



Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi

ISSN: 2148-2292

12 (3) 2025

Academic Journal of History and Idea

Araştırma Makalesi | Research Article

Geliş tarihi | Received: 07.02.2025

Kabul tarihi | Accepted: 23.05.2025

Yayın tarihi | Published: 25.06.2025

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Atıf Künyesi | Citation Info

İsmayilov, N. & Aliyeva, L. (2025). Methodology for Researching the Document Flow in Children's Literature and Publicistic Writing. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12 (3), 1-16.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15569063>

Methodology for Researching the Document Flow in Children's Literature and Publicistic Writing

Abstract

The article discusses research on the bibliometric and scientometric analysis of document flow in children's literature and publicism. The conducted studies identify publication trends, citation dynamics, and the impact of these fields within the academic and cultural environment. Based on bibliometric indicators, the dissemination and influence of scientific and publicism information resources in children's literature and publicism are examined. The main objective of the article is to determine methodological approaches for studying document flow in this field and to reveal modern trends. The obtained results help to understand how the flow of information influences the linguistic and stylistic forms used in literature and publicism.

Keywords: Children's Literature, Publicism, Document Flow, Bibliography, Scientometrics Analysis
Content Analysis



<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/atdd>

Çocuk Edebiyatı ve Publisistik Yazılarda Belge Akışını Araştırma Metodolojisi

Öz

Bu makale, çocuk edebiyatı ve yayıncılığında belge akışının bibliyometrik ve scientometrik analizi üzerine yapılan araştırmaları tartışmaktadır. Yürütülen çalışmalar, yayın eğilimlerini, atıf dinamiklerini ve bu alanların akademik ve kültürel ortamdaki etkisini tanımlamaktadır. Bibliyometrik göstergeler temelinde, çocuk edebiyatı ve yayıncılık alanındaki bilimsel ve kamusal bilgi kaynaklarının yayılımı ve etkisi incelenmektedir. Makalenin temel amacı, bu alandaki belge akışını incelemek için metodolojik yaklaşımları belirlemek ve modern eğilimleri ortaya çıkarmaktır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, bilgi akışının edebiyat ve yayıncılıkta kullanılan dilsel ve biçimsel formları nasıl etkilediğini anlamaya yardımcı olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Edebiyatı, Yayıncılık, Belge Akışı, Bibliyografya, Scientometrics Analizi
İçerik Analizi

Introduction

Children's literature and journalism are among the fields that play a significant role in the socio-cultural development of society. The analysis of the document flow in this field, as well as the study of its dissemination dynamics and sphere of influence, are important for both information science and literary studies. The investigation of document flow through scientometric and bibliometric methods allows for identifying the structure of sources on children's literature, their place in scientific circulation, and their popularity. In the process of studying the document flow on children's literature and journalism, the following methods are used:

Bibliometric analysis – Analyzes the numerical indicators and citation dynamics of articles and books published in the field of children's literature and journalism.

Scientometric analysis – Examines the impact indices of articles on children's literature and journalism in various scientific databases (Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, etc.).

Citation analysis – Helps study the key sources referenced in scientific works conducted in this field.

Content analysis – Identifies the main themes and genre characteristics prevalent in children's literature and journalism.

Statistical methods – Conducts mathematical and statistical analysis of the collected data and evaluates the results in a comparative manner.

The main directions of the research include:

Studying the dynamics of the creation and dissemination of documents on children's literature and journalism; identifying the most cited authors and works; analyzing the geographical and institutional distribution trends of materials on children's literature; conducting a comparative analysis of document flow in digital and traditional media; developing methodological recommendations for future research.

1. The Main Part

The study of document flow in the field of children's literature and journalism allows for the identification of its sources of formation, dissemination channels, and interaction with the reader audience. The document flow in this field is shaped by various factors, including publishing activities, scientific research, educational system demands, media, and digital technologies.

The document flow in children's literature and journalism is formed based on several sources:

-Literary and journalistic publications

The main components of this document flow are books, monographs, periodical press materials, newspaper supplements, and children's magazines related to children's literature and journalism (İsmayilov, K., İsmayilov, N., & Mammadova, 2019).

-Academic and scientific research

This includes scientific articles, conference materials, dissertations, and research projects that cover theoretical and analytical studies of children's literature.

-Electronic and digital sources

The primary sources of this document flow include digital libraries and open scientific databases such as Google Books, Open Library, Scopus, and Web of Science. Additionally, audiovisual and interactive multimedia resources play a significant role in the dissemination of information in the digital environment (Kazimi & Agamirzaev, 2021). One of the key factors determining the dynamics of document flow is the academic and information circulation. Through this circulation, academic document resources are created, delivered to the audience of readers, and strengthen the connection between scientific research.

Significant results have been achieved in the direction of academic and information circulation of children's literature. The number of articles and books related to children's literature in scientific databases has increased, and the exchange of scientific ideas in this field has intensified through academic conferences and seminars (Kazimi & Mahammadli, 2021). As a result of the impact of digitalization, the global spread of children's literature has been facilitated through

electronic libraries and online scientific resources. According to modern standards, social media platforms (such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, etc.) enable the widespread dissemination of content related to children's literature to a broader audience. The results achieved in the academic and information circulation of children's literature are further strengthened with the development of multimodal dissemination forms. These dissemination forms are manifested in the following ways:

-Education and school programs

Children's literature and journalism are disseminated in schools through textbooks and methodological guides; (Oqlu, K. P., 2021).

-Cultural and social events

Book fairs, discussions, and competitions support the dissemination of documents in this field;

-Media and journalism

Television and radio programs have become a part of this document flow.

To determine the most frequently cited authors and works in children's literature and journalism, various information sources and methods are used. For instance, scientific and academic databases provide analysis of research and cited articles in the field of children's literature and journalism. Research on authors and works can be conducted through scientific articles from different periods available in databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. Additionally, open-access scientific databases are used to track citation dynamics in this field and determine the popularity of authors.

In the process of studying the body of documents created in the field of children's literature from the past to the present, libraries and their electronic catalogs play a crucial role. One of the main libraries operating in this field in Azerbaijan is the M. F. Akhundov named National Library (Kazimi, Abdullayeva & Ismayilov, 2020). This library, in addition to having a vast collection, preserves rare publications and research related to children's literature, while also providing access to these materials through its electronic catalog. Another important institution is the F. Kocharli Republican Children's Library. This library serves as a scientific and methodological center for children's libraries in the republic and offers virtual access to an electronic library and catalog for readers. Through the electronic catalogs of these libraries, relevant authors and works can be easily found.

There is also a global catalog of document resources stored in various libraries worldwide on children's literature. The catalog of world libraries called "WorldCat" ensures the identification of works and authors related to this field.

The other methods used in the study of the document corpus in children's literature and journalism are bibliometric and scientometric methods (Kenzhebayeva, Urmurzina & Mahammadli, 2018). These methods combine different approaches and include the following:

Citation Analysis

The citation analysis method is used to identify the most cited works. This is an important indicator of how influential a work or author is in the scientific field.

H-index

The H-index, used to measure the scientific impact of authors, indicates the number of their most-cited papers. This index plays a crucial role in assessing scientific impact and activity.

Topic Modeling and Trend Analysis

Topic modeling and trend analysis methods are used to identify the most researched areas in children's literature and journalism. These methods show which areas are most studied and which topics are likely to attract more attention in the future (Karabalina, Maydangalieva, Satygaliyeva, Ahmetalina & Mahammadli, 2018).

These methods and sources aim to track the development of scientific research in the field of children's literature and journalism, identify the most significant studies in this area, and establish new directions for future research.

Contemporary Azerbaijani Children's Literature Authors

Poets and writers such as Rafiq Yusifoglu, Zahid Khalil, Qashem Najeffzada, Alimdar Quluzade, Sevinc Nuruqızı, Mehriban Naghiyeva, and Gulzar Ibrahimova stand out with their widely-read works in the context of modern children's literature (Muhammadli, 2023). The creativity of these authors is rich in artistic characters and interesting plots. For example:

In addition to children's literature, journalistic works also play a significant role in the education and formation of children's worldview (Oqlu, 2021). Essays, reports, newspaper, and magazine articles in this field help children develop an understanding of the world around them, society, and instill moral and ethical values.

Overall, children's literature is given more prominence than children's journalism, and there are several reasons for this. The first reason is that literary works—fairy tales, stories, poems, plays, etc.—capture children's attention more effectively and expand their imagination (Kushzhanov & Dashgin, 2019a). The second reason is that children's literature has developed earlier. These works are more widely distributed in textbooks and educational materials. On the other hand, journalistic works are based on contemporary and relevant topics, which limits their distribution. The third reason is that journalistic works tend to be informational in nature, which does not align as readily with children's interests as literature does.

Regarding the dissemination trends of the most cited works, references found in library catalogs and scientific databases show that the works of classical authors are still widely cited, and these works hold an important place in the analysis of children's literature (Mahamadli, 2018). While classical literature has adapted to the changing demands of modern times, its influence remains relevant, and it continues to be widely used in research.

In the modern era, with the rise of digitization, electronic publications and interactive formats related to children's literature are gaining popularity. These changes provide readers with a more flexible and accessible environment, and with the increase in digital resources, new opportunities are created for analyzing the modern trends in children's literature (Mammadov, 2013). The use of electronic publications, as well as digital platforms where children's literature and its various aspects are disseminated, makes the work of researchers in this field easier.

Most scientific references in the field of children's journalism are found in articles related to education and pedagogy. These articles extensively analyze the teaching of children's literature, its psychological and pedagogical impacts, and its social functions. The development of this field is crucial for ensuring the proper guidance of children within educational systems, which is why the analysis of journalistic writings holds an important place in research conducted in this direction.

In scientific research conducted on children's literature and journalism, it is essential to identify the main reference sources. This will allow for the proper structuring of future research and help uncover existing gaps in this field. Identifying the connections between various works and sources will facilitate a broader and more detailed analysis of the document flow.

New research should be conducted based on bibliometric and scientometric analyses to more accurately measure the influence of children's literature. These analyses help track the increasing number of citations, scientific impact, and collaboration networks among authors (İsmayilov,

Mahammadli, & Gasimli, 2023b). By analyzing existing data on various aspects of children's literature in greater depth, it is possible to measure its influence within the scientific community.

The dissemination of works in the fields of children's literature and journalism on electronic and digital platforms should be analyzed more extensively. These platforms also provide authors with opportunities to reach a wider audience, thus increasing the impact of researchers in this field on the scientific community. Interactive and multimedia formats are driving the emergence of new research areas related to various genres of children's literature.

In future research, alongside international and local scientific databases, the social and cultural impact of children's literature should also be evaluated. The social and cultural context plays a crucial role in the development and dissemination of children's literature, and these influences determine the power of authors' works over their reader audience (Kushzhanov & Mahammadli, 2019b). This approach will help gain a more precise understanding of the structure of the document flow in children's literature and journalism, and guide the identification of future research directions. The development of this field and the direction of future research will progress further with the application of scientific methodologies and new technologies.

In the study of the document flow in children's literature and journalism, the geographic and institutional dissemination trends play a crucial role. This allows for the identification of the scope of influence of the documents and their role in the information space. The spread of the document flow shows in which countries, regions, and academic, scientific, and educational institutions these works are widely used. Analyzing geographic and institutional dissemination trends helps to understand how research in children's literature and journalism is spreading on both global and regional levels (Mammadov, 2022b). Geographic dissemination determines the intensity of the document flow across different countries and regions. When analyzing these trends, the following key aspects are considered:

Europe and North America

The largest academic databases and publishing houses in the field of children's literature and journalism are located here. Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the Scandinavian countries, not only has rich traditions in children's literature but is also known for its extensive research and publications in this area.

Asia and the Middle East

Countries such as China, Japan, India, and Iran publish numerous studies and documents on children's literature. These countries have developed unique genres and writing styles of children's literature tailored to their national cultures (İsmayilov & Khudiyeva, 2023). In these highly developed regions, technological advancements, the rise of digital platforms, and the emergence of new publishing houses have contributed to the wider dissemination of children's literature.

CIS Countries

In countries such as Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and other former Soviet republics, the academic study of children's literature and journalism holds significant importance. Russia, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan conduct research on children's literature and provide valuable resources in this field (Kushzhanov & Dashqin, 2019c). These countries also prioritize the teaching of children's literature and scientific research in the academic environment.

Africa and Latin America

In recent years, there has been an increase in the dissemination of documents related to local children's literature and its scientific study in these regions. This is linked to efforts to preserve the richness of local culture and the distinct styles of children's literature in these areas. Additionally, research and documents in this field have begun to be more frequently published by national and international publishing houses.

The regional influence of documents and the language factor significantly impact the dissemination process. Documents published in English are more widely distributed and cited globally (İsmayilov & Məhəmmədli, 2024). Works written in Russian and French are primarily spread in Eurasia, the CIS, and African countries. Children's literature documents in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian are mainly circulated within regional scientific communities. The document flow in Azerbaijani children's literature and journalism is primarily found in Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Central Asian countries.

The institutional dissemination of the document flow shows which academic and scientific institutions are producing research and scientific publications in this field. Key research in children's literature and journalism is carried out within local frameworks by institutions such as the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Baku State University, and the F. Kocharli Republican Children's Library. On an international level, significant research is conducted by institutions such as Moscow State University and the Russian Academy of Sciences, Cambridge and Oxford Universities, Harvard and Stanford Universities, Sorbonne University (France), Peking

University (China), and the University of Tokyo (Japan). These institutions are central hubs for fundamental research in children's literature and play a vital role in the production of relevant documents.

International electronic and open scientific databases also facilitate the dissemination of documents (Mahammadi, 2024b). Scopus and Web of Science are the primary platforms for the global distribution of scientific articles on children's literature and journalism. Google Scholar and ResearchGate are key open-access scientific resources where children's literature documents are widely disseminated. ERIC (Education Resources Information Center) is a major information database used for children's literature and education-related research. WorldCat and Open Library are global library catalogs where documents on children's literature and journalism are widely available.

The dissemination of document flow in libraries and archives is also of significant importance. The National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F. Akhundov, the F. Köçərli Republican Children's Library, and the various children's libraries across the country preserve and promote both classical and contemporary literary works in this field. Academic and university libraries store dissertations, articles, and monographs related to the study of children's literature (İsmayilov, Mahammadli & Gasimli, 2023a). Globally, digital libraries and electronic resources, such as HathiTrust, Project Gutenberg, and Europeana, contribute to the widespread dissemination of documents related to children's literature.

International electronic scientific databases are another significant factor in ensuring the global dissemination of documents. Platforms like Scopus and Web of Science are primary sources for the global distribution of scientific articles related to children's literature (Qasimli & Məhəmmədli, 2024b). Additionally, open scientific resources such as Google Scholar and ResearchGate allow documents written about children's literature to reach a broader audience, facilitating access for various specialists and researchers. These platforms play a crucial role in enhancing the visibility and impact of research in this field.

Academic and university libraries are also crucial elements in the document flow. Furthermore, digital libraries and electronic resources offer important platforms for the easy access to documents (Mammadov, 2022a). These types of digital resources ensure that researchers and readers can quickly access the documents they need, while also facilitating the wider dissemination of works written on children's literature to larger audiences. By providing convenient access to

relevant content, these platforms play a vital role in expanding the reach of children's literature research.

The model of document dissemination and information flow is one of the crucial factors that determine the evolution of science and culture in the modern era. Traditional and digital dissemination models apply different approaches in the processes of document production, distribution, and usage. The characteristics of each model distinguish the methods of document acquisition and utilization, as well as their significance in the fields of education and research (İsmayilov & Khalafova, 2022b). Traditional models often rely on physical copies and personal interactions, while digital models leverage online platforms and databases, offering more accessibility and speed in the sharing of knowledge. The combination of both models allows for a comprehensive approach to document dissemination, broadening the reach and impact of academic and cultural materials.

The traditional dissemination model consists of several stages. Initially, academic researchers and writers create their works. These works are regarded as primary scientific and literary sources and are published by publishers and journal editorial offices to reach a wider audience (Məhəmmədli, 2024). The printed documents are then used for teaching and research purposes by universities and scientific institutions. In this model, the process of information dissemination occurs in physical formats, which means that the information is accessible only in specific geographical areas. The target audience primarily consists of students, scholars, and researchers who accept, analyze, and utilize these documents for their academic and professional purposes.

The digital dissemination model allows for the distribution of documents on a much broader scale. The key feature of this model is that authors and researchers upload their documents to electronic platforms and open-access scientific databases. Digital libraries and open-access databases present these documents to a wider audience, ensuring the rapid global spread of information. Social media and academic networks accelerate the sharing of information and facilitate the viral dissemination of research (İsmayilov & Khalafova, 2023). Thanks to the digital dissemination model, documents can reach a global audience more quickly and easily, as searching for and accessing information on regularly updated online platforms becomes much more convenient.

The analysis of the geographic spread of documents shows that the language factor and the activities of academic research centers play a significant role in the dissemination of documents.

Documents written in English are more widely disseminated globally, as English is widely used as a communication tool in scientific and technological information exchange (Tofiq, Oqlu, & Kazimi, 2022). As a result, the works of researchers, scholars, and authors are not only presented to audiences in their own countries but also to a broader reader base in other geographical regions. This widespread use of English in academic research ensures that knowledge is accessible on a global scale, facilitating international collaboration and information sharing (İsmayilov, 2022). The institutional dissemination model involves the spread of documents through universities, scientific academies, publishers, and libraries. These institutions ensure the accurate distribution, archiving, and use of information (Nadir & Oruj, 2022). Digitization has accelerated the process of document flow, and with the development of e-libraries and open scientific databases, it has made it possible for documents to reach a broader audience (Qasımlı & Məhəmmədli, 2024a). This feature, along with the advancement of the digital environment, has enabled the document flow to become more agile and interactive, fostering a more dynamic and accessible research landscape. The ease of access, real-time updates, and collaborative opportunities provided by digital platforms have transformed how academic and scientific information is shared and consumed across the globe.

The analysis of document flow and dissemination models reveals that both traditional and digital models have their own distinct advantages (Oqlu, Nadir & Tofiq, 2023). The combined use of both models ensures a wider dissemination of information, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the process. The speed and global impact brought by digitization facilitate the easier reach of document flow to a broader audience. On the other hand, the traditional dissemination model continues to play a vital role, especially in terms of reliability and academic rigor, particularly for the long-term preservation of information. While digital models enable faster access and greater flexibility, traditional models ensure that important information is preserved in a structured and authoritative way (Nadir & Sevda, 2022). This combination allows for the continued evolution of knowledge sharing in a balanced and sustainable manner.

The mechanisms of document flow distribution directly impact the development of various fields in the information society (İsmayilov, Mahammadli & Khudiyeva, 2022). In recent years, the rapid development of digital technologies has made it clearer how document flow spreads across digital and traditional media, as well as the differences between these two models. Traditional media, encompassing information published in physical formats like books and periodicals, has a limited impact within a specific environment. Digital media, on the other hand, offers the

opportunity for faster and broader dissemination on a global scale through the internet and various electronic platforms. Through traditional media, document flow primarily occurs in print formats. Physical documents such as books, newspapers, journals, and encyclopedias are distributed through specific publishers and libraries. These types of information provide long-term preservation and are generally considered reliable sources within academic environments (Heydar, 2023). Documents stored in libraries and archives maintain the credibility and systematics of any given information, presenting it to future researchers. Traditional media has several advantages. The main advantage is the long-term preservation of information and academic credibility. However, since physical access to documents is limited, the publication and retrieval of information take longer in terms of time.

Digital media offers a faster and broader opportunity for the spread of document flow. Digital formats such as e-books, PDF articles, interactive content, and audiobooks enable users to access information in a very short period (İsmayilov & Aliyeva, 2023). Through electronic resources, open scientific databases, and social networks, anyone searching for information on a specific topic gains access to a vast network. The advantage of digital media is that it is open to users on a global scale. Additionally, search capabilities in digital databases are very advanced, helping to find information quickly.

However, digital media also has some limitations. On one hand, the storage and reliability of digital resources can sometimes present challenges, as certain content may disappear with changes in internet platforms (Balginova, Maydangalieva, Satygalieva & Mahammadli, 2018). Furthermore, limited internet access in some regions makes it difficult to obtain digital content. Despite this, the dynamism and interactivity of digital media are factors that accelerate its development. In the modern era, the integration of traditional and digital media is an important approach to achieving more effective results. Hybrid approaches allow for the advantages of both formats to be utilized. For example, the publication of e-versions of academic journals, which combines both print and digital resources, supports the expansion of document flow. At the same time, the joint use of social media and scientific blogs ensures that information reaches a wider audience. The differences between traditional and digital media allow for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms behind the spread of document flow. While each model has its unique advantages and limitations, an integrated approach creates the conditions for more effective and faster dissemination of document flow. This approach not only contributes to academic research

but also enables the widespread distribution of information in areas such as children's literature and other fields, thereby contributing to the development of society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the sources of document flow in children's literature and journalism consist of book publications, journal articles, scientific research, and digital resources. The scientometric and bibliometric analysis of document flow in the fields of children's literature and journalism allows for the identification of the most cited authors and their works. Such analyses help to better understand the development dynamics of children's literature and journalism, their place in the scientific and cultural circulation, and their sphere of influence (İsmayilov & Khalafova, 2022a). In the future, the impact of document flow should be studied in more depth through scientometric and bibliometric research, focusing on the scale and quality of information exchange in various geographical regions and academic fields. This approach will also aid in better understanding the place and dissemination mechanisms of documents in the information circulation of children's literature, journalism, and other fields.

The research has identified that documents related to children's literature and journalism are widely represented in academic databases, national and children's library collections, and electronic resources. Bibliometric indicators show that certain authors and works in this field are more frequently cited, but overall research still requires a more systematic approach. At the same time, with the influence of digitization, the document flow in children's literature and journalism has begun to spread more widely through social media, electronic libraries, and open scientific platforms.

Based on the research findings, the following directions are recommended for further development in future studies. Scientific sources in this field could be indexed in a more systematic way. These sources can be grouped based on criteria such as topic, author, year of publication, etc. The use of digital technologies enables more precise measurement of document flow. This process helps identify which topics and authors are more popular and tracks the development of reader interest. By expanding scientometric approaches, existing gaps in this field can be addressed, and areas that have not been sufficiently explored can be identified.

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