one title in SILRA utilized bi-head in nominal titles in SINTA 2. They put two heads to provide a detailed description of the topic.

[8] “Disaster mitigation and forest preservation in marind-anim literature”

The title contains two primary heads: “*Disaster Mitigation*” and “*Forest Preservation*.” A coordinating conjunction connects these heads *and* indicates that both concepts are equally important in the discussion. The first head, “*Disaster mitigation*,” refers to the strategies or actions taken to reduce the negative impact of disasters. It serves as one focal point of the literature being studied. The second head, “*Forest preservation*,” refers to efforts to maintain and protect forests. It forms the second focal point of the title, establishing a link between ecological conservation and the subject of the study. The conjunction “*and*” plays a crucial role in the bi-head structure, indicating that the examined literature

addresses both disaster mitigation and forest preservation. It suggests that these two topics are interconnected in the analysis of “*Marind-Anim literature*.”

### ***Multi-Head Nominal Titles***

Multi-head nominal titles were used to express the relationship between more than two heads in the nominal group titles. This structure appeared once, especially in the title of SINTA 3 RA.

[9] “Sexuality, subjectivity, and motherhood in *Mengestu’s The Beautiful Things That Heaven Bears (2007)*”

The multi-head nominal structure includes “Sexuality,” “Subjectivity,” and “Motherhood” as the main heads, connected by commas and conjunction “and.” The first head, “*sexuality*,” points to the exploration of themes related to sexuality in the literary work. It signals that one aspect of the analysis will focus on how sexuality is depicted or addressed in the novel. The second head, “*subjectivity*,” refers to an investigation into personal identity, experience, and perspective, likely examining how characters in the novel construct or experience their sense of self. The third head, “*motherhood*,” introduces the concept of motherhood as another focal point of the analysis, suggesting that the article will explore the roles, challenges, or representations of motherhood in the novel. The commas between the first two topics, “Sexuality” and “Subjectivity,” and the word “and” before the last topic, “Motherhood,” help separate the ideas while also showing that they are all part of the same discussion.

### **Compound Titles**

Despite being second to nominal titles, compound titles contribute around one-third of the titles in literature RA accredited in SINTA 2, 3, and 4. Cheng et al. (2012) developed the element combinations of compound titles from Wang and Bai (2007). They found a wider range of compound structure elements in applied linguistics RA titles, that are Topic: Scope, Topic: Method, Topic: Description, Topic: Source, Metaphor: Topic, Topic: Question, Question: Method, Topic: Method+Source, Metaphor: Question, Question: Method + Source, and Name: Method. The researcher found distinct element combinations in the SILRA.

**Table 2. Compound Titles in Each SINTA Rank**

Combination	Sinta 1	Sinta 2	Sinta 3	Sinta 4	Total occurrences
Topic: method	0	0	1	0	1
Topic: source	2	0	3	0	5
Metaphor: topic+source	0	2	0	0	2
Source: topic	0	0	0	1	1
Topic: description	0	0	1	1	2
Topic: method+source	2	0	0	0	2
Method: topic+source	1	0	0	0	1

The analysis reveals that Topic: Source is the most prevalent combination across all SINTA ranks. This suggests that literature research article titles frequently emphasize a central topic followed by a specific source or context. This reflects a standard structure used to present research focus and relevance across journal rankings. It can be seen from one of the titles from the SINTA 2 literature journal.

[10] “Recovery of identity in *Hidden Memory: A gesture life* by Chang-Rae Lee”

This title is taken from SINTA 3 RA. The author(s) started to introduce the article by stating the topic “Recovery of Identity in Hidden Memory,” then highlighted the source of the research, which is a book by Chang-Rae Lee called “A Gesture Life.”

Another element combination variation that distinguishes literature SINTA-indexed RA titles from other fields RA titles is the use of metaphor combined with topic and source in the form of compound titles. There were 16,14% of this combination. “A metaphor is usually used to refer to a rhetorical figure of speech, denoting the use of an implied analogy between two objects or ideas to achieve a forceful effect of comparison” (S. W. Cheng et al., 2012).

[11] “When solidarity and misery meet in the shadow of a massacre: Moral values reflected in the novel *'Human Acts'*”

The use of the metaphor “When solidarity and misery meet in the shadow of a massacre” reflects the powerful and dramatic image of the experiences told in the novel. This metaphor is intended to grab readers’ attention. Next, the author gave further explanation by adding the real topic that was going to be discussed in the article, as well as the source in “Moral values reflected in the novel *'Human Acts'*.”

In addition, literature RA authors who published their works in SINTA-indexed journals also used Source: Topic compound titles to make their articles clearer and more specific. This variation can be found in the literature RA indexed in SINTA 3 and 4.

[12] “JK Rowling’s *The Tales of Beedle the Bard: A magical realism analysis*”

“JK Rowling’s *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*” is considered as the source, as it can distinguish the subject matter. “A Magical Realism” plays as the topic. Similarly, the variation of Topic: Description also provides a detailed yet concise overview, as seen in the title from RA in SINTA 3.

[13] “The intergenerational conflict in Lisa See’s *Shanghai Girls*: Second generation experiences”

Here, “The Intergenerational Conflict” serves as the topic, and “Second Generation Experiences” further describes the specific focus within the topic.

Topic: Method+Source formations are also applied. It can be seen in the title,

[14] “Subversion of neo-imperialist hegemony: A postcolonial study of *Red Birds* by Mohammed Hanif”

The topic, “Subversion of Neo-Imperialist Hegemony,” identifies the main subject of the study, which focuses on challenging or undermining neo-imperialist dominance. This sets the research's thematic focus. The method, described as “A Postcolonial Study,” specifies the analytical approach used. This indicates that the research will be framed through a postcolonial lens, considering the effects of colonialism and its ongoing influence on culture and society. Finally, the source is identified as *Red Birds* by Mohammed Hanif, signaling that this specific text will be the subject of the analysis. Together, this structure effectively conveys the focus of the research, the framework for analysis, and the text being examined, allowing readers to grasp the expectations of the study.

### **Verb-ing Titles**

Verb-ing phrases appear only once, specifically in the titles of SINTA 1 literature articles.

Example of a Verb-ing Phrase Title:

[15] “Investigating Types of Moral Value in *Children of Heaven* Movie Directed by Majid Majidi”

In this title, the verb “investigating” emphasizes the research activity being conducted. The phrase “Types of Moral Value” indicates that the study will examine and categorize different moral lessons depicted in the film. The research specifies which film is being analyzed by including the title *Children of Heaven*, providing context for the reader. Furthermore, mentioning the director, Majid Majidi, highlights his role in shaping the film and its messages.

## DISCUSSION

A good research article can catch readers' interest by giving a simple, clear idea of the article, helping them quickly see if it is useful for them. It typically maintains clarity and precision and adheres to the required word length. Additionally, it was suggested that a title should be clear, direct, accurate, specific, engaging, concise, informative, memorable, unique, and free of ambiguity or misleading elements (Tullu, 2019). We have examined the syntactic patterns SILRA, focusing on their frequency and structure across different ranking levels. We aimed to identify the dominant title structures and analyze their variations across SINTA ranks. The findings reveal that nominal structures are notably preferred, particularly in lower-ranked journals (SINTA 4 and 5), which shows a tendency toward simplicity and direct content representation in Indonesian academic contexts.

The results of this research differ from those of Xiang and Li (2020), who found that compound structures were the most frequently used in literature RA titles in 2020, followed by nominal structures. A remarkable distinction is that the current study focuses on reputable journals indexed in SINTA, specifically in Indonesia, suggesting that syntactic preferences in Indonesian journals might vary from those observed in international contexts. This study shows authors' preference for nominal titles across reputable Indonesian journals indexed in SINTA, particularly in the lower ranks (SINTA 4 and 5). This highlights a key distinction in syntactic preferences between Indonesian and international journals, suggesting that Indonesian literature journals may prioritize simplicity and content-based titles. Moreover, Haggan (2004) found that compound titles were widely used in literature articles from 1997 to 2000. Haggan stated that using compound titles enables a clear and concise presentation of the main topic along with a secondary focus or elaboration. The study found that about 60.8% of literature titles fell into this category, indicating a significant preference for this format among researchers in the field.

This difference may suggest that Indonesian authors in the literature discipline and editors prioritize simplicity and straightforwardness in titles. This view aligns with Mahfudurido (2021), who stated that nominalization helps writers shorten information and explain complex ideas more simply. This is especially useful in academic titles, where space is limited and clarity is important. It also allows for the effective expression of complex ideas while adhering to syntactic constraints in formal writing (Grangé, 2015).

In SINTA accreditation assessments, a good title is defined as concise and informative and represents the article's content. This focuses on the research content or topic itself, where clarity and informativeness convey the content of the study. Meanwhile, in reputable international scientific journals, compound titles are often used to highlight methodology. Titles that concisely convey the main topic without incorporating the additional complexity of methodological or result-oriented components that are commonly seen in compound titles.

This shows that Indonesian literature RA titles have not yet fully adapted to the evolving international trends in title structures. As noted by Xiang & Li (2020), the global trend leans toward more compound structures that emphasize topic, methodology, and also metaphor, which is less common in the Indonesian context. This underscores the need for Indonesian journals to adapt and align their title structures with global standards, particularly by incorporating more compound structures to enhance their visibility and international appeal.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, most literature RA titles indexed in SINTA in Indonesia use nominal titles, focusing on content due to their simplicity and straightforwardness. However, to align with global trends, Indonesian authors and journals should consider adopting compound titles that cover the topic and include method, source, or metaphor, making titles more engaging. This study's limitation lies in analyzing only one journal per SINTA rank. Future research should aim for broader representation across SINTA ranks.

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