

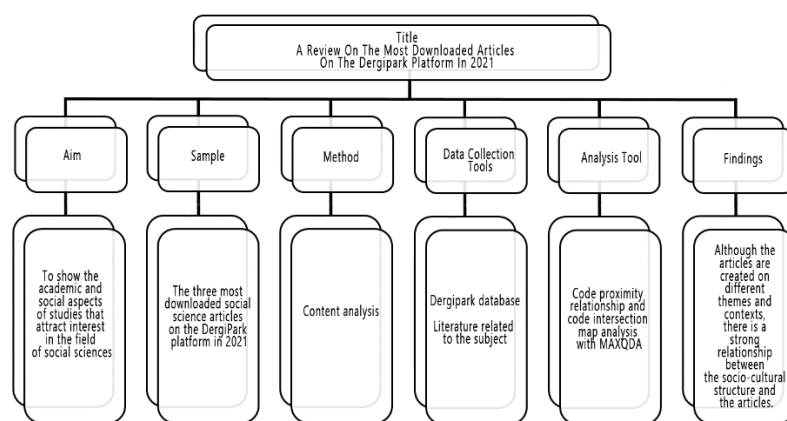


A Review On The Most Downloaded Articles On The Dergipark Platform In 2021

Mevlüt Altıntop
PhD student, Erciyes University,
Institute for Social Sciences,
Journalism, Kayseri, Türkiye.
mevlutaltintop@hotmail.com
Orcid: [0000-0002-1731-9064](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1731-9064)

Gökhan Bak
Dr., Independent Researcher,
Adana, Türkiye.
gokhanbak2010@gmail.com
Orcid: [0000-0003-4520-0930](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4520-0930)

Graphical Abstract



Abstract

DergiPark is an important database for academic studies in Türkiye. The titles of the topmost downloaded articles in 2021 in DergiPark are; "The Aspects of Family Myth in the Films Korkuyorum Anne and Vavien", "Comparison with the Management Thought and the Guild Organization Structure at the Ottoman Government" and "Evaluation of Ghazwas and Seriyas in the Light of Sunen-i Ibn Mâja" respectively. These articles have been written in three different subject areas and are not related to each other. The fact that the analyzed articles are "trending" reveals the importance of the study. The first aim of the study is to determine the quality of the articles in question and to show their commonalities and/or differences in this context. The second aim is to draw meaningful conclusions about the quality of both the studies and the readership by making rational inferences about the reasons for the high popularity of the articles. In this way, data can be obtained both about an online academic platform and the profile information of the articles which are in demand. For this purpose, the abstracts of the top three most downloaded articles in 2021 were analyzed through content analysis. The content analysis was evaluated based on different social science phenomena. In the evaluation phase, coding technique was applied to the abstract texts of the articles with the MAXQDA program and inferences were made by analyzing the code maps. As a result of the analysis, it was concluded which the three most downloaded articles do not have much in common except that they are social science studies, but that they largely reflect the society we live in in terms of socio-cultural and socio-political aspects.

Key words: Literature, Social Sciences, Academy.

Received: 28.12.2024
Revised: 14.01.2025
Accepted: 10.02.2025

Social Scientific Centered Issues Journal,
2025, 7(1), 1-21
Doi: 10.71249/ssci.1608733

Introduction

The impact of social structures, cultural norms and ideological beliefs on individuals has always been an important research topic in social sciences. Social structure is all of the regular and reciprocal relations between the constituent components of society. Areas such as economy, politics, art, religion, law and education interact with each other in the social structure. Social structure can be considered as an active a dynamic interaction network in which all components can affect and change each other in the process (Topses, 2013, p. 2). Norms are behavioral standards and criteria developed by society based on its cultural values and accepted by a large number of its members. These norms determine the attitudes of individuals within the society, how they will establish their relationships and how they will interact with other people (Kirel, 1989, p. 354). Values of people by cultural values and ideological norms in the social context in which they live, and understanding how these structures direct individuals' perceptions, intellectual processes and behaviors constitute one of the main research areas of social sciences. Especially in modern societies, the interaction between social structures and the individual has become more complex, and social transformation processes have deeply affected the intellectual and cultural world of individuals.

This study examines through content analysis three important articles on topics ranging from representations of the family in Turkish cinema to the structure of the guild organization in the Ottoman Empire, from the principles of warfare in Islamic society to the traditional values of Arab society. These articles, each offering an in-depth understanding of social structures and individual-society relations in its own context, reveal how traditional and modern values reflect and interact with each other while addressing cultural and ideological structures. The first article, which deals with family images in a cinematic context, examines the role of family structure in social perception and provides important data on how cinema, as a mass media, shapes social perceptions (Oktan, 2018). While family representations open a window into how cinema interacts with social values and norms, they also analyze the reflection of the family structure in cinema in modern Türkiye. This article questions how family images in Turkish cinema have evolved and how they shape social perception. Through cinematic examples such

as "Korkuyorum Anne"¹ and "Vavien"² , Oktan analyzes deeply the ways in which family structure and social perceptions are represented in cinema and shows how their cultural meanings are transformed. Furthermore, by providing clues on how family images in Turkish cinema are related to social transformation processes, this study addresses the ideological contradictions and transformation in the modernization process of society.

The second article, in which Akbaş, Bozkurt and Yazıcı examine the economic and managerial functioning of the guild³ (lonca) organization in Ottoman Empire, makes an important contribution to understanding social structures in a historical perspective (Akbaş et al., 2018). While addressing the economic and social functioning of the guild organization in the Ottoman Empire, this study on how this structure can be compared with modern business management approaches analyzes traditional social structures in terms of their functionality in the modern world. By examining how the guild organization functioned as an important institution regulating the social structure of Ottoman society, this article also discusses its similarities and differences with today's business world. By comparing the financial structure, administrative order and social functions of the Ottoman guild organization with modern administrative and economic structures, the authors provide an in-depth analysis of the legacy of this traditional structure. To find out how the guild organization shaped the ideological framework of Ottoman society on issues such as labor, trade and work ethics constitutes one of the most significant aims of this study.

In the third article by Pişkin, the analysis of the war ethics and social norms of Arab society through the Prophet Muhammad's ghazwa⁴ and seriyyas⁵ clearly reveals the interaction of religious and cultural principles between the individual and society (Pişkin, 2019). This analysis of Ibn Mâjah's (AD 824-887/Hijri 209-273) hadith⁶ corpus examines how war, morality and

¹ The 2006 film "Korkuyorum Anne" (I'm scared, Mom) is about a character named Ali who loses his memory as a result of an accident and the efforts of his family and people around him to help him remember his past (Erdem, 2006).

² The 2009 movie "Vavien" is about the family problems of a character named Celal who is going through psychological and economic hard times (Taylan & Taylan, 2009). "Vavien" derived from the French expression "va et vient", "go and come", means "a kind of electrical equipment" (Nişanyan, 2022, p. 936). Celal, the protagonist of the movie, is an electrician.

³ Guild: "Association, corporation that includes masters, journeymen and apprentices in a certain line of work." (TDK, 2005, p. 1471).

⁴ "Military expeditions personally led and directed by Prophet Muhammad" is called ghazwa (Algül, 2020, p. 488).

⁵ "The military expeditions that Prophet Muhammad did not personally participate in but led and directed by the commanders he appointed" is called seriyya (Özdemir, 2009, p. 565).

⁶ "The author of al-Sunan, which is accepted as the sixth book of the Qutb al-Sitta, hadith hafız" (Kandemir, 2017). Kütüb-i Sitte, "Six books of hadith that contain most of the hadiths and generally reliable ones" (Kandemir, 2003, p.

social norms were intertwined in early Islamic society. Pişkin provides a detailed examination of how the traditional values and principles of warfare in Arab society, particularly the Prophet Muhammad's conduct of war, were shaped by social norms. This study is not only based on a religious perspective, but also discusses how the values of Arab society regarding warfare shape the behaviors of individuals and the impact of these norms on society. Furthermore, this study considers how Islam's teachings on warfare influenced the social structure of the period and the overall moral fiber of Arab society.

The common theme of the articles examined within the scope of the research is how social structures and ideological forms are shaped over time and the determining role of these structures on the perceptions and behaviors of individuals. Each of them examines how social structures and ideological forms permeate the world of individuals and how the individual-society relationship is shaped in its own period and cultural context. This study is an attempt to explore how the social and cultural themes in these articles are reflected in digital academic processes. It is also expected to provide an insight into how traditional and modern values interact with each other and the stages of social transformation.

Digital transformation has caused a great change in political, economic, social and cultural fields (Öztunç & Soğukdere, 2020, p. 61). This change has also been reflected in academic studies and has facilitated both the increase in these studies and their reach to the crowds, especially by expanding the sphere of influence of online research platforms. DergiPark, the centre of academic publishing in Türkiye, is an important platform which aims to increase the accessibility of scientific articles. The aim of this study is to analyze the most downloaded articles on DergiPark in 2021 and to investigate how academic research and interests are shaped, which topics attract more attention, their popularity, and how these trends relate to both social and academic developments. It is also expected to provide data on the impact of these articles on academic communities and possible clues for future research trends. Thus, the research aims to reflect the social sensitivity and academic interest in both historical and contemporary issues in Turkish social sciences, and to contribute to the identification of future research areas. Different programs have been utilized in researches conducted with content analysis. One of these programs is MAXQDA. In 2024, in one of the studies conducted using MAXQDA, the mission and vision statements of higher education institutions with

6) Hadith, "The term that expresses the words, deeds and approvals of the Prophet; the science of determining, transmitting and understanding hadiths" (Kandemir, 1997, p. 27).

communication faculties among the universities providing formal education in Türkiye were analyzed through content analysis (Altıntop & Altıntop, 2024).

In the literature review, a lot of studies analyzing the articles published on the DergiPark platform were observed. In a study conducted in 2022, 80 articles focused on Smart City on the Dergipark portal were analyzed by content analysis (Göçoğlu, 2022). In a study conducted in 2024, articles related to the field of accounting science on the DergiPark platform were subjected to bibliometric analysis in terms of various variables (Atabay, 2024). However, as a result of the literature review, no study was found in which the articles in the "trends" section of the DergiPark platform were analyzed. One of the aims of the study is to contribute to the literature on this subject.

Research Methodology

In this study, the statistics of the most downloaded articles from the DergiPark database in 2021 were analyzed. The topics, research areas and contents of the articles were analyzed in detail. In addition, the differences between academic publications on DergiPark were evaluated, taking into account the journals, authors and general academic trends in which these articles were published. This analysis, supported by statistical data, was carried out using the content analysis method. "Content analysis is a research technique that enables the systematic realization of communication content within the framework of predetermined classifications (categories)" (Geray, 2011, p. 151). For the content analysis in the study, coding was done through the MAXQDA program, relationships between texts were revealed, texts were digitized and visualized.

On October 10, 2024, by logging into the Dergipark platform, the most downloaded articles in 2021 were accessed under the "trends" tab (Dergipark Academic, 2024). There are 10 articles in the most downloaded articles. Looking at the screenshot of the information of the top 3 ranked articles among these articles; it is noticeable that the first ranked article was downloaded 96,317 times and the third ranked article was downloaded 81,520 times (Figure 1). Within the scope of the research, only these three articles were included in the sampling. In the research, the abstracts of the three most downloaded articles in 2021 were coded and subjected to content analysis.



Figure 1. Screenshot of the Most Downloaded Articles According to Dergipark 2021 Statistics (Top Three Articles)

The information about the articles included in the research is given in Table 1. According to the table, it was seen that the first two most downloaded articles were published in 2018. In Oktan's study in 2018, family representations in the films "Korkuyorum Anne" (I'm Afraid, Mother) and "Vavien" were examined using a sociological analysis method. In this review, it was investigated how social thoughts about family representations were reflected in both movies. In the study conducted by Oktan in 2018, the family representations in the films and "Vavien" were analyzed by sociological analysis method, considering that social thoughts are reflected in cinematic works (Oktan, 2018). In the other academic study published in 2018, the financial and managerial structure of the guild organization, which is considered as a continuation of the Ahi community, was evaluated and its importance was emphasized, and comparisons were made on today's management perceptives and business management scope (Akbaş et al., 2018). In the 2019 study, Prophet Muhammad's war principles and the lives of the Arab society and their knowledge on medicine and other sciences were discussed within the framework of Ibn Mâja's hadith corpus named al-Sunan (Pişkin, 2019).

Table 1. Information on the Most Downloaded Articles According to Dergipark 2021

Statistics (Top 3 Articles)

Publication Date	Author Information	Article Information	Number of Downloads
2018	Ahmet Oktan	The Aspects of Family Myth in the Films, <i>Akdeniz University Journal of Faculty of Communication</i> , 29, 11-34.	96.317
2018	Halil Serdar Emre Akbaş, Bozkurt, Kübra Yazıcı	Comparison With the Management Thought and the Guild Organization Structure at the Ottoman Government. <i>Journal of Accounting and Finance History Research</i> , 09 (Business history special issue), 165-202.	84.914
2019	Hatice Nur Pişkin	Evaluation of Ghazwas and Seriyys in the Light of Sunen-i Ibn Mâja. <i>Journal of Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University Institute of Social Sciences</i> , 1 (2), 33-41.	81.520

The common features of the first three articles in the “trends” tab of Dergipark in 2021 were determined, coded and subjected to content analysis. The themes, concepts or topics discussed in the articles can be considered as common features. Identifying commonalities contributes to a more in-depth and meaningful content analysis. After analyzing the abstracts of these three articles, the common aspects of each article were determined based on the main themes of each article.

Content Analysis of Summary Texts

The summary texts of three articles were analyzed by removing prepositions and conjunctions. In this context, the word cloud created with the help of MAXQDA program is shown in Figure 2. The size of the words shows the frequency of use. According to this, the first five most frequently used words in the articles are “history” (f:7), “information” (f:7), “family” (f:6), “study” (f:6) and “guild” (f:6).



Figure 2. Word Cloud

Coding through MAXQDA Program

With the help of MAXQDA program, the texts were digitized and visualized to reveal the relationships between the summary texts of the 3 articles. By analyzing the summary texts of the articles, common themes were obtained, and these common themes make it possible to create strong codes for content analysis. After the texts were added in MAXQDA, codes were created for each common feature and the texts were marked with these codes. Each common feature was assigned to the relevant text fragment and analyzed. Codes and code lists were created. While creating these lists, their semantic/logical bases were also included (Table 2). The linguistic structures in the table which are included or derived from the code word in the form of a phrase were taken into consideration.

Table 2. Codes Generated for Content Analysis of Abstract Texts in Articles

Theme (Common Feature)	Code	Logical/Semantic Basis
2021 Most Downloaded Academic Work in 2021	Article1	Most downloaded article
	Article2	Second most downloaded article
	Article3	Third most downloaded article
Social Structure and Human Perception	Social Structure	It deals with the relationship between individuals and social structures such as family, guild or war
	Relationship between Individual and Society	How the individual is affected by the social structure, the impact of society on the individual
Ideological and Cultural Influences	Cultural and Ideological Structures	Each article discusses the relationship between culture, ideology and belief systems and social structures
	Politics and Governance	Governance structures, especially ideological foundations in guild organization or social norms in the principles of war
Modern Reflections of Traditional Buildings	Traditional Understanding	Traditional structures (family, guild, war, etc.) and structures and values from the past
	Modern Comparisons	Comparison of traditional structures with the modern world (comparison of the guild system with modern business)

Creating Code Proximity, Code Intersection Maps and Content Analysis

The above codes were coded with the relevant sections on the abstract texts of the articles using the MAXQDA program. Using MAXQDA's "Relationship between Codes" tool, it was determined how the codes were interconnected and clustered around common themes. In this way, "code intersection" and "code proximity" maps were created to visualize the relationships between codes and to examine in-text interactions and relationships. While the code proximity map reflects the proximity relations of the words and their meanings represented by the codes in the analyzed texts, the code intersection map reveals the intersection of a section marked with a code in the text with other codes. The thickness of the lines in these maps expresses the frequency/magnitude of the intersection or relationship (Altıntop & Altıntop, 2024, p. 32).

Code Proximity Table and Code Proximity Map Analysis of Articles

Code proximity map and code proximity table were used in the study. Code proximity map and code proximity table are not the same thing, but they are two different tools which are related to each other and used for similar purposes. The Code Proximity Table is usually organized in

a matrix format and shows numerically or descriptively the affinities or relationships among codes. In these ways, the relationship of each code with other codes on the table can be determined, as well as the degree of closeness or strength of connection between two codes. The Code Proximity Map is a visual representation of the relationships between themes or codes. It works like a kind of network diagram and visually expresses the proximity between codes, usually using colors, lines and links. Different visual elements (e.g. thicker lines or brighter colors) can be used depending on the intensity or degree of interactions between codes. In summary, while the code proximity table provides a numerical and textual analysis, the code proximity map provides a visual analysis. Both are used to understand the relationships between codes, but presented in different formats and methods. Below is an analysis of the Code Proximity Table (Table 3), which analyzes the three articles together.

Table 3. Code Proximity Table

Codes	Social structure	Relationship between individual and society	Cultural and ideological structures	Politics and governance	Traditional understanding	Modern comparisons
Social structure	-	High	Middle	Middle	High	Low
Relationship between individual and society	High	-	Middle	Low	Middle	Low
Cultural and ideological structures	Middle	Middle	-	High	Middle	Middle
Politics and governance	Middle	Low	High	-	Middle	High
Traditional understanding	High	Middle	Middle	Middle	-	High
Modern comparisons	Low	Low	Middle	High	High	-

Code Proximity Table Analysis of Articles

-In terms of Social Structure:

Relationship between Individual and Society (High): The relationship between social structures and individuals is strong.

Traditional Understanding (High): Traditional structures have a strong relationship with social structures as they constitute the basic building blocks of society.

Cultural and Ideological Structures (Medium): Although social structures are shaped by culture and ideologies, these themes are not directly in the same focus.

Modern Comparisons (Low): As a result of focusing on traditional structures in studies on social structures, the encounter with modern structures is low.

-In terms of the Relationship between Individual and Society:

Cultural and Ideological Structures (Medium): The individual-society relationship is shaped by the influence of cultural and ideological structures but does not establish a direct relationship.

Traditional Structures (Medium): There is interaction between the individual and traditional structures, but the relationship is not fully overlapping.

Governance and Ideology (Low): The relationship between the individual and society is weaker than the relationship between governance and ideology.

-In terms of Cultural and Ideological Structures:

Politics and Governance (Higher): These two themes have a strong relationship, as governance systems are often based on ideological foundations.

Traditional Understanding (Medium): Traditional structures are linked to ideological structures but do not completely overlap.

-From the Perspective of Politics and Governance:

Modern Comparisons (High): Governance and ideological structures are often addressed through modern comparisons and therefore have a high degree of closeness.

-From a Traditional Perspective:

Modern Comparisons (High): The relationship between traditional structures and modern comparisons is high because past and modern structures are frequently compared.

Code Proximity Map Analysis of Articles

Below is the Code Proximity Map (Figure 3), and based on this map the analysis of each code according to its relationship with each other and the degree of closeness in the three articles. According to the code proximity map, Article 1 on family representations in cinema is at the same distance from the content defined by other codes except for the politics and governance code. Therefore, no content related to politics and governance was included in this article. Article 2, which describes a historical situation, is the study with the closest relationship to the politics and governance code. This image means that the subject of politics and governance is dealt with predominantly in Article 2. In addition, when Article 2 is compared to other articles, it has been observed that that it is closer to all codes. This means that Article 2 focuses more on socio-cultural issues. In Article 3, where a religious and historical topic is covered, the code for politics and administration is relatively close. The other codes are located in almost the same proximity as Article 1.

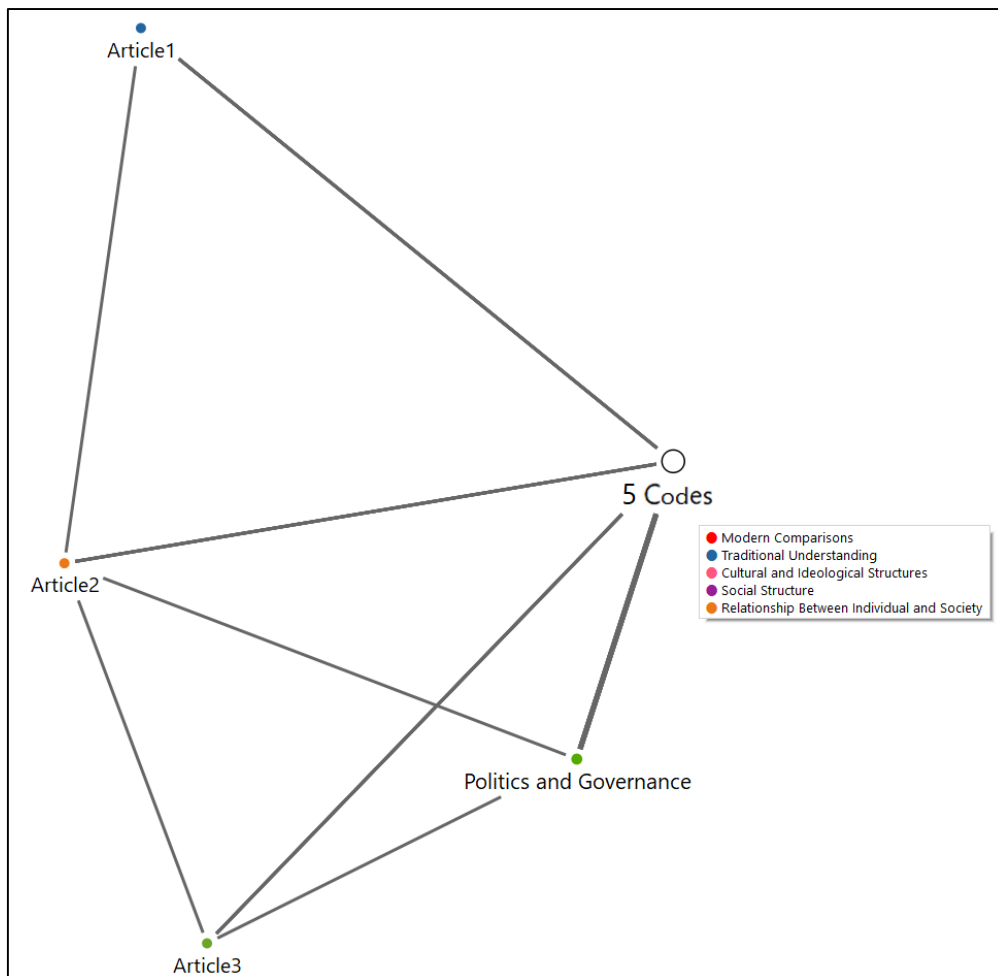


Figure 3. Code Proximity

The codes of social structure, the relationship between the individual and society, cultural and ideological structures, traditional understanding and modern comparisons have an extremely close relationship in all three articles. This means that all three articles overlap in socio-cultural terms even though they are written on different topics and fields. On the map, although the politics and governance code is closely related to the other codes, it is seen to stand apart. The main reason for this is the predominant use of this code in two of the three articles.

The strength of the relationships between the codes was determined using the MAXQDA software, which analyzes textual data by identifying the frequency and co-occurrence of codes. In this study, relationships were evaluated based on two main criteria: (1) the frequency of co-occurrence of codes within the same sections of text and (2) the proximity scores visualized in the code proximity map. Codes with higher co-occurrence frequencies or closer proximity on the map were interpreted as having stronger relationships. For example, the social structure and cultural and ideological structures codes often appeared together in all three articles, reflecting a strong connection. On the other hand, the politics and governance code, while related to the other codes, appeared predominantly in only two articles, which accounts for its relative separation on the map. These criteria provided a systematic basis for assessing the relationships between the codes.

Code Intersection Table and Code Intersection Map Analysis of Articles

Although the code proximity and code intersection maps used in the research are different, they are related to each other. Code Intersection Table is usually presented in the form of a matrix and shows the relationships or intersections between themes or codes. The table shows visually or numerically information such as which of each code intersects with and/or the other codes, which codes appear together in which texts. The purpose of this table is to explain the analysis map of intersections and interactions between codes.

A Code Intersection Map is a visual representation of the relationships between themes or codes. An intersection map works like a kind of network diagram, visualizing how certain codes are connected to each other and the strength of these connections. Usually with drawings, colors and lines, the interactions between codes are shown more clearly. In summary, a code intersection table provides a numerical and textual analysis, while a code intersection map

provides a visual analysis. Both have the same basic purpose: to understand the relationships between codes, but they are presented in different formats and methods. Below is the Code Intersection Table (Table 4) and its interpretation.

Table 4. Code Intersection Table

Codes	Article1	Article2	Article3
Social Structure	X	X	
Relationship between Individual and Society	X		
Cultural and Ideological Structures	X	X	
Politics and Governance		X	
Traditional Understanding		X	X
Modern Comparisons		X	X

Code Intersection Table Analysis:

The "X" in each cell of the table indicates that the code intersects with the relevant text and that the code is included in the content of that text. In this context, it is seen that the code intersection relationship is much more intense than the code proximity relationship.

-Social Structure

The code "social structure" is explicitly addressed in Article1 and Article2. In Article1, the relationship between the individual and social structures is discussed through the impact of the family institution on individual perception, while in Article2 the interaction of the guild organization with social structures is discussed. Article3, on the other hand, does not emphasize this issue.

-Relationship between the Individual and Society

The code for the relationship between the individual and society is found only in Article 1. In this text, the interaction of the individual with social structures and the impact of society on the individual are discussed in the context of the shaping role of the family structure on the individual. In Article2 and Article3, this relationship code was not used in any context.

-Cultural and Ideological Structures

The code of cultural and ideological structures is discussed in both Article1 and Article2. Article1 discusses the cultural and ideological effects of the family structure, while Article2

examines the cultural and ideological foundations of the guild organization. There is no emphasis on this theme in Article3.

-Politics and Governance

The code for management and ideology is only covered in Article2. In Article2, the administrative structures and ideological foundations of the guild organization are discussed, as well as the effects of this structure on the family and society. The other two texts (Article1 and Article3) do not provide any content that can be associated with this code.

-Traditional Understanding

The code of traditional structures is included in Article2 and Article3. Article2 discusses the relationship between the guild organization and traditional structures, while Article3 discusses traditional structures such as ghazwa and seriya. There is no discussion of traditional structures in Article 1.

-Modern Comparisons

The code of modern comparisons is discussed in Article2 and Article3. Article2 compares the guild organization with modern business management, while Article3 discusses the modern equivalents of ghazwa and seriyyah. No such comparison was made in Article1.

In addition to the code intersection table, the Code Intersection Map (Figure 4), which shows how the codes intersect, which codes are together, and the connections between the codes in a more specific way, and its explanations are given below.

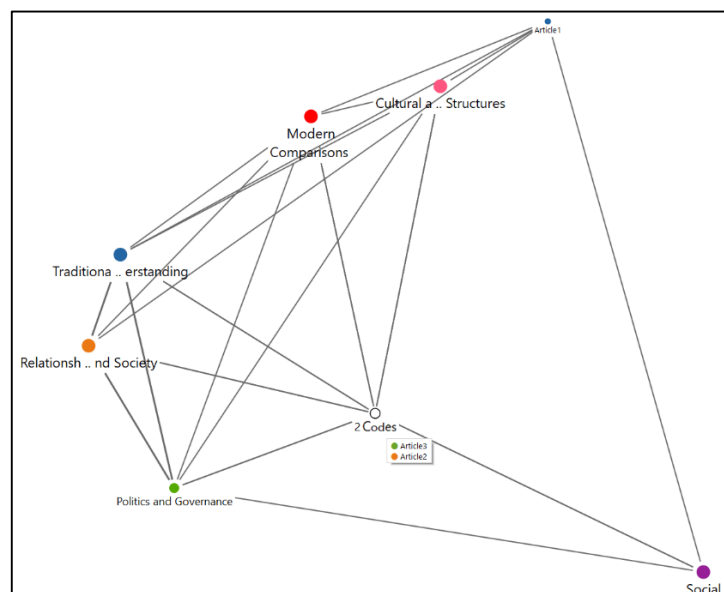


Figure 4. Code Intersection Map

The most discrete code in the code intersection map was social structure. However, it is seen that Article 1 does not intersect with the other two articles. The main reason for this is clearly the difference in the fields of the articles. The code with the strongest intersection of Article 1 is cultural and ideological structures. The order of intersection of Article 1 with other codes is as follows: modern encounters, traditional understanding, individual-society relationship. These intersections on the axis of family, society, traditional and modern life stem from the evaluation of family representations through a movie in Article 1. It is the only political and administrative code that Article 1 does not intersect with. On the other hand, Article2 and Article3 were located close to the center of the map and in the same area. This makes the intersections of Article2 and Article3 to all other codes the same. The intersection relationship of both articles is politics and governance from strong to weak, individual-society relationship, traditional understanding, modern encounters, cultural and ideological structures and social structure. The intersection map here means that Article 1 deals with separate topics, while Article 2 and Article 3 deal with similar topics.

Findings of the Study

An analysis of the most downloaded articles shows that certain academic fields attract more attention than others. In 2021, the first finding among the most downloaded articles on DergiPark is that there are studies belonging to the fields of social sciences. After examining the abstracts of the articles and creating common themes and codes, it was concluded that the articles were included under three different common features.

-Social Structure and Human Perception

Article1 (Family Representations): The role of the family in the social and cultural context and its impact on the individual.

Article2 (Guild Organization): The economic and administrative structure of the guild system in the Ottoman Empire and the structures that determine its place in society.

Article3 (The Prophet Muhammad's Ghazwa and Seriyas): The relationship of Prophet Muhammad's leadership and wars to the traditional structure of Arab society.

Common Feature Social Structure and Individual-Society Relationship

Although written on different topics, all three articles address the effects of the social structure on the individual or the determining roles of different segments of society. From the

family structure to the guild organization, each article examines important social and cultural structures in society.

-Ideological and Cultural Influences

Article1 (Representations of the Family): Cultural and ideological dimensions of the family myth, especially patriarchy and gender roles.

Article2 (Guild Organization): The management approach of the guild organization, the ideological foundations of Ahilik and the cultural structure associated with trade.

Article3 (Ghazwa and Seriyysahs): The link between the Prophet Muhammad's principles of warfare and the traditional values of Arab society.

Common Feature: Ideological and Cultural Structures

All three articles deal with ideological and cultural structures that play an important role in shaping the ways of thinking of individuals in society. This provides a powerful theme for understanding the interplay between culture, social order and the individual.

-Modern Reflections of Traditional Structures

Article 1 (Representations of the Family): Cinematic representation of the family structure in a traditional form.

Article2 (Guild Organization): A comparison of the traditional structure of the guild organization with modern business management.

Article3 (Ghazwa and Seriyysahs): How the traditional values of Arab society were shaped by the principles of warfare and the teachings of Islam.

Common Feature: Comparison of Traditional and Modern Buildings

The articles establish a relationship between traditional structures (family, guild, war principles) and modern understandings. Each discusses the place and impact of traditional understandings of the past in contemporary societies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This research focuses on a detailed analysis of the three articles by coding them according to their common characteristics. The content analysis allowed for an in-depth examination of the articles' relationships between social structure, ideological influences and traditional and modern structures. Each article was placed in specific social and cultural

contexts and the similarities and differences between them were made explicit. This process provided a comprehensive exploration of the interactions between the themes.

As of 2021, the most downloaded articles in DergiPark reflect research trends shaped by the impact of social changes. These findings provide important clues about which areas the academic community is concentrating on and how future research in these areas will be shaped. Academic platforms such as DergiPark provide powerful tools to monitor trends in the research world and follow developments in this direction. By examining these trends in more depth, future research is expected to provide guidance in determining how to respond to social, cultural and technological changes.

However, it is important to note that drawing comprehensive conclusions based solely on the study of just three articles may not provide a full representation of the broader trends. A more robust analysis, incorporating a larger sample of articles, would be necessary to gain a clearer and more accurate understanding of the evolving research landscape.

This study provides a solid foundation for a review focusing on the analysis of the most downloaded articles on DergiPark as of 2021. The study aims to demonstrate the popularity of different research topics in the field of social science and the social impact of studies on these topics. For this purpose, the abstracts of the articles were analyzed, specific themes and codes were created, and three main common features were identified under these codes:

In the study, the relationships between codes were examined in detail and visualized using the "Relationship between Codes" tool of MAXQDA software. Through the created code proximity and code intersection maps, the interactions between the themes in the texts were made more understandable and these relationships were analyzed both numerically and visually. In this way, the interactions between variables such as social structures, individual-society relations, cultural and ideological structures were revealed by providing in-depth analysis of the relationships between themes. In conclusion, the code proximity and intersection maps used in this study contributed to a deeper understanding of qualitative data analysis and clarified the relationships between codes both numerically and visually.

Specifically, the numerical analysis focused on quantifying the frequency of code occurrences and their co-occurrences within the dataset, allowing for a clearer understanding of the strength and significance of the relationships between themes. The numerical results were visualized through proximity maps that depicted the intensity of these interactions, providing an empirical basis for the thematic analysis.

The research resulted in a deeper understanding of the relationships between important themes such as the impact of social structures on individuals, the links between cultural and ideological structures and patriarchy, and the interactions between traditional structures and modern comparisons. The intersections between these themes were an important tool in understanding social and cultural structures. Moreover, the visualization of the relationships between codes allows for a more effective analysis of the texts, enabling more comprehensive interpretations in the theoretical context. The research findings revealed that there is a strong interaction between social structure and themes such as individual-society relationship, cultural and ideological structures, but some themes intersect only in certain contexts. In particular, the relationship between social structure and traditional structures is high, while themes related to modern comparisons show lower affinity. These findings provide important insights into how interactions between social structures and cultural and ideological themes operate not only in specific texts but also within the broader structures of society.

This study ensures understanding of the interaction between these elements by examining the effects of social structures, ideological influences and traditional structures on modern societies in depth by examining the three most downloaded articles in DergiPark in 2021. As a result of the articles analyzed, it is important that the most downloaded academic studies are in the field of social sciences as well as being a research on DergiPark, Türkiye's important academic-digital and online database. In addition, the study contributes to a better understanding of the basic dynamics of the popular literature in the field of social sciences in general and thus contributes to our understanding of how social, cultural and ideological structures are shaped in today's societies. In this context, similar future research by expanding the sample, examining how the themes are addressed in different academic fields and/or investigating their effects on the changing structures of society will contribute to the literature.

However, it can be alleged that the study could enable insight into trends in social science research in Türkiye, rather than making an absolute claim regarding the generalization of these findings across the entire academic landscape. Given the limited scope of the three articles examined, the results are framed as indicative of potential trends, rather than definitive conclusions. This limitation is a conscious choice in the study design, acknowledging that a broader sample would offer a more comprehensive and accurate reflection of the academic environment.

In addition, this study explicitly recognizes its limitations. The small sample size, focusing solely on the three most downloaded articles, presents constraints that must be considered when interpreting the findings. These limitations were identified to ensure transparency and provide a clear context for the results. While this study provides valuable insights, it is crucial for future research to expand the sample size, explore a wider range of academic fields, and assess the broader implications of these findings. This approach would contribute to more robust and generalizable conclusions, enriching the current understanding of social science research trends.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, author-ship, and/or publication of this article.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors of the article declare that there is no conflict of interest between them.

Summary of Contribution Rate Declaration of Researchers

The authors declare that they have contributed equally to the article

References

- Akbaş, H. E., Bozkurt, S. & Yazıcı, K. (2018). Osmanlı devletinde lonca teşkilatı yapısı ve yönetim düşüncesi ile karşılaştırılması. *Accounting and Financial History Research Journal*, 09 (İşletme tarihi özel sayısı), 165-202.
- Algül, H. (2020). *Gazve*. İçinde İslam Ansiklopedisi (C. 13, s. 488). Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı.
- Altıntop, M. & Altıntop, M. (2024). İletişim fakültelerinin misyon ve vizyon metinlerinin içerik analizi. *Sinerji Uluslararası Alan Eğitimi Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 5(1), 20-53.
- Atabay, İ. (2024). Muhasebe alanında Türkiye'deki yayınların bibliyometrik analizi: 2020-2023 dönemi DergiPark örneği. İçinde Aslan Yakup (Ed.), *Güncel Çalışmalar Perspektifinde Muhasebe, Finans ve Denetim Çalışmaları-III* (ss. 69-87), Ankara: Efe Akademi Yayınları.
- Dergipark Akademik (2024). <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/trends?sp=2023>
- Erdem, R. (Direktör). (2006). *Korkuyorum Anne* [Video recording]. <https://www.beyazperde.com/aramak/?q=korkuyorum+anne>

- Geray, Haluk (2011). *Toplumsal arařtırmalarda nicel ve nitel yöntemlere giriş: iletişim alanından örneklerle*, Ezel Basın Yayın Dağıtım.
- Göçoğlu, V. (2022). Türkiye’de akıllı kent alan yazınının genel projeksiyonu: DergiPark kapsamındaki çalışmalar üzerine bir araştırma. *Ombudsman Akademik*, 8 (16), 69-105.
- Kandemir, M. Y. (1997). Hadis. *İslam Ansiklopedisi* (C. 15, s. 27). Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı.
- Kandemir, M. Y. (2003). Kütüb-i Sitte. *İslam Ansiklopedisi* (C. 27, s. 6). Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı.
- Kandemir, M. Y. (2017). İbn Mâce. *İslam Ansiklopedisi* (C. 20, s. 161). Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı.
- Kirel, Ç. (1989). Anadolu Üniversitesi’nin kültürel yapısında meydana gelen deęişmeler. *Anadolu Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 7, 349-367.
- Nişanyan, S. (2022). *Nişanyan Sözlük Çağdaş Türkçenin Etimolojisi*. İstanbul: Liberus.
- Oktan, A. (2018). Korkuyorum anne ve Vavien örnekleminde aile mitinin sinemasal görünümleri. *Akdeniz Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 29, 11-34.
- Özdemir, S. (2009). Seriyye. *İslam Ansiklopedisi* (C. 36, s. 565). Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı.
- Öztunç, M., & Soğukdere, Ş. (2020). Sosyal medyada koronavirüs dezenformasyonu, Kastamonu İletişim Arařtırmaları Dergisi, 5, 59-85.
- Pişkin, H. N. (2019). İbn Mâce ışığında Hz. Muhammed’in gazve ve seriyyeleri. *Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, 1 (2), 33-41.
- Taylan, Y., & Taylan, D. (Direktörler). (2009). *Vavien* [Video recording]. <https://www.beyazperde.com/filmler/film-186512/>
- TDK. (2005). *Türkçe Sözlük* (10. bs, C. 2). Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu.
- Topses, M. D. (2013). Toplumsal yapı arařtırmalarında Behice Boran’ın yöntem anlayışı. *Hukuk ve İktisat Arařtırmaları Dergisi*, 5(2), 1-14.