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Publication Trends Of Journal Articles About Repetition In Recent Years: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

In recent years, repetition is increasingly recognised as an attractive educational method. This study aims to perform a bibliographic analysis on scientific generations that have been repeated over the past decade. Publications were retrieved from the Scopus database, and 1550 identified documents were analysed using BibExcel software and visualised in VOSviewer. The primary publishing language is English. The publication rate has increased in recent years. There are many regular feature publications in the United States. The magazine "PloS One" was the most voluminous. The impact of new technologies on this phenomenon is already being felt, and research groups are expanding production to address this problem. Therefore, a systematic review and meta-analysis are needed to examine the contents of the confirmed study and variables related to this topic. It can serve as a starting point for research in this field and a basis for future reviews of its development and progress.

Keywords: repetition; bibliometric analysis; publications.

Introduction

Nothing is old or original in a system dominated by repetition, and nothing is newer or newer than repetition. In such a system, repetition always comes from the future. Repetition is a phenomenon found in all human languages. We define repetition as a semantic phenomenon that uses more words than necessary to express a concept. Repeats are used to perform essential functions in the text. For example, repetition reflects rhetorical processes that can lead to persuasion and emphasis. Repetition may also include important text and cohesive features that contribute to the composition and organisation of the text (Najjar & Instructor, 2015). Repetition is based on mathematical and technical principles and the theory of languages that work with iterative. It is of great interest in new communication theories that focus on performance and performance concepts.

Repetition is a method of education and mediation of the presented materials. Being repeated is easy to remember and understand. Learning repetitive words, sentences, or other sciences is readily incorporated into the human brain. Knowledge students need to repeat because human nature is forgotten. Repetition can minimise mistakes and failures.

Repetition creates happiness, remembering to rethink the future, learn from the past, and seize future opportunities. But memories live in the past and are probably nostalgia for the "good old days" that were not well remembered (Blades, 2020). Repetition is an opportunity to search for learned words. People believe in recurring information rather than new information. They show the actual

effect caused by repetition. Understanding this effect is essential in "alternative facts," "fake news," and strategic information management. At the functional level, repetition increases the subjective truth, regardless of the mental process underlying the effect of the facts produced by the repetition. The robustness of the impact may be questionable, as today's information is strategically repeated rather than random (Unkelbach, 2007).

Therefore, repetition is the basis of the definition of all cultural objects, such as phonemes, certain types of actions, rituals, art, music, and performance works. All of this involves some meaningful reproduction. Repetition is a prerequisite for learning, providing an opportunity to absorb and record experience and thus as a basis for prediction. Repetition permeates social life from the micro-level (the rhythm of conversational interactions interrupted by repeated phrases, gestures, and prosody) to the everyday routine level (the predictability of polite routines throughout the context). I anointed the water of social interactions, rituals, meal times, working hours), and annual and life cycle (Brown, 1999).

To investigate this trend, we conducted a bibliometric study. When bibliometric analysis helps measure the holdings of a particular publication to understand the level of knowledge in a specific discipline and understand the underlying trends in the field. Such movements may reflect additional changes for researchers and even significant paradigm shifts (Azer, 2015; Huffman et al., 2013; Koskinen et al., 2008; Ritzhaupt et al., 2010; Soares et al., 2020). This is because the bibliometric analysis can identify items in the literature such as the most productive authors, countries, institutions, journals, trends, bibliometric mappings of production and collaboration networks within the research area, and description of structural-level publications by visualising production. (Barragán Martín et al., 2021; De Bellis, 2009; Pan et al., 2018). Interestingly, some bibliographic studies have been done on psychology, especially on repetition.

This study aimed to analyse the repetition of publications using bibliometric techniques. In addition, we will get an overview of the iterations of the last ten years through indicators such as the number of publications, document type, country, institution, author, etc. I also wanted to identify trends in publications repeated during this period.

Method

The bibliometric analysis provides additional tools for determining the quality of the scientific literature. Therefore, in theory, this analytical review is a research approach that reviews the results of research papers and presents more comprehensive and balanced data.

The study sample consisted of 1550 articles extracted from Scopus. The search was performed using four main parameters. First, the release year is limited to 2012-2021. Second, the journal set was limited to the Scopus category of psychology, social sciences, and interdisciplinary. Third, the publication type was limited to empirical criteria or reviews, so it did not include book reviews, proofreading, and editorial material.

A complete dataset of all 1550 articles and a summary, if available, were downloaded with essential details—Year of publication, the title of the journal, and nationality of all authors. You've created a detailed search term related to "repetition" to search the Scopus database TITLE (“Repetition”) AND PUBYEAR > 201 1 AND PUBYEAR < 2022 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, “ARTS”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, “SOCI”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, “PSYC”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, “MULT”)).

Result

Items will be searched in the next phase. The first phase is item identification. The Scopus database is used, and the keyword "repetition" is entered in the article search field. The publication year in the database is limited to

2012-2021. The second step is article verification. The article is entered into an Excel spreadsheet and validated using the relevance criteria. This search displayed 1550 articles related to repetition.

Figure 1 shows the increase or decrease in international academic papers on recurrence. In 2012/2013, two parts decreased. In 2014, 29 items increased, and in 2015, 13 items dropped. From 2015 to 2018, we added another 35 units. In addition, there were 15 articles in 2018/2019. From 2019 to 2021, up to 25 pieces will increase again. Scientific production trends have grown (2012-2021) ($R^2 = 0.299$).

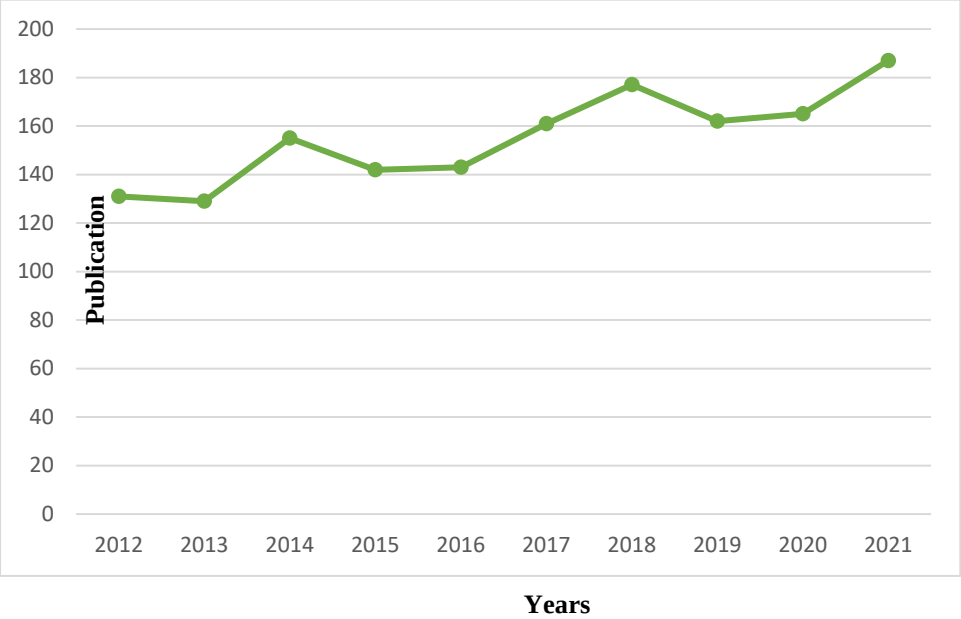

Figure 1. Production on repetition from 2012 to 2021.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of documents by country from 2012 to 2021. The country with the most publications is the United States (461), followed by the United Kingdom (208), Germany (129), Canada and France (91), Australia (77), Spain (76), China (61) and the Netherlands (50).), Belgium (47). Of the ten countries with the highest percentage of literary works, the United States and the United Kingdom have the most articles on repetitive themes.

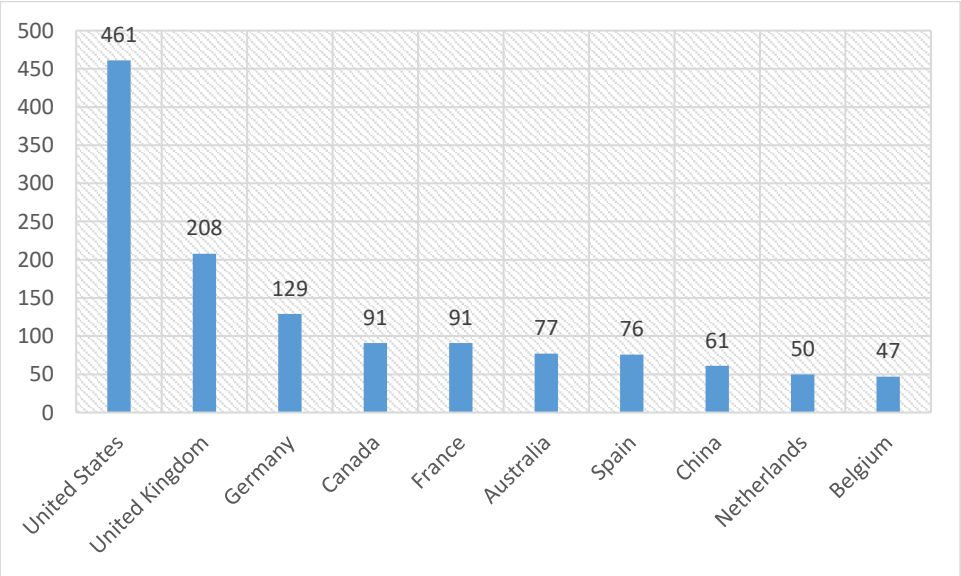

Figure 2. Publications on repetition by country.

The general categories with the most publications were social sciences, psychology, and interdisciplinary research. A total of 151 journals have published articles for review. Figure 3 shows the ten journals with the most parts. PLoS One (41) posted the most, followed by Frontiers In Psychology (40) and the Journal of SpeechLanguage And Hearing Research (37).

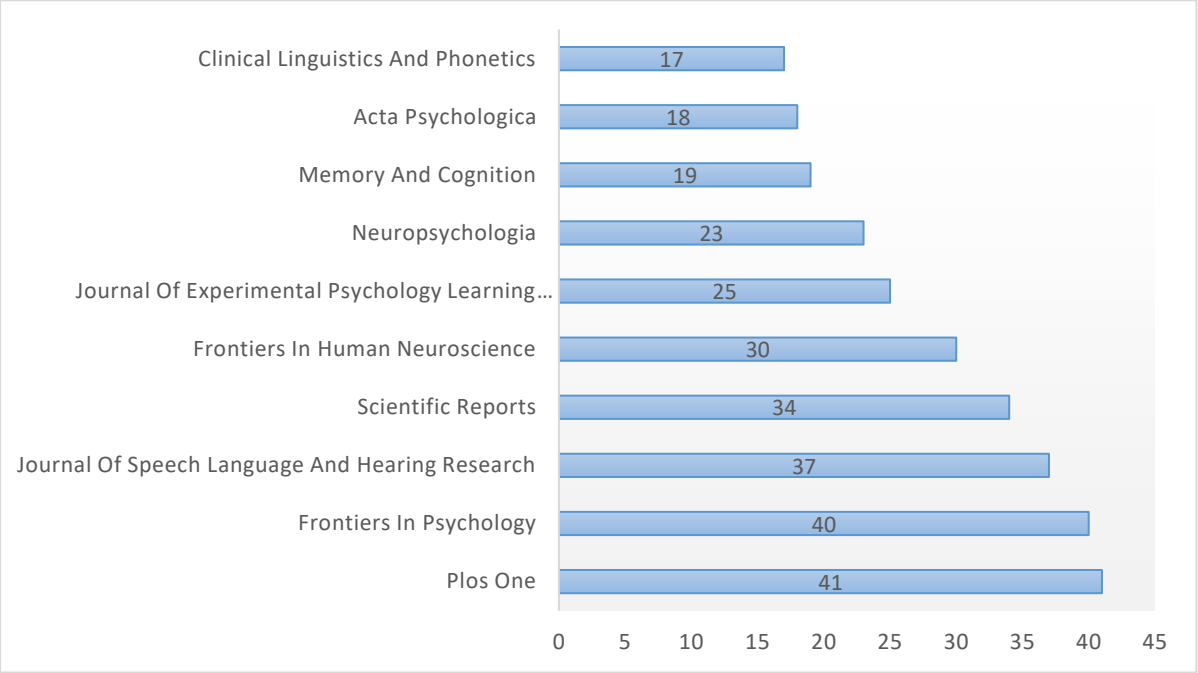

Figure 3. Journal publication about repetition.

These journals are ranked in the 1st and 2nd quartiles of SJR (SCImago Journal & CountryRank). This indicator assesses the importance and quality of professional journals. Most documents have been published in journals in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia and the Netherlands.

Table 1. Selection of journals with the most publications on repetition.

Journal	No. of Publication	Quartile	SIR (2020)	H Index	Country
PloS One	41	Q1	0.99	332	United State
Frontiers In Psychology	40	Q2	0.95	110	Australia
Journal Of Speech Language And Hearing Research	37	Q1	0.96	138	United State
Scientific Reports	34	Q1	1.24	213	United Kingdom
Frontiers In Human Neuroscience	30	Q1	1.13	114	Australia
Journal Of Experimental Psychology Learning Memory And Cognition	25	Q1	1.76	156	United State
Neuropsychologia	23	Q1	1.44	206	United Kingdom

Memory And Cognition	19	Q1	1.32	124	United State
Acta Psychologica	18	Q1	0.87	97	Netherlands
Clinical Linguistics And Phonetics	17	Q1	0.63	51	United Kingdom

Figure 4 shows the author doing research or writing an article about repetition in a journal. Repetitive publications are not written individually in the Scopus database but in collaboration between authors. Divided one author into the first author and the corresponding author (Ho, 2012). Similarly, the Institute became first ranked in an unmarried institutional article and became the associated writer institution (Ho, 2013). The first authors of psychology usually make most of their contributions to this task, such as conducting research and writing manuscripts (Riesenberg, 1990; Ho & Hartley, 2016). The corresponding author (usually the first author) responds to the request for information and copies the relevant paper (Burman, 1982; Ho & Hartley, 2016). Figure 4 is not necessarily the first author or the first author of collaborative writing. The author's name is displayed more frequently in the Scopus database, containing repetitive main articles.

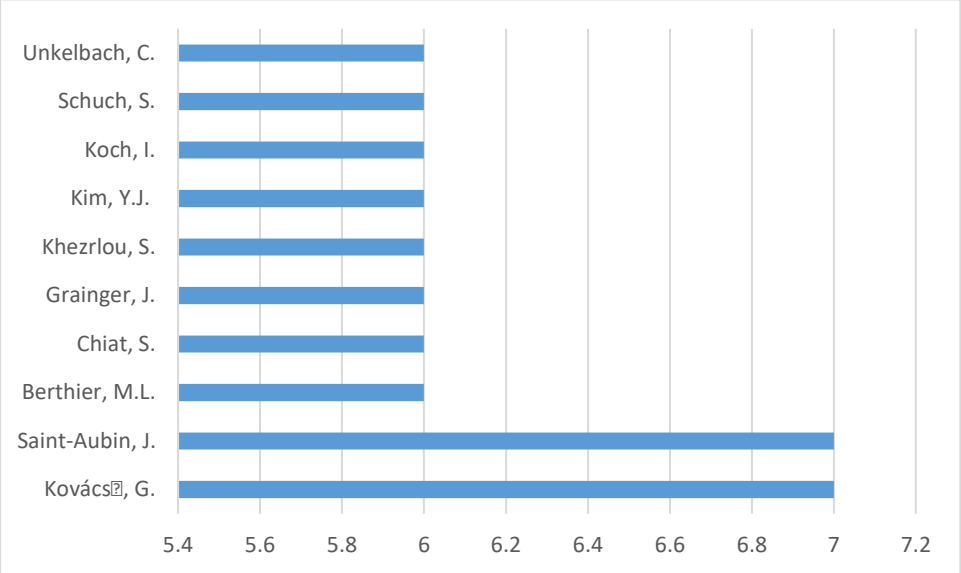

Figure 4. Writer of repetition theme journal articles.

This section describes some visualisation concepts related to this research topic and identifies 1550 articles from a 206 index. In addition, a review using VOSviewer revealed five concept clusters (see Table 2). Figure 5 shows the names of the concepts derived from the cluster density indicator. In addition, we provided a list of outstanding ideas from each cluster, using the colour codes used in each. The goal is to identify as many topics commonly discussed in previous studies and will be used in future studies. Figure 5 shows the density of the clusters. The colour of each group is different.

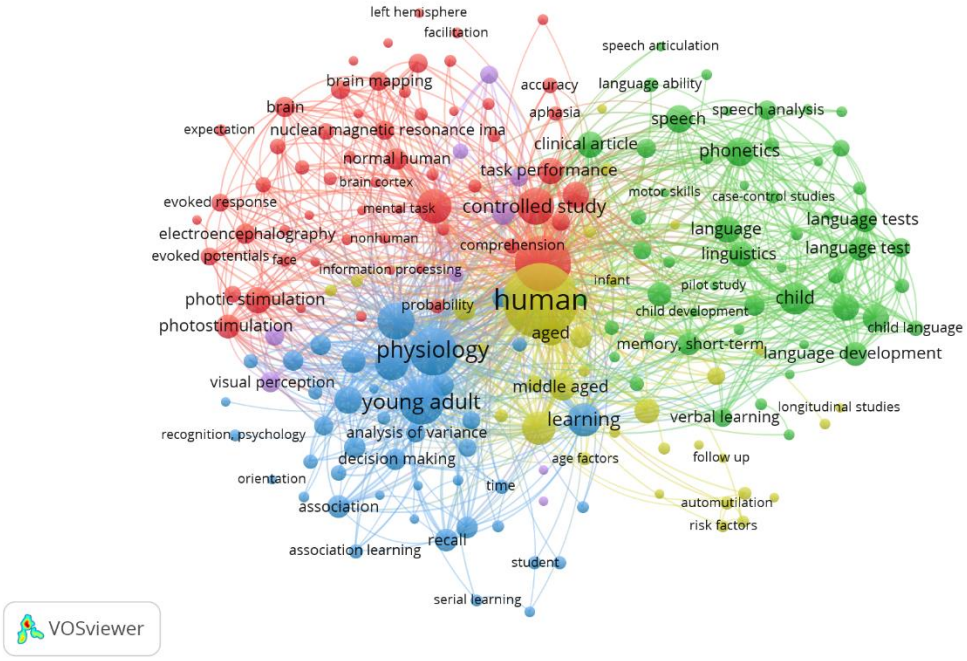

Figure 5. Subject relationships in repetitive studies.

Identifying the figure in Figure 1 helps researchers start their research from a good start. Especially new research. They are intrigued when they find an exciting topic in a particular area. You can use this poll to read articles on this topic. In Cluster 1, related concepts are behaviour, information processing, memory integration, understanding, controlled learning, and diagnostic imaging. In contrast, Cluster 2 emphasises the concepts of short-term memory, comparative studies, psycholinguistics, pathophysiology, and pedagogy. Images of Cluster 3 are ANOVA, cognition, repetitive priming, psychological aspects of Cluster 4, and longitudinal studies. Next, Cluster 5 focuses on auditory stimuli, vision, and vision. For researchers interested in discussing recurring themes, this grouping helps analyse related concepts. For example, if a researcher chooses Cluster 3, the starting point must be physical literature and repetitive ideas. In addition, researchers can search for relevant literature in the Reference Manager using keywords that fall into the Cluster 3 category (dispersion, detection, iterative priming, and so on).

Table 2. Topic clustering in repetition studies.

Cluster	Concept Name	Total
Cluster 1	Article, accuracy, behaviour, brain, cognition, comprehension, controlled study, diagnostic imaging, facial recognition, facilitation, information processing, memory consolidation, average human, stimulus, and visual memory.	58
Cluster 2	Case-control study, comparative study, education, language, imitation, memory, short-term, methodology, speech, psycholinguistic, pathophysiology.	53
Cluster 3	Analysis of variance, inhibition (psychology), attention, learning, recognition, repetition priming, recall, student, pattern recognition.	43

Cluster 4	Human, longitudinal studies, psychological aspect, review, self-injurious behaviour, prospective study, memory.	33
Cluster 5	Acoustic stimulation, auditory perception, auditory stimulation, vision, visual perception.	9

Discussion

Bibliometric analysis showed the growth of repetitive thematic publications over the decade 2012-2021. The number of articles is increasing slowly but steadily, and as a percentage of the world's magazines, a significant increase began and continues in 2017. In 2021. This phenomenon is recognised as a psychological problem in education (Anderson, 2012). As explained in other studies, the primary language was English. It is the leading publication and communication language in research (Curry & Lillis, 2004).

Consistent with other reviews and analyses of this phenomenon, the United States has the highest scientific score, followed by the United Kingdom. Both stand out as the main impetus for publications for review. The most increased production about this subject was the social sciences of studying social behaviour. As with any field of study, some influential journals are identified by their publication frequency and citations. This is just as important. The journal PloS One has the most critical publications on production statistics and research subjects.

This survey has some limitations. Search is limited to a single database, Scopus, and a selection of descriptors used for investigation. Attempts have been made to integrate all terms related to repetition in psychology, but some studies may have been excluded because they were described differently. Therefore, future research will need to extend both the search term and the database. It also suggests that the possible direction of future research is the need for systematic review and meta-analysis to analyse the content of the study conducted and the variables related to this topic. It provides a reference point for research in this area and the basis for future reviews of its development and progress.

Repetition works in different ways within the text. It can be used for emphasis, clarification, referrals, etc., but as Barbara Johnstone points out, repetition is most often used to persuade. By repeating words and phrases, the text draws attention to what is being repeated and enhances its meaning and the particular worldview to which it belongs (Christiansen, 2020). Therefore, we can find a given text's essential semantic and didactic strategies by analysing the repeated use of idioms as a rhetorical tool. The critical message is repetition (Christiansen, 2020; Niditch, 1996).

Repeated information is often perceived as more accurate than new information. This finding is a tremendous actual effect and is usually thought to be repeated to increase processing fluency. Familiarity and facts often correlate in the real world, so people learn to use the familiarity process as a marker of truth. The fantastic truth effect is a powerful phenomenon, but almost all studies investigating its use up to three copies. The most pronounced increase in perceived fact arose from the second encounter with the statement, beyond which the perceived increase gradually diminished with each subsequent repetition (Hassan & Barber, 2021).

Repetition promotes learning and memory in individuals with intact memory and significant impairment. The repeated use of various forms is the basis of virtually all memory rehabilitation programs (Verfaellie et al., 2008). Suppose that repeated presentation of an object facilitates subsequent recognition or identification, priming phenomena. In this case, priming affects different types of memory and attention and can influence neural activity in other brain regions (Maksimenko et al., 2021). Repeated effects can be in the form of responsiveness or heuristics. The repetitive impact depends on the "bottom-up" and "top-down" transactions. Extensions have suggested that repeat improvements can occur if jerky

repeats are not expected or if the considerations are consistent with boost (Matthews & Gheorghiu, 2016).

Repetition is a ubiquitous and theoretically stimulating information-related phenomenon that has been implied in the study of information science but has not yet been directly theorised. In addition, this article links this topic to a new "positive" direction in computer science (Gorichanaz, 2021). Repetition can promote mental concepts and language ideology that interfere with communication and language learning. Repeated actions can create a positive emotional space that allows access to hidden resources and unconscious knowledge (Budach et al., 2021).

It takes repetition to achieve the ability. Our results show little correlation between final grades, repeated exercises, and sample exam questions. Andergassen et al. Multiple iterations can help you learn a particular task, as in the findings. Still, less accurate task iterations and more diverse tasks facilitate the transition to other tasks. Show that it is more beneficial to transfer what you have learned to a new job than to repeat it repeatedly. The course exercises and sample exam questions cover various tasks and facilitate sharing what you have learned in different lessons. The correlation between other subjects (representing other studies) and final grades is higher than between cases (Andergassen et al., 2014).

Repetition usually means comparison. Whenever we can figure it out from the reference point, something repeats. This is an equivalent repeat. Review strategies tend to be the most effective for retaining the meaning and spelling of new vocabulary, while oral review strategies are the least effective (Altalhab, 2018). Repeating the same content and procedures using the same vocabulary seems to help learn over time (Jung et al., 2017). Repetition can be an effective orthodontic technique as it contributes to absorption and enhancement (Büyükbay & Dabaghi, 2010).

This survey has some limitations. Search limits for a single database Scopus and the descriptors used for the search. The study included all terms related to recurrence, but some studies may have been excluded from different explanations. Therefore, future research will need to extend both the search term and the database. It also suggests that the possible direction of future research is the need for systematic review and meta-analysis to analyse the content of the study conducted and the variables related to this topic. It provides a reference point for research in this area and the basis for future reviews of its development and progress.

Conclusion

Despite the limitations, these findings show that new technologies and social networking tools can hurt an individual's life when mismanaged and combined with psychological and methodological discrepancies. It has important implications for understanding. This bibliometric analysis informed researchers of the main results and established the necessary preventive and intervention mechanisms.

Also, repeat production does not decrease. On the contrary, it is rising, and institutions and researchers are aware that it has become a serious and growing public health problem.

Therefore, the results of this study have a practical impact on pedagogy and psychology, especially in identifying areas for future studies that should be considered for the investigation and design of interventions. In addition, information about where most research is concentrated can identify less-studied areas where further educational resources can be explored.

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