



Review article

Turkish Literature in WoS: A Bibliometric Analysis of Turkish Literature Articles (2005–2025)

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Abstract

This study conducts a bibliometric analysis of 251 articles indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) database between 2005 and 2025 under the subject heading “Turkish Literature” with the language filter set to “Turkish.” The primary aim of the research is to map production trends, institutional and geographical concentrations, collaboration networks, and thematic orientations in the field of Turkish literature. The document type was limited to “Article,” and the subject areas were restricted to “Arts and Humanities” and “Literature.” Data were analyzed using VOSviewer. Bibliographic coupling was applied to nodes of countries, institutions, authors, and journals; co-occurrence analysis was conducted on keywords; and the “binary counting” method was employed for abstracts. Frequency, citation count, and total link strength (TLS) were used as the main indicators. Findings reveal that the number of publications followed a fluctuating but generally upward trend, peaking in 2020. At the institutional level, Selçuk University exhibited a central position, while Istanbul University emerged as another significant hub. In terms of journals, Selçuk Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi and Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Dergisi stood out as key outlets. Although author networks were widely dispersed across a large cluster, the number of central nodes remained limited, indicating relatively weak and sporadic collaboration patterns. Keyword analysis highlighted “Turkish literature” and “novel” as dominant themes, while abstracts emphasized broader concepts directly reflecting the field. Overall, the study outlines the current quantitative profile of Turkish literature research.

Keywords: Turkish Literature, Literature, Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science, WoS.

Received: 23 December 2025 * **Accepted:** 06 March 2026 * **DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.29329/jppci.2026.1418.1>

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INTRODUCTION

Academic and theoretical developments in the field of Turkish Literature have been conducted over centuries in relation to literature and culture. Due to the diversity of literature genres, cultural elements, and time-based historical roots of Turkish Literature, it has increased in its level of awareness not only at a national level but also internationally. This growth has led to an increase in the number of both classical and modern literary works being studied and researched in Turkey and abroad. As a result of this trend, several studies have examined how authors construct their identity in the context of the genre in which they write, the reflection of social changes through the lens of the written word, and cross-cultural relationships (Erkurt, 2022). Although there is increasing scholarly interest in and productivity regarding Turkish Literature, there is a relative lack of bibliometric studies that quantitatively assess the scholarly output in this area (Coşkun, 2024).

The evaluation of scholarly production is important not only in terms of its content but also through its structural, statistical, and interactional aspects to accurately map out the research fields (Garfield, 2009; Small, 1973; Donthu et al., 2021). In this regard, bibliometric analysis is an important tool for providing insight into both the quantity and tendency of academic production in the field and for revealing the relational dynamics of scholars within the field (Aria and Cuccurullo, 2017). Bibliometric methods allow for the concrete analysis of times of high levels of scholarly activity, leading countries and institutions, collaboration networks among researchers, and the journals that function as central publishing venues for the field (Donthu et al., 2021; Zupic and Čater, 2015). Furthermore, analyzing the keywords and recurring concepts in article abstracts provides insight into the thematic orientations around which research into Turkish Literature has developed and provides direction for future research in the field.

In light of this, the primary problem this study addresses is the fact that academic articles pertaining to Turkish Literature have never been systematically evaluated from a bibliometric standpoint using the WoS (Web of Science) database. Covering the years 2005-2025, the purpose of this study is to reveal the scope of the volume of production, distribution, and trends of scholarly studies on Turkish Literature. This study examines the distribution of articles by year, the main centers of production based on countries and universities, lead researchers, prominent journals, collaboration networks, keywords, and the most common concepts found in the abstracts of articles.

This study expects to contribute to the field of Turkish Literature research trends in a quantitative manner and serve as a methodological guide for future studies. Additionally, bibliometric mapping not only highlights the current trends of production in the field but also identifies previously underrepresented or unexplored areas of research, potential gaps, and emerging research areas. Therefore, this study will enable the comprehensive evaluation of the scientific production capacity of

studies on Turkish Literature and enhance the international visibility of national literary research. Accordingly, the study sought answers to the following research questions:

1. What is the distribution trend of studies on Turkish literature by year?
2. How is the distribution of Turkish literature publications shaped across countries?
3. What is the distribution of research outputs based on universities?
4. How does the distribution of studies appear at the author level?
5. What are the characteristics of the distribution of studies across journals?
6. How are the keywords used in the studies distributed?
7. Which terms are most frequently repeated in the abstract sections of the studies?.

METHODS

Research Methods

This study was conducted using the bibliometric analysis method to reveal the trends, production centers, and bibliographic relationships of academic publications in the field of Turkish literature. Bibliometric analysis is an approach that systematically aims to make visible the developmental processes, collaboration patterns, and thematic orientations within a given field by examining the quantitative data of scientific studies published in that area (Zupic and Čater, 2015). The bibliometric method was chosen in this study because it allows the academic production in Turkish literature to be examined not only in terms of content but also through its structural and statistical dimensions.

Data Source and Search Strategy

The bibliometric data for this study were obtained from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection database. The search was conducted in the “Topic” field (including title, abstract, and author keywords) using the query “Turkish literature,” yielding a total of 769 records (access date: August 2025). Since homogeneity of document types is crucial in bibliometric analyses, a filter for “Article” was applied to focus exclusively on peer-reviewed and comparable outputs, reducing the dataset to 671 articles.

To maintain disciplinary focus and to avoid conceptual noise originating from unrelated domains (e.g., educational technology, political science, medicine), the research areas were limited to “Arts & Humanities” and “Literature,” resulting in 369 records. In the final step, the language filter “Turkish” was applied to make local knowledge production and discourse in the native language more visible, to control for citation-network biases caused by language differences, and to minimize conceptual equivalence issues. The final dataset consisted of 251 articles.



Figure 1. Data retrieval strategy

Analysis Process

The data were analyzed using the VOSviewer software (version 1.6.20). Various levels of bibliometric analyses were conducted within the program as follows:

- **Distribution by countries:** The bibliographic coupling method was applied with the "Country" option selected. A minimum threshold of five documents was set, and five countries met this criterion out of a total of 23.

- **Distribution by universities:** Using the "Organizations" option, a minimum of six articles was required, resulting in twelve universities being identified as leading institutions.

- **Distribution by authors:** Under the "Authors" option, a minimum of two articles and two citations was established, with seven authors meeting the inclusion criteria.

- **Distribution by journals:** In the "Sources" analysis, the thresholds were set at a minimum of six articles and five citations, leading to the inclusion of five journals in the analysis.

- **Keywords:** A co-occurrence analysis based on author keywords was performed, with a minimum occurrence threshold of ten, resulting in seven prominent keywords.

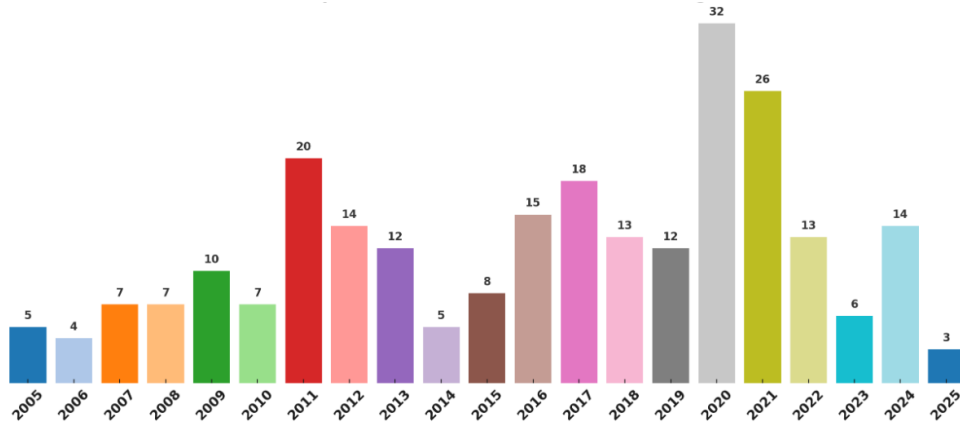
- **Most frequent terms in abstracts:** A binary counting analysis was conducted, setting the minimum occurrence threshold at seventy-five, and eight terms were included in this analysis.

Analysis Process

Findings obtained from each type of analysis were visualized through tables and network maps, and evaluated based on three main indicators: frequency (number of occurrences), citation count, and Total Link Strength (TLS). The TLS value reflects the level of interaction within the network, determined by the degree of shared references or the frequency of co-occurrence among items.

RESULTS

Distribution of Articles by Year



Graph 1. Distribution of articles by year

When examining the period between 2005 and 2025, it is observed that the production of articles in the field of Turkish literature has followed a fluctuating yet overall upward trend. During the years 2005–2010, the number of publications remained relatively low, with a notable increase occurring in 2011 (20 articles). The most remarkable point, however, is the peak reached in 2020, with 32 articles, representing the highest level of production within the examined timeframe. The year 2025 appears lower (3 articles) as it has not yet concluded.

Overall, 2020 stands out as a turning point in the trajectory of Turkish literature research, followed by fluctuations in subsequent years. This pattern indicates that while there have been periodic surges and declines in publication activity, the overall output in the last decade has been considerably higher compared to earlier periods.

Distribution of Articles by Country

To ensure statistical reliability and meaningful clustering in the network map, threshold values were established for inclusion in the analysis. The minimum document threshold was set at five, meaning that only countries producing at least five articles were included in the network. For citation count, the minimum value was left at zero, allowing countries that had published articles but received no citations to remain part of the analysis.

As a result of this filtering, only five countries out of the 23 represented in the WoS dataset met the inclusion criteria. This outcome indicates that bibliometric visibility in the field of Turkish literature is concentrated in a limited number of countries, revealing a geographically restricted pattern of research production. Moreover, setting the threshold at a minimum of five publications helped reduce potential noise from isolated or singular studies, thereby enabling more reliable insights into patterns of international collaboration and research productivity centers.

Table 1. Distribution of articles by country

Ranking	Country	Article	Citations	TLS
1	Turkey	298	78	507
2	USA	16	8	185
3	United Kingdom	9	23	125
4	Germany	5	2	73

The analysis revealed that the dataset included separate entries for “Turkey” and “Türkiye” in the WoS records. This discrepancy stems from indexing inconsistencies within the database, leading to publications from the same country appearing under two different labels. To ensure methodological accuracy, these two categories were merged, resulting in a consolidated total of 298 articles, 78 citations, and a Total Link Strength (TLS) of 507, confirming Turkey as the central country in the field of Turkish literature research.

Among other countries, the United States (16 articles, 8 citations, TLS = 185), the United Kingdom (9 articles, 23 citations, TLS = 125), and Germany (5 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 73) stand out. While the United States surpasses the United Kingdom in terms of publication volume, the latter’s relatively higher citation count is noteworthy. Germany, on the other hand, participates in the network with a more limited level of output.

Overall, the findings indicate that research on Turkish literature is predominantly Turkey-centered, with countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom contributing to the international visibility of the field despite their comparatively lower publication counts.

Distribution of Articles by Universities/Institutions

To reveal the distribution of research on Turkish literature across universities and to ensure statistical consistency and meaningful clustering in visualizations, specific threshold values were established. Accordingly, institutions were included in the network only if they had produced at least six articles. The lower limit for citation count was set to zero, thereby allowing all institutions that had published articles to be included in the analysis, regardless of whether they had received citations.

As a result of these parameters, only 12 institutions out of a total of 179 listed in the WoS dataset met the inclusion criteria and qualified to appear in the bibliometric network. This finding indicates that research on Turkish literature is concentrated primarily in certain universities, while other institutions contribute at a more limited level to the overall scholarly production within the field.

Table 2. Distribution of articles by universities

Ranking	University	Article	Citations	TLS
1	Selçuk Univ.	34	2	75
2	Necmettin Erbakan Univ.	7	0	43
3	İstanbul Univ.	15	3	17
4	Atatürk Univ.	7	0	16
5	Hacettepe Univ.	13	10	13
6	Anadolu univ.	6	1	9
7	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Univ.	6	0	8
8	Boğaziçi Univ.	6	8	7
9	Eskişehir Osman Gazi Univ.	6	0	7
10	Akdeniz Univ.	6	0	6
11	Gazi Univ.	11	0	6
12	Yakın Doğu Univ.	6	2	3

The bibliometric analysis of university-based research distribution in Turkish literature reveals a clear concentration of scholarly output within specific institutions. At the top of the list, Selçuk University stands out prominently with 34 articles, 2 citations, and a Total Link Strength (TLS) of 75, establishing itself as the most influential production center in the field. This finding indicates that Selçuk University holds a pivotal position, particularly in terms of network connectivity within the bibliometric map.

Necmettin Erbakan University ranks second with only 7 articles but a notably high TLS value of 43, demonstrating that despite its relatively limited publication volume, the institution maintains strong interaction levels within the network. Istanbul University (15 articles, 3 citations, TLS = 17) and Atatürk University (7 articles, TLS = 16) also emerge as key contributors in both production and linkage strength.

Hacettepe University, with 13 articles and 10 citations, exhibits comparatively higher citation visibility, suggesting a stronger qualitative impact of its publications. Meanwhile, Anadolu University (6 articles, 1 citation, TLS = 9), Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (6 articles, TLS = 8), and Boğaziçi University (6 articles, 8 citations, TLS = 7) each stand out for different reasons. In particular, Boğaziçi University's limited number of publications paired with a relatively high citation rate reflects a qualitative contribution to the field.

Eskişehir Osmangazi University (6 articles, TLS = 7), Akdeniz University (6 articles, TLS = 6), and Gazi University (11 articles, TLS = 6) demonstrate a moderate level of productivity but comparatively weaker network interactions. At the end of the list, Near East University (6 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 3) is included in the network but exhibits lower connectivity strength.

The overall distribution pattern, visualized as a density map in Figure 2, highlights the institutional concentration of Turkish literature research, emphasizing the dominance of a few universities in shaping the bibliometric landscape of the field.

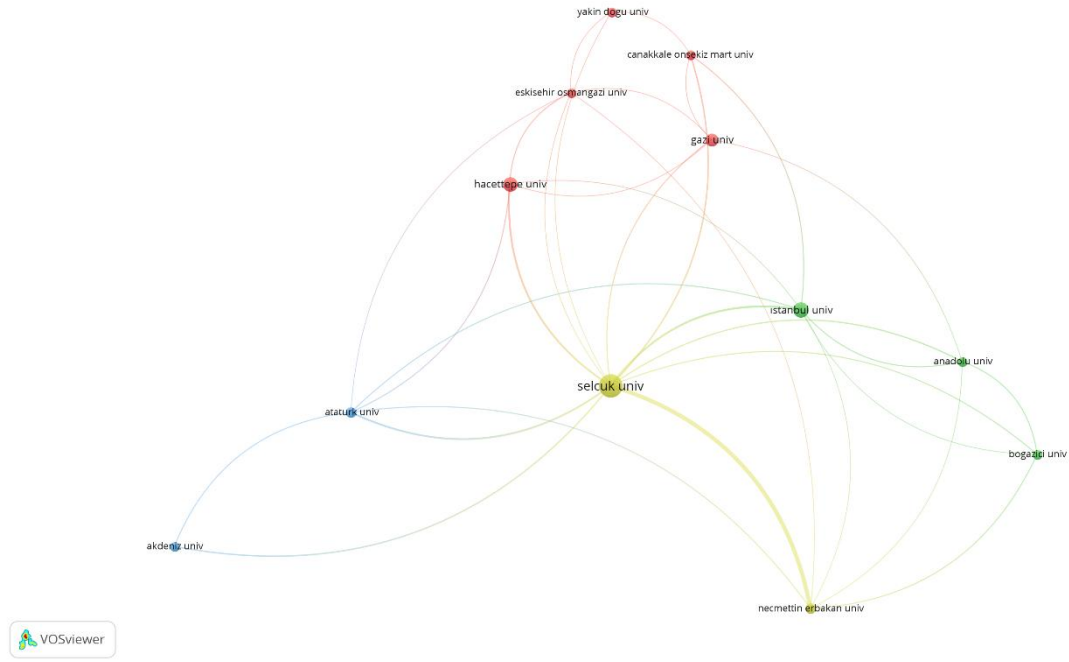


Figure 2. Bibliographic Coupling Density map of Turkish Literature studies by universities

Distribution of Articles by authors

In order to ensure that only authors with meaningful relationships appear in the bibliometric network, specific threshold values were established. Accordingly, for an author to be included in the analysis, they were required to have produced at least two articles and to have received a minimum of two citations for those publications.

After applying these criteria, only seven authors out of a total of 361 in the WoS dataset met the inclusion requirements and were represented in the bibliographic network. This finding indicates that while a broad pool of researchers contributes to studies in Turkish literature, the number of authors achieving high publication and citation levels remains limited.

Therefore, the analysis highlights those authors with greater scholarly visibility and identifies the individual-level centers of academic productivity within the field of Turkish literature research.

Table 3. Distribution of articles by authors

Ranking	Authors	Article	Citations	TLS
1	Prof. Dr. Burak Gökbulut	5	2	71
2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Yeniasır	4	2	71

3	Prof. Dr. Tuğçe Erdal	3	3	2
4	Prof. Dr. Yakup Karasoy	4	2	1
5	Prof. Dr. Orhan Kurtoğlu	3	2	1
6	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emrah Atasoy	3	5	0
7	Prof. Dr. Ayşe Banu Karadağ	2	2	0

The findings indicate that the levels of productivity and interaction among leading authors in the field of Turkish literature vary considerably. Burak Gökbulut (5 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 71) and Mustafa Yeniasır (4 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 71) stand out as the two authors with the strongest bibliographic connections in the network. Their significantly higher total link strengths compared to other researchers suggest that they occupy central positions in collaborative structures within the field.

In contrast, Tuğçe Erdal (3 articles, 3 citations, TLS = 2), Yakup Karasoy (4 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 1), and Orhan Kurtoğlu (3 articles, 2 citations, TLS = 1) demonstrate a moderate level of productivity but relatively limited network interaction. Meanwhile, Emrah Atasoy (3 articles, 5 citations) and Ayşe Banu Karadağ (2 articles, 2 citations) appear notable in terms of citation counts, yet they exhibit no measurable network linkage (TLS = 0). This suggests that their publications have gained visibility through citations rather than through direct bibliographic connections with other studies.

Overall, the analysis reveals that a small group of authors play a central role in the bibliometric network of Turkish literature research, while the majority of researchers contribute through more peripheral and less interconnected outputs. This pattern underscores the limited extent of collaborative structures in the field, highlighting the predominance of individual-based research productivity.

Distribution of Articles by journals

In determining the distribution of Turkish literature studies across journals, threshold values were defined to ensure meaningful clustering and to enhance the reliability of the bibliometric network analysis. Accordingly, a journal was required to have published at least six articles and to have received a minimum of six citations in order to be included in the analysis. This approach minimized statistical noise caused by single publications or uncited journals, ensuring that only outlets with a notable level of influence in the field became visible in the network.

After applying these parameters, only five journals out of a total of 59 in the WoS dataset met the inclusion criteria and were represented in the bibliographic network. This result demonstrates that research on Turkish literature is concentrated in a small number of journals, indicating that a few publication venues play a central and consolidating role in shaping the academic output of the field.

Table 4. Distribution of articles by journals

Ranking	Journals	Article	Citations	TLS
1	Selçuk University Journal of Faculty of Letters	60	9	116
2	Journal of Turkish Language and Literature	42	9	87
3	Milli Folklor	42	23	73
4	Journal of History, Culture and Art Research	14	6	26
5	Middle Eastern Literatures	12	12	16

As shown in Table 4, the analysis of journals publishing studies on Turkish literature reveals a clear concentration of research outputs within specific publication venues. At the top of the list, the Selçuk University Journal of Faculty of Letters stands out as the leading outlet with 60 articles, 9 citations, and a Total Link Strength (TLS) of 116, indicating the highest levels of both productivity and network interaction. This result demonstrates that the journal functions as a central platform in the field, both in terms of publication volume and its bibliographic connectivity within the scholarly network.

Ranked second, the Journal of Turkish Language and Literature exhibits a similarly strong position with 42 articles, 9 citations, and 87 TLS, reflecting a high degree of academic activity and interconnection. Likewise, Milli Folklor stands out with 42 articles, 23 citations, and 73 TLS, distinguished by its relatively high citation count, which underscores the journal's qualitative visibility and scholarly influence.

Although more limited in scale, the Journal of History, Culture and Art Research (Tarih Kültür ve Sanat Araştırmaları Dergisi) with 14 articles, 6 citations, and 26 TLS, and Middle Eastern Literatures with 12 articles, 12 citations, and 16 TLS also emerge as notable publication venues in the field. The relatively high citation ratio of Middle Eastern Literatures compared to its output volume suggests that the journal enjoys greater international visibility.

Overall, these findings indicate that Turkish literature studies are predominantly concentrated in national journals, yet also attain a certain degree of recognition in international indexed outlets. This distribution demonstrates that the academic production within the field is traceable across both local and global scales. The bibliographic relationships among the leading journals are further visualized in Figure 3, which presents the network structure and interaction intensity among key publication platforms in Turkish literature research.

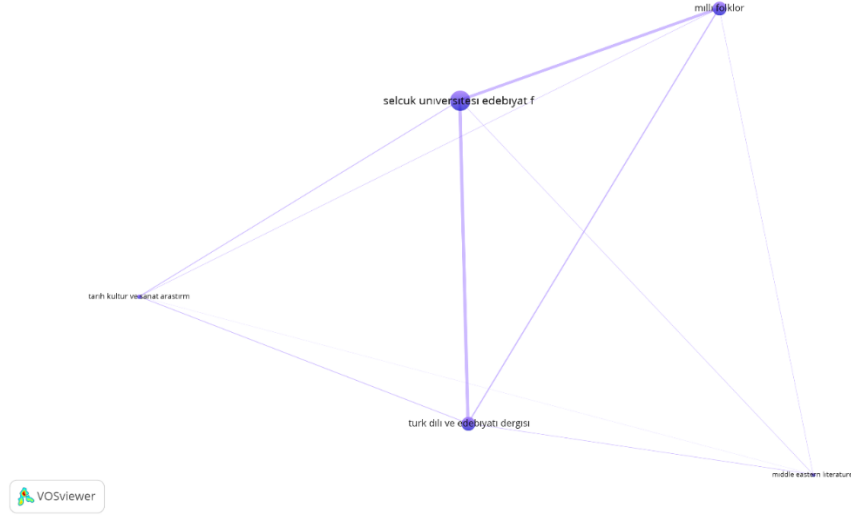


Figure 3. Bibliometric linkage map of leading journals

Most Frequently Occuring Keywords in Articles

In this section, the keywords used in articles on Turkish literature were examined, and the co-occurrence frequencies of the keywords added by the authors were analyzed. This approach aimed to identify the core concepts around which the field of Turkish literature research is structured. To ensure the reliability and meaningfulness of the analysis, a specific threshold value was set: a keyword had to appear at least ten times to be included in the analysis.

This threshold helped to minimize statistical noise caused by rare or singular terms, making only the most prominent thematic focuses visible. After applying these parameters, only seven keywords out of a total of 1,339 met the inclusion criteria and were retained for analysis.

The resulting findings are significant in that they reveal the conceptual focal points of Turkish literature research and highlight the dominant thematic orientations shaping the field.

Table 5. Most frequently occurring keywords in articles

Ranking	Keywords	Occurence	TLS
1	Turkish Literature	64	9
2	Story	10	5
3	Novel	12	4
4	Poem	10	4
5	Translation	12	4
6	Classical Turkish Literature	48	3
7	Literature	13	3

The analysis reveals that authors in the field of Turkish literature tend to focus on a limited set of recurring concepts. The most frequently used keyword is “Turkish Literature”, which appears 64 times

and has a Total Link Strength (TLS) of 9, indicating that research in the field is largely framed around this overarching term encompassing the discipline as a whole.

In addition, keywords related to literary genres are notably prominent. The terms “Novel” (12 occurrences, TLS = 4), “Story” (10 occurrences, TLS = 5), and “Poem” (10 occurrences, TLS = 4) reflect the thematic diversity of Turkish literature research and suggest that studies in the field tend to focus more on specific literary forms rather than on abstract theoretical frameworks. Similarly, the concept of “Translation” (12 occurrences, TLS = 4) also stands out as an important thematic focus, highlighting the field’s engagement with interlingual and intercultural dimensions.

The keyword “Classical Turkish Literature”, while appearing 48 times, exhibits a relatively low TLS value of 3, implying that although research on classical literature is abundant, it remains less interconnected with other conceptual clusters in the bibliometric network. Lastly, the keyword “Literature”, with 13 occurrences and TLS = 3, contributes to the field as a broad and inclusive category but maintains weaker associative links due to its generality.

Overall, the keyword analysis demonstrates that Turkish literature research is structured around both a unifying overarching concept (“Turkish Literature”) and specific subfields focusing on literary genres (novel, story, poem) and thematic concerns (translation, classical literature).

Most Frequently Used Terms in Abstract Sections

To identify the most frequently used terms in the abstracts of Turkish literature studies, the binary counting method was employed. Since binary counting considers only the presence of a term in a document—regardless of how many times it appears—it enables a more balanced representation of the most common concepts across abstracts.

To ensure meaningful results, a threshold value was established: a term had to occur at least 75 times to be included in the analysis. After applying this criterion, only eight terms out of a total of 8,323 identified in the WoS dataset met the inclusion threshold.

The findings obtained through this method reveal which concepts are most frequently emphasized in the abstracts of Turkish literature research and provide valuable insights into the dominant themes and prevailing research tendencies within the field.

Table 6. Most frequently used terms in abstract sections

Ranking	Terms	Occurrence	Relevance
1	Turkish Literature	274	1.83
2	Research	205	1.26
3	Study	203	.88
4	Literature	164	.44
5	Article	137	.59

The results presented in the table offer significant insights into the most frequently used terms within the abstracts of Turkish literature studies. The term “Turkish literature” ranks first, with 274 occurrences and a relation strength of 1.83, standing out as the most dominant concept by a large margin. This indicates that the majority of studies naturally and directly center on Turkish literature as their primary focus.

Following this, terms reflecting the methodological orientation of the research—such as “research” (205 occurrences, relation strength = 1.26) and “study” (203 occurrences, relation strength = 0.88)—emerge as prominent. These two terms suggest that much of the scholarship in the field is structured around the analysis of specific works or case-based examinations.

The word “article”, though appearing less frequently (137 occurrences, relation strength = 0.59), points to the prevalence of research conducted through academic article-based outputs. Lastly, the term “literature”, with 164 occurrences but a relatively lower relation strength of 0.44, appears to be used in broader and more varied contexts, implying multiple layers of meaning.

These findings also reveal the interactional relationships among the key concepts, mapping how they co-occur within the abstracts. The network structure and interconnections among the most frequent terms are visualized in Figure 4.

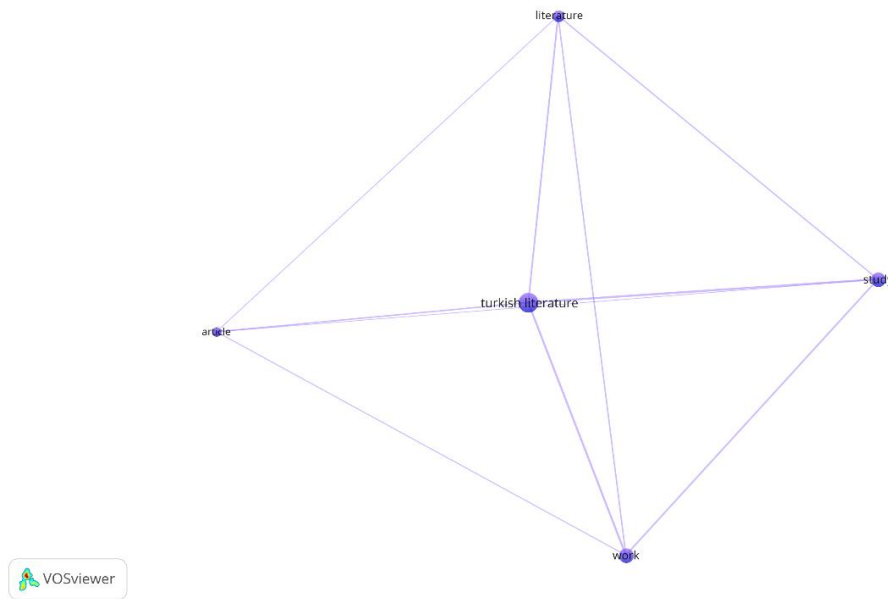


Figure 4. Network map of the most frequently used terms in abstract sections

Conclusion

This study systematically investigated the bibliometric context of the field of Turkish Literature by analyzing 251 Turkish language articles published in the Web of Science database from 2005 until 2025. The results of the study show that research on Turkish Literature has experienced a fluctuating

but overall rising trend over the last twenty years. The year 2020 appears to have been a tipping point for this development, and it may be connected to the increased rate of digital academic production during the COVID-19 pandemic (Donthu and Gustafsson, 2020). Furthermore, the study indicates that the highest amount of scholarly output was produced in Turkish Literature in the year 2020; this may be related to the rapid increase of academic production in digital environments during the pandemic period, and the large-scale growth of scholarly interest in Turkish Literature.

In addition to gaining attention nationally, the increasing scholarly interest in Turkish Literature has also become visible internationally.

The geographic-based distribution of research output, clearly shows that the majority of research is being conducted in Turkey, while the United States and the United Kingdom conduct research in this field to a much lesser degree. Thus, studies of Turkish Literature continue to be mostly localized, and lack sufficient international diversity.

From the perspective of institutions, the largest producers of research in the area of Turkish Literature appear to be well-established universities, such as Selçuk University, Istanbul University, and Hacettepe University. On the other hand, the relative proportion of the total number of citations received by less productive institutions highlights the value of the quality of research independently of the quantity of the research.

In the context of authors, the findings demonstrate that the distribution of research production among many authors is not homogeneous, and only a small group of researchers is positioned in the center of the bibliometric network. Therefore, individual research efforts are primarily responsible for the majority of the production in the field, and there is not yet a strong collaboration network.

Similarly, the results of the analysis of journals show that the publications in the area of Turkish Literature are concentrated in national journals, and they receive very little exposure in international journals.

The fact that the most prominent keywords and abstract terms relate to literary genres such as the novel, the short story, and poetry suggest a genre-oriented thematic tendency in the research on Turkish Literature. At the same time, the significant presence of concepts such as translation and classical Turkish literature demonstrates that the field of Turkish Literature research is characterized by a rich set of themes that reflect both historical continuity and an intercultural approach.

As one of the few comprehensive bibliometric analyses in the field of Turkish Literature, the present study provides a methodological and conceptual guideline for future analyses of the field. Strengthening international collaborations, developing interdisciplinary connections, and increasing the thematic variety of the field will further support the globalization and academic integration of Turkish Literature Studies. In this regard, the study presents not only a quantitative mapping of the current state of the field, but also a description of its potential for development in the coming years.

Additional Declaration

Author Contributions

This study is by a single author.

Funding

This study was not funded by any institution or organization.

Responsible Artificial Intelligence Statement

In this study, artificial intelligence tools ChatGPT-4o were used in language editing stages. The artificial intelligence tool was used to correct language errors. I declare that we, as the author, take full responsibility for the problems that may arise from the content produced by artificial intelligence.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to the publication of this study.

Ethics Approval

This study does not require ethics committee approval as it does not involve any direct application on human or animal subjects.

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