



Assessing The Contribution of Turkish Scholars to Tourism Scholarship

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Abstract

The gradual growth of international tourism literature has caused the emergence of curiosity to what extent countries contribute to these studies and who are the top publishers. The main purpose of the study is to determine the contributions of Turkish authors to the international tourism literature. For this reason, the publications of Turkish authors from the first issue of the journal to the end of 2018 in 36 tourism journals were analyzed according to the determined bibliometric parameters. As a result of the research, it was revealed that a significant part of the publication production in the field of international tourism was made by certain researchers and the citations were collected by these authors.

Keywords

Turkish Scholars, Tourism Journals, International Tourism Literature, Contribution, Bibliometry

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Introduction

Today, bibliometric analysis is used in many studies to solve the questions that seek answers in determining the scientific situation of tourism. Bibliometric methods are used in many researches for examining the periodic changes in trends, analyzing what kind of knowledge is provided by whom to the field, determining the boundaries of scattered information, evaluating the knowledge impact, analyzing the research performance, measuring scientific productivity, the contributions of leading academicians, institutions and regions, or revealing cooperation patterns. Moreover, as bibliometry studies help to understand the fundamentals of tourism research, they can also capture the evolution and performance of a journal, institution or country in the production of knowledge.

In particular, it can be said that studies evaluating the countries that attract the most tourists and also earn the most income from tourism provide more meaningful results than others. In these countries, it is expected to follow trends in tourism activities and to present them in a more professional manner and with a sustainability focus. In order for this situation to occur, a solid academic structure is required. As the contribution of tourism to the economy increases, the sector becomes more important for the country, and the number and quality of the faculties that provide the education and research services needed increase. Thus, a well-trained workforce and successful academicians take their place in the sector. The studies carried out contribute to the development of education and science as well as the sector.

In this context, it is much more meaningful to know the research contributions of academics trained by leading countries. In a country where tourism is valued, the studies of an academic who has seen all the good and bad aspects of the sector is exemplary; they offer many tips for other academics and countries to improve themselves.

The aim of this study is to reveal the contributions of Turkish authors to international tourism literature based on productivity data in tourism journals. For this purpose, the publications of researchers from a country whose native language is not English are examined in journals publishing in English. Turkish authors who published in 36 journals in the field of tourism from the establishment years of the journals until the end of 2018 and their writings are analyzed by various bibliometric parameters. The most productive Turkish researchers and the most influential studies in the international tourism field are tried to be determined by using the method of counting publications and citation analysis. Turkey is placed among the top 10 research oriented countries in the country's ranking research (Shen, Morrison, Wu, Park, Li and Li, 2014; Lee, Au, Li and Law, 2014; Park, Phillips, Canter and Abbott, 2011). The thought that it is more difficult for a country whose mother tongue is

not English to publish abroad, especially in leading journals and the curiosity about who has publications in these journals have been influential in choosing Turkey as a sample.

This study is a country evaluation study in general. In the study, the contributions of Turkish tourism authors to international tourism literature are determined, and the effects of leading names in the tourism community are taken into consideration.

When the literature is examined, it is seen that the evaluation studies on countries are carried out nationally and internationally, and also through academicians working in institutions affiliated to a country. While, in national-based studies analyzing national journals and theses, in international reviews are examined leading websites and databases in tourism. Also, the analyses made on the authors are taken as the basis the employees working in the institutions in a certain country. Although this study is an international review, it was not carried out only on authors/academics working in institutions in Turkey.

This article, with a bibliometric approach, provides an overview of the contributions of Turkish researchers in indexed journals in the field of international tourism. There is no holistic study of what kind of publications our Turkish scholars have made in the field of tourism from past to present, on which subjects they concentrate, and who are the most productive and cited authors, etc. This article aims to identify the mentioned issues and to create a framework in this regard. The study is also a tribute to the valuable names who have successfully represented Turkey in the field of international tourism.

Literature Review

The gradual growth of the tourism academic community has made us wonder about the research performance of countries as well as authors, universities and journals in tourism field, and this has been the subject of some studies in the literature.

When these studies carried out under various methods are examined, it is seen that the studies conducted in the countries can be grouped into the titles of investigation, ranking, evaluation and cooperation.

Investigation Studies

One of the most intense studies in monitoring the tourism literature development of a country is the investigation studies. In these studies, especially through techniques such as bibliometric analysis, content analysis and systematic analysis, literature; *a subject or course of development of tourism types* (Wildlife tourism research in

China, Cong, Newsome, Wu and Morrison, 2014; Family tourism research in China, Wu and Wall, 2016; Sustainable tourism theme graduate theses in Turkey, GÜdü Demirbulat and Tetik Dincer, 2017), *tourism-related sub-disciplines related literature development* (tourism marketing development in Turkey to literature, Kozak, 2001; Özel and Kozak, 2012), *the most discussed topics* (United Kingdom and Ireland: Botterill, Haven and Gale, 2002; top European destinations-PT, ES, UK, FR, D, iT Oliveira, De Man and Guerreiro, 2015; Turkey: Tekin, 2016), *tourism associated with what the discipline mostly* (China: Huang, 2011; United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand: Weiler, Moyle and McLennan, 2012; top European destinations: Oliveira, De Man and Guerreiro, 2015), *methods used by researchers in studies* (Scandinavian-Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden-researchers' studies, Mehmetoğlu, 2004), *status of prepared dissertations* (North America: Jafari and Aaser, 1988; Meyer-Arendt, 2000; Meyer-Arendt and Justice, 2002; UK and Ireland: Botterill, Haven and Gale, 2002; Afifi, 2013, China: Bao, 2002; Huang, 2011, Turkey: Kozak, 1998, Egypt: Afifi, 2009, European Countries-UK, Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal- Oliveira, De Man and Guerreiro, 2015, The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand: Weiler, Moyle, and McLennan, 2012) and *the development, change and contributions of national tourism journals over time* (Tourism Tribune Huang and Hsu, 2008; Anatolia Tourism Research Journal (JA / Journal of Anatolia): Kozak, 1994) of the relevant country are investigated.

Ranking and Contribution Studies

Rankings are important indicators in evaluating the science performance of countries in the field of tourism. In these studies, which are currently done as an alternative to websites that list countries under various methods, the research performance of the 'most productive countries' in the field of tourism are examined, especially through leading journals in the tourism and accommodation field by using different counting techniques such as Absolute (AB) and Relative (RE) counts, citation counts, frequencies, and fractional counting technique.

On the Scimago Journal & Country Rank site, the USA seems the top contributing country to tourism research in the list of 168 countries ranked according to various data (documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per documents, h-index) in the "tourism and hospitality management" category between 1996 and 2018. The US is followed by UK and Australia (www.scimagojr.com). Other studies on this subject (Law and Cheung, 2008; Park, Phillips, Canter and Abbott, 2011; Lee, Au, Li and Law, 2014) also support this result.

When the contributions of the regions to the leading tourism journals (ATR, JTR, TM) are examined, it is seen that North American authors represented the majority

of tourism research in the 80s and 90s, and these authors mostly published in JTR (Sheldon, 1991; Jogaratnam, McCleary, Mena, Yoo, 2005; Jogaratnam, Chon, McCleary, Mena, Yoo, 2005). Europe and Australia/New Zealand follow North America, respectively. In addition, these results confirm the first three countries (US, UK and Australia), which are determined to provide the most studies in the tourism field.

Evaluation Studies

The fact that tourism is an important source of socio-economic input for countries has enabled the countries to develop tourism education and institutionalization in order to provide better service. The number of tourism institutions is increasing day by day, especially in countries that generate large income from tourism, and accordingly, academic publications are increasing as well as academic staff and students working in institutions.

While contributing to the development of the tourism literature, on the other hand, these publications, in which suggestions regarding the development are presented by taking into account the evolution of the sectoral situation in the countries, have been recently evaluated with content analysis and bibliometry studies. Thus, both the authors interested in tourism and the industry can gain a general perspective on the development of the tourism literature in a country.

Studies in which countries are evaluated are basically carried out through national and international sources. In studies evaluating tourism-related studies published in national resources in a country and studies about tourism published in national journals, dissertations, books, internet resources and databases are examined, and inferences are made regarding the development of the country's tourism. The type of source with the highest number of publications, the author(s) with the highest number of publications, the institutions where the authors work, the status of multiple authors, the authors' titles, research topics, methods used in the studies, and the information about the cited sources are examined. The studies in which China is evaluated by Zhang, Lan, Qi, Wu (2017), Turkey by Kozak (1995), Evren and Kozak (2014), are examples of this type of studies.

Researches on tourism authors working in institutions affiliated to a country are also evaluated within this scope. Publications from leading tourism journals or search engines are analyzed with various techniques such as publication counting, keyword, network, citation and co-citation analysis. Then, important changes and "the mosts" in different time periods are determined and collaborations in research are examined. In the literature review; studies evaluating the trends of tourism researchers from

Asia (Leung, Leung, Bai, Law, 2011), Australia and New Zealand (Benckendorff, 2009b; 2010), North American (Benckendorff, 2009c), Africa (Yankholmes, 2014), and China (Sun, Wei, Zhang, 2017) and their contribution to tourism literature are to attract attention.

In studies evaluating tourism researches published in international sources about a country; the research performance of a country is examined through the studies obtained when the keywords related to the examined country are entered into the websites of internationally leading tourism journals and important academic databases (e.g. Andreu et al, 2010; “China”, “Chinese”, “Hong Kong” and “Macao”). In evaluations; the number of publications, the journal with the highest publication number, the subjects studied intensively, the methods used in the studies, the most cited studies, the most productive authors and the institutions are used. Such that, Andreu, Claver and Quer (2010), Tsang and Hsu (2011) evaluate research performance in China; Köseoglu, Sehitoglu and Parnell (2015) in Turkey; Musinguzi (2016) in Qatar and Singh (2016) in India.

Cooperation Studies

Another type of study evaluating the field of tourism is the studies that examine the networks between authors, subjects and institutions that are effective in the dissemination of information in a country. The fact that the network structure is effective in spreading knowledge has led researchers to study towards revealing the structure of cooperation networks (Fan, Li, Law, 2016: 9). In these studies; collaborations of authors and institutions, networks of topics and publications were tried to be revealed by Social Network Analysis (SNA).

In tourism related bibliometric articles; SNA is used to examine the cooperation relations between tourism researchers through co-authorship data (Zhang, 2015), to reveal the links between research topics and universities by examining the network and knowledge structure of research topics of doctoral dissertations written in the tourism field (Leung, Xu and Bai 2011; Ying and Xiao, 2012; Karagöz and Yüncü, 2013).

Methodology

The bibliometric analysis is used in this study, in which the efficiency of Turkish authors in tourism literature is examined. During the research process; The five-step methodology developed by Medina-López, Marín-García and Alfalla-Luque (2010) to make the systematic literature review has been followed:

- *Identifying the field of study and analysis period;* Turkish tourism authors are chosen as the field of study and it aims to determine the contributions of these authors to international tourism literature from past to present.
- *Selection of sources of information;* The data is obtained from internationally recognized tourism journals. In addition to the view that research productivity depends on the type and “quality” of the journals included (Lee and Law, 2011: 433); many other reasons have been effective in choosing journals as a source of knowledge, such as; articles in academic journals being the easiest sources to reach and the most referenced ones, the importance of journals in the distribution of knowledge, the opinion that publishing in high-level journals makes the person more prestigious, the idea that the purpose of the study can be reached through these journals. In the study, 36 (17 SSCI, 19 Non-SSCI) tourism journals are examined: 3 more journals with names including ‘tourism’ are added to 34 tourism journals (the issues of 5 journals were included in the relevant journals before the name changed), which were listed by Gürsoy and Sandstrom (2014) as a result of the data they obtained from 525 researchers in the field of tourism and accommodation. The journal is also removed from the list (Table 1: Journal list). Only one journal’s origin is Turkey. In the process of evaluating the findings, the abbreviations of the journals have been used.
- *Conducting the search (what, where and how);* The publications of Turkish authors are examined in all issues from the first issue of each journal to the end of 2018. The journals were scanned only electronically, and all publications of Turkish authors in accessible issues are included in the study. Since the study is focused on revealing the studies of Turkish authors from the first edition of the examined journals to the end of 2018, it also shows a situation analysis feature in this aspect.
- *Management and treatment of search results;* Each journal is first separately classified as institutional information about the journals (journal name, publication date, editorial board, most read/cited works) and the publication status of Turkish authors in those journals (year, volume/issue, month, number of publications, Turkish authors, publication name, The type of publication, the publication page number) are tabulated under various parameters. And then, the authors are listed again alphabetically under a few headings (author, journal, publication, kind of publication, year, co-authors, number of citations, +information [their relations with Turkey, awards they have received, if they have any status such as having one of the most cited / downloaded / read publishing of the journal, etc.] to find the authors with the most publications and cited works.

- *Analysis of results*; Data analysis is done via tables. Tabulation has enabled the systematic collection of data and facilitated analysis. In order to provide more effective results, attention has been paid to the design of the relevant tables in a way that allows the examination of every detail.

Table 1
Tourism Journals Examined in The Study

<i>Tourism Journals</i>	
1. <i>Annals of Tourism Research (ATR)</i>	19. <i>Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change (JTCC)</i>
2. <i>Tourism Management (TM)</i>	20. <i>Journal of Ecotourism (JoE)</i>
3. <i>Journal of Travel Research (JTR)</i>	21. <i>Tourism Review (previously published as Tourist Review-1946) (TR)</i>
4. <i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism (JoST)</i>	22. <i>Tourism, Culture and Communication(TCC)</i>
5. <i>Current Issues in Tourism (CIT)</i>	23. <i>Tourism Review International (previously published as Pasific Tourism Review: 1997-2002) (TRI)</i>
6. <i>Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing (JTTM)</i>	24. <i>Event Management (previously published as Festival Management &Event Tourism: 1993-1998) (EM)</i>
7. <i>Tourism Analysis (TA)</i>	25. <i>Tourism and Hospitality Research (THR)</i>
8. <i>International Journal of Tourism Research (IJTR)</i>	26. <i>Tourism Planning&Development (previously published as Tourism and Hospitality Planning & Development: 2004-2010)(TPD)</i>
9. <i>Tourism Economics (TE)</i>	27. <i>Journal of Convention and Event Tourism (previously published as Journal of Convention & Exhibition Management: 1997-2004) (JCET)</i>
10. <i>Tourism Geographies (TG)</i>	28. <i>International Journal of Tourism Sciences (IJTS)</i>
11. <i>Tourist Studies (TS)</i>	29. <i>International Journal of Tourism Policy (IJTP)</i>
12. <i>Journal of Vacation Marketing (JVM)</i>	30. <i>Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events (JPRTLE)</i>
13. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research (APJTR)</i>	31. <i>e-Review of Tourism Research (eRTR)</i>
14. <i>Tourism Recreation Research (TRR)</i>	32. <i>Information Technology and Tourism(ITT)</i>
15. <i>Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research (Ana)</i>	33. <i>Journeys</i>
16. <i>Journal of China Tourism Research (JCTR)</i>	34. <i>Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research(JHTR)</i>
17. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (SJHT)</i>	35. <i>Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education (JHLSTE)</i>
18. <i>Journal of Heritage Tourism (JHT)</i>	36. <i>Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (JORT)</i>

Source: Gürsoy and Sandstrom (2014:9-10).

Note: 34th, 35th and 36th ranked journals are just added to the list. *Journal of Travel and Tourism Research: has data from years of 2011- 2012, so it is not included to the research.* *JoHLSTE: doesn't have issue before 2012 volume 11; Journal of China Tourism Research: doesn't have issue before 2008 volume 4; Anatolia: An International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research: doesn't have issue before 1997 volume 8 issue 3.*

The main research problem of this study, of which outlines are stated, is the following: “What are the contributions of Turkish authors to the international tourism field?”. Accordingly, the research questions have been categorized under two dimensions as Turkish authors and publications by Turkish authors in a way to seek an answer to the research problem.

There are different types of questions to reveal the general profile of Turkish authors and their works from all scales in the international arena. In addition to the basic problem, extra questions are also used. Care is taken to ensure that the questions are easy to understand and focused on relevant dimensions. The questions prepared within this framework are as follows, to find answers to the main and sub-problems:

- Questions to determine the bibliometric properties of the publications:
 - What is the number of publications of Turkish authors in international tourism research journals? Which journal has the most publications? What is the most intensive/contributed publication type?
 - In which years are the publications made? What is the increase-decrease rate over the years?
 - How many authors have worked in tourism papers together? Has there been any change in the authorship status over the years?
 - About which subjects have been published the most?
 - What are the most cited works? By whom, when and in which journal were these studies published?
 - Are there any works of Turkish authors among the “most read, downloaded, cited” publications of journals?
 - In which journal have the studies about Turkey been published the most?
- Questions to determine the bibliometric properties of the authors:
 - How many Turkish authors have publications in international tourism research journals? What are the demographic characteristics of the authors?
 - *What is the gender distribution of the authors?*
 - *How is the cooperation status in the publications? Who are the prominent names in collaborations?*
 - *From which institutions have the authors had education? Which institutions do they work in?*
 - *Who is the most frequent author on the editorial board of the journals examined?*
 - Which authors publishes the most? Have these authors been included in previous studies where the most productive names in the tourism field have been identified?

- How is the distribution of the studies over the years? Which author(s) has led which period?
- Who are the most cited Turkish authors? Are Turkish authors included in previous studies where the most cited authors have been identified?

As can be seen from these questions to be answered, some indicators that will determine the profile and performance of the publications and authors (number of publication-authors, authorship status, publication type, publication year, education level, number of citations, etc.) are used as criteria in determining the contributions. Thus, the contributions of the researchers to the academic tourism literature are generally determined by quantitative data. In addition, the educational background of these researchers is also included in the study, and descriptive analysis is also made in the study to reveal in which countries they got their degrees.

Analysis of the research topics is carried out via 27 titles which are decided by adding 7 (*different*) of 12 (out of) titles which Law, Ye, Chen and Leung (2009) evaluated the 100 most effective articles in tourism journals from 2000 to 2007, based on Google Scholar citation data, to 20 *titles* which Park, Phillips, Canter, Abbott's (2011) categorize the work of 50 most productive authors with the data they obtained from three tourism journals (ATR, JTR, TM) between 2000-2009.

These are the 27 titles with which the topics are examined: ATT: attraction management; CSM: crisis and safety management; DMKT: destination marketing and management; DVP: tourism development; ECO: economic impact and econometrics; EDU: education; GEO: geographical issue; GMKT: general marketing; HEI: Heritage and Environment Issues; HGR: Host Guest Relationship; HT: Hospitality Topics; IMG: image and branding; IT: information technology; MICE: meetings, incentives, conventions, and exhibitions including festival and fair; PLN: tourism planning; PPL: politics, policy, legal, and governmental issue; RT: Rural tourism; SCI: Sociology and Culture Issues; SCM: supply chain management; SEG: segmentation; SIT: special interests tourism such as heritage, farm, cultural, wine, or food tourism; SMT: service management; SUT: sustainable tourism and ecotourism; TRD: Theory and Research Development; TOM: Tourism Organization Management; TPB: tourists' perception and behavior; OTH: others.

The citation numbers given in the study have been obtained through Google Scholar and Scopus between 06.11.2019-13.11.2019. Although the publications are different in Google Scholar and Scopus, it is seen that this situation doesn't change the rankings. For this reason, Google Scholar data is taken into account in order to ensure integrity in the study. The data related to the authors have been obtained through the analysis of the authors' personal websites, YÖK thesis, ProQuest Digital

Dissertations. Microsoft Excel and Word software are used in the creation of data analysis tables.

Findings and Interpretation

The research findings are analyzed in two parts for publications and authors in line with the study questions. First, the bibliometric properties of Turkish authors' studies published in 36 journals, and then, the information about the authors who carried out these studies are tried to be determined under the sub-headings for the questions. The findings obtained from the analyses are listed below, and some results are presented in tables and graphics and evaluated over previous studies.

Findings Regarding Publications

No publications related to Turkish authors are found in Journeys, one of the journals examined. For this reason, the findings of the publications are conducted in 35 tourism journals. The findings obtained are analyzed under two headings as 'publication profile' and 'publication performance'.

Publication Profile

Information on the publications of Turkish authors in tourism journals until the end of 2018 are as follows.

Number, journal and type of publications:

1093 publications made by Turkish authors are found in tourism journals within research. The most studies are published in Tourism Management (TM) with 178 publications (16.29%). TM is followed by Annals of Tourism Research (ATR) with 158 publications (14.46%) and Anatolia: An International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research (Ana) with 124 publications (11.34%).

17 of the 35 journals examined are in the list of journals in the Clarivate Analytics, Social Sciences Citation Index "Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism". It is seen that 757 (69.26%) of the studies are published in these 17 journals. Publication types are examined in detail under 11 titles. Findings regarding the types of publication of 1093 studies are presented in the chart (Figure 1):

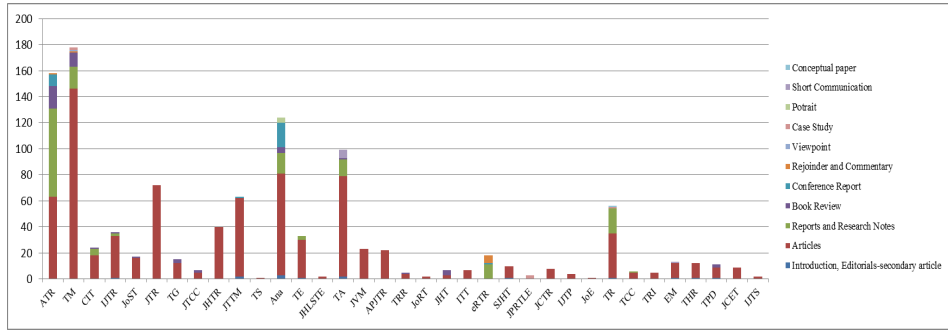


Figure 1. Distribution of publication types according to journals

The type of publication to which the authors contribute most is the article (819 studies, that is, 74.93%). Most articles are published in TM with the number of 146 (17.83%). Research Notes and Reports ranked second (155 RNR, 14.18%) and Book Review ranked third (48 BR, 4.39%).

It is necessary for Associate Professorship Application of “Social, Humanities and Administrative Sciences Basic Field” (April 2016 and before), “to participate in scientific activities for at least 6 points in relation to the applied associate professorship field of science and provided that it is not produced from the graduate dissertation(s) made by the candidate- the number of publications can be at least four” (UAK, 2018).

It can be said that the fact that high scores are obtained from full articles published in the aforementioned journals, and the idea that having a publication in these journals makes the author more prestigious, are effective in choosing both the journal and the type of publication.

Publication year and authorship status:

It was revealed that the oldest publication by Turkish authors among the journals examined was made in 1966. Considering the annual trends of the studies, it is seen that the number of publications has increased gradually since the 1960s. As a result of the industrial development of Turkish tourism and the increase in the number of institutions providing tourism education; the number of publications, which was 6 in the 1960s, increased to 17 in the 1970s, 53 in the 1980s, 154 in the 1990s, 345 in the 2000s, and 518 in the 2010s (2010-2018). The increasing number of journals (number of tourism journals) in the late 1990s and 2000s is also an important factor in this increase (Figure 2).

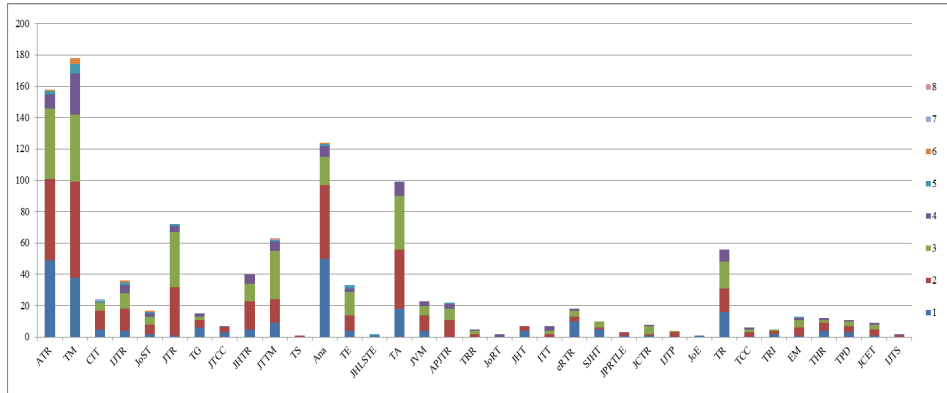


Figure 3. Distribution of authorship status by journals

It can be said that studies with multiple authors increase periodically:

- While the number of authors in a study is two in the 80s (26), 90s (68) and 2000s (141); studies with 3 authors (161) ranked first in the 2010s.
- The number of studies with 4 authors, which was 1 in the 70s, 2 in the 80s, 9 in the 90s, 18 in the 2000s, increased to 77 in the 2010s.
- While studies with 5 authors (20) and 6 authors (8) were encountered in 2000s and later, it was observed that studies with 7 and 8 authors (1) were conducted in 2010s.

This significant increase in authorship status over the years can be stated as a positive development. Authors’ preference for joint publications over individual publications increases interdisciplinary studies, improves authorship relationships and ensures higher quality publications.

Publication Topics:

Research topics are an indicator of the problem areas where information traffic occurs and networks are formed in a scientific community (Ying and Xiao, 2012: 450). So much so that, as a result of the analysis of publication topics forming the literature, basic information such as which topics are focused on in a country / region / institution, the variety of topics studied, which topics is popular in which period can be easily obtained and lead the future studies.

Headings are created in the analysis of dissertation and article topics in previous studies. In this study, subject categories created in the analysis of previous studies (Park, Phillips, Canter, Abbott, 2011; Law, Ye, Chen, Leung, 2009) are used, and

Turkish authors' publications are examined under 27 categories. According to the results that BR, CNR and Potrait studies (82) are excluded, it is revealed that the most studied topic among 1011 publications is TPB/PTB (138). It is followed by ECO/ET (117) and DMKT/DIM (100).

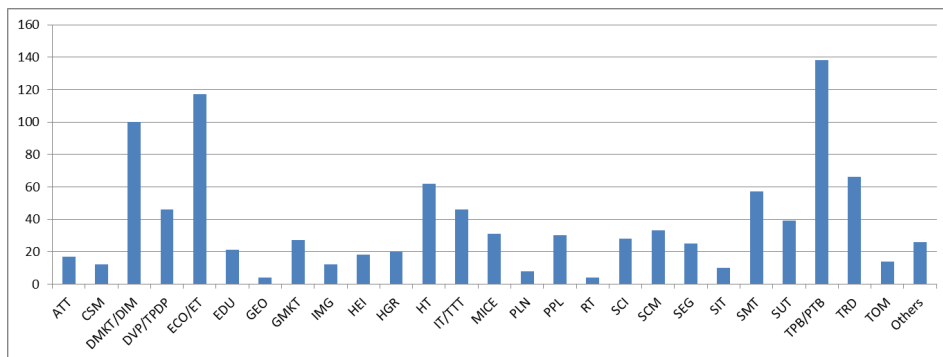


Figure 4. Research topics

In the study where Law, Ye, Chen and Leung examine the 100 most influential/most cited articles in tourism journals from 2000 to 2007 under 12 topics, the most popular topics are “psychology and tourist behavior” and “destination image and marketing” (2009: 742). The fact that Turkish authors' publications are also included in this list, and the parallelism of the results can be accepted as a clear indication that the Turkish authors have followed the subject trends and produced effective studies.

The multiplicity of economics studies can be seen as a result of significant academic contributions of Turkish authors studying economics/finance of tourism. Another conspicuous situation in terms of publication is the recent increase in TRD (Theory and Research Development) in tourism studies. Increasing such studies will further increase the development of tourism knowledge.

Publication Performance

Publications made by Turkish authors are examined in accordance with parameters such as citations, special status of journals (having a ‘the most’ speciality, being awarded, etc.) they have publications in, and if they study on Turkey. The results of the examination are given below:

Number of citations:

An important indicator in determining the contribution of studies to the scientific field is the number of citations. The number of citations a publication receives is an important indicator of both the publication's contribution to the scientific field

and the academic activity of the authors. When 1093 studies by Turkish authors are examined;

- 128 publications haven't been cited at all. Considering the types of these publications, it is seen that most of them are BR (35). It is followed by RNR (32), A (27) and CR (22).
- The journal with the highest number of citation in total is TM (34.288). It is followed by ATR (24.758) and JTR (16.960) respectively.
- All publications in 13 journals are cited (JTR, JHTR, TS, JHLSTE, JVM, APJTR, JORT, ITT, JoE, THR, JCET, IJTS, JPRTLE).

According to the average of the data obtained from Google Scholar and Scopus, it has been revealed that the most cited publications are in ATR, JTR and TM journals. According to the number of citations; The most cited study is S. Baloğlu and K. W. McCleary's article "A model of destination image formation" published in ATR in 1999 (GS: 4047; S: 1171). This publication also ranks 30th in 37 studies list with 50 or more citations in leading tourism research journals (ATR, JTR, TM) between 1996-2010, prepared by Benckendorff and Zehrer in 2013. In addition, Benckendorff (2009c) states 9 publications including this publication that "if they continue to be cited in this way, they have the potential to become a classical publication in the future". Today, it can be said that this prediction has come true.

Table 2
The 20 Most Cited Articles

Journal (year)	Makale adı	Yazar(lar)ı	Atıf sayısı		
			Law et al. (2009)	Google Scholar	Scopus
ATR (1999)	A model of destination image formation	Seyhmus Baloglu, Ken W. McCleary		4047	1171
TM (2005)	An examination of the effects of motivation and satisfaction on destination loyalty: a structural model	Yooshik Yoon, Muzaffer Uysal	3	3233	1170
JTR (2000)	Tourist satisfaction with Mallorca, Spain, as an off-season holiday destination	Metin Kozak, Mike Rimmington	34	1562	538
JTR (1997)	Affective images of tourism destinations	Seyhmus Baloglu, David Brinberg		1435	456
ATR (2002)	Resident attitudes: A structural modeling approach	Dogan Gursoy, Claudia Jurowski, Muzaffer Uysal	13	1312	529

TM (2000)	Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries	Cevat Tosun	15	1352	471
ATR (2001)	Repeaters' behavior at two distinct destinations	Metin Kozak	56	1161	429
ATR (1986)	Resident attitudes toward tourism impacts in Hawaii	Juanita C. Liu, Turgut Var		1144	409
TM (2002)	Comparative analysis of tourist motivations by nationality and destinations	Metin Kozak	28	1103	419
ATR (2004)	Host attitudes toward tourism: An improved structural model	Dogan Gursoy, Denney G Rutherford		1077	415
TM (2006)	Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism	HwanSuk Chris Choi, Ercan Sirakaya		1078	394
ATR (1998)	Influence of terrorism risk on foreign tourism decisions	Sevil F. Sönmez, Alan R. Graefe		954	414
TM (2010)	Destination attachment: Effects on customer satisfaction and cognitive, affective and conative loyalty	Atila Yuksel, Fisun Yuksel, Yasin Bilim		945	420
JTR (1997)	A theoretical analysis of host community resident reactions to tourism	Claudia Jurowski, Muzaffer Uysal, Daniel R. Williams		950	392
TM (2005)	Building and testing theories of decision making by travellers	Ercan Sirakaya, Arch G. Woodside	45	920	379
ATR (2002)	Host perceptions of impacts: A comparative tourism study	Cevat Tosun	25	931	317
JTR (2007)	Destination image and its functional relationships	Asli D.A. Tasci, William C. Gartner		911	334
JTR (1998)	Determining future travel behavior from past travel experience and perceptions of risk and safety	Sevil F. Sönmez, Alan R. Graefe		833	405
TM (2001)	Tourism destination images of Turkey, Egypt, Greece, and Italy as perceived by US-based tour operators and travel agents	Seyhmus Baloglu, Mehmet Mangaloglu	63	921	293
JTR (2006)	Destination personality: An application of brand personality to tourism destinations	Yuksel Ekinici, Sameer Hosany		857	287

Source: Google Scholar and Scopus, Access Date: 13.11.2019. Note: It is listed according to the average of the data from Google Scholar and Scopus. Law, Ye, Chen, Leung (2009: 739-741)'s list of the 100 most frequently cited articles in tourism journals between 2000 and 2007.

Leading studies:

Among the journals examined, it has been observed that many studies in which Turkish authors are included are among the most cited, read and downloaded studies. For example, Nga Ling Chan and Basak Denizci Guillet's articles titled as "Investigation of Social Media Marketing: How Does the Hotel Industry in Hong Kong Perform in Marketing on Social Media Websites?" published in JTTM in 2011 is the most read (6. ranked 13441 views) and one of the 10 most cited articles (93 CrossRef citations at 4th place) of the journal (www.tandfonline.com, JTTM). It is clear that studies published in leading tourism journals are downloaded and cited more than others. Therefore, it may be considered more prestigious to be among the leading studies in leading journals.

In addition, these studies include award-winning ones. The study titled as "Destination Personality: An Application of Brand Personality to Tourism Destinations" by Yüksel Ekinci and Sameer Hosany (2006) is one of the winners of The Charles R. Goeldner Article of Excellence Award, which Journal of Travel Research has given to 37 publications so far. (journals.sagepub.com, JTR).

Studies on TURKEY:

In studies earlier on Turkey, Köseoğlu, Sehitoglu and Parnell (2015) analyzed how science in the tourism and accommodation between 1984-2013 to proceed in Turkey by bibliometrics and reached 135 articles about Turkey. In the study, it revealed that most articles regarding Turkey (34.8%) have been published in TM, and TM is followed by ATR with 14.8%, IJCHM with 12.7%. Then, Altürk (2018) state as a result of analysis of 579 articles published between 1996-2016 via 5 leading databases to reveal the bibliometric profile of Turkey tourism literature that the most articles regarding Turkey are published in *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research* (62 article 10.7%) (followed by respectively 60 articles *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 40 articles *Tourism Management*) and the top contributing author is Metin Kozak (n = 35). In this study, in addition to journals that only publish in the field of tourism and SSCI journals, non-SSCI tourism journals are also examined. Similar results are obtained in terms of the journals examined.

As a result of the analysis of study titles, summary and keywords, Turkey related studies are found in 27 of 36 journals. According to the results excluding the Potrait studies from the analysis of BR, CNR and Potrait. 320 of 1011 publications (31.65%) is related to Turkey (Turkish tourists, consumers, students, hotels, Turkish tourism and destinations in Turkey). In the publications, the words of "Turkish, Turkey, Alanya, Belek, Burhaniye, Ephesus, Fethiye, Antalya, Ankara, Bodrum, Istanbul, Izmir, Kaleköy, Gallipoli, Gokceada, Çanakkale, Urgup, Cappadocia, Cumalikizik, Kuşçenneti, Ayvalık, Kusadası, Kızkalesi, Mersin, Manisa, Sirince (Pretty Village),

Side, EMITT, Kangal, Eskişehir, Foça, Pamukkale” are mentioned. The majority of publications related to Turkey are articles (n = 259). Ana journal has the highest publication rate (n = 61). TM journal (n = 60) comes after Ana; TA (n = 39), ATR (n = 26) and TR (n = 24) follow them (see. Figure 5: journals that publish studies regarding TURKEY).

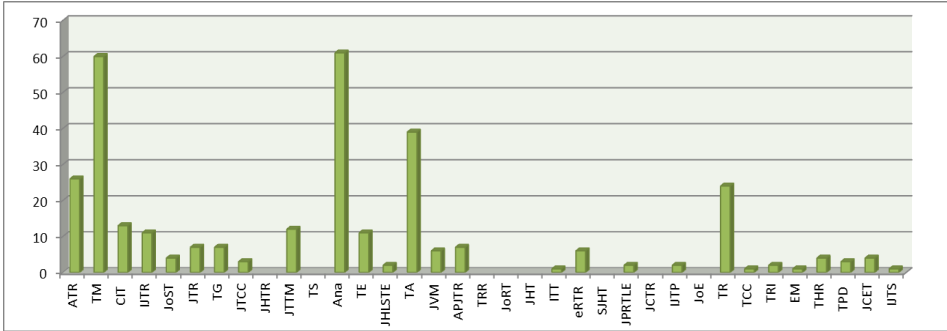


Figure 5. Journals that publish studies regarding TURKEY

Metin Kozak (n = 25) is the one who has contributed the most. He is followed by Cevat Tosun with 12 publications, Ercan Sırakaya Türk, Hilal Erkuş Öztürk, Nazmi Kozak and Turgut Var with 11 publications each.

Findings regarding the authors

In parallel with the previous section, this section is examined under two titles as ‘author profile’ and ‘author performance’.

Regardless of how many authors the publications had, the rank of the authors in the publications, the Turkish author(s) in each publication are considered to have made a study with a single author.

Author profile

Demographic information about the authors has been evaluated under different titles. However, different uses in the names of the authors have drawn attention (For example: İrem Arsal-İrem Önder; Meral Korsay-Meral Korzay) and necessary arrangements have been made to prevent these situations from changing the result.

Gender:

463 Turkish authors from institutions in and out of Turkey are seen to have publications in journals subject to the research. 300 (64.79%) of the authors are male and 163 (35.21%) are female. Although male dominance in academia (tourism

academia) can be seen in other study results (see Pritchard and Morgan, 2017), the increase in the number of female academics in tourism recently is also remarkable.

Cooperation:

248 of the publications have been prepared with a single author while 845 have co-authors. Publications with a single author have been written by 99 Turkish authors. Metin Kozak is the name that has the most publications with a single author. Kozak has written 22 of 68 publications, he has in the journals, subject to research, alone. After him, Turgut Var comes with 17 studies. Muzaffer Uysal with 2 and 3 authors in the most studies (41.55, respectively); Fevzi Okumuş (17) with 4 authors are leading in multi-author studies. Scientific collaboration created as a result of co-authorship data is provided by only Turkish authors in 241 studies, and by Turkish and non-Turkish authors in 604 studies. Turkish author is accompanied by 608 authors from other nations outside of Turkey in international co-authored publications. The most mentioned people in the examined publications are Rob Law and Antónia Correia who contributed to 12 studies. After them, Joseph S. Chen comes with 10 studies. It can be said that the institutions where the authors are educated or worked have a great influence on these international collaborations.

Education:

When the education background of these 463 authors is examined;

- It can be observed that the authors have shaped their academic careers by studying in fields such as tourism, finance, economics, economy, business, geography, management, marketing, sociology and architecture at leading universities around the world.
- It has been emerged that 135 authors has received education from institutions both in and outside of Turkey (*Educational information regarding 52 authors cannot be reached*).

The right to education can be obtained outside Turkey with scholarships of various institutions including in particular the Ministry of Education and Council of Higher Education. Indeed, the authors have received their undergraduate education mainly from universities in Turkey, some received their master's and doctorate in universities outside Turkey.

Table 3*Educational Histories and Current Affiliations of Turkish Tourism Authors*

Author	Education			Current Affiliation
	B.Sc.	MBA-MS	Ph. D.	
Muzaffer Uysal	Ankara Economics and Commercial Sciences Academy, Turkey, 1977	New Haven University, US, 1980	Texas A&M Üni., USA, 1983	University of Massachusetts Amherst
Turgut Var	Claremont Men's College, US, 1959	Uni of Chicago, US, 1963	Ankara Uni, Turkey, 1965	İzmir Ekonomi University
Metin Kozak	Çukurova Uni., Turkey, 1991	Dokuz Eylül Uni., Turkey, 1993	Sheffield Hallam Uni., UK, 2000	Dokuz Eylül University
Doğan Gürsoy	Cukurova Uni., Turkey, 1992	Uni. of New Haven, USA, 1997	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Uni., 2001	Washington State University
Ercan Sırakaya-Türk	Dokuz Eylül Uni., Turkey, 1989	Clemson Uni., US, 1992	Clemson University, US, 1996	University of South Carolina
Şeyhmus Baloğlu	Cukurova Uni., Turkey, 1989	Hawaii Pacific Uni., US, 1993	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Uni., US, 1996	University of Nevada, Las Vegas, US
Aslı D.A. Taşçı	Middle East Technical Uni., Turkey, 1995	Michigan State Uni., US, 1998	Michigan State Uni. 2003	University of Central Florida
Fevzi Okumuş	Cukurova Uni., Turkey, 1990	Erciyes Uni., Turkey, 1992 Oxford Brookes Uni., UK, 1996	Oxford Brookes Uni., UK, 2000	University of Central Florida
Başak Denizci Guillet	Bilkent Uni., Turkey, 2000	Uni. of Massachusetts, US, 2002	Pennsylvania State Uni., US, 2006	Hong Kong Polytechnic Uni.
Atila Yüksel	Dokuz Eylül Uni., Turkey, 1992	Uni. of Wales, UK, 1996-1997	Sheffield Hallam Uni., UK, 2000	Adnan Menderes Uni.
Mehmet Mehmetoğlu	-	Bournemouth University, UK, 1998	Luton University (now University of Bedfordshire), UK, 2003	Norwegian University of Science & Technology, Norway
Sevil F. Sönmez	City Uni. of New York, US, 1980	Clemson Uni., US, 1992	Pennsylvania State Uni., US, 1994	University of Central Florida
Erdoğan Koç	Istanbul Uni., Turkey, 1986	Uni. of Wales, Cardiff, 1988	Oxford Brookes Uni., US, 2000	Bahçeşehir Uni.
Deniz Küçükusta	Cukurova Uni., Turkey, 1994	Dokuz Eylül Uni., Turkey, 2001	Dokuz Eylül Uni., Turkey, 2007	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Levent Altınay	Cukurova Uni., Turkey, 1996	Oxford Brookes Uni., US, 1997	Oxford Brookes Uni, US, 2001	Oxford Brookes University
Osman M. Karatepe	Bilkent Uni., Turkey, 1992	Gazi Uni., Turkey, 1997	Hacettepe Uni., Turkey, 2002	Eastern Mediterranean University
Yüksel Ekinci	-	-	Uni. of Surrey, 1999	University of Portsmouth
Cevat Tosun	Cukurova Uni., 1991	Erciyes Uni., Turkey, 1993 Uni. of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK, 1996	Uni. of Strathclyde UK, 1998	Eskişehir Osmangazi Uni.
Fisun Yüksel	Dokuz Eylül Üni., 1992	Sheffield Hallam Uni., UK, 1998	Sheffield Hallam Uni., UK, 2003	Adnan Menderes University

Meltem Caber	Akdeniz Üni., Turkey, 1992	Anadolu Üni., Turkey, 2004	Akdeniz Uni., Turkey, 2010	<i>Akdeniz University</i>
Tahir Albayrak	Turkish Military Academy, Turkey, 1992	Akdeniz Üni., Turkey, 2004	Akdeniz Uni., Turkey, 2008	<i>Akdeniz University</i>
Hilal Erkuş-Öztürk	Dokuz Eylül Üni., 2001	-	METU, Turkey, 2008 Universiteit van Amsterdam, Holland, 2008	<i>Akdeniz University</i>
İrem Arsal Önder	Marmara Uni., 1999, Turkey	Ferris State Uni., US, 2002	Clemson Uni., US, 2008	<i>Modul University</i>
Nazmi Kozak	Çukurova Üni., Turkey, 1986	Hacettepe Üni., Turkey, 1991	Dokuz Eylül Üni., Turkey, 1996	<i>Anadolu Üniversitesi</i>
Anıl Bilgihan	Bilkent Uni., Turkey, 2007	Uni. of Delaware, Newark, DE, USA, 2009	Uni. of Central Florida, Orlando, US, 2012	<i>Florida Atlantic University</i>
Faruk Ballı	Boğaziçi Uni., 2002	Houston Uni., US, 2004	Houston Uni., US, 2007	<i>Massey University</i>
Tunay Akoğlu	École Hôtelière de Lausanne, Switzerland, 1955 Uni.of St.Gallen	Uni. of Bern, Switzerland	Uni. of Bern, Switzerland, 1965	

Note: Authors with publications more than 10 are listed.

The results of this situation have also shown its effect on the institutions where the authors work now. Now; 85 authors are working outside of Turkey, 336 in Turkey, 19 at universities in Cyprus, and 11 tourism-related institutions and organizations (No information regarding 12 people cannot be reached. These people are estimated as either retired or currently not working). Most authors are working in well-known universities such as Akdeniz University, Gazi University, Boğaziçi University, Dokuz Eylül University, Istanbul University, Adnan Menderes University in Turkey and University of Eastern Mediterranean, University of Central Florida, Penn State, University of Nevada, Girne American University, HKPT outside of Turkey.

Authors' Institutions:

In determining the institutions where the authors work, the address information in the publications has been taken as basis. Accordingly, it is seen that 343 of 463 authors publish their writings when working in various institutions in Turkey, with 103 outside of Turkey and 17 both in and outside of Turkey.

- It has emerged that authors from 84 different institutions have published writings. The majority of the authors (38) have published while they were working at Akdeniz University.
- Outside of Turkey, writings have been published by institutions in 21 countries. These institutions are mainly located in America (35 institutions), it is followed by UK, TRNC, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, United

Arab Emirates, Germany, Bosnia Herzegovina, New Zealand, Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, Austria, China (Hong Kong, Macao), Norway, Ireland, South Korea, Sweden and Kuwait.

The most publications have been made by the academicians from Virginia Tech (92) and Muğla University (91). They are respectively followed by Texas A&M University (77), Akdeniz University (76) and Hong Kong Polytechnic University (52). The contributions of the most prolific authors can also be clearly expressed in these results. Muzaffer Uysal has made his 82 publications at Virginia Tech; while Metin Kozak has made his 50 at Muğla University; Turgut Var has made his 51 and Ercan Sirakaya Türk has made his 21 at Texas A&M University.

Editorial Board:

Another parameter is the authors' participation in the editorial boards of the journals. Among the reviewed journals, it is observed that 34 Turkish authors are included in the editorial board of the 20 journals among the researched journals (9 SSCI: ATR, IJTR, JTR, JTCC, JHTR, JTTM, JVM, TE, TR; 11 Non-SSCI) and 34 Turkish authors take part in the editorial boards of these journals.

The person whose name is mentioned the most in the Editorial Board is Muzaffer Uysal. Uysal takes part in the editorial boards of 9 journals (ATR, JTR, JTTM, Ana, TA, JCTR, EM, IJTS, TE). Metin Kozak takes the second place with 6 journals. After Kozak, Doğan Gürsoy, Fevzi Okumuş and Şeyhmus Baloğlu, who are on the editorial boards of 5 journals, take place. In addition, 1 author is on the editorial board of 4 journals (İrem Arsal Önder) while 4 authors on the editorial board of 3 journals (Atila Yüksel, Erdoğan Ekiz, Ercan Sirakaya-Türk, Tarık Doğru); 3 authors on the editorial board of 2 journals (Faruk Ballı, Levent Altınay, Yüksel Ekinci); 21 authors on the editorial board of a single journal.

Considering that the editorial board consists of researchers who have gained prestige in their field with their research, the important position of the names encountered in the field of tourism can be taken into consideration. Moreover, among the journals, the journals with the highest number of Turkish authors in the editorial board are as follows; Ana (11), TA (8), TE (7); JHTR, eRTR, TR (6); JTTM (5); ATR, JTR (4).

Nazmi Kozak and Metin Kozak are the editors of Ana (Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research) and Ercan Sirakaya-Türk is Editor-in-Chief of TA (Tourism Analysis: An Interdisciplinary Tourism & Hospitality Journal) (Date of Access: 09.11.2019).

Author Performance

In this part of the study, information is given on who are the most published and cited authors in the field of tourism, which authors have published more (more actively) in which years, and the names of the authors with the highest academic performance value in the reviewed publications. In the study, author performance is

determined based on quantitative indicators, and the authors are ranked according to the productivity and citation results they obtain as a result of their publications.

Author productivity:

The method of counting publications is used to determine the most productive Turkish authors in the field of tourism. The results, in which all studies with the names of each author are considered as one publication (1539 publications), can be summarized as follows;

- There are 436 authors who made less than 10 studies. *2 authors have contributed with 8 publications; 6 authors with 7 publications; 9 authors with 6 publications; 12 authors with 5 publications; 15 authors with 4 publications; 22 authors with 3 publications; 57 authors with 2 publications; 313 authors with a single publication.*
- The number of people who published 10 or more is 27 and they have 52.89% (814) of the studies.
- The most articles have been written by Muzaffer Uysal (88), research notes and reports by Turgut Var (47), and book reviews by Erdoğan Koç (12).
- Among the journals examined, Muzaffer Uysal is the one who has published in different journals the most. Uysal's publications have been published in 21 different journals. He is followed by Metin Kozak with 17 journals, Aslı D. A. Taşçı and Doğan Gürsoy with 15 journals, and Mehmet Mehmetoğlu with 14 journals.

When the author productivity is considered, it is seen that 431 of the studies (28.01%) come from 6 people who have published more than 40. According to these results including experienced and productive names in the field of tourism, Muzaffer Uysal has made the most contributions with 118 publications. Uysal is followed by Turgut Var (91), Metin Kozak (68), Doğan Gürsoy (57), Ercan Sırakaya-Türk (51) and Seyhmus Baloğlu (46) (See Table 4: The productivity status of the authors).

The names of Turkish authors are also mentioned in previous studies where the most productive names in the field of tourism are determined (See Table 4, Status in previous researches).

Table 4
Productivity Status of the Authors

Authors	ATR	JTR	TM	Subtotal	Others	Total	Previous researches
Muzaffer Uysal	20	23	21	64	54	118	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Turgut Var	54	6	8	68	23	91	3a, 6
Metin Kozak	5	2	8	15	53	68	3,5 (5b)
Doğan Gürsoy	14	6	11	31	26	57	3a,4, 5 (5a, 5b), 6
Ercan Sırakaya-Türk	8	11	5	24	27	51	3, 4, 5 (5b)
Şeyhmus Baloğlu	2	7	8	17	29	46	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (5b)
Aslı D.A. Taşçı	-	2	5	7	32	39	
Fevzi Okumuş	5	-	12	17	18	35	5
Başak Denizci Guillet	1	1	1	3	25	28	
Atila Yüksel	1	-	10	11	14	25	5 (5b)
Mehmet Mehmetoğlu	1	-	1	2	21	23	
Sevil F. Sönmez	5	7	2	14	9	23	1, 2, 3, 4
Erdoğan Koç	7	-	8	15	3	18	
Deniz Küçükusta	-	-	2	2	15	17	
Levent Altınay	4	2	7	13	4	17	
Osman M. Karatepe	-	-	5	5	12	17	5 (5a)
Yüksel Ekinci	2	4	-	6	10	16	
Cevat Tosun	2	-	7	9	6	15	3a,5 (5b)
Fisun Yüksel	1	-	5	6	8	14	
Meltem Caber	-	1	4	5	9	14	
Tahir Albayrak	-	1	4	5	9	14	
Hilal Erkuş-Öztürk	1	-	3	4	8	12	
İrem Arsal Önder	2	1	2	5	7	12	
Nazmi Kozak	-	-	-	-	12	12	
Anıl Bilgihan	-	1	5	6	5	11	
Faruk Ballı	-	1	3	4	7	11	
Tunay Akoğlu	-	-	-	-	10	10	

Note: People with 10 or more publications are listed.

1. Ryan (2005) lists 52 leading authors in 16 journals (+ other) from 1990-2004,
2. Jogaratnam, Chon, McCleary, Mena and Yoo (2005) lists 46 tourism authors with the highest number of publications in three tourism journals (ATR, JTR, TM) between 1992-2001.
3. Zhao and Ritchie (2007) lists 57 of the most productive academics (with at least 5 in ATR, JTR, TM, and a total of 11 or more publications) in 8 journals between 1985 and 2004. 3a. Zhao and Ritchie (2007) present an expanded list of leading academics in tourism research (*Category I: Scholars in Category I refer to those who have published 9–10 articles in the eight selected journals within the time frame of 1985–2004, including at least five articles in Annals, JTR and TM*)
4. Benckendorff (2009c) lists 20 North American (US and Canadian academics) authors who contributed the most to three leading tourism journals (ATR, JTR, TM) between 1996-2007.
5. Park, Phillips, Canter, and Abbott (2011) lists the 100 most productive authors, 101 institutions and 30 countries in 6 important journals in the field of accommodation (CHQ, IJHM and JHTR) and tourism (ATR, JTR, TM) between 2000 and 2009: 5 a. Lists 51 most productive authors (51 universities, 20 countries) in hospitality research; 5b. The 50 most productive authors (51 universities, 20 countries) in tourism research)
6. Ye, Li, and Law (2013) list the 31 most prolific researchers through articles published in six leading tourism (ATR, JTR and TM) and accommodation (CHQ, IJHM, and JHTR) journals between 1990 and 2010.

In theory, since academics are expected to live with the claim of ‘publish or perish’, the accepted dogma is that university staff must have a productive publication record in quality journals in order to continue their jobs, extend their tenure and/or get promotions (Mckercher, 2007: 23).

So much so that the studies in which the most productive names in the field are determined are conducted through ATR, JTR and TM, known as leading tourism journals, also supports this situation. The difficulty of publishing continuously in journals that are accepted as top level in the field makes it more meaningful to examine these journals. When only these three journals are taken as basis in the study, it is seen that the most publications are made by Turgut Var (68). He is followed by M. Uysal (64) and Doğan Gürsoy (31). The most publications in ATR have been made by T. Var (54) in JTR, and TM by M. Uysal (respectively 23, 21).

Another important issue investigated is the productivity status that changes over the years (Table 5: The most productive authors by year). As seen in previous studies and this study, the most prolific authors list varies according to the journals included in the study and the types of publications analyzed, as well as the period in which the author publishes more actively.

Table 5

The Most Productive Authors by Year

1960s	Tunay Akoğlu (6)
1970s	Turgut Var (13)
1980s	Turgut Var (30), Muzaffer Uysal (16)
1990s	Muzaffer Uysal (49), Turgut Var (33), Ercan Sırakaya-Türk (13), Sevil F. Sönmez (9), Seyhmus Baloğlu (9), Sevgin Akış (5), Cevat Tosun (5) Metin Kozak (39), Ercan Sırakaya-Türk(27), Seyhmus Baloğlu (23), Muzaffer Uysal (22), Doğan Gürsoy (20), Atıla Yüksel (18), Aslı A.D. Taşcı (16), Mehmet Mehmetoğlu (15), Yüksel Ekinci (14), Turgut Var (13), Fisun Yüksel (11), Cevat Tosun (9), Sevil F. Sönmez (9), Fevzi Okumuş (8), Nazmi Kozak (8), Osman M. Karatepe (8), Akın Aksu (7), Levent Altınay (6), Meral Korzay (5), Erdoğan Koç (5)
2000s	Doğan Gürsoy (36), Muzaffer Uysal (31), Başak Denizci Guillet (26), Metin Kozak (26), Fevzi Okumuş (26), Aslı D.A. Taşcı (23), Deniz Küçükusta (17), Seyhmus Baloğlu (14), Erdoğan Koç (13), Meltem Caber (12), Tahir Albayrak (12), Hilal Erkuş Öztürk (11), Levent Altınay (11), Anıl Bilgihan (11), Mehmet Mehmetoğlu (11), Ercan Sırakaya-Türk (11), İrem Arsal Önder (11), Faruk Ballı (11), Osman M. Karatepe (9), Hatice Özer Ballı (7), Tarık Dođru (7), Giray Gözgör (6), Gürel Çetin (6), Emrullah Erul (6), Ahmet Bülent Öztürk (5), İlkay Taş (5), Murat Hançer (5), Medet Yolal (5), Sevil F. Sönmez (5), Atıla Yüksel(5), Ender Demir (5), Erdinç Çakmak (5)
2010s	

Note: Authors with 5 or more publications in their period are listed.

It is seen among the journals examined that the first study on tourism by Turkish authors was done by Tunay Akoğlu in TR journal in the 1960s. Turgut Var’s studies marked the 1970s and 1980s. Muzaffer Uysal also worked intensively in the 80’s. Uysal has made a great contribution to the development of tourism literature with (many) studies he has carried out since the 1980s. In the 1990s, M. Uysal had 49 publications and T. Var had 33 publications. During this period, many names such as Ercan Sırakaya-Türk, Sevil F. Sönmez and Seyhmus Baloğlu have been added to the aforementioned names. Names continued to increase even more in the 2000s. In this period, Metin Kozak (39) was the author of the most publications. Ercan Sırakaya-Türk with 27 publications, Seyhmus Baloğlu with 23, Muzaffer Uysal with 22 follow Metin Kozak. Doğan Gürsoy (20), Atıla Yüksel (18), Aslı D.A. Taşcı (16), Mehmet

Mehmetoğlu (15), Yüksel Ekinci (14), Turgut Var (13), Fisun Yüksel (11) are also people with over-10-publications. Today (between 2010-2018) Doğan Gürsoy (36) ranks the first. Muzaffer Uysal with 31 publications, Başak Denizci Guillet, Metin Kozak and Fevzi Okumuş with 26 publications each follow Doğan Gürsoy. Aslı D. A. Taşçı (23) has already exceeded the number of her studies in the 2000s. In addition, new-generation-names that can show their influence with more publications in the following years draw attention.

Citation status:

Citations are important indicator, as much as the number of publications in the evaluation of the author's performance. The most cited authors in the field of tourism are determined based on the total number of citations their publications received. In addition to the number of citations the author has, how many publications these citations come from, and the existence of studies not cited yet have also been the subject of examination in this study.

As a result of the evaluation, it is seen that the most cited Turkish author is Muzaffer Uysal. Uysal has received a total of 17,397 citations (16,094 article citations) from 106 of the 118 publications included to the study. The number of studies that have not cited is 12 (GR, 1; I, 2; E, 1; RNR, 4; CR, 1; BR, 3). Seyhmus Baloğlu with 13,096 citations (12,574 article citations) to 42 publications (non-cited: 4 CR), Doğan Gürsoy with 9,483 citations (9,344 article citations) to 56 publications (not-cited: 1A), Metin Kozak with 7,843 citations (7,664 article citations) to 60 publications (not-cited: A, 1; BR, 2; E, 1; CNR, 4) follow Muzaffer Uysal (scholar.google.com.tr). Most of the authors' citations come from article publications. At this point, it can be clearly said that having an article in A-classed-journals has a great effect on the number of citations that publication receives.

On the other hand, Turkish authors are also involved in previous studies on the subject. Muzaffer Uysal (ranking 11th with 95 publications and 1307 citations) and Turgut Var (ranking 26th with 50 publications and 765 citations) are mentioned in McKercher (2008)'s list of 58 tourism authors receiving the most (+500) citations between 1970-2007. In the same study, McKercher (2008) also lists 48 tourism academics who receive the most citations (+250) between 1998-2007. In this list; Sevil F. Sönmez (ranking 16th with 21 publications and 425 citations), Seyhmus Baloğlu (ranking 25th with 17 publications and 338 citations), M. Uysal (ranking 26th with 21 publications and 337 citations) M. Kozak (ranking 28th with 24 publications and 320 citations), D. Gürsoy (ranking 42nd with 27 publications and 266 citations) take place.

Although the tourism field is constantly changing due to its structure, it causes periodic differences in publication citations, but some experienced names have classic

works that are cited in every period. These authors still continue to give qualified studies with their knowledge. M. Uysal to be mentioned in both review periods can be an example of this.

Some studies in which the most cited authors are determined have also been conducted through journals. Among Turkish authors, Seyhmus Baloğlu is included in Benckendorff's (2009c) list of lead authors (25 people) working in institutions in North America, which are most cited in *Annals*, *JTR* and *TM* journals between 1996-2007 and Benckendorff and Zehrer (2013)'s list of 30 most cited authors in three leading tourism journals (*ATR*, *JTR*, *TM*) between 1996-2010, while Cevat Tosun is included in Benckendorff's (2009a) list of the first authors (29 people) with the most citations (with +30 citations) in *JST* between 1999-2008.

Being one of the most cited authors in journals focusing on certain topics can be seen as an indicator of the authors' influence and continuity in their study field.

Conclusion

The increasing number of academic tourism studies over the years has led us to wonder to what extent countries contribute to the studies in tourism literature. When these studies, in which the most influential countries in the field are identified and evaluated, are examined, no study is found on the research performance of authors from a certain country. For this reason, the contributions of Turkish authors to international tourism literature are investigated in this study. The publications of Turkish authors in 36 tourism journals published in English are analyzed by using the bibliometric method.

The results of the study are examined in two stages within the data of publications and authors. The results can be summarized as follows:

- By the end of 2018, 1093 publications by Turkish authors in the international tourism journals are examined. The most common type of publication is the article (819).
- Most of the publications (178 publications) are in *TM* journal. The fact that most of the publications are published in journals with high impact factor ensures that the impact factor of these publications is also high. The tendency to publish in journals with high impact factors bring along more qualified publications.
- When analyzed periodically, it is seen that the most publications were published in 2017 and 2018 ($n = 83$). The number of publications has increased

continuously. The fact that international publications have become more important in terms of academic incentives and increase of academic titles are from the important reasons for this increase in publications.

- Most of the studies have two authors ($n = 390$). From this finding, it can be clearly seen that the increase in the number of collaborators also increases the number of publications. Productivity has also been increased through scientific collaboration.
- When the publications are evaluated in terms of their subjects, the most studied subject area is psychology and tourist behavior (TPB / PTB). This result is similar to the previous study results when the period examined is taken into consideration. In this case, it can be said that the authors follow the current developments and changes in the international literature, and even direct the changes.
- Looking at the citation status of the publications, it is seen that the most cited publications have been published in ATR, JTR and TM journals, which are considered to be leading in the field. The most cited publication is S. Baloğlu and K. W. McCleary's article titled "A model of destination image formation" published in ATR in 1999. The fact that the name of this publication is also mentioned in previous studies where the most cited publications have been searched shows that it has now become a classic publication.
- Studies are also among the most downloaded and cited studies of journals.
- 31.65% ($n = 320$) of publications are related to Turkey, most of them has been published in *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research Journal*. Metin Kozak ($n = 25$) is the author who has the most publishing regarding Turkey.
- 463 Turkish authors are mentioned in publications. Looking at their demographic characteristics, it is seen that male authors are the majority. This situation coincides with the male dominance in academia.
- 248 of the publications have been prepared with a single author and 845 with a co-author. The high number of publications with multiple authors indicates that author relationships are intense. Most studies with a single author have been made by M. Kozak ($n = 22$), and most studies with two or three authors have been by M. Uysal ($n = 41, 55$). Most of the collaboration studies (604 studies) created as a result of co-authorship data having been provided by Turkish and non-Turkish authors.

- This situation can be explained by the institutions where the authors have been received education from and where they have worked. An important part of the authors have completed their education at both leading universities in Turkey and well-known universities in the their time abroad (out of Turkey). Foreign education in the tourism field has been in the USA and countries in Europe. Again, many of them still work at universities abroad. These prominent names have gained international experience as well as important roles in the community. M. Uysal's name is mentioned in the editorial board of 9 of the journals examined.
- Although the majority of authors (313) contributed only to one article, the level of collaboration is high. Considering that people who own a publication have recently joined the field, it can be said that there is a very young and growing research field. Moreover, it can be predicted that these researchers will increase the number of publications over time.
- That almost half of the publications (52.89 %) are done by 27 people shows the importance of certain researchers in the field.
- The person with the highest number of publications and citations is Muzaffer Uysal (118 publications, 17.397 citations / GS). M. Uysal has contributed to tourism field literature with many scientific studies since the 1980s.
- The most articles have been written by Muzaffer Uysal (88), research notes and reports/RNR by Turgut Var (47), and book reviews by Erdoğan Koç (12).

In the past, although it was mostly a few people and the number of writers increased gradually, the real growth started in the 21st century. Today, Turkish researchers are talking about themselves in the field of tourism.

The biggest limitation of this study is the failure of creating a network analysis to reveal the co-authorship status and a relationship map of Turkish tourism researchers, who have a wide scientific diaspora, as seen in the study.

Depending on the result of this research, the bibliometric properties of the most cited studies can be examined in future studies. Citations could tell quite an interesting narrative, especially if mapped geographically to indicate how Turkish scholars have connected in broader tourism debates around the world. The methods and statistical techniques used by Turkish authors in their studies can be revealed, and investigate which subjects have been studied intensively in which period. On the other hand, we can examine which people who have education in which field are more effective in studies of tourism as a multidisciplinary field. More specifically, the contributions of people who have been educated in the field of tourism economics may be the

subject of research. Also, the progress of gender distribution in the field from past to present can be examined through countries or journals. The results of such studies will provide important information for both the Turkish and international academic tourism community.

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