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An overview of research methods and topics used in Turkological studies

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the past and current status of scientific research methods and topics used in Turkology. The study's data were sourced from Scopus, a database of prestigious journals and periodicals in the field of social sciences, and the sample of the study consists of studies conducted in the field of Turkology until 2024. In this context, the keywords 'Turkish language,' 'Turkic,' 'Turkology,' 'Turcology,' 'Turcological,' and 'Turkish studies' were searched together with the keywords 'Quantitative' and 'Qualitative.' As a result of this search, 413 studies were accessed. To reach a wider sample and to provide a general picture of qualified Turkology studies through the Scopus database, the studies in which the keywords 'Turkish Language' 'Turkic' and 'Turkology' were used in the article title, abstract, and keyword were also included in the study. Since the subject area and keyword range are more general, 3,284 studies were reached within the scope of this review. The bibliometric analysis method was used to obtain up-to-date and quantitative data on the studies conducted in the field, and Voswiever and RStudio programs were used. The findings indicate that the significance attributed to scientific research methods in Turkology has continued to increase in recent years.

Introduction

Turkological studies encompass a diverse range of research methods aimed at understanding the various aspects of Turkic languages, cultures, and histories. Scholars in the field of Turkology employ a range of methodologies, including historical-chronological and historical-genetic approaches, to examine the evolution of Turkey's security strategies (Davydov, 2023: 65). Linguistic Turkology involves research on modalities, where despite deep investigations, a consensus on key issues is lacking (Choibekova, 2021:284). Comparative studies within Turkology, focusing on Turkish languages like Kazakh, Turkish, and Uzbek, sometimes lack a unified methodological approach, particularly in phonetic structure analyses (Baituova, 2016: 95). Additionally, the study of mythonyms in Turkic cultures involves systematic reviews and the development of unique scientific research methods (Gilazova, 2023: 3840). Turkological studies employ a range of research methods, including induction, deduction, system analysis, and empirical methods (Ordabekova et al. 2021: 154). These studies often focus on the impact of Turkic-speaking states on the history, culture, and daily life of various countries, such as the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary (Gambar, 2022: 159).

However, it is possible to say that scientific research methods have started to be emphasised in recent years in Turkology. For example, Shalgynbai et al. in his study addressed the issue of censorship of books with Muslim spiritual content published in Kazakh in the 19th and early 20th centuries and used the comparative qualitative research method in this study (Shalgynbai et al. 2019: 263). Rezanova and Korshunova conducted a lexical and stylistic comparison of speakers of Khakass and Tatar languages in the south of Western Siberia and obtained quantitative data using the statistical analysis method (Rezanova and Korshunova, 2022: 270). In another methodological study in the field of Turkology, the origins of words in Mongolian, Tungus and Turkic languages were examined phylogenetically and the results were thematised qualitatively (Marc et al. 2023: 298). The study, which was conducted to determine the existing tourism potential in the Turkic world and to emphasise the importance of cooperation in the field of tourism, employs a case study as one of the qualitative research designs in a sample consisting of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Cyprus, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The research method is considered as an interdisciplinary study that draws upon insights from both the field of tourism and Turkology. (Tuna et al. 2022: 145).

The field has also evolved from a Eurocentric view to a more comprehensive understanding of Turkic culture (Kalahanova, 2020: 17). Furthermore, research on Turkisms in the Romanian language has been conducted, with a focus on identifying, classifying, analyzing, and reclaiming these linguistic elements (Yücel, 2020: 116). Turkological research institutes, like the one at Akhmet Yasawi University, emphasize the importance of Turkology for academic purposes and the broader Turkic world (Bayram, 2022: 14). Additonally, Turkologists in Kazakhstan engage in interdisciplinary projects to study the historical and cultural heritage of the Turkic civilization, highlighting international collaboration in this field (Sovetovna & Aleksandrovna, 2020: 113). The French school of Turkology prioritizes analyzing documents

and sources over engaging in theoretical debates, contrasting with approaches in the Anglo-Saxon world (Çiçek, 2023: 2). The field of Turkology benefits from mixed-method research paradigms, which offer methodological pluralism and superior research outcomes compared to monomethod approaches (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004: 237). Mixed methods have been applied in various fields, including health services research and primary care, demonstrating their potential for rigorous investigations (Creswell, 2004: 9; O'Cathain et al., 2007: 8).

Overall, Turkological studies employ a combination of historical, linguistic, comparative, and interdisciplinary research methods to deepen our understanding of Turkic languages, cultures, and histories. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of research methods used in Turkological studies and highlight the field's interdisciplinary nature and methodological diversity. The study aims to reveal the breadth and depth of Turkological research by meta-analyzing the studies conducted in the field of Turkology, especially in the last 30 years, and providing examples of existing studies. Thus, by presenting a comprehensive review of Turkological studies, an important contribution will be made to understanding Turkological research's current state and future directions. An important resource will be created for academics and students.

Research background

The conceptual framework of this study consists of qualitative and quantitative scientific research methods, and researchers have difficulty finding a common approach and criteria for Turkological research. Therefore, the analysis of Turkology studies (не Turkic Studies ли?) in the Scopus database focused on qualitative and quantitative research methods. In this context, the study's main research question was whether Turkologists emphasize qualitative and quantitative research methods. The bibliometric analysis approach has provided the conceptual framework of the study in order to analyze the research in such a broad field accurately.

Qualitative and quantitative research methods are fundamental approaches in academic research. Qualitative research focuses on generating hypotheses and theories, emphasizing understanding and interpretation of phenomena rather than statistical measurement Ponterotto (2002: 398). It involves methods such as interviews, observations, and content analysis to explore complex social phenomena. On the other hand, quantitative research involves the collection, analysis, and interpretation of numerical data to test hypotheses and quantify variables (Williams, 2011). It employs statistical tools and methods to draw conclusions based on numerical data (DeCoster & Lichtenstein, 2007: 230). Qualitative methods are often used in disciplines like sociology and anthropology to delve into the subjective experiences and perceptions of individuals or communities (McCusker & Günaydın, 2014: 540). They are valuable for exploring how people interpret and make sense of their world (Tarin, 2017). In contrast, quantitative methods are commonly employed in fields like economics and medicine to measure and analyze numerical data to identify patterns and relationships (Balog, 2020: 280).

Mixed methods research, which integrates qualitative and quantitative approaches, has gained prominence in recent years (Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004: 19). This approach allows researchers to combine the strengths of both methods, providing a more comprehensive understanding of research questions (Jervis & Drake, 2014: 235). Mixed methods research involves integrating qualitative and quantitative research questions, methods, data collection techniques, and analysis to enhance the depth and breadth of understanding (Pluye & Hong, 2014: 34). In conclusion, qualitative research methods focus on understanding and interpretation, while quantitative research methods emphasize measurement and statistical analysis. Both approaches play crucial roles in academic research, with mixed methods research offering a comprehensive and integrated way to address research questions. In this context, this study aims to have an idea about the tendencies of the researchers through the research methods generally preferred in the studies conducted in the field of Turkology.

Materials and research methods

In this study, document analysis, one of the qualitative data collection methods, and content analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis types, were used. Document analysis in qualitative research methods involves a systematic examination and interpretation of written documents to extract meaningful insights and understanding related to a particular research topic. This method allows researchers to analyze the content of various types of documents, such as texts, reports, policies, historical records, or any written material that can provide valuable information for the study Eken & Aydın (2022: 68; Sak et al.,2021: 230). Researchers conducting document analysis meticulously review and scrutinize the content of documents to identify patterns, topics, and relationships within the data. By closely examining the text, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the context, perspectives, and underlying meanings embedded in the documents (Bowen, 2009: 30; Kurd, 2023: 51). This method enables researchers to extract valuable data, identify key information, and draw conclusions based on the content of the documents (Özbal, 2023; Durukan et al., 2022: 520).

Document analysis is particularly useful in qualitative case studies, where researchers aim to provide rich descriptions and detailed insights into a specific phenomenon, event, organization, or program (Çelikpazu & Atalay, 2021: 843). It complements other qualitative research methods such as interviews, observations, and surveys by offering a unique perspective derived from existing written sources (Halitoglu, 2021: 300). Additionally, document analysis can be integrated into mixed-method studies, combining qualitative and quantitative research techniques to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Overall, document analysis is a valuable qualitative research method that allows researchers to explore, interpret, and analyze written materials to uncover valuable insights, patterns, and meanings relevant to their research inquiries. By systematically examining documents, researchers can enrich their studies with in-depth information and nuanced perspectives derived from textual sources.

In addition, the bibliometric analysis method was used to interpret the study's findings and contribute to the Turkology literature. Unlike a systematic literature review, bibliometric analysis is an analytical method used to obtain formal and quantitative data on a field's current status. It facilitates the monitoring of academic trends through visualization software. The ultimate goal of the bibliometric approach is to obtain quantitative data and numerical measurement indicators about research performance. Interpretations based on these metrics should be inspired by researchers' experience and knowledge of the field. Through bibliometrics, quantitative findings are obtained on country, author, university, and journal productivity, weak and robust research areas, literature gaps, collaboration networks, potential opportunities, and the widespread impact of outputs produced in a field. Despite all the limitations of bibliometrics, which can be used as a preliminary step of a systematic literature review, the fact that it can be used as a preliminary step of any research is among the factors that explain the widespread interest in this method today. In this study, Voswiever and RStudio programs were preferred to analyze the data in the Scopus database quantitatively and qualitatively, to perform thematic analysis in terms of content, especially keyword usage frequency and citation analysis, and to visualize and present the obtained data to readers and researchers in an understandable way.

Analysis

Scopus database, a database of prestigious journals and periodicals in the field of social sciences, was selected to determine the studies to be examined within the scope of the study. The Scopus database is a comprehensive abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, including scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings. Developed by Elsevier, Scopus covers publications from 1788 to the present day, offering a vast collection of scholarly resources (Garrido-Cárdenas et al., 2023). Scopus is known for its extensive coverage, indexing nearly 22,000 registered journals, making it one of the largest databases of scientific publications (Duarte et al., 2017: 264). It provides researchers with access to a wide range of disciplines, including medicine, social sciences, engineering, and more (Mesa-Valle et al., 2020).

Researchers often rely on the Scopus database for bibliometric analyses, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses due to its comprehensive coverage and indexing of reputable journals (Sweileh, 2019). Scopus is considered a valuable tool for conducting literature reviews, as it offers a statistically representative sample size of publications relevant to various research topics (Garrido-Cárdenas et al., 2023: 373). Moreover, Scopus is frequently used in disciplines such as medicine, social sciences, and environmental research to access a broad spectrum of scholarly literature (López-Illescas et al., 2008: 250; Hodge & Turner, 2022: 341). To see the distribution of qualified studies in the Scopus database, different keywords and research areas can be obtained by limiting them according to the desired subject area. However, to make a detailed Scopus search, it is necessary to have an institutional Elsevier account, and this is possible only if the affiliated institution is accredited to Elsevier.

Results

In this study, the subject area was limited to the field of 'Social Sciences' in order to make a general profile of the studies in the field of Turkology in the Scopus database. In this context, the keywords 'Turkish language,' 'Turkic,' 'Turkology,' 'Turcology,' 'Turcology,' 'Turcological,' and 'Turkish studies' were searched by limiting the search fields and together with the keywords 'Quantitative' and 'Qualitative.' The data obtained are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Studies conducted with selected keywords between 1854 and 2024

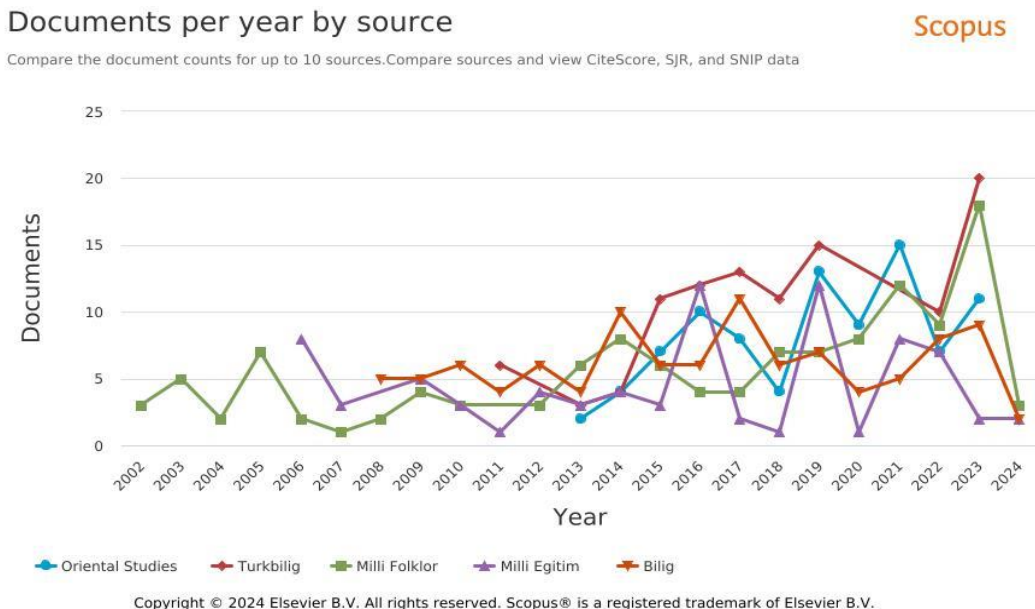| Keywords	Search Area	Method	Number of Studies
Turkish Language	Title, Abstract, Keywords	Qualitative	118
		Quantitative	54
Turkic	Title, Abstract, Keywords	Qualitative	27
		Quantitative	28
Turkology	All Fields	Qualitative	28
		Quantitative	22
Turcology	All Fields	Qualitative	7
		Quantitative	9
Turcological	All Fields	Qualitative	2
		Quantitative	4
Turkic Studies	Title, Abstract, Keywords	Qualitative	54
			60

A total of 413 studies were identified as a result of the search in the Scopus database, with the keywords of subject headings and method headings determined within the framework of the topic of Turkology. Looking at the table, qualitative research methods are mostly used in the 'Turkish language' theme. In addition, the subject area where qualitative and quantitative research methods are preferred in close numbers is included in the keywords 'Turkic studies.' Regrettably, the field of Turkology often overlooks the significance of research methods, a gap that our study aims to address. To reach a wider sample and to provide a general picture of qualified Turkology studies through the Scopus database, the studies in which the keywords 'Turkish language' 'Turkic' and 'Turkology' are used in the article title, abstract, and keywords were also examined. Since the subject area and keyword range are more general, 3,284 studies were reached within the scope of this review. The distribution of the studies according to years is shown in figure 1.

Figure 1. Distribution of studies by year


Documents by year — Scopus
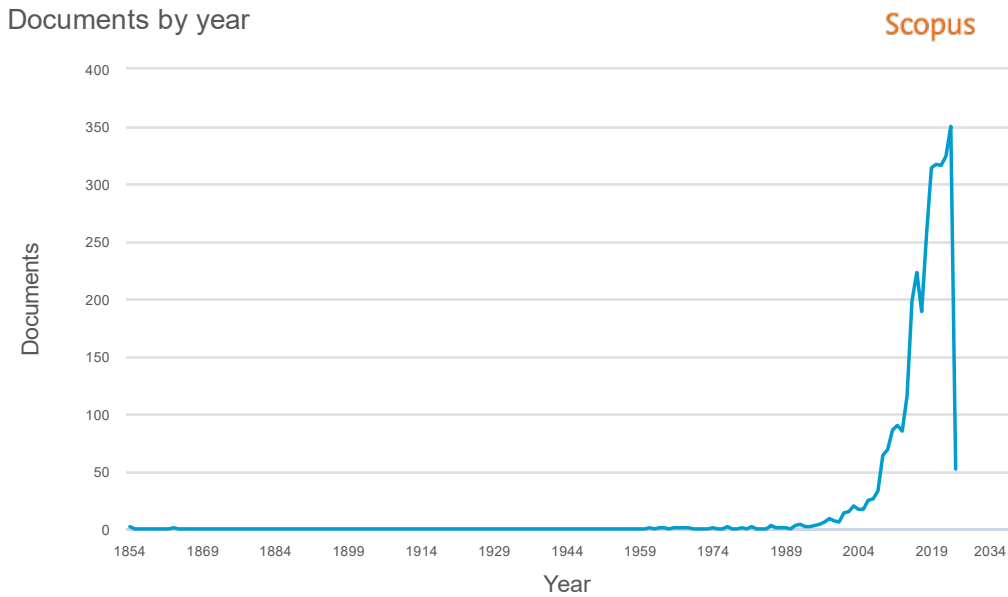
Looking at the distribution of Turkology studies over the years, there was a significant increase, especially after 1990, and this increase has started a severe decline since 2019. The fact that this decline occurred when the COVID-19 pandemic affected the world may lead us to think that the decrease seen may be due to the pandemic. The distribution of the studies according to the sources is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. The distribution of the studies according to the sources

Documents per year by source — Scopus
Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources. Compare sources and view CiteScore, SJR, and SNIP data

Oriental Studies, Turkbilig, Milli Folklor, Milli Egitim, Bilig

Looking at the sources of qualified research in the field of Turkology and the number of publications of these sources according to years, it is seen that the journal 'Millî Folklor' progressed steadily and reached the highest number of publications in 2023. In addition, unlike Millî Folklor and Bilig, Turkbilig's journal has increased in the number of publications since 2023. The distribution of the studies according to authors is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. The distribution of the studies according to authors
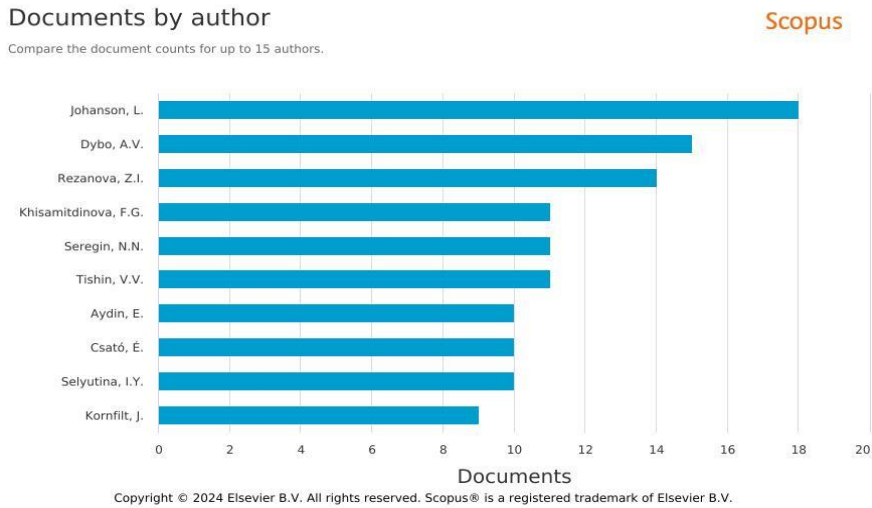
When we look at the distribution of the authors who prepared qualified publications and received the most citations, Lars Johanson ranks first in the field of Turkology. Erhan Aydın is the only Turkish author in the top 10. The distribution of the studies according to the institutions is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. The distribution of the studies according to the institutions
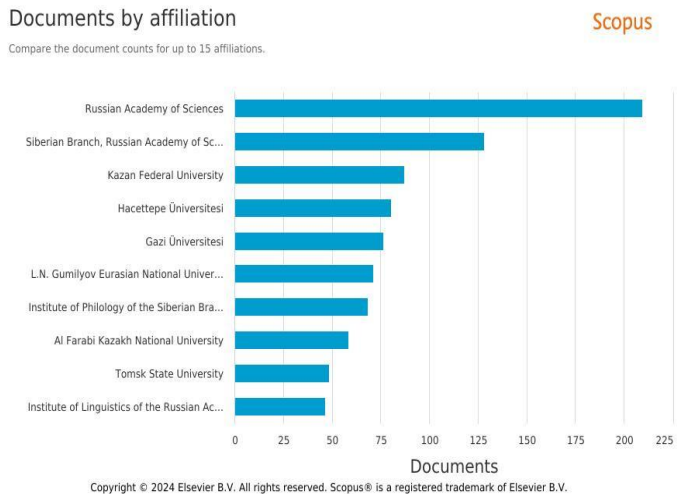
Looking at the table, the Russian Academy of Sciences is the leading institution publishing qualified publications in Turkology. In addition, Gazi University and Hacettepe University from Turkey were included in the list. Al Farabi Kazakh National University and L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University from Kazakhstan also have more than 50 publications in Scopus. The distribution of studies according to countries is given in Figure 5.

Figure 5. The distribution of studies according to countries
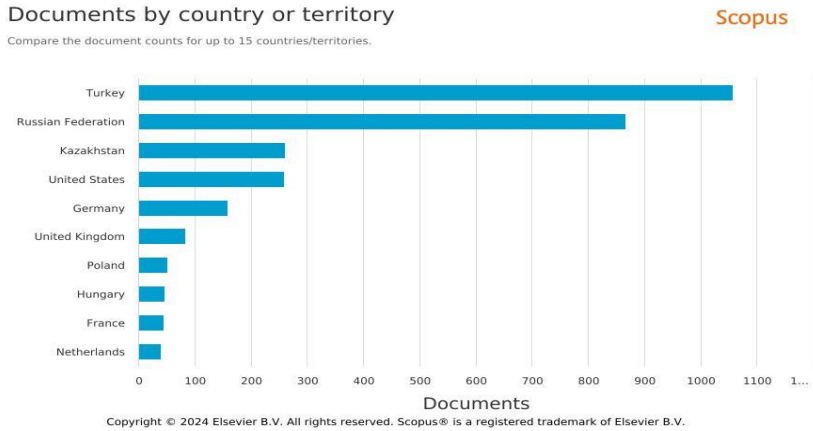
When we look at the countries where the most studies in the field of Turkology are carried out, it is seen that Turkey ranks first with more than 1000 publications. Russia, which comes right after it, shows a strong tradition of Turkological research. It is also noteworthy that Kazakhstan is the only country on the list among the Central Asian Turkic Republics. Another significant development is the presence of qualified studies in Turkology in countries such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Poland, Hungary, and France, which is a promising development for the future of Turkology scientific activities. The distribution of the studies in the Scopus database according to their types is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. The distribution of the studies in the Scopus database according to their types
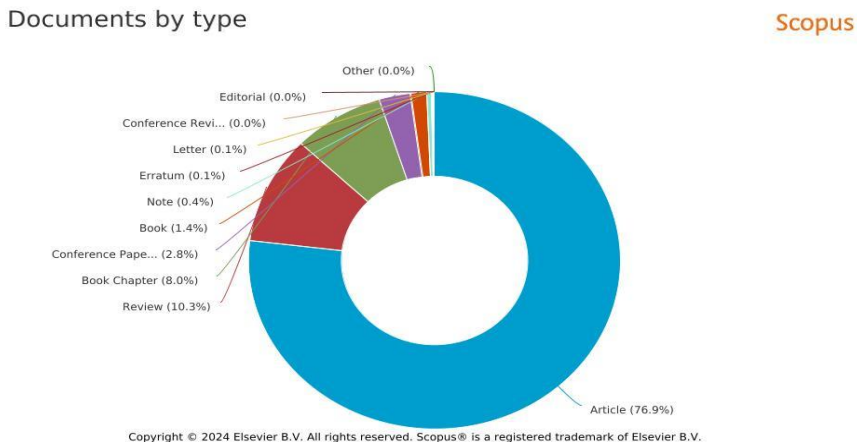
A review of the general distribution of studies in the field of Turkology reveals that the majority of researchers engage primarily in the article genre. The prevalence of articles, representing 76.9% of all studies, indicates the significant emphasis placed by authors on original research in the discipline of Turkology. Furthermore, the number of book reviews and book chapters is considerably lower than that of articles.

In this part of the study, the authors who publish in Turkology and whose works are found in the Scopus database are evaluated using bibliometric analysis. For this purpose, the co-publication analysis of the authors with the most relationship between them was carried out with the VOSviewer program (Figure 7.)

Figure 7. Bibliometric analysis of the most related authors (Co-Publication)
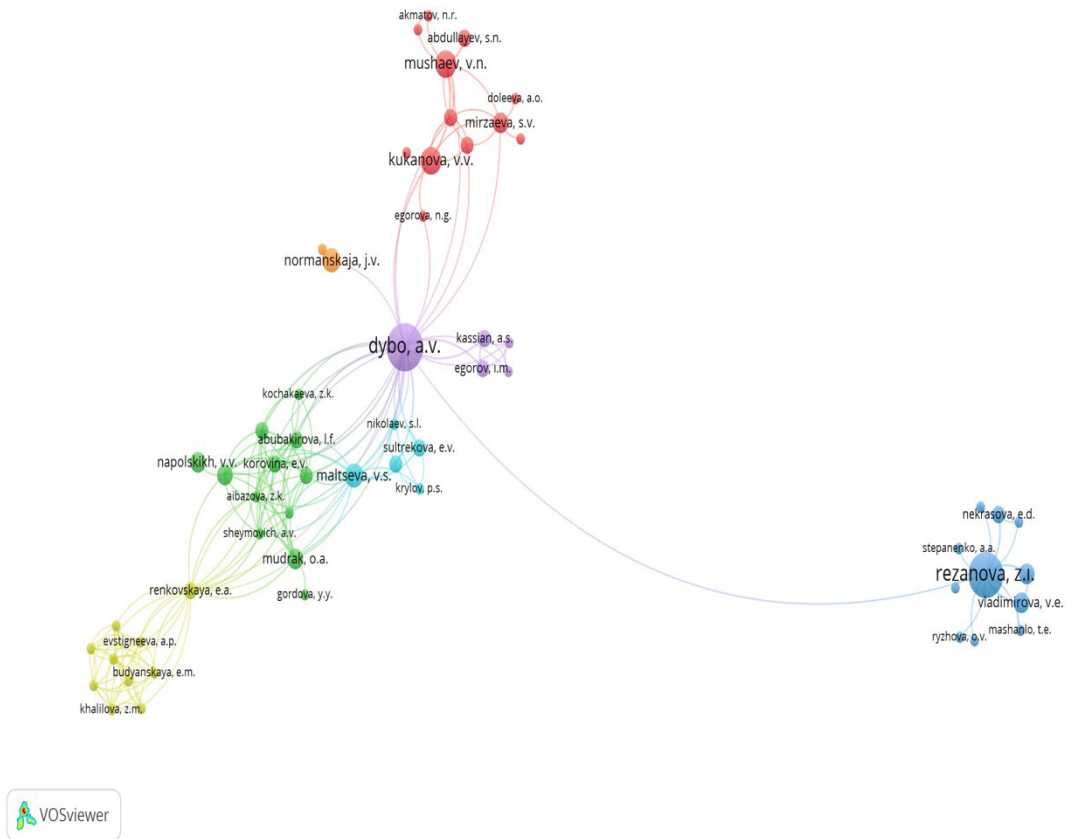
In this section, where the relationship between 4525 authors who have at least one work in the field of Turkology is analyzed, it is seen that the author with the highest number of co-authored works is Russian linguist Anna Dybo, who has a total of 15 works, ranks first as the author with the most co-authored articles and influence (40). Lars Johanson (18), who has the highest number of papers, usually publishes his papers without co-authorship, resulting in a low total link strength (14).

One of the most essential data of bibliometric analysis studies is the co-occurrence rates of keywords. The keywords used by researchers in their studies are significant regarding the visibility and recognition of their studies and themselves. For this reason, researchers can determine the keywords they will use in their studies with the help of bibliometric analysis. According to Scopus, the co-occurrence rates of keywords in Turkology are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Keyword co-occurrence rates (keyword analysis)
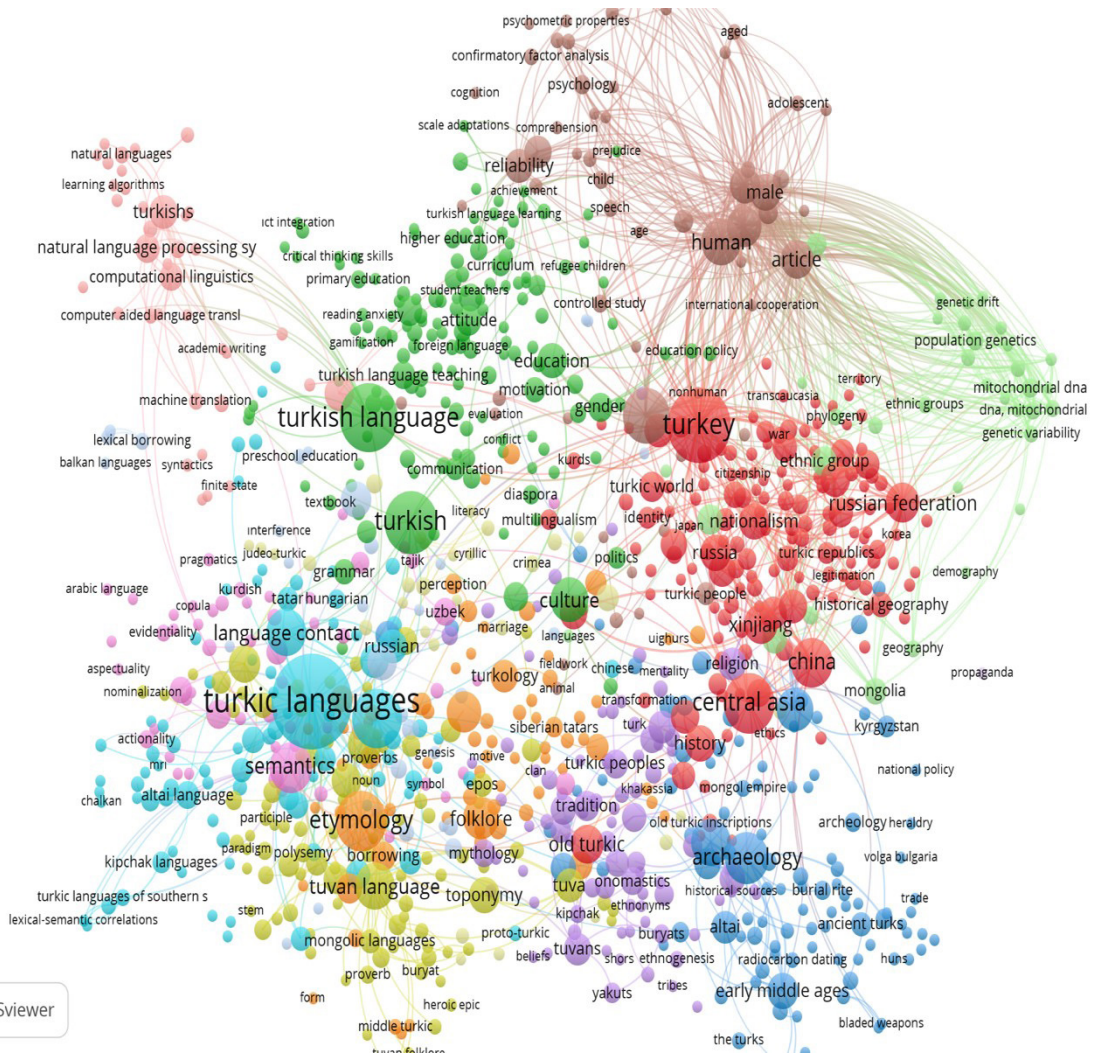
When we look at the usage rates of the keywords preferred in Turkology studies, Table 2 shows the first ten quantitatively most common keywords.

Table 2. Rates of key words appearing together

Keywords	Occurences	Total Link Strength
Turkic Languages	176	456
Turkey	109	526
Turkish Language	92	206
Turkish	79	162
Etymology	72	190
Central Asia	71	290
Turkic	69	227
Language	61	398
Archaeology	53	138
Semantics	51	175

When the findings are examined, it is seen that the keywords most frequently used in Turkology studies and have the highest impact power are clustered as 'Turkic languages,' 'Turkey,' 'Turkish Language,' 'Turkish,' and 'Etymology.' This situation provides information about the general distribution of the words preferred by Turkology researchers in their studies, as well as the visibility of the studies and the words that researchers should consider in the literature review. Using keywords is crucial for the accessibility of both the author and the research.

Figure 9 shows the relationship between the most frequently used keywords in Turkology studies, the authors with the highest number of publications, and the most frequently used words in their titles.

Figure 9: Author - study title and keyword triad relationship
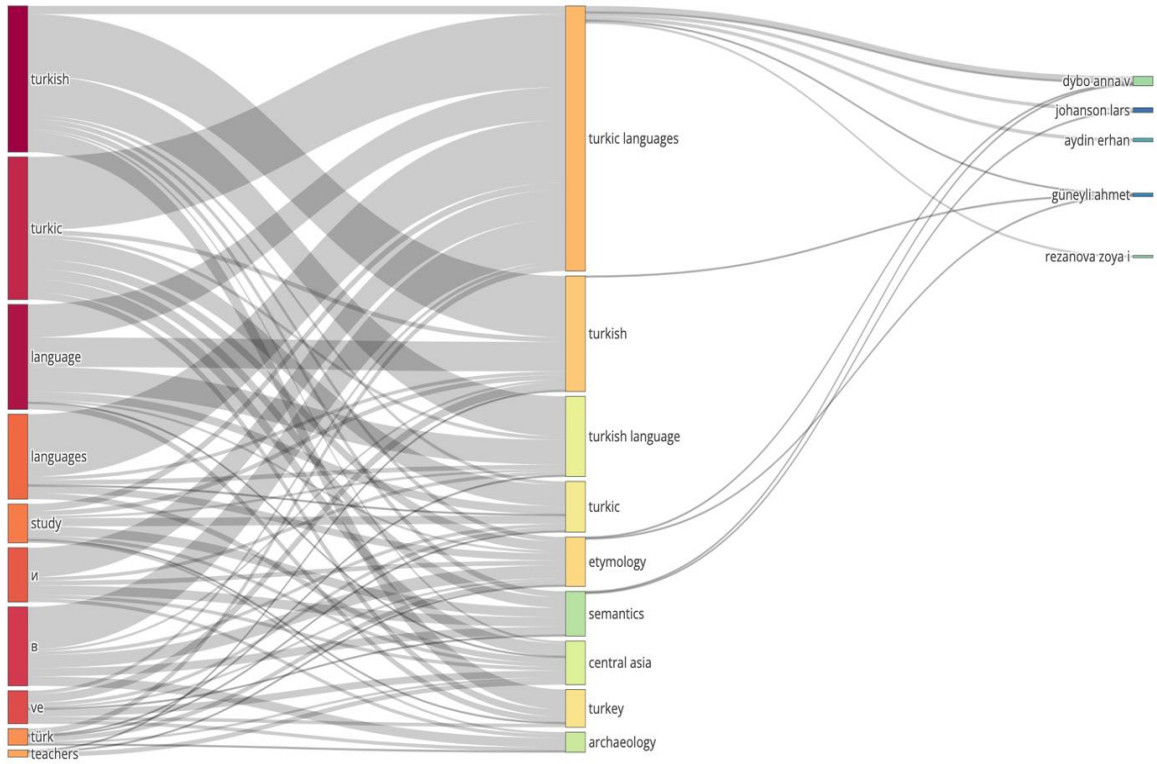
This table gives a general idea about which words and authors new researchers should focus on in their literature review. Between 2000 and 2024, the keywords most preferred by the authors in their research are shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Trending topics in Turkological research.
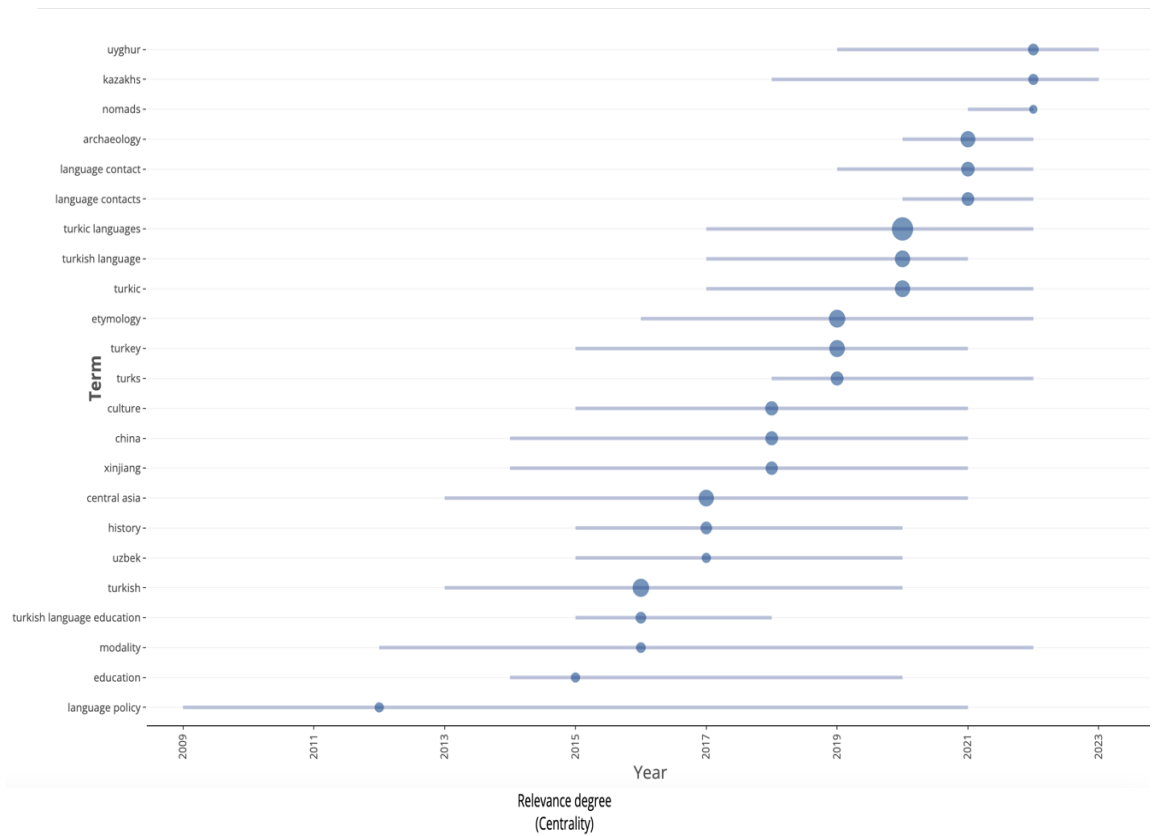
This table provides information about the 'trending topics' in Turkological studies. Thus, it can be seen which studies have been popular in recent years. Looking at the figure, there is a tendency towards the keywords 'Turkic languages, ' 'Turkish languages,' and 'Turkic.' However, it is also seen that the tendency towards the concepts of 'Language Policy' and 'Modality' has increased. Another noteworthy keyword is that 'Archaeology' studies have started taking place in the Turkology field. This situation shows that the relations between Turkology and Archaeology have increased recently.

One of the most important data sources providing information about the general trend of Turkological research in recent years is thematic maps. The horizontal axis of the thematic map in Figure 11 shows the degree of centrality, while the vertical axis shows the intensity of the authors' use of keywords.

Figure 11. Thematic representation of keywords used by Turkology researchers
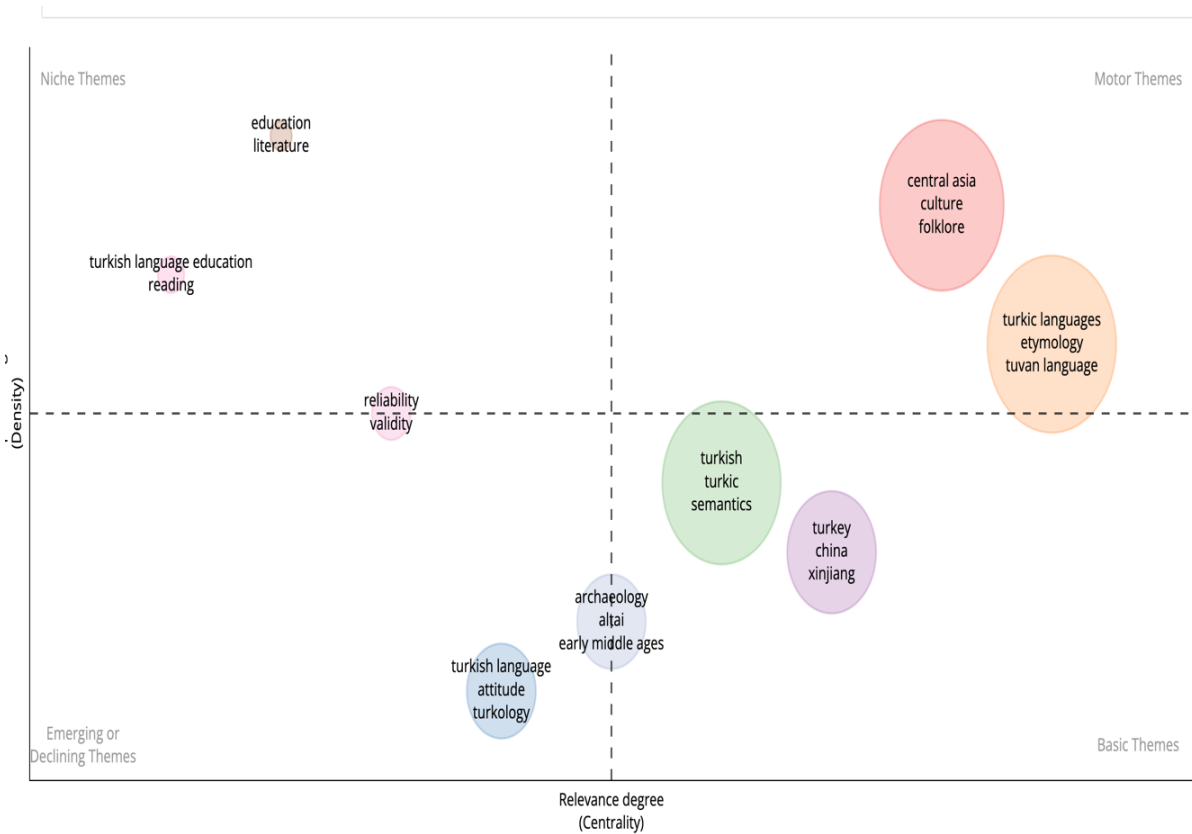
The keywords near the center of the thematic map show the most preferred topics in Turkology studies. The words in the upper part show the preferability in terms of density. When we look at the map, we see that the topics of 'Turkish' Turkic' 'Semantics' are preferred as frequent, primary, and intense topics in the field of Turkology. The topics of 'Archaeology,' 'Altai,' and 'Early Middle Ages' are the areas that Turkology researchers generally tend to focus on. In the upper right section, the topics of 'Central Asia,' 'Culture,' and 'Folklore' are the leading topics in Turkological studies in recent years. The topics 'Turkish language,' 'Attitude,' and 'Turkology' in the lower left section show the topics that will likely be preferred soon. The topics of 'Education,' 'Literature,' 'Turkish language education,' 'Reading,' 'Reliability,' and 'Validity' in the upper left and middle sections show the 'niche' concept areas rising in Turkology. Although these concepts have not been studied much, they may be among the popular topics of Turkology in the future. In short, the right part of this thematic map shows the areas that Turkology researchers should know and examine, while the topics on the left side show the areas that may be popular in the future and are currently lacking. The topics in the left section especially provide information about the necessity of using scientific research methods in Turkological research.

Conclusion and recommendations

In this study, which examines the general situation of Turkology studies in the Scopus database, which includes qualified academic products, firstly, the general tendency of the studies in terms of methodology was examined by limiting the search fields with the keywords 'Turkish language,' 'Turkic,' 'Turkology,' 'Turcology,' 'Turcological' and 'Turkish Studies' and by using the keywords 'Quantitative' and 'Qualitative.' Qualitative and quantitative research methods were emphasized in 413 studies, such as articles, books, and book chapters in Social Sciences. Of these studies, 236 (57%) were prepared using qualitative research methods, and 177 (43%) were prepared using quantitative research methods. In the studies, document review - content analysis from qualitative research data collection, analysis types, and descriptive models from quantitative research methods were preferred.

A review of 3,284 studies revealed a notable increase in Turkology studies since 2004. However, the number of Turkology studies published in the Scopus database has declined since 2019. It has been observed that authors who publish qualified publications in the field of Turkology tend to favour journals such as Bilig, Millî Eğitim and Milî Folklor. The analysis indicates that Lars Johanson, Anna Dybo and Z. Rezanova are the most prolific authors of high-quality publications in the field of Turkology. The majority of the high-quality Turkology publications in the Scopus database were produced by researchers affiliated with the Russian Academy of Sciences, Kazan Federal University and Hacettepe University. Additionally, Turkey, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan are among the countries that contribute the most to the production of high-quality Turkology articles.

A bibliometric analysis of the data reveals that Anna Dybo has a high impact power among authors publishing in the journals in the Scopus database, largely due to her co-authored publications. However, the keywords «Turkic Languages,» «Turkey,» and «Turkish Language» are preferred by researchers in the field of Turkology. Among the keywords most frequently used by authors publishing qualified publications in the field of Turkology, it was found that keywords such as 'Turkic languages', 'Turkish', 'Central Asia' were also included. A review of the 'trending topics' in the field of Turkology revealed that topics such as 'Etymology', 'Turkic', 'Turkish language Education', 'Language Contact' are particularly popular. Conversely, an analysis of the thematic education of qualified Turkological studies reveals that the following topics are of particular interest: Central Asia, Culture, Folklore, Turkic languages, Etymology, and Tuvan language. As with the popularity of keywords, the fields of Turkish, Turkic, and Semantics represent the foundation of the field of Turkology. Furthermore, the topics of 'validity' and 'reliability', 'Turkish language education' and 'literature' are among the increasingly prominent areas of study within the field of Turkology.

There is no consensus or criteria regarding scientific research methods in Turkology research. Primarily, to obtain qualified publications, the researcher must pay attention to scientific research methods. A researcher should know which research method he/she should use before starting his/her study and evaluate whether the research method he/she has determined is suitable for the available document or data. In addition, bibliometric analysis studies should be given importance to learn the current situation in Turkology studies and to make detailed analyses. The preparation of Turkological studies with correct scientific

research methods increases their quality. For this purpose, raising awareness of those who study and teach Turkology about scientific research methods is necessary. Especially in the Turkish language and literature departments, theoretical and practical training in qualitative, quantitative, and mixed research methods from undergraduate to graduate level will contribute to the emergence of qualified and original studies. However, researchers who aim to work in the field of Turkology should consider the recently preferred topics and have high visibility and readability. When the findings are examined, it is seen that keywords and concept areas such as 'Turkic,' Turkic languages, 'Turkology,' and 'Central Asia' are frequently preferred in Turkology. This situation gives an idea about the term preference in Turkology studies. In addition, the appearance of concepts such as 'reliability' and 'validity' gives promising information about the consideration of validity and reliability criteria in Turkological studies. As a result, researchers who work or will work in the field of Turkology should consider various parameters, from the keywords used to the number of author citations, from popular titles and topics to the preferred research method.

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Түркологияда қолданылатын зерттеу әдістері мен тақырыптарына шолу

Аннотация. Бұл зерттеуде түркологияда қолданылатын ғылыми зерттеу әдістері мен тақырыптарының өткені мен қазіргі жағдайы қарастырылады. Зерттеудің нысаны ретінде әлеуметтік ғылымдар саласындағы беделді журналдар мен мерзімді басылымдардың деректер базасы Scopus алынды. Зерттеудің негізін 2024 жылға дейінгі түркология саласында

жүргізілген зерттеулер құрайды. Бұл тұрғыда іздеу «Түрік тілі», «Түркі тілі», «Түркология», «Түркілік», «Түркологиялық» және «Түркологиялық зерттеулер» сынды түйін сөздер бойынша, сондай-ақ «сандық» және «сапалық» негізі бойынша жүргізілді. Осы іздеу нәтижесінде 413 зерттеуге қол жеткізілді. Кеңірек үлгіні қамту және Scopus дерекқоры арқылы маңызды түркологиялық зерттеулер туралы жалпы түсінік беру үшін ғылыми жұмыстардың тақырыбы мен аннотацияларына назар аударылды, «түрік тілі», «түркі тілі» және «түркология» кілт сөздерін қолдана отырып зерттеулер жүргізілді. Пәндік аумақ пен кілт сөздер ауқымы жалпы болғандықтан, осы шолу аясында 3284 ғылыми жұмыс табылды. Салада жүргізілген зерттеулер бойынша өзекті және сандық мәліметтер алу үшін библиометриялық талдау әдісі қолданылды және Voswiever, RStudio бағдарламалары пайдаланылды. Осы тұжырымдарға қарағанда, түркологияда ғылыми зерттеу әдістеріне берілген мән соңғы жылдары артып келеді. Сонымен қатар, түркологиядағы зерттеулерде қолданылатын сапалық және сандық зерттеу әдістері белгілі бір стандартқа сай жүргізіліп, түркология зерттеушілері ғылыми зерттеу әдістеріне тиісті көңіл бөлуі керек.

Кілт сөздер: түркі зерттеулері, түркология, зерттеу әдістері, әдебиеттерге шолу, түркологиялық, түрік тілі, түркі тілдері.

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Обзор исследовательских методов и тем, используемых в тюркологических исследованиях

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются ретроспективные и современные методы и темы научных исследований, используемые в тюркологии. Объектом исследования является Scopus, база данных международных индексированных журналов в сфере социогуманитарных наук. Авторы статьи делают выборку тюркологических исследований на протяжении длительного времени, включая 2024 год. В данном контексте актуальными являются ключевые слова: «Turkish Language, Turkic, Turkology, Turcological и Turkic Studies» в их количественной и качественной обработке. В результате поиска было найдено 413 исследований. Чтобы расширить выборку и получить общее представление о квалифицированных тюркологических исследованиях в базе данных Scopus, также в оборот были включены статьи, ключевыми словами которых стали

такие слова, как «турецкий язык», «тюркские языки» и «тюркология»; также большое внимание уделялось названию тем статей и их аннотациям. На основании вышеизложенного в рамках данного обзора авторы статьи сделали анализ 3284 научных данных.

Исследование также проводилось на основе анализа документов, на базе сбора качественных данных и контент-анализа как одного из эффективных видов качественного анализа данных. Для получения актуальных и количественных данных проведенных исследований использовался метод библиометрического анализа, применялись программы Voswiever и RStudio. Согласно полученным результатам, значение научных методов исследований в тюркологической науке в последние годы продолжает расти.

Ключевые слова: тюркские исследования, тюркология, методы исследования, обзор литературы, тюркологический, турецкий язык, тюркские языки.

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