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BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON WINTER TOURISM

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EXTENSIVE SUMMARY

Bibliometric analysis is increasingly used in literature, used in tourism literature. The analysis is a method for examining the bibliometric characteristics of quantitative attributes to published documents like a article, a book, a journal and giving clues about the scientific communication of the field. The aim of the research was to examine the articles on winter tourism in national and international literature based on defined parameters of bibliometric analysis.

For this purpose, various databases (such as EBSCO Host, ULAKBİM, Google Scholar, Science Direct, Web of Knowledge) were scanned as "Winter tourism" and 26 national, 57 international articles from various databases were included in the research. With this study, it was possible to evaluate and interpret winter tourism on the position of literature, literature age, development process and problems.

Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that the most paper were published in 2011 and the emphasis was more on empirical studies. This finding was similar to findings get in bibliometric studies in tourism literature. Temizkan etc. (2015) found that the number of articles has increased since 2011 in the field of health tourism. Şahin and Acun (2015) stated that the articles made in the field of tourist guidance have increased in recent years. Yılmaz (2017) found that the number of articles on tips for restaurants increased by 2010. It is a reason that tourism was accepted as a discipline, the number of publications can be increased by specializing in areas such as tourism management, gastronomy and culinary arts, tourism guidance and recreation management.

The most frequently published articles were Eastern Geographical Review, Tourism Management and Tourism Review. It was determined that the published articles frequently preferred the journal of the tourism field. As a result of this study, it was seen that in the field of winter tourism articles were gradually increased.

Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that the empirical approaches were preferred in %50,6. This finding was similar to other bibliometric studies in the field of tourism literature (Zencir ve Kozak, 2012; Özel ve Kozak, 2012; Çiçek ve Kozak, 2012; Temizkan vd., 2015; Şahin ve Acun, 2015; Arslan ve Emeksiz, 2016; Yılmaz, 2017).The result of the study about authorship status, it was seen that these studies were largely co-authored individually. It was the reason of the winter tourism was related to the tourism field, but also to areas such as geography, natural sciences, environmental management and sports. Winter tourism has attracted

attention as an alternative tourism type that has not been studied much. For this reason, it was thought that the research to be carried out in future studies may be in this area.

There are some limitations to this study. Firstly, the study examined the published articles on winter tourism in the mentioned databases. There may be articles on the subject in other databases during the years studied. As for the year, the articles related to the published topic were included in the scope of this study.

In future studies, not only the articles on winter tourism but also this study can be repeated while examining the thesis, declarations, book and book sections.