A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF WEB OF SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH ON SYRIAN REFUGEES STUDIES, 2013-2024

Halim Baş*

Abstract

The study aims to examine the scientific processes of the 2011 civil war in Syria and the subsequent developments in articles on the concept of Syrian refugees between 2013 and 2024. The situation of the Syrian population, which is spread across many different countries, has resulted in numerous scientific studies and has been studied in various dimensions. Performance analysis, scientific mapping, and bibliometric analysis were carried out using the VOS viewer (1.6.18) and bibliometrix, a R studio software package tool. The sample area of the research consists of 2197 papers obtained from the Web of Science database and limited by articles. The results show that the publication process began in 2013 and has gained momentum since 2017 and peaked in 2021. The most commonly used keywords are "refugees", "Syrian refugees," "Syria," "Turkey," and "Lebanon." Trend themes include "poverty," "integration," and "health." The country with the highest number of publications and references is Türkiye.

Keywords: Refugee, Syrian, VOS viewer, Bibliometrix

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SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLERLE İLGİLİ ARAŞTIRMALAR ÜZERİNE WEB OF SCIENCE YAYINLARININ BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ, 2013-2024

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Öz

Bu çalışma, 2011 yılında Suriye'de yaşanan iç savaşın bilimsel süreçlerini ve 2013-2024 yılları arasında Suriyeli mülteciler kavramına dair makalelerdeki gelişmeleri incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Farklı ülkelere dağılmış durumda olan Suriye nüfusunun durumu, çok sayıda bilimsel çalışmanın konusu olmuş ve çeşitli boyutlarda incelenmiştir. Çalışmada performans analizi, bilimsel haritalama ve bibliyometrik analiz, VOS Viewer (1.6.18) ve bir R Studio yazılım paketi aracı olan bibliometrix kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklem alanı, Web of Science veri tabanından elde edilen ve makalelerle sınırlı olan 2197 çalışmadan oluşmaktadır. Sonuçlar, yayın sürecinin 2013 yılında başladığını, 2017'den itibaren hız kazandığını ve 2021'de zirveye ulaştığını göstermektedir. En sık kullanılan anahtar kelimeler "mülteciler", "Suriyeli mülteciler", "Suriye", "Türkiye" ve "Lübnan" olarak tespit edilmiştir. Eğilim temaları arasında "yoksulluk", "entegrasyon" ve "sağlık" yer almaktadır. En fazla yayın ve referansa sahip olan ülke ise Türkiye'dir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülteci, Suriyeli, VOS Viewer, Bibliometrix

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Introduction

Migration is an issue that many factors can accompany. It is associated with social, economic, political, military, or natural cause and effect and has been dynamic on Earth for centuries. However, the forms of this dynamism are subject to different designations in light of the boundaries, laws, and rules drawn on Earth. The most popular of these are refugees and asylum seekers. According to the United Nations Migration Organization, asylum-seekers seek international protection. Persons who have formally applied for asylum status in their country of origin have yet to be accepted. In this context, refugees meet the criteria established by regional and international organizations, seek asylum in a country other than their nationality, and are entitled to protection from that country (UNHRC, 2005).

The concepts of refugees and asylum-seekers are more frequently referred to by the migration pattern that has emerged as a result of the civil war in Syria for 13 years. Despite the adversities, more than 6 million people have fled to neighboring countries. Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt are the countries with the highest number of registered refugees, respectively. There are over 3 million registered Syrians in Türkiye (Refugees Association (Mülteciler Derneği), 2024), 1.5 million in Lebanon and over 600,000 in Jordan (UNHCR, 2024a; UNHCR, 2024b). The total number of unregistered persons is estimated to be more than 7 million, although it is unknown (European Court of Auditors, 2024). On the other hand, there are more than 1.1 million international protection applicants in relatively few European Union (EU) countries, most of whom are Syrian citizens (AP News, 2024). Among these countries, Türkiye has stated that its legislation protects people from the Syrian Arab Republic even if they apply for international protection with a "Temporary Protection Regulation" (Başbuğ, 2017, p. 142). However, the United States, which has the highest number of publications along with Turkey within the scope of the study, also has a temporary protection status. Despite the existence of an independent temporary protection law in Turkey and a law extended and implemented after 2016 in the United States, the term 'refugee' is frequently used in publication titles, especially in studies originating from this country." Therefore, there is no unity of notions in the literature, and in Türkiye the term is legally used for those under temporary protection, while in other countries and in general literature the term refugees is used.

There is a mounting global concern about the process of migration to these countries and its consequences. In this context, the development of literature on Syrian refugees has been shaped from the outset by intersecting with different disciplines. While attention was focused in the early years on mental health needs and services to meet these needs (Abo-Hilal and Hoogstad, 2013, p.89; Quosh et al., 2013, p. 277; Hassan et al., 2016, p. 130), studies focused on physical diseases (Al-Ammouri and Ayoub, 2016, p. 300); access to health services (Doocy et al., 2016, p. 2), systematic violence (Yasmine and Moughalian, 2016, p. 28) and

the settlement and social integration of Syrians in 2016 and beyond (İçduygu and Şimşek, 2016, p.60). Subsequently, in the last few years, when the literature has reached its peak, studies have been carried out in a wide range of areas, such as the psychological well-being processes of university students (Şafak Ayvazoğlu and Kunuroğlu, 2021, p. 96), children's endurance and mental health (Dehnel et al., 2021, p. 421), a look at refugees on the axis of nationalism and citizenship (Güney, 2022, p. 520) and studies that reflect their position in the labor markets. (Ertorer, 2021, p. 2569). (Ertorer, 2021, p. 2569). Current literature has been produced in countries such as the quality of working life of Syrian refugee workers in the camp (Oweidat et al., 2024, p. 2), the impact of the socio-economic factors of Covid-19 on Syrians (Memişoğlu et al., 2024, p. 2) the economic crisis experiences of Syriani workers in non-governmental sectors (Mohammed, 2024, p. 321) and the cognitive and linguistic development of the Syrian refugees children (Yeter et al.; 2024, p. 2).

Many international studies on Syrian refugees have been conducted, but comprehensive literature on bibliometric analysis is absent. It is also intended to support literature through multiple supporting software tools for bibliometric analysis. From this perspective, another objective of the study is to identify and visualize trends in studies published in the field of Syrian refugees between 2011 and 2024.

Literatur Review

Bibliometric studies on Syrians are rare in the literature. When examining the literature, a distinction can be made between bibliometric studies with Syrians in the title and bibliometric and bibliography studies that indirectly focus on Syrians. There is only one study in the literature on this subject that uses a software tool. In this context, Atçeken and Dik (2023) analyzed Syrian migration between 2011 and 2021 by limiting it to the SSCI database and using Citespace software. Similarly, Sweileh (2018) conducted a bibliometric analysis of studies on Syrians and displaced persons using the Scopus database between 2011-2017 and emphasized the gaps in the literature. However, the subject of the study is not only Syrians. Tang and Zhang (2024) examined studies on the intercultural adaptation of global migrants using the WOS database, VOSviewer, CiteSpace, and Bibliometric analytical tools, and they used knowledge maps to cover the period between 1963 and 2022. Since the term Syrian refugee is also included in the concepts sought in this study, it is in line with the framework of the limit of this study.

In indirect studies, there are bibliometric analyses conducted without the use of software tools. In one of them, Çiçek (2023) conducted a bibliometric analysis of studies on Syrians who have been in Turkey for more than ten years and engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Tosun (2023), on the other hand, examined the postgraduate studies on the integration of Sy-

rians and analyzed the period between 2012 and 2022. As a result of the analysis, 76 master's and eight doctoral theses were studied, and a rich accumulation was reached. Polat and Turğa (2021) analyzed 430 articles published between 2011 and 2021 in qualitative and quantitative dimensions. Quantitative data were analyzed using situational analysis, and qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. Karakartal and Kaylı (2022) examined the studies focusing on refugee women through bibliographic methods and analyzed 33 masters and one doctoral thesis on Syrian women who migrated to Turkey through document analysis. In the literature, bibliometric studies have gained relative momentum. Finally, Jittasatian and Eschstruth (2024) analyzed 845 studies on the refugee crisis in Europe between 2014 and 2022 using the Scopus database with the help of VOSviewer and Excel. The survey findings are classified under the headings of migration management and transition, acculturation studies, and economic studies of migration problems.

Research Method and Data Collection

In recent years, the preferred and essential alternative to quantitative studies is known as the bibliometric method. This method is the application of quantitative tools to bibliographic data. Bibliographic analysis is a type of analysis that offers the opportunity to examine different types of components together. In this context, the author writes the structural and social situation that constitutes the work's content, enabling him to explore the relationship between components such as country, institution, and subject as a whole and to have a detailed idea of the intellectual structure. (Donthu et al., 2021, p. 290). The bibliographic analysis consists of two parts. The first, performance analysis, focuses on performance and development trends based on author, institution, country, and source variables. (Donthu et al., 2021, p. 290). The second, scientific mapping, is visualizing a general field analysis. As a unit of analysis, it enables interpretation and guidance by exposing potential and trends through indicators to highlight the intellectual contributions reflected in the fields of expertise. (Chen, 2017, p. 8). In addition to bibliometric analysis, meta-analysis, and systematic literature scanning are used for broader and narrower studies. Studies in this field have shown that meta-analysis has been done for large-scale studies. (Nyugen et al., 2022, p. 2). Another type of analysis is systematic literature scanning, described as a classic method and preferred for analysis with a small number of studies. However, studies of both analysis methods in this field are also found in the literature. (Al-Oraibi et al., 2022, p. 140). Therefore, bibliometric analysis has been chosen to broadly analyze the accumulation in this field, using multiple software programs simultaneously, and to support the literature.

In this study titled bibliometric analysis of syrian refugees, it is appropriate to briefly touch on the concepts of refugees and asylum seekers in the general literature so that it can establish a relationship regarding the use of relevant keywords in the database. These two concepts

are used in the same and different senses, and there needs to be more clarity in national and international literature on this issue.

The definition of refugee, a term of significant weight, is based on the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. According to this pivotal convention, a refugee is "a person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion and who has left his/her country and is unable or unwilling to return because of that fear; or a person who, if he/she does not have a nationality and is outside the country of his/her previous residence as a result of such events, is unable or unwilling to return because of that fear". The term asylum seeker, on the other hand, is used for those who are candidates for refugee status and have the necessary conditions, but whose refugee status has not yet been approved by the relevant official authorities (Barkın, 2014, p. 334).

However, asylum is a right and is included in the category of rights subject to international agreements. At the same time, the right to asylum brings inevitable consequences, the most prominent of which is the temporary protection regime. The temporary protection regime or status is defined in the European Union Temporary Protection Directive. It is used as an interim solution model in the long-term solution of the refugee status (Çalık, 2015, p. 126). Law No. 6458, dated 2013, defined this status in Turkey, and Syrians were temporarily protected. However, since the terms refugee and asylum seeker are used more in the literature, the searched words are clustered around these two concepts.

The data for this study is obtained from the Web of Science (WOS) database. The keyword was "Syrian refugees". The search was conducted using a combination of "or," and a comprehensive search was carried out in the form of "Syrian asylum seeker," "Syria asylum seeker," or "Syria-asylum-seeker" to stream related publications. As a result of the search, all options other than the article's publication were disabled, and 2197 documents were obtained to cover all works, especially without the language restriction. In addition, this study seeks answers to the following four basic research questions:

RQ 1: What is the volume and trajectory of academic publications on the issue of Syrian refugees

RQ 2. What is the scope of Syrian refugees literature between 2013-2024?

RQ 3: What is the intellectual structure of the research base underlying the Syrian refugees research?

RQ 4. What journals, authors, organizations and research articles have had the greatest influence on Syrian refugees research?

The study used the VOS viewer 1.6.18 software program with the R studio biblo-

metrix program. During the analysis, outputs were used for performance analysis with VOS viewer, and bibliometrix was preferred for visual mapping. Thus, the work's composition in this field is presented with detailed information on the literature.

The studies were scanned using only the WOS database. WOS is an important index scanned by international journals. Thus, the study should have taken advantage of other indices, such as SCOPUS and national indexes, published on the subject. This reflects the study's limitations.

Findings

In this study, basic information about Syrian refugees, publications, keywords, keyword collaboration, keyword trend titles, thematic map of keywords, collaboration world map, scientific publication numbers of countries, most cited countries, co-authorship network map, most productive authors; diagram of keywords, authors and journals, most productive journals and production numbers of journals by year are detailed under subheadings and in groups with the help of tables and figures.

The study's findings are described in detail with the help of tables and shapes. Accordingly, the Sankey Diagram, which brings together the most commonly used keyword linkages, the effectiveness of authors and journals, cross-country cooperation, and inter-authorship part-nerships with the most referenced publications, with keywords, authors, and journals, reflects in detail the work on Syrian refugees since 2013.

Identifying Bibliometric Information

Table 1 below shows the most basic information summarizing the study's findings. Since 2013, when the issue of Syrian refugees began to be discussed, 2,197 articles have been published in 1,044 journals by 6,304 authors. The average annual number of publications is 199,72, and the average number of references used in 10.55 studies is 77,762. The number of single authors in the papers is 556, and the number of multiple authors is 1641.

Timespan	2013:2024
Sources (Journals, Books etc.)	1044
Documents	2197
Annual Growth Rate %	39,84
Document Avarage Age	3,57
Avarage citations per doc	10,55
References	77762

Authors	6304
Authors of single-authored docs	465
Single-authored docs	556
Co-Authors per Doc	3,6
International co-authorships %	34,05

Table 1: Basic Informations

Annual Scientific Production Information

There are 2197 articles in the Web of Science (WOS) database for 2013-2024, with the wave of migration that began due to the events in Syria. If you look at the study in more detail, only three articles were published in 2013. The study gained more momentum after 2014, exploded after 2017, and is expected to be the most productive year in terms of annual output in 2021. In the first four years, only 139 articles were published, 407 articles (18.5 percent) were produced in 2021, the year with the highest production, and more than half of all 1846 articles (54.1 percent) were produced over the last three years.
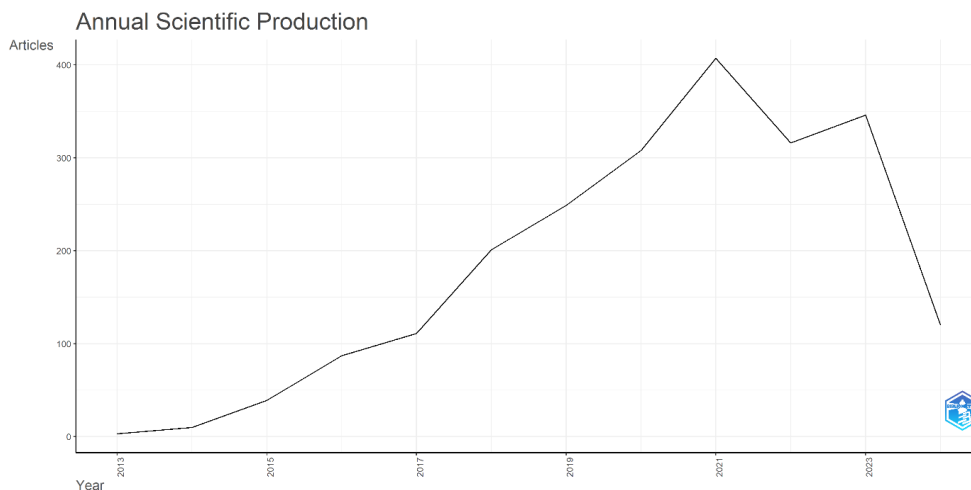
Figure 1. Syrian Refugees Publications Years

The significant increase in the number of articles since 2014 can be seen as a consequence of the fact that a substantial proportion of Syrian refugees have crossed the border to Türkiye, a nearby neighbor, and of Türkiye's temporary protection status, 6458, issued in 2013. In addition, international researchers' interest in Syrian refugees settling in Lebanon and Jordan has increased, and the number of publications has gained momentum.

Keywords

|	Clusters	Keywords	Articles	Total Connection Strength
1	49	Refugees	526	1417
2	37	Syria refugees	564	1232
3	37	Syria	194	699
4	36	Turkey	231	660
5	35	Lebanon	152	495
6	34	Refugee	161	482
7	34	Jordan	129	441
8	28	Mental health	119	373
9	26	Migration	110	308
10	25	Depression	43	153
11	24	Integration	44	146
12	24	Displacement	36	139
13	23	Forced migration	49	136
14	22	Conflict	28	129
15	15	Syrians	38	118
16	11	Anxiety	30	116
17	10	Ptsd	34	116
18	6	Syrian	41	116
19	2	Gender	34	115
20	1	Trauma	36	113

Table 2: Keywords

When the keywords were examined with VOSviewer, the authors' studies of at least three keyword uses were considered, and 482 references were identified. Table 2 lists the first twenty keywords and includes the number of items each is linked to in the set column. Accordingly, in 22 clusters, the total number of items with the first 20 keywords is 481. This num-

ber indicates that the keywords selected in the study are used in conjunction with keywords in very different fields. Thus, the diversity and richness of keywords can be interpreted as multidisciplinary research in this field.

On the other hand, when you look at network visualization maps, the keyword network unity is shown in Figure 1 below. Each keyword is shown with a colored node. If the node size is large, the frequency of the keyword is understood. The higher the frequency of the keyword, the greater the label of the word. In addition, it is stated that there is a relatively larger link between the same color nodes. (Van Eck ve Waltman, 2023).

Figure 2. Keyword association network map

The number of keyword variations in the study entitled Syrian refugees is considerable, at 4588. These keywords are divided into 32 columns in the shared formation network analysis by the VOSviewer software. The keywords with the most prominent node are "refugees" and then "Turkey," then "Lebanon," "Jordan," "Greece," and «Mental health." Refugees 1695 Syrian refugees have 1464 connections, Syria 831, Turkey 750, Lebanon 565, and Jordan

528 connections. Mental health 429 migration has 361 connections. The overall linkage of the keywords to the four countries has concentrated on the topics of mental health, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Nevertheless, the connectivity of the keywords "refugees" remains relatively weak. Asylum policy, "refugees and asylum seekers," "asylum-seekers," and "Asylum" are generally referred to in studies in Turkey. Asylum seekers, which have a relatively more robust link between them (83), are used in literature in direct connection with the keywords "Turkey," "integration," "migrants," "depression," "anxiety," and "mental health."

On the other hand, the changes in the research papers included in the analysis in Figure 3 can be seen over time through keywords. The studies have been shaped by trending " urgent " topics up to 2017. To meet the needs of the social and economic migration costs, the actions of international organizations, civil society, and state institutions are concentrated around these urgencies. While the peak of the study is mental health and general health in 2021, integration and poverty are the top priorities, given that the prospects of recovery have been weakened more in recent years as they have become permanent.
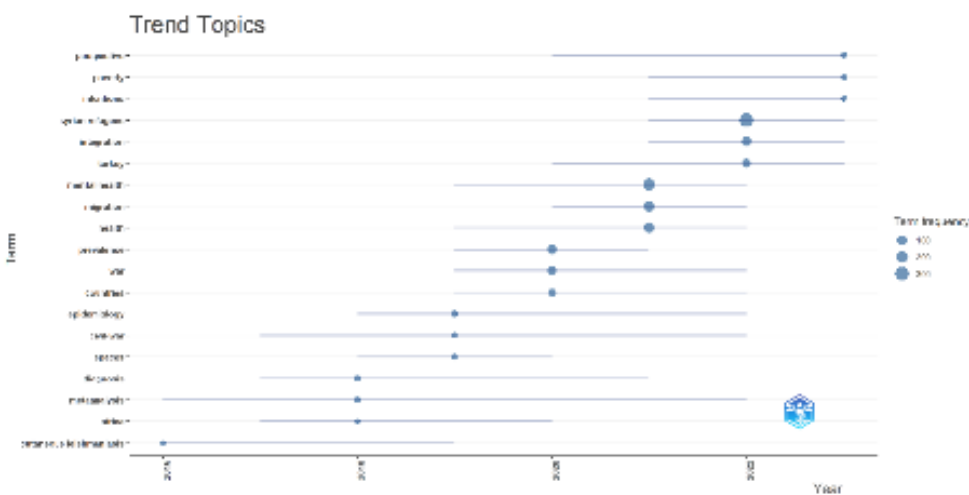
Figure 3. Keywords trend topics

The thematic map in Figure 4 is grateful for four parts. Thematic maps give clues about the development and relevance of themes in two dimensions: density and centralism. The thematic map is available in four sections: the engine themes are high density and low centralism; the core themes have low intensity and high centrism; the niche themes include high intensity, low centrism, and emerging/reducing themes, classified as low concentrism and

low density. (Bretas ve Alon, 2021). As seen on the thematic map, the motor theme focuses on mental health and its effects. It can also be said that post-traumatic stress disorders and studies on children are becoming increasingly tight, and literature, in particular, is shifting towards more current topics in this direction. New or declining themes include migration, immigrants, and Syrian refugees.
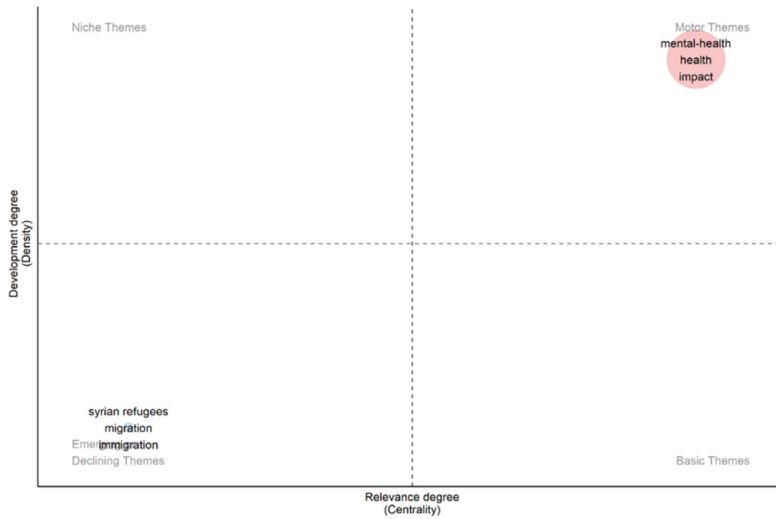
Figure 4. Thematic map of keywords

Countries/Regions

The collaboration world map represents the author's country-based relationships. The colors on the map also have different meanings. Colors give an idea of the intensity levels of relationships regarding clarity or clarity. Accordingly, bright colors are interpreted as weak relationships; dark colors are strong relationships, and gray colors lack connection. In Figure 5, the US is the strongest country in terms of connections. There are 65 connections from the United States to the United Kingdom, 70 to Lebanon, 60 to Jordan, and 27 to Germany. There are 58 connections from Türkiye to the United Kingdom, 55 to the US, and 28 to the Netherlands. In general, the circulation of connections between the continents of America, Africa, Europe, and Australia is more prominent. However, cooperation among academics in the USA, Türkiye, the UK, Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands has a higher potential.
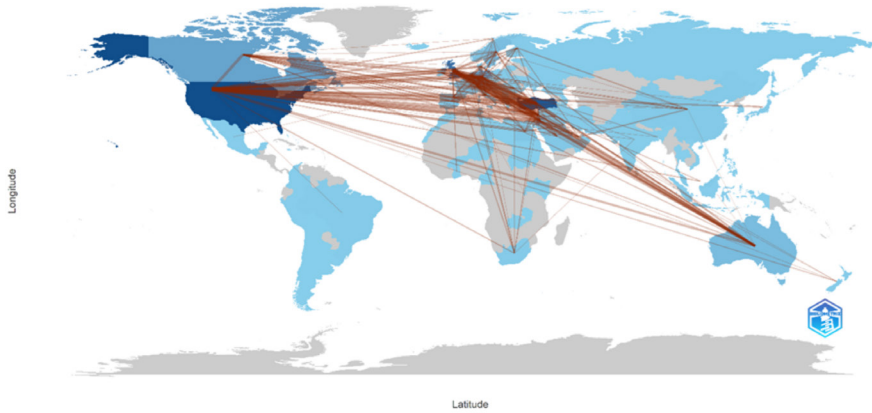
Figure 5. Collaboration world map

On the other hand, in terms of scientific production, countries with a high density of colours appear to stand out. Table 3 below shows the number of scientific outputs by country.

Country	Frequency
Turkey	1453
Usa	1417
Uk	863
Lebanon	579
Canada	572
Jordan	538
Germany	490
Netherlands	347
Sweden	172
Swıtzerland	162

Table 3. Countries' number of scientific production

When the publications in the countries where the corresponding authors are presented are subjected to a detailed examination as single/multi-country publications -this calculation was calculated using the data in Table 3- it is seen that the number of publications from Tur-

key (607) has the lowest multiple consultancy rate (0.190). In this context, the Netherlands (0.427), Jordan (0.412), and the United Kingdom (0.409) are in the top three in terms of multi-country publication rate.

References are essential in determining countries' influence on publications. According to figure 6; Türkiye, the United States, and the United Kingdom are ranked in the top three in terms of the number of articles quoted. Based on the number of references received, the number of publications in the countries concerned, and the high index of effectiveness resulting from journal publication.
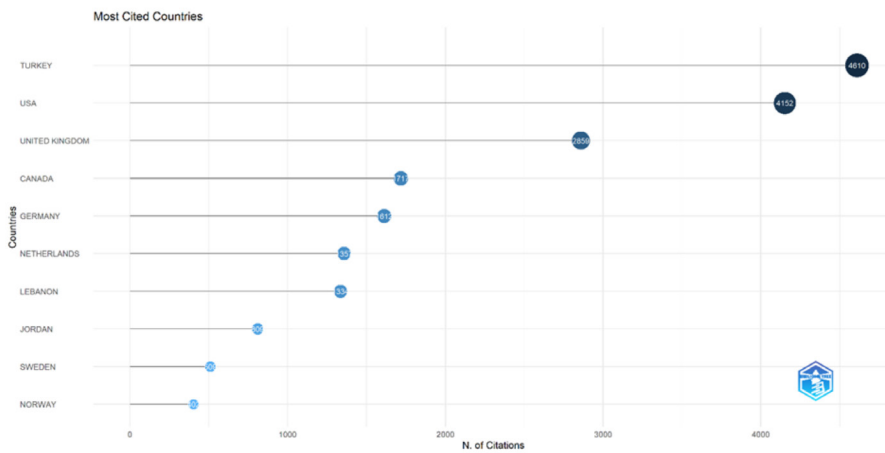
Figure 6. Most cited countries

Authors/Sources

A joint authorship network map describes a situation where a jointly published article is produced in a relevant scientific field, reflecting cooperation and interlinking. The information from such a map enables us to search for relevant scientific links and identify and connect more robust authors (Kemeç and Altınay, 2023, p. 6).
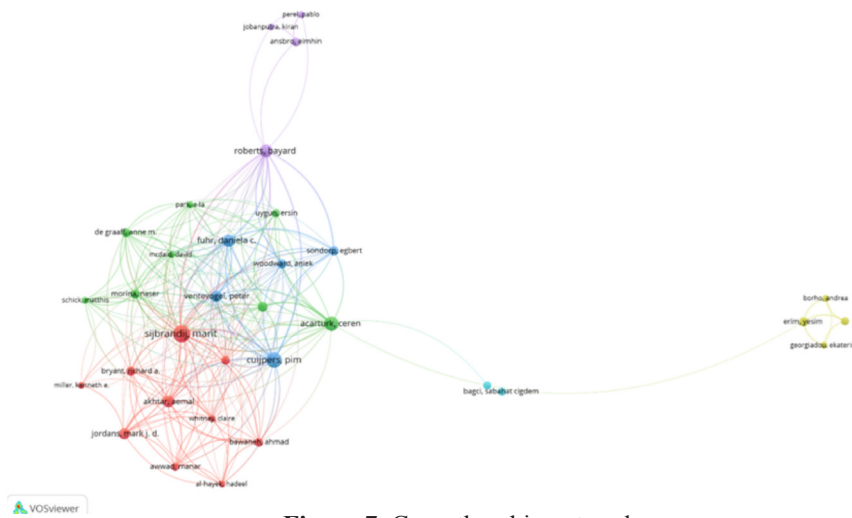
**Figure 7.** Co-authorship network map

During the joint authorship network mapping, 111 authors were listed among all publications, with at least five publications. Thirty-three authors, with the highest connectivity, then formed a map of the co-writing network. These authors are represented in different colors in six different clusters. Accordingly, Marit Sijbrandij, located in the red central node, has 22 connections. He studies clinical psychology at Vrije University. Second, the same university and Pim Cuijpers have 22 connections at the center of the blue node in the same area. Third is Bayard Roberts, who studies health systems at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine with 21 connections at the Purple Node Center, and Ceren Acartürk, who works in psychology at the Green Node Center at Koç University. The turquoise and yellow, the other hubs, are relatively weak in connection power.

Authors	Articles	Current Affiliation	Country	H-Index
Sıjbrandıj M	35	Vrije University	Netherlands	47
Cuijpers P	31	Vrije University	Netherlands	199
Acarturk C	27	Koç University	Türkiye	26
Fuhr Dc	20	Leibniz Institute	Germany	31
Roberts B	18	University of Illinois	USA	111

Table 4. The most productive authors

Table 4 lists the five authors with the most publications out of 6,304. The countries of the authors are the Netherlands (2), Turkey (1), the United States (1) and Germany (1). Among the top ten are Dutch (3), Turkish (2), and US (2) authors. Marit Sijbrandij from Vrije Universiteit has 35 articles. The author produces intensive studies in the field of clinical psychology on post-traumatic stress disorders. In his recent work, the author has published field studies on mental health services and interventions from Lebanon and Syria (Schoenberger et al., 2024, p. 2; Abi Ramia et al., 2024, p. 3).

The Sankey diagram, which shows the links between keywords, authors, and journals, is shown in Figure 8. The dimensions of the boxes in the Sankey diagram indicate the frequency of the theme's appearance. The streams that connect each box symbolize the evolutionary orbits of the theme; the thicker the link line, the more influential the relationship between the two themes. (Xiao et al., 2022, p. 40). Accordingly, the most commonly used keywords are "refugees," "mental health," and "depression," and these words are often used in the most widely published publication of Marit Sijbrandıj (35).
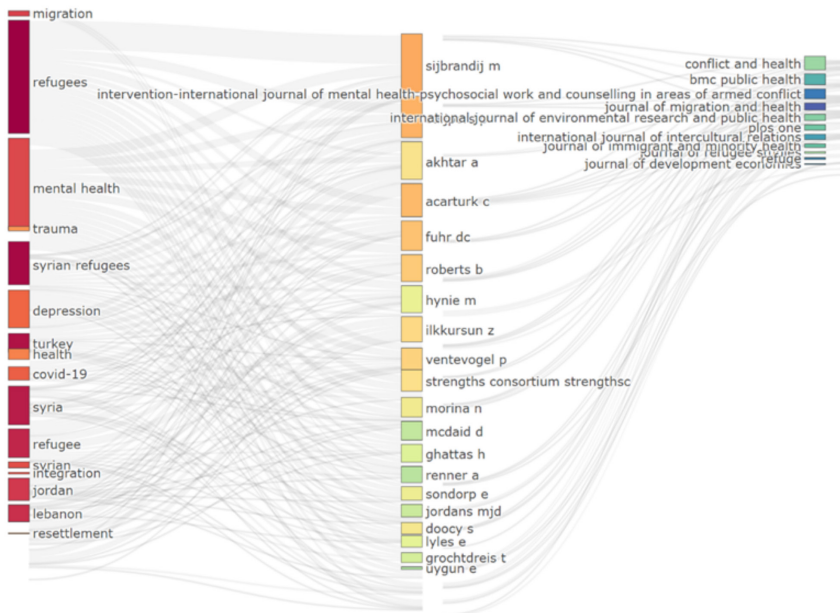
**Figure 8.** Sankey diagram of keywords, authors and journals

The Journal of Refugee Studies published the most articles (102) in the top ten journals, followed by Conflict and Health (63). In recent years, work directed at refugee and refugee health has gained considerable momentum rather than in journals with the name migration.

Sources	Articles
Journal Of Refugee Studies	297
Conflict And Health	292
International Migration	132
Plos One	119
International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health	118
Journal Of Ethnic And Migratıon Studies	74

Table 5. The most productive journals in terms of publishing numbers

Figure 9 shows the production of source journals over the years. Accordingly, the number of studies published in the Journal of Refugee Studies has tripled since 2020. Conflict and Health Journal has recorded a more balanced increase in the last ten years. The Journal of Ethnic and Migration also notes a more than tenfold increase in the previous four years. In this context, studies on ethnic elements of Syrian refugees have taken an essential place in literature.
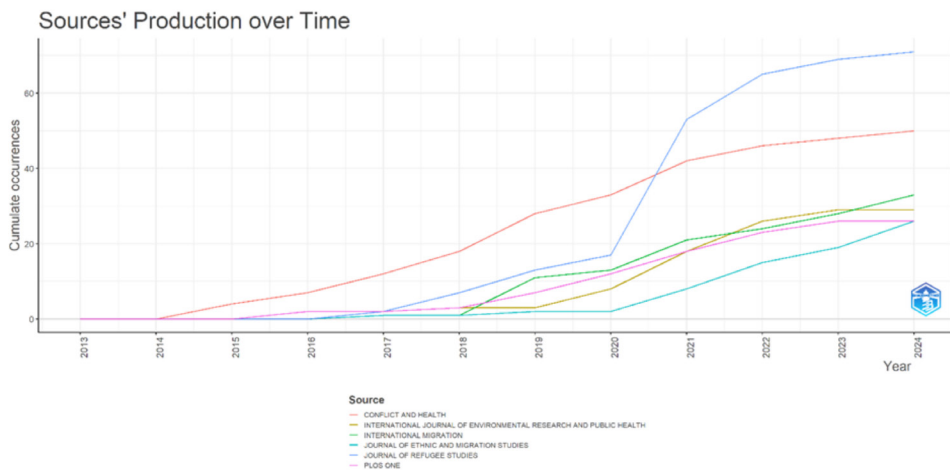
Figure 9. Number of sources production over time

Conclusion

The work on Syrian refugees has attracted increasing interest over the past few years. Numerous academic studies in many parts of the world that examine Syrian refugees/asylum seekers in a multidisciplinary manner have gained momentum since 2011. Therefore, it will be essential to see the points that the literature on the subject extends to in a holistic way and to have premises based on the gaps in the literature in studies to be conducted on Syrians. Considering their position in the world and the lack of long-term solutions for Syrians, this group will likely continue to find a place in academic studies regarding economic, social, cultural, and health aspects. The research in this area, which is still up to date, is at the intersection of many different disciplines, and the literature is expanding. In this study, the expanding literature was examined through the WOS database. The study used two different software programs: VOS viewer and R studio bibliometrix.

According to the results obtained, the most publications were produced in 2021. Regarding publications and references, the United States, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom follow. The most productive authors in this field work at universities in the Netherlands (3) and Türkiye (2). Syrian refugees are facing a growing trend towards the development of international cooperation in terms of access to health and education services comparable to those in other countries that host the most significant number of refugee populations. When the study results are briefly summarized, it is seen that mental health studies have comprehensive coverage in the recent literature. In this regard, the publications of psychology and health journals are especially gaining weight. In addition, the trending titles are poverty, integration, and health. Notably, these three concepts have gained intensity in the literature, especially in studies after 2020. In addition, Turkey is at the forefront of the citations received by countries. Therefore, it is revealed that the co-authorship networks established with Turkey have had significant results.

The limitation of this study is that it has an analysis of the WOS database. Therefore, it is thought that comparative studies on prominent Syrian refugees in different countries obtained from various databases such as Scopus, dimension.ai, lens.org, and other titles will significantly contribute to the literature.

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