RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Bibliometric Analysis of Populism in Turkey

Ertuğrul Gokcekuyu

Dr., Anadolu University,
Eskişehir /Türkiye
ORCID: 0000-0001-5037-499X
E-Mail:
egokcekuyu@anadolu.edu.tr

Corresponding Author:
Ertuğrul Gokcekuyu

Abstract

Populism, as a political concept, has garnered substantial attention emerging as a subject of growing global concern. This bibliometric research seeks to investigate the prominence and trends of populism, with a specific emphasis in academic publications in Turkey indexed in Dergipark. The keyword "populism" emerged as the most effective, leading to the exclusion of other keywords from the analysis. The primary objective of this study is to observe the evolving role in academic publications. This analysis does not seek to comprehend the underlying drivers and consequences of populism on democratic values and institutions. Instead, it aims to contribute to the expanding body of knowledge about populism by providing a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of scholarly works. Drawing upon data retrieved from Dergipark, a prominent repository of academic publications, this study will discern publications on populism and its related subtopics, aiming to identify patterns and shifts over time. As a result, this bibliometric analysis will not only underscore the significance of the concept of populism but also lay a foundation for further in-depth research on the topic. By concentrating on Turkey and utilizing data from Dergipark, this study endeavours to enrich the academic understanding of the rise of populism.

Keywords: *Populism, Dergipark, Bibliometric Analysis, Turkish Populism Research.*

Öz

Popülizm, siyasi bir kavram olarak küresel düzeyde artan bir endişe kaynağı haline gelmiş ve bu bibliyometrik araştırma ile Dergipark'ta dizinlenen akademik yayınlarda popülizm kavramının zaman içinde nasıl bir evrim geçirdiğini anlamak hedeflenmiştir. "Popülizm" kavramı mevcut diğer arama kavramları arasında en etkili anahtar kelime olarak ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, ülkemizde yayınlanmış akademik makalelerde popülizmin gelişen rolünü çalışmaktır. Analiz, popülizmin demokratik değerler ve toplumsal kurumlar açısından etkilerini anlamayı hedeflememektedir. Bununla beraber araştırma popülizm konusunda kapsamlı bir bibliyometrik analiz sunarak bilgi birikimine katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Dergipark'tan elde edilen verilere dayanarak popülizm ve ilgili alt konulardaki yayınları belirleyerek zaman içindeki anlamsal değişimleri tespit edilmiştir. Bu bibliyometrik analiz yalnızca popülizm kavramının önemini vurgulamakla kalmayacak, aynı zamanda konuyla ilgili daha derinlemesine araştırmalara temel teşkil edecektir. Türkiye'ye odaklanarak ve Dergipark'tan elde edilen verileri kullanarak, bu çalışma popülizmin zaman içinde akademik anlayışı nasıl etkilediğini anlamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Popülizm, Dergipark, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Türk Popülizm Araştırması.*

Introduction

Populism, as a political concept, has been a subject of considerable scholarly debate and ambiguity over the years. It emerged as a unique form of governance following the decline of fascism, presenting itself as a hybrid between constitutional government and dictatorship, exhibiting elements reminiscent of both liberal democracy and fascism (Finchelstein, 2019). The term "populism" has been applied to a diverse range of political actors across various countries and historical periods, leading to questions about its precise meaning and analytical usefulness. This study aims to explore different perspectives on populism and assess its broader implications. Federico Finchelstein and N. Urbinati argue that populism signifies a transformation of representative democracy (Finchelstein & Urbinati, 2018). In this context there are references to early studies on populism as a critique (Toprak, 1992, p. 41) for not having included Turkey. According to Toprak early Turkish prominent scholars such as Kemal Karpat and Tarık Zafer Tunaya the preferred term was *halkçılık* (Karpat, 1967, p. 61) that could be translated as populism but possessed a much broader meaning than the one that is recognized today. Toprak argues that the meaning of populism today has significantly altered as it has come to refer to nationalism and even fascism and racism (Toprak, 1992, p. 48). Most modern and developed form of populism may thus be observed within modern representative democracies, where populism desires to reshape fundamental democratic principles. In a rudimentary sense, populism constructs a comprehensive image of the people, often under the leadership of a strong figure, who promises grand national objectives. However, this approach frequently involves downplaying pluralism and marginalizing political and cultural minorities. By stretching democratic procedures to their extreme limits, populism challenges the very essence of democracy itself. Other prominent thinkers of early nationalist tendencies were important historical figures such as Ziya Gökalp and later thinkers such as Yusuf Akçura and Nihal Atsız. For the latter the protectors of the cultural heritage could only be the peasants and the peasant

rhetoric. This depiction had a much stronger conservative marking than racial populist movements that are prominent in our age.

Onni Hirvonen and J. Pennanen approach populism from the perspective of the neo-Hegelian theory of recognition (Hirvonen & Pennanen, 2019). They argue that while populism aims to address the lack of recognition experienced by certain groups, it can lead to social pathology. Populist formulations of political goals tend to oversimplify and essentialize collective identities, inhibiting genuine mutual recognition between individuals and groups. Matthijs Rooduijn identifies four core characteristics shared by populists across different times and regions (Akkerman et al., 2016) which include emphasizing the central position of the people, criticizing the elite, perceiving the people as a homogenous entity, and proclaiming a severe crisis. These elements form the core of populism and help distinguish it from other political ideologies. Parallel to these studies the more recent studies in Turkey demonstrate a contemporary understanding of modern populism in the sense that populism is attached to extremism, racism (Baykan, 2017; Beriş, 2019; Yildirim, 2017; Yılmaz, 2017). Contemporary scholars have a better focus on the threats of populism as an ideological tool put to use for political gain.

According to Ben Stanley, populism can be characterized as a 'thin' ideology that encompasses a specific set of ideas related to the political realm (Stanley, 2008). Although it may lack analytical precision in isolation, populism interacts with well-established ideational traditions of comprehensive ideologies. This perspective aids in placing populism within a broader ideological context. P. Taggart proposes that the core assertion of populism is the concept of 'unpolitics' (Taggart, 2018). Populism challenges the functioning of representative politics and presents an alternative vision of governance. This confrontation contributes to the potency and provocative nature of populism in contemporary representative democracies. Davide Vittori focuses on examining the impact of populism on party organizations with different ideological backgrounds (Vittori, 2020). Populism can be adopted by various political parties, but its effects on organizational

structures vary significantly. This analysis sheds light on the complex relationship between populism and party politics. P. Chilton delves into the issue of meaning at the core of populism (Chilton, 2017). He argues that the term "people" is pivotal to understanding populism, but it also triggers cognitive processes inherent to human nature. The elusive nature of the term allows for its effective use in political rhetoric. Jean Comroff examines the increasing appeal of populism as a trope in modern political discourse (Comroff, 2011). While the term can serve as both an analytical tool and a disparaging label, it appears to be acquiring distinct and disquieting features in the context of late modern times.

Despite the ubiquity of the term 'populism' in political discussions, its study has often been confined to specific countries or regions (Mudde & Kaltwasser, 2012). However, Mudde and Kaltwasser offer a unique cross-regional perspective on populism and its implications for democracy. Through analysing current instances of populism in both Europe and the Americas, they demonstrate that populism can simultaneously pose a threat to and serve as a corrective for democratic systems. Notably, scholars have also drawn attention to intriguing parallels between right-wing and left-wing populism. Both varieties of populism tend to advocate for a political model that is not fundamentally against democracy but rather in conflict with liberal democracy. On a different note, Eurosceptics vary in intensity and their arguments against the European Union (EU), as they target different aspects of Europeanization and engage in various levels of scepticism and opposition (Krouwel & Abts, 2007). The label of Euroscepticism encompasses a range of attitudes towards authorities, the regime, and the community, varying in reflexivity and negativism. This spectrum of political discontent gives rise to diverse types of Euroscepticism, spanning from cautious trust to scepticism, political distrust, cynicism, and alienation.

The surge of populism in Europe during the 1990s exhibited a close connection with the rise of Euroscepticism. Populist leaders capitalized on the concerns of many Europeans regarding the EU, presenting themselves as the voice of those who perceive the EU as undemocratic and unaccountable. In their comprehensive article, Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser argue that the rise of populism is not driven by a singular factor, but rather, it is an intricate outcome shaped by a combination of factors, including economic grievances, cultural anxiety, and political alienation. Their analysis delves into the intricate interplay of these elements, shedding light on how they coalesce to fuel the surge of populism. Moreover, the authors contend that while populism has historical roots, its prevalence has escalated in contemporary times due to various influences such as globalization, economic inequality, and the pervasive impact of social media platforms. Through their in-depth examination, the article illuminates the complexities surrounding the rise of populism and its manifestation in the modern political landscape. Jan-Werner Müller's argument revolves around the idea that populism poses a fundamental threat to the bedrock of democracy (Müller, 2017). This includes endangering crucial elements like the rule of law, the separation of powers, and the system of checks and balances. Rather than viewing populism as merely a variant of democracy, Müller contends that it directly challenges the very essence of democratic governance. His comprehensive analysis sheds light on how populism's appeal to the concept of the "people" can lead to the marginalization of pluralism, creating an environment where individual liberties and democratic norms are put at risk.

On the other hand, Ruth Wodak explores the significant role played by the media in facilitating the rise of populism. (Wodak, 2019). In her work, Ruth Wodak posits that the media serves as a potent conduit for propagating and disseminating populist messages, amplifying their reach and impact. She further examines how media coverage can inadvertently contribute to the legitimization of populist leaders and their ideologies. By delving into the complex interplay between populism and the media, her book sheds light on the media's complicity in shaping public perception and, consequently, the political landscape. On a different note, Jose Van Dijck's article concentrates on the significant role played by the internet in

fuelling the rise of populism (Van Dijck, 2012). The author argues that the internet has revolutionized the way populist leaders engage with their audiences, facilitating seamless communication and message dissemination. This digital platform enables direct interaction between populists and voters, contributing to the mobilization of support. Additionally, Van Dijck emphasizes the internet's role in fostering echo chambers, where individuals encounter information that reinforces their existing beliefs, creating an environment conducive to the propagation of populist ideologies. Through this exploration, the article underscores the internet's influential role in shaping the dynamics of populism in the digital age.

Methodology

This study adopts a bibliometric analysis approach (Martínez-López et al., 2018) to investigate the prominence and academic trends on the concept of populism in Turkey. Bibliometric analysis involves quantifying and analysing scholarly publications, providing valuable insights into the research landscape on a specific topic (Moral-Muñoz et al., 2020). In this research, the focus will be on populism, its related subtopics, and their connections to Turkey. To ensure scientific reliability and consistency (Creswell & Miller, 2000), this analysis will solely rely on Dergipark as the primary data source. Dergipark is a reputable and comprehensive academic repository that offers a vast collection of research articles published by Turkish scholars and researchers. As a widely used platform, Dergipark provides a reliable basis for gathering data and ensuring adequate representation of scholarly work related to populism in Turkey. To capture the multidimensional nature of populism, a set of relevant keywords were initially chosen to conduct the analysis. The selected keywords included the following array of choices "populism," "populism Syria," "populism nationalism," "populism Islam," "populism Netherlands," and other Western countries among others. These keywords are used to identify publications that address populism in various research, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the topic. However, all except

"populism" were after careful evaluation discarded as they were unfit for further analysis. The study has considered all possible mix of searches for publications available on Dergipark that explicitly discuss or analyse populism published in Turkey. To maintain the focus on populism, publications that only tangentially mention the term without substantial analysis were therefore excluded from the analysis. Additionally, only peer-reviewed scholarly articles, and journals between the years 1990 and 2023 are included, as this period is technically considered viable and reliable sustainable for understanding the flow of publications in Turkey.

The data collection process is carried out systematically and iteratively. An initial search using the selected keywords is conducted on Dergipark's database, yielding a pool of relevant publications. The full texts of the identified publications are retrieved for thorough examination. The data extraction involved recording essential metadata, including publication title, authors, publication year, journal/conference name, and abstracts. The bibliometric analysis began with a quantitative assessment of the collected data. There were 212 published articles that included the keyword "populism" on the website of Dergipark. Then, for descriptive statistics, publication trends over time and the distribution of publications across subtopics were analysed. For this purpose, I conducted text analysis on the abstracts of the publications and also performed a frequency count of the keywords used in these works (see Graph II). Due to the fact that this study is not interested in a citation analysis it is not conducted. This would serve the purpose to identify highly influential works and to uncover the intellectual structure surrounding the concept of populism. To enhance the presentation and comprehension of the findings, data visualizations, such as graphs are employed and constructed by way of Excel. Such visual aids help to illustrate the patterns and trends of populism-related publications published in Turkey, as well as the relationships between different subtopics and research fields. The latter analyses are conducted under a separate section. Despite its comprehensiveness, this bibliometric analysis does pose limitations. Firstly, the study is

limited to publications available on Dergipark, potentially excluding relevant research hosted on other platforms or published in non-indexed journals. Secondly, the reliance on existing data could lead to some gaps or biases in the analysis. Nevertheless, the chosen methodology allows for a rigorous and systematic exploration of publications on populism in Turkey and contributes to the understanding of how populism is studied over the selected period.
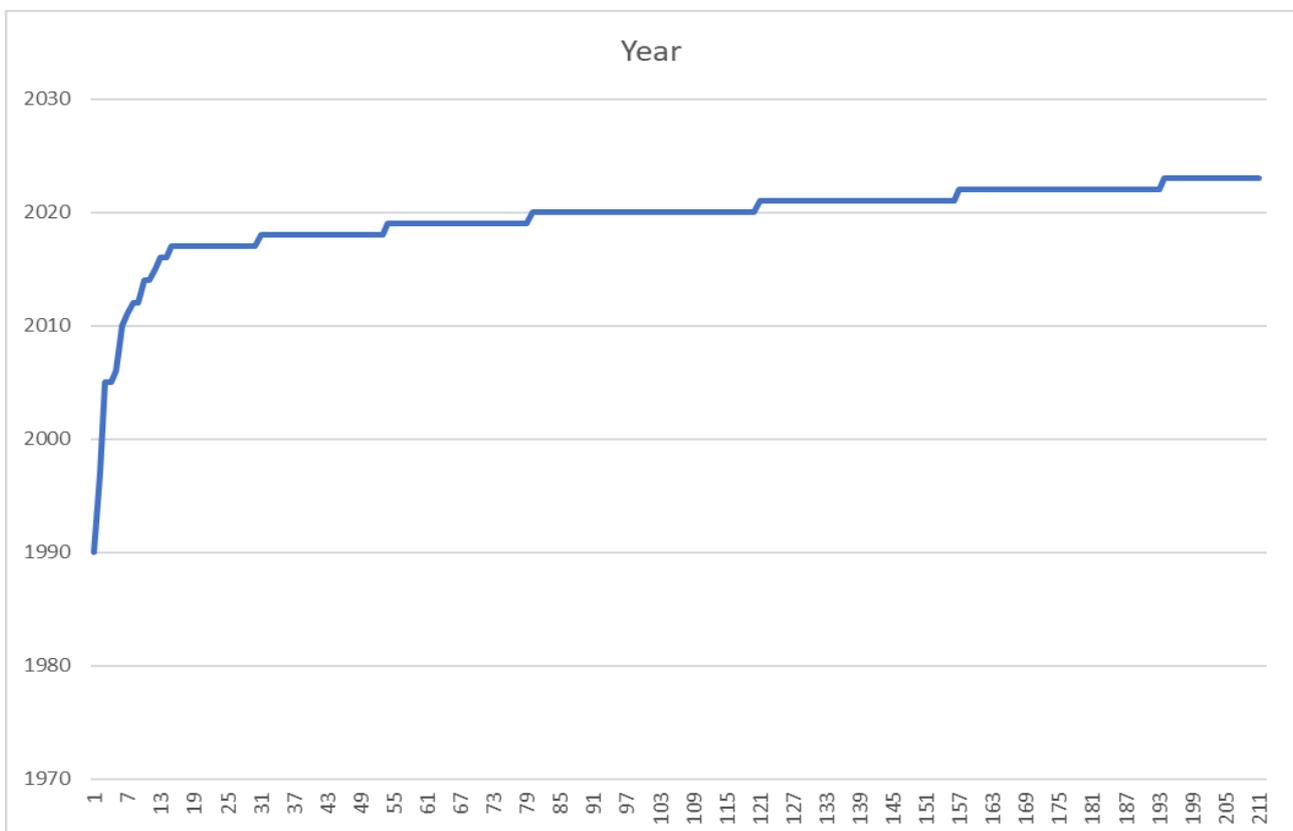
Data Analysis

Graph 1 below shows the number of publications with populism as a central theme on Dergipark over time. The x-axis shows the years of which 1990 until 2023 are the most relevant years. The graph shows that the number of articles on populism has been increasing steadily over time, with a few notable exceptions. In 1980, the number of publications decreased from the previous year. This may be due to a number of factors, which are beyond our objectives in this study. In 2000, the number of publications on populism has increased drastically. This may very well be correlated with

the terror related events in 2001 against the Twin Towers in the United States. Yet, again this paper does not intend to make the correlation, however this is such a big and global event that it may very well be related. The overall trend in the graph is an increase in the number of publications on populism over time. This suggests that the theme has been steadily more popular ever since. Thus, the two exceptions to this trend are in 1980 and 2000: in 1980, the number of publications on populism demonstrated to decrease, and in 2000, the number of publications on populism demonstrated an increase that was quite sharp.

While the number of publications on populism has been increasing at an accelerating rate since 2000, the peak number of publications was in 2020. The number of publications on populism has been declining since 2020. Hypothetically, one explanation may be sought due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, the graph shows that the number of visitors to the website has been increasing steadily over time.

Graph II shows the frequency of keywords that appear the most in the keyword section of the publications. According to this graph populism

Graph 1: *Frequency of published articles*

appears is a central theme in the publications, with the highest frequency. The prevalence of populism suggests that these publications likely explore various aspects of populism. Democracy is another prominent topic, indicating a focus on political systems, governance, and democratic principles. Modern Turkey appears less frequently but still represents a significant sub-theme. The focus on Modern Turkey may suggest an examination of Turkey's political and social evolution in a contemporary context. The presence of political economy indicates an interest in the relationship between politics and economics. These publications may explore economic policies, government interventions, and their effects on society. Economic populism suggests a focus on economic policies and strategies that appeal to popular sentiment. Government policies may suggest a discussion of the actions and decisions made by governments.
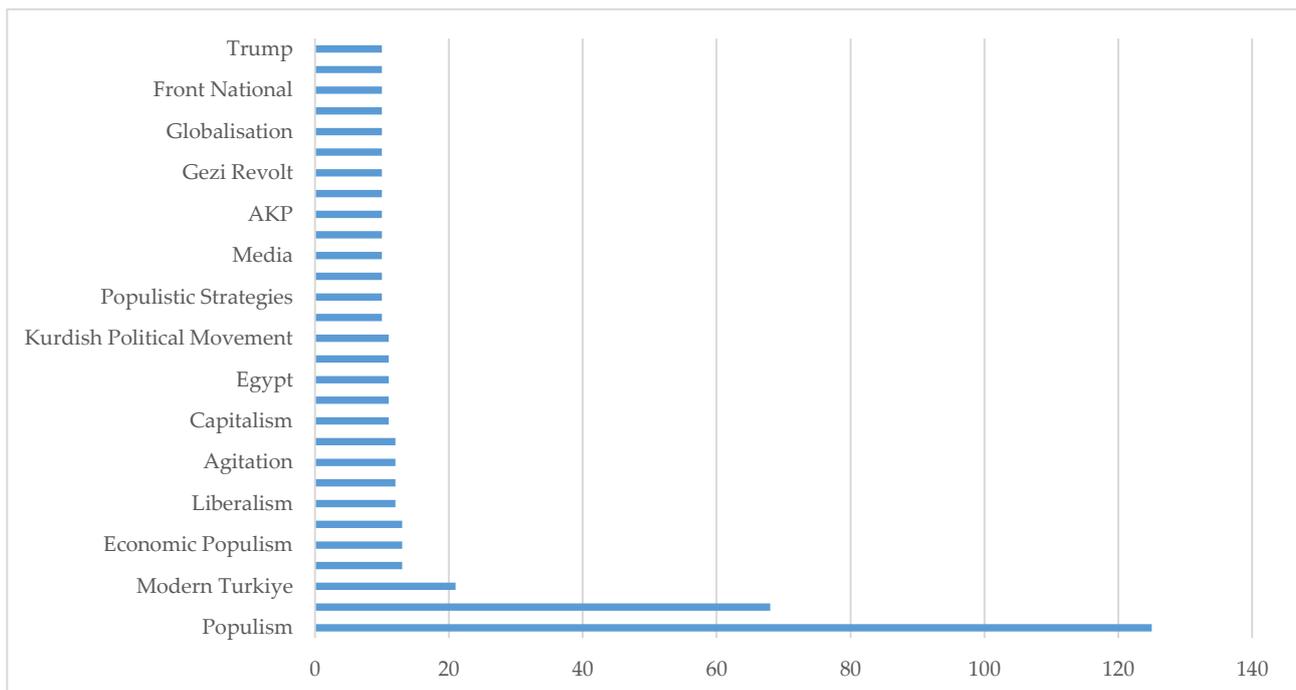
The rest of the keywords, each appearing 10 times, represent various aspects of politics, society, and ideology. This data demonstrates that the publications are likely to cover a wide range of topics related to populism, democracy, modern Turkey, political economy, and other political and social issues. The prominence of certain keywords indicates their significance in the discussions within these publications, while others represent sub-themes and specific areas of interest.

Analysis of the Abstracts

Throughout the 1990s, academic articles predominantly focused on the historical and theoretical aspects of populism. Articles on populism predominantly took a historical and theoretical approach. Scholars delved into the emergence and development of populism, examining its ideologies and impacts on political cultures and origins tracing its roots in various political movements and historical contexts. However, as time passed, the nature of these articles evolved, encompassing a wide array of topics and regions.

Theories and conceptual frameworks were developed to better understand populism's nature and its implications for political systems. As time passed, the nature of articles on populism evolved, reflecting the shifting landscape of political discourse such as that of the work on Chantal Mouffe which centred on the rise of populism in liberal Western Europe. The work was intended to examine the populist understanding and struggle through the lens of radical democracy presented a left-wing populist strategy,

Graph II: Frequency of keywords in publications

criticizing the political understanding of socialist and social democratic parties. Another area of exploration emerged, centring on the debate around populism in the context of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's theories relating to the ideas as sources for populism. Such works were read as critiques of populist regimes and political styles. The relationship between populism and liberal democracy also garnered significant attention. Scholars argued against viewing populism as an internal aspect of liberal democracy and instead proposed understanding it as a separate ideology, shaping democracy akin to liberalism. This shift in perspective sheds new light on the complexities of populism's impact on democratic systems. One area of focus was the rise of populist politics in Turkey, particularly centred around nationalism and religious discourse. Researchers analysed the nationalist views and discourses of political parties based on various types of nationalism. This shift in focus from historical and theoretical aspects to specific country contexts demonstrated a more in-depth examination of populism's concrete manifestations.

Geographical variations in the study of populism were also evident. In Turkey, populism was historically associated with right-wing ideologies. Embedded within the socio-political fabric of each region is its distinctive political culture—an amalgamation of shared beliefs and values pertaining to the realm of politics. Several crucial factors in this respect come to the forefront in academic studies concerning the rise of populism across geographies. Each of these factors can contribute to the complexities of how populism may be constructed. The historical events within a geography may often carry profound implications for the emergence and evolution of populist movements within set borders. Some established liberal democracies such as Switzerland, Canada or the United States have been witnesses to early flows of immigration that pertained specific types of populism whereas other countries such as Turkey though imperial experiences have pertained type of populism that is intrinsically different. Such historical inflections may profoundly contribute to the collective consciousness, influencing how individuals perceive populism and their likelihood of endorsing populist leaders. It is through the lens of history that we can gain insight into the resonating echoes of past populist surges and their enduring impact on a region's political landscape.

However, recent developments influenced by Western left-wing intellectuals led to a revision in the Turkish left's approach, causing an ambivalent attitude towards populism driven by ideological concerns. Representative democracies faced challenges due to the rise of populism. The polarizing political approach of populism and its opposition to compromise were identified as factors damaging the representative democratic system. Furthermore, the emergence of new Islamic populism in various parts of the Muslim world was explored as a response to the contradictions of globalized capitalism. Scholars focused on countries like Indonesia, Turkey, and Egypt to present an alternative perspective on the analysis of Islamic politics. A comparative analysis between bureaucratic authoritarian and populist regimes sheds light on their distinct principles. Bureaucratic authoritarian regimes relied on expertise to address social issues, while populism challenged the restriction of national will by experts, both with potential negative consequences for democratic politics. Religious populism in Iran was defined through the analysis of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's political discourse within the context of the Islamic Revolution and Ayatollah Khomeini's legacy. The discursive approach gained prominence in the study of populism, with scholars focusing on analysing political discourse to gain deeper insights into the intricacies of populist politics. Lastly, the transformative effects of radical left and right parties with populist strategies on French politics after the 2022 French Presidential election were highlighted. The rise of nationalist and internationalist camps in French politics added complexity to the political landscape.

The analysis of the texts reveals a comprehensive exploration of populism, covering various aspects and regions. One prominent theme that emerged is the examination of the rise of populism in Europe, particularly in countries such as Germany, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Poland,

Austria, and Turkey. Scholars delved into the reasons behind the surge of populist movements, emphasizing factors like globalization, economic inequalities, and emotional elements. Furthermore, the impact of populism on political culture, democracy, and political parties garnered considerable attention. The discussion on the rise of right-wing populist parties in the European Union and the threats they pose to the EU reflects the concerns about potential authoritarian structures within the bloc. The intersection between secularism, Christianity, and populism in modern Europe was explored, aiming to understand the compatibility of Islam with European values and its impact on Europe's religious heritage. In addition, they addressed the influence of populist rhetoric on various political issues, such as migration policies, nuclear disarmament, and global protests during the COVID-19 pandemic. Scholars analysed the negative representations of migrants and refugees in right-wing populist discourse, the erosion of the "Welcome Culture" for refugees in Germany, and the association of conspiracy theories with populist rhetoric in shaping public demonstrations. Moreover, the texts touch on broader global issues, including the erosion of the global order and the impact of Donald Trump's presidency on liberal internationalist circles. They investigate the reliability of health data during the COVID-19 pandemic and the potential implications for representative democracy and public trust. Additionally, there are studies on the transformation of the image of the artist in contemporary capitalist societies and the fusion of the art and entertainment industries.

Moreover, the texts discussed the role of media in shaping political images and the impact of neo-populism on global events, including the Ukraine-Russia war, Brexit, and international politics' volatility. The analysis also uncovered studies that explored populism's normative evaluations, distinguishing between "good populism" and "bad populism," aiming to understand and evaluate populism from a normative perspective, especially in the context of democratic systems. Overall, the texts provided a diverse and comprehensive examination of contemporary issues in politics and democracy, with populism serving as a central theme.

Scholars in the published articles have undertaken research efforts to understand the intricate factors that contributed to the rise of populism and its far-reaching consequences for political systems, ideologies, and societies in diverse regions worldwide. A particular focus has been placed on investigating the connection between the visibility of populist leaders and their utilization of the media. Countries like the UK, the Netherlands, and Turkey have been subject to specific examination in this regard. The influence of media systems on the efficacy of populist communication has emerged as a significant and pertinent subject of study, reflecting the growing recognition of the media's pivotal role in shaping and disseminating populist messages. The perceptions on Ukraine in Polish society were also studied, revealing traditional spatial narratives and geopolitical concepts that influenced Poland's views on Ukraine. Furthermore, the rise of right-wing populism in Poland and its impact on public opinion towards Ukraine showcased a growing concern with the interplay between populism and international relations. Scholars investigated the impact of political and economic reforms, European Union accession, and populist movements on democratic transformation in post-communist Poland. This indicated a broader engagement with the relationship between populism and democratic consolidation, with a focus on post-communist contexts. Further publications in Dergipark on populism were the examination of domestic elections and the monitoring of organizations in Turkey and their role in establishing electoral integrity and legitimacy of political and societal subdivisions. Such is the research that reflects the increasing interest of Turkish researchers in populism's effects on electoral processes and democratic norms.

Studies on the migration policies of European far-right parties in countries like Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark demonstrated a focus on populism's implications for immigration and refugee issues. As the decade progressed, articles were also published on the crisis of liberal democracy, the rise of far-right populism, and the

exclusionary stances towards immigrants and refugees in Europe. This reflected a broader exploration of populism's implications for European politics and society. Moreover, scholars studied the electoral success of the Populist Radical Right parties in Central and East European Countries in the context of EU membership, revealing a growing interest in the interplay between populism and European integration. The analysed texts cover a diverse range of topics and themes, reflecting the interconnectedness of populism with various political, social, and cultural issues. The texts explore the impact of populism on political discourse, identity, migration policies, and international relations, as well as the rise of extreme right-wing parties, the influence of social media on populist ideologies, and the challenges posed by global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit.

In the context of Turkey, several studies were published on the dynamics of populism during local elections, the historical roots of the Turkish right wing, and the transformation of the AKP's political identity. Additionally, there are analyses of populist discourse in India's elections, the impact of extreme right-wing activities on social media, and the role of populism in Ottoman history during the Second Constitutional Period. The impact of populism on European politics is a recurring theme in the analysed texts. Studies explore the rise of extreme right-wing parties in various European countries, the challenges faced by the European Union, and the implications of Brexit on the EU's democratic legitimacy. The influence of populism on European identity, particularly in Eastern European countries, is also examined.

As a result, the academic exploration in Dergipark concerning populism in Turkey has evolved significantly over time. From its historical and theoretical underpinnings, studies have progressed to cover a wide range of topics, including its relationship with democracy, ideologies, and political systems. Geographically diverse, these works contribute to our understanding of populism's prevalence and impact on different political landscapes worldwide. The evolution of articles on populism

during the 1990's showcases a transition from predominantly historical and theoretical explorations to more context-specific and issue-oriented analyses. The changing nature of the articles indicate a deepening interest in the diverse facets of populism, its impact on political systems and ideologies, and its prevalence in different regions of the world. The analysed texts often employ a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on fields such as political science, international relations, anthropology, and sociology. They use various research methods, including critical discourse analysis, content analysis, quantitative and qualitative methods, and historical analysis. One important inference of this analysis is that research on populism within the Turkish scientific context is largely a derivative of current national and international political agendas. This is evident in the way that the research demonstrates a pattern on specific existing phenomena in relation to populism. Additionally, the research is often motivated by a desire to understand and explain the rise of populism, rather than to develop a theoretical understanding of the concept. However, it also limits the potential of research on populism to contribute to a deeper understanding of the phenomenon. To address these limitations, it is necessary for research on populism within the Turkish scientific context to become more autonomous from current political agendas. Such an approach would allow researchers to make a more significant contribution to our understanding of populism.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the bibliometric analysis of academic publications on populism in Turkey indicates a significant and growing interest in the subject over the years. The research reveals a diverse and comprehensive exploration of populism, encompassing various aspects and regions globally. From its historical and theoretical aspects in the 1990s, the articles have evolved to focus on more context-specific and issue-oriented analyses. Scholars have investigated populism's impact on political systems, ideologies, and societies across different regions, offering valuable

insights into its rise and implications for democratic systems.

The research also highlights the interconnectedness between populism and different topics, such as its effects on various political issues, migration policies, and significant global events like the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit. The analysis demonstrates a multidisciplinary approach, with scholars drawing from political science, international relations, anthropology, and sociology. Geographically, the emphasis on Europe and Turkey in the last decade indicates the prevalence of populism in different political landscapes worldwide. The rise of right-wing populist parties in Europe and their potential implications for the European Union are subjects of particular concern, raising questions about authoritarian tendencies within the bloc.

Moreover, the analysis explores how populism intersects with media usage and the visibility of populist leaders, providing valuable insights into the role of the media in shaping and disseminating populist messages. It also delves into populism's association with identity, migration, international relations, and democratic consolidation in various contexts. Overall, this bibliometric analysis reveals the richness and diversity of populism research, with scholars approaching the topic from various angles and regions. As populism continues to be a growing concern worldwide, the insights provided by this analysis contribute significantly to our understanding of its prominence and trends, with potential implications for political discourse and democratic systems in different parts of the world.

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