

PROBLEMS OF PUBLICATION ACTIVITY ON THE TOPIC OF JADIDISM IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING SCIENTIFIC SPACES

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Abstract: This study aims to identify the characteristics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism simultaneously in the Russian-language and English-language scientific environments in terms of quantity, thematic indicator, and citation rate, as well as to identify the lexical and stylistic characteristics of publications. The indicator of country affiliation has been added to the analysis of publication activity in the English-speaking space. Calculations were carried out based on materials published in scientific electronic databases eLibrary.ru and Scholar.Google.com for the 10-year period 2013-2022. Conclusions and recommendations aimed at improving the qualitative and quantitative indicators of publications on Jadidism have been formulated.

Key words: Jadids, publications, citation rate, topics, lexicon, stylistics, Central Asia

1. Introduction and Hypothesis

In December 2016, the post of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was taken by Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. This event is directly related to the study of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking and English-speaking scientific spaces since this topic became widespread with the support of the new head of state: Sh.M. Mirziyoyev regularly addresses the topic of Jadidism in his public speeches at national level events and from international platforms throughout his entire period in power, thus restoring historical justice concerning the Jadids. As a result, the international conference «Jadids: Ideas of National Identity, Independence and Statehood» held in Tashkent in December 2023 brought together leading Uzbek and foreign researchers in the field of history of Central Asia, including historians of Jadidism, and noted an increase in publication activity on the topic (They, 2023): we will demonstrate this further by specific indicators.

Moreover, the activities of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, such measures as the abolition of forced and child labor in the cotton harvest, the abolition of “exit” visas for citizens of Uzbekistan, the proclamation of the politics of building a new Uzbekistan as a legal, secular, democratic and social state, reforms in the field

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of strengthening the principles of democracy, the development of civil society (Speech, 2023) have lately been associated with the implementation of the ideology of Jadidism in practice. This perception is consistent with the content of the development program document «Strategy “Uzbekistan-2030”», which includes sections on reforms of the education system, healthcare, poverty reduction, development of opportunities for youth and sports, culture, and sustainable economic growth (Strategy, 2023).

It should be taken into account that the very phenomenon of Jadidism, which arose as a movement of enlighteners in the late XIX — early XX centuries in the regions of the Russian Empire inhabited by Muslims of Tatar and Bashkir origin, became most widespread as the ideology of Muslim modernism throughout the whole territory of Central Asia. The Jadids disseminated knowledge based on the so-called «new method», which was about using the sound method of teaching instead of the letter-synthesis method; the ideology of the Jadids was based on the need to replace the system of religious education with a secular one, on the widespread dissemination of the foundations of the natural and human sciences.

This study aims to identify the characteristics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism simultaneously in the Russian-language and English-language scientific environments according to three indicators - quantity, thematic indicator, and citation rate, as well as to identify the lexical and stylistic characteristics of publications. The authors added the indicator of country affiliation to the analysis of publication activity in the English-speaking environment.

The working hypothesis was the position according to which the low level of citation of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-language and English-language scientific spaces was provoked by shortcomings in the content, lexicon, and style of the author's works.

2. Methods and Materials

In this work, statistical analysis was used as a method of empirical research: the authors did a quantitative calculation and distribution according to indicators of research on Jadidism, published in the scientific electronic databases eLibrary.ru and Scholar.Google.com for 10 years from 2013 to 2022.

The analysis by thematic, content, lexical, and stylistic indicators was based on specific author's materials selected from the total volume of considered publications in the two specified databases; these publications, in turn, served as models to substantiate the research findings.

Speaking about the methodology for assessing publication

activity, measured in citation units, we should pay attention to the debate that exists in this area. Some researchers reasonably believe that assessing publication activity only in quantitative terms does not always correspond to the actual state of affairs - the real significance of certain scientific publications. Therefore, Professor B.V. Markov reports that «there were authors who gained recognition owing to one work. Today, some “authors” have many publications, including RSCI, HAC, and Scopus journals, but they are inconspicuous and are cited extremely rarely. To put it bluntly, no one reads them. This is the result of the digitalization of the assessment of scientific work» (2020). Moreover, B.V. Markov believes that «focusing on Western journals is no better. Firstly, many of them <...> have been commercialized»; secondly, texts in national languages «require translation by native English speakers, specialized to describe specific issues»; «an attempt to present the ideas in modern “Esperanto”, which International English has gradually turn into, inevitably reduces the quality of the publication» (2020).

Hence, contradictions have been recorded between the requirements for content enrichment and the design of publications in international scientific journals and the habits of non-English-speaking researchers, including the habits of designing according to national GOSTs. What should national authors do in this case, especially those studying indicators of publication activity? Despite the contradictions taken into account, B.V. Markov considers it necessary to «pay tribute to new technologies, and, despite their cavernous application, to see that thanks to them, the organization of science <...> can be more effective, free and meaningful» (Markov, 2020), and also draws attention to «harmonious unity of Scopus requirements to the format of an article and, so to speak, “human” expectations of meaningfulness and fascination of the text», which is discussed in the collection «History of Philosophy in Article Format», prepared by Y.V. Sineokaya (2016): In the section on the conclusions from the results of this study, we will return to the recommendations of this collection.

Communicative practices in research papers are discussed in the publication «Hypothèses: l’inscription d’une pratique de communication dans l’activité de recherche» E. Poupardin & M. Fauray (2018). Another French-language author, Lionel Maurel, while discussing the issue of the legal basis for the reuse of scientific research data, the results of which were published in the public domain, reports: «The issue of research data is becoming increasingly relevant today, especially as the concept of open science is being established as a new paradigm of scientific activity» (Maurel, 2018).

The problems of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism

are considered in this work from the point of view of open science.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

Let us recall from the Introduction that the purpose of this study was to identify publication activity on the topic of Jadidism simultaneously in the Russian-speaking and English-speaking scientific spaces according to three indicators - quantity, thematic indicator, and the citation rate. In this section, we begin to study indicators characterizing the Russian-speaking space.

To understand the general trend of publication activity in terms of quantitative indicators, a sample of 300 publications belonging to the general list of 2,118 with the aspiration to take into account the decade 2013-2022 was made. A query in the eLibrary search engine for the term «Jadids» revealed 111 publications, directly devoted to the analysis of certain aspects of the activities of the Jadids. The number of such publications increased unevenly during this decade: in 2013, 5 publications were found; in 2014 — 6; 2015 — 9; 2016 — 5; 2017 — 17; 2018 — 11; 2019 — 16; 2020 — 13; 2021 — 13; 2022 — 16.

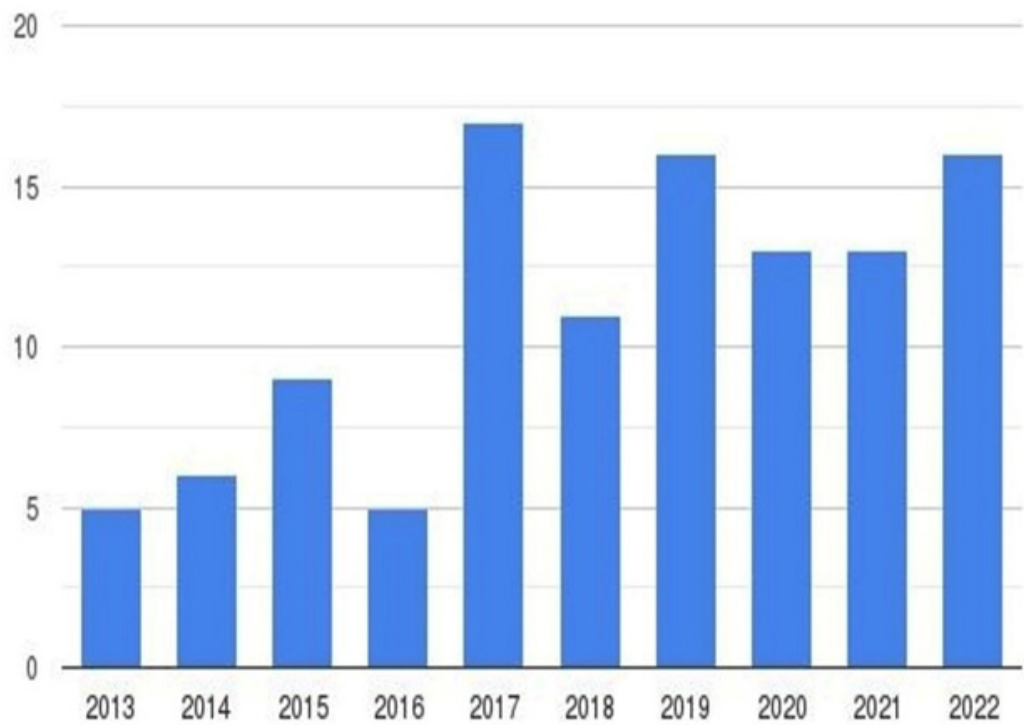


Fig. 1. Quantitative dynamics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

For clarity, we have displayed the dynamics of publication activity by quantitative indicator in the graph in Fig. 1.

Surely, not the entire number of publications for the period under review was taken into account but it was important for us here to demonstrate to a lesser extent the exact number, and to a greater extent, the general trend distributed chronologically. This was fully successful since it becomes obvious from the graph in Fig. 1 that publication activity on the topic of Jadidism has sharply increased in quantitative terms from 5 publications in 2016 to 17 publications in 2017. Such impressive growth occurred immediately after the election of the new President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in December 2016, from which the obvious conclusion follows that the election of a new president served as an incentive for the growth of publication activity: as we mentioned above, it was President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev who raised the topic of Jadidism in his speeches, their role in the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan and the states of the Central Asian region, and the scientific community immediately responded to this by increasing the number of publications.

Nevertheless, what are the themes of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism, and how much do they meet the needs of a systematic study of the historical heritage of the Jadids? To answer these questions, we, in turn, analyzed the volume of publications in accordance with the specified sample by the thematic indicator.

In this case, the main thematic trends were identified just as in the case of the dynamics of quantitative changes. Thus, most publications were found on the topic of the cultural heritage of the Jadids, and the fewest ones — on topics directly related to religion. The thematic preferences of the authors were distributed as follows: on the topic of cultural heritage — 24 publications; on Jadids' personalia — 17; on a topic somehow related to politics — 16; on the topic of the role of Jadids in enlightenment — 14; on the topic of religion — 8. For illustrative purposes, the quantitative ratio of thematic preferences was converted into Fig. 2 in percentage ratio.

At the same time, publications on a wide range of topics were taken into account in the most extensive section «Culture» — from analysis of the newspaper «Tarakki» (Azimov, Gafarov, 2017) to «the Art of Comedy in Jadid Literature» (Kadirova, 2021).

In turn, we also mean publications on a wide range of topics in the «Politics» section — from the attitude of the Jadids to the place of women in society to the ratio between religious and secular taxes and the participation of the Jadids in opposition to Soviet power.

In the «Personalia» section, publications devoted to certain aspects of the activities of prominent representatives of Jadidism were taken into account, and at least four publications were

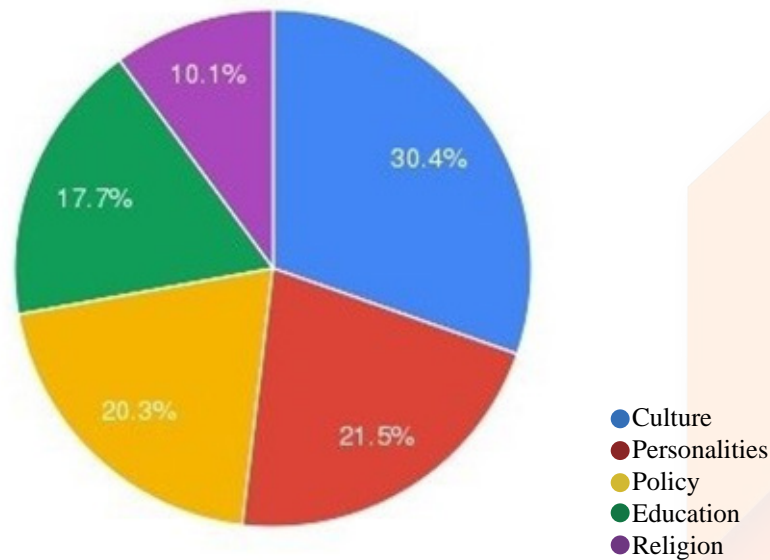


Fig. 2. Main themes of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

dedicated to Ismail Gasprinsky personally, who is considered the founder of Jadidism, and only per one to other figures.

Along with the quantitative volume and breadth of the range of themes of publications on the topic under study, disadvantages should also be noted: a significant part of publications in Russian are characterized by weaknesses in style, lexicon, and orthography; some publications suffer from excessive politicization.⁰

For example, in a phrase from the annotation to the article by N.B. Khotamov «Bukhara Jadids — Young Bukharians», published in the «News of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan» in 2020, — «They wanted to put into practice what their predecessors, the enlighteners wanted, that is, the enlightenment of the people» (2020) were made several errors. Firstly, the verb «want» belongs more to spoken vocabulary rather than to written vocabulary; a semantic violation is present in the expression «to want to realize... the enlightenment of the people»; there are also many stylistic errors in the text of the article, such as in the phrase «The Jadids received further development in those places where they were in strong opposition» (the Jadidism movement may have received development, but not the Jadids themselves). Headlines of articles such as «The Attitude of Turkestan’s Jadids to Technologies Entering the Country» by A.A. Yusupov, published (2022), «Reflection of the Overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate in “Tarikhi Nofei” by Mukhammad Baljuvani» M.M. Khalifaev, published in «Scientific Notes of Khujand State University named after. acad. B. Gafurov» (2016) also stylistically suffer. Politicization, inappropriate for scientific work, is present in the annotation to this publication about the overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate, which is also devoted to the

participation of the Jadids: the author clearly sympathizes with one of the parties of the military-political conflict of a hundred years ago when he says that «Mukhammadali Baljuvani, as an eyewitness of many historical events, cites important information about the relationship of Bukhara with the Soviet government, about the process of preparing Alimkhan for the war against Soviet Turkestan, the comprehensive assistance of the imperialist states to the Bukhara emir, the connections of the Bukhara emirate with Afghanistan and Khiva», etc. In the same way, the obvious politicization and stylistic shortcomings are not very consistent with scientific tasks in the title «Uzbekistan and Russia — Time-Tested Strategic Partners: Cultural and Historical Experience» of the article by D.V. Alinazarova published (2019): the style of the first part of the title would be more appropriate when used in poster art.

The reasons for the above shortcomings should obviously be attributed not least to the fact that the authors of most Russian-language publications were not native speakers of the language of these publications; Russian was not their native language. However, inappropriate politicization, also noted in some publications should not be referred to this reason.

Let us turn to the most important indicator of publication's citation rate for assessing publication activity, in our case — to its influence on the development of the topic of Jadidism outside the national territory and the entire Central Asian region, on

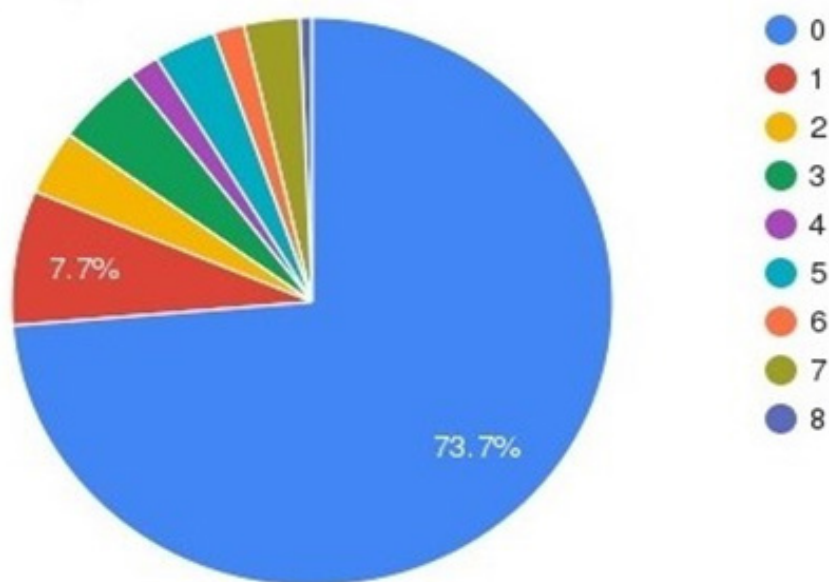


Fig. 3. Citation rate of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

the interest in the topic itself in the Russian-speaking scientific community.

The calculation of the citation rate of published works from the mentioned total number of 300 publications gave the following results: 221 publications (out of 300) were not cited even once («zero» in the indicators in Fig. 3); 23 publications were cited once; 11 publications — 2 times each; 14 — 3; 5 — 4; 10 — 5; 5 — 6; 9 — 7 and 2 publications — 8 times each. In addition, the percentage ratio of the total volume of publications to their citation rate is visually demonstrated in Fig. 3: almost 74% of the 300 considered publications are not cited even once; about 8% were cited once; about 4% — twice; about 5% — three times; further in descending order.

At the same time, there are the ones that have collected a record number of citations in the considered volume of publications: three publications of this type were found, and even though they should be viewed only as exceptions to the general ones shown in Fig. 3, let's give them. Firstly, the monograph by A.R. Navruzov «Jaridad Dagestan — Arabic-language Newspaper of Caucasian Jadids» (2012) collected 12 citations; the article by A. Bustanov and D. Dorodnykh «Jadidism as a Paradigm in the Study of Islam in the Russian Empire» (2017) earned 14 citations; the article by V.P. Lebedev and V.M. Pavlenko «Coin Circulation of the Golden Horde City of Madjar» (2008) was cited 16 times (the topic of Jadidism in which is not dominant).

Whether the publication activity on the topic of Jadidism will decrease in the future, or remain in the foreseeable future just a tribute to political fashion, or, conversely, whether its analysis will serve as the basis for practical conclusions, for the introduction of the advanced views of Jadid — enlighteners into science as a whole, into pedagogical activity, into journalism — this is a question that the scientific community as well will have to answer.

3.2. The topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space

The situation with the citation of publications on Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space differs from the recognition this topic receives in the Russian-speaking scientific space. For comparison, we searched for the phrase «jadids reformers» in the Scholar.google.com database for the same 10-year period 2013-2022. The first direction of the search was the quantitative dynamics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism: this search gave the results reflected in Tables 1 and 2, as well as in Fig. 4.

Let us recall from the previous section that the number of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking

space was increasing unevenly during the decade 2013-2022 (with a surge in activity in 2017), as shown in Table. 2 (we have
 From 100 publications for the 10-year period

Years	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
The number of publications	20	6	6	9	10	10	9	8	3	7

Table 1. Quantitative dynamics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space

From 111 publications for the 10-year period

Years	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
The number of publications	16	13	13	16	11	17	5	9	6	5

Table 2. Quantitative dynamics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

When comparing indicators of the quantitative dynamics of publication activity in the Russian-speaking and English-speaking spaces, it should be taken into account that the publications partially coincide and duplicate each other - that is, the same works were published both in the eLibrary and the Scholar.google.com databases but the main proportion of publications consist of different materials, each of which has its own uniqueness.

A comparison of the tabular indicators demonstrates that the publication activity of authors in the Russian-speaking space is significantly different from the activity of authors in the English-speaking space. In the Russian-speaking space, a surge in publishing activity occurred, as we noted above, precisely in 2017 — after Sh.M. Mirziyoyev took office as President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the end of 2016. He drew attention to the topic of the Jadids. In the English-speaking space, no noticeable changes were observed in 2017 and beyond, until a surge of activity in 2022, as it is visually demonstrated in Fig.4 (however, at first glance, there are no special reasons for such a surge).

The following questions should be asked:

- What is the purpose of scientific publications?
- What serves as a unit of measurement for assessing the achievement of this goal?

Obviously, the purpose of scientific publications is the development and dissemination of scientific knowledge in general, and citation rate should be primarily taken into account as a unit of measurement for the effectiveness of scientific publications. Let us

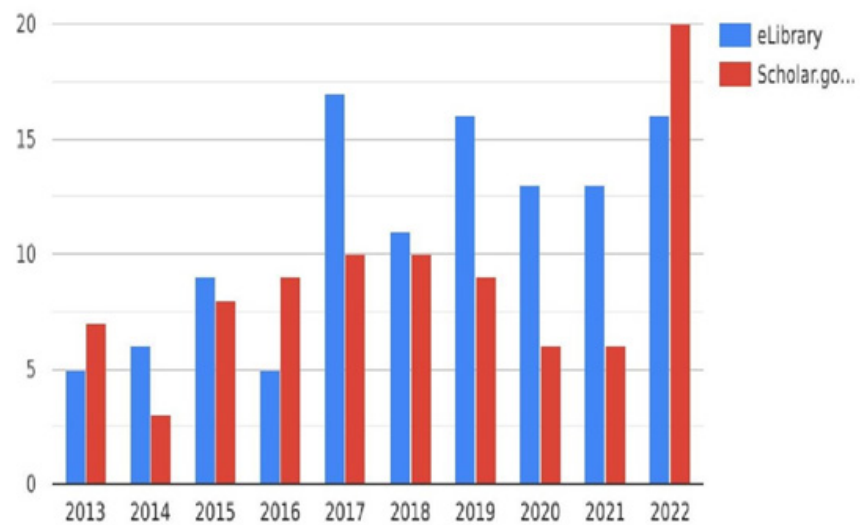


Fig 4. Quantitative dynamics of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in English-speaking/Russian-speaking scientific spaces

recall that in the Russian-language space of the library «eLibrary.ru», the calculation of the citation rate of published works out of a total number of 300 publications gave the following results: 221 publications were not cited even once; 23 publications were cited once; 11 publications — 2 times each; 14 — 3; 5 — 4; 10 — 5; 5 — 6; 9 — 7 and 2 publications — 8 times each.

In turn, the calculation of the citation rate of publications in the English-speaking space gave the following results, presented in Table 3 and Fig. 5.

Number of citations	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	< (a large number of times)
Number of publications	56	9	6	2	1	6	1	2	3	0	7

Table 3. Citation rate of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space (in the table)

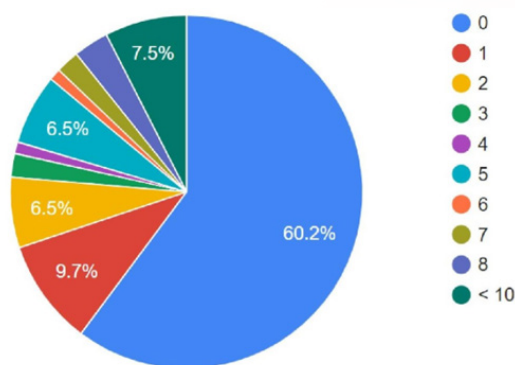


Fig. 5. Citation rate of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space

summarized in this table the data that was already given in the previous section).

In both the first and second cases, attention is drawn to the overwhelmingly large volume of publications that have not been cited even once: 73.7% in the Russian-speaking space and 60.2% in the English-speaking space, that is, almost 13% less, but it does not explain this difference in exceeding volume of publications with missing citations.

Let us give examples of citations that go beyond the data in Table. 3 and Fig. 5. For example, this book was cited 126 (one hundred twenty-six) times: Soviet and Muslim: The Institutionalization of Islam in Central Asia, 1943-1991 (Tasar, 2017); 89 (eighty-nine) times — publication: It was a Dark and Stagnant Night ('til the Jadids Brought the Light): Clichés, Biases, and False Dichotomies in the Intellectual History of Central Asia (DeWeese, 2016); the following book was cited 47 (forty-seven) times: Tatar Empire: Kazan's Muslims and the Making of Imperial Russia (Ross, 2020); 34 (thirty-four) times — publication: Moving Beyond Modernism: Rethinking Cultural Change in Muslim Eurasia (19th-20th Centuries) (Eden; Sartori & DeWeese, 2016); 29 (twenty-nine) times — publication: Qadimism and Jadidism in Twentieth-Century Daghestan (Kemper & Shikhaliev, 2015); 27 (twenty-seven) times — publication: Here or Elsewhere: Sufism and Traditional Islam in Russia's Volga-Ural Region. Contemporary Islam (Di Puppò & Schmoller, 2020); 17 times — publication: Debating Sharia: The 1917 Muslim Women's Congress in Russia (Kamp, 2015); 12 (twelve) times — publication: Muslim Cultural Decline in Imperial Russia: A Manufactured Crisis (Frank, 2016); this publication was cited 8 (eight) times: Uzbek Jadids and National Language. Theoretical & Applied Science (Saidov, 2016); the following publication was cited 7 (seven) times: The Role of Jadids of Turkistan in Developing of the Uzbek Linguistics (Saidov, 2017).

The following new questions should be asked:

— what explains such, sometimes dramatic differences in the volume of citations?

— why are some publications cited many times, others - a certain average number of times, while most publications over the 10-year period under research are not cited at all?

Let's analyze the features characterizing the publications with zero citations.

The first thing that attracts attention in such publications is that such works have been published recently: other authors have not yet become familiar with their contents, and therefore citation did not take place. For example, the first of the works taken into account here — Religious Reformism and Jadidism in the Volga-

Ural Region (XIX-XX Centuries) (Zakirov; Mukhametshin; Ravilevich, 2022) was published in 2022 but was not cited during 2023 at all: let us recall that in this work, a 10-year period from 2013 to 2022 was set as the search period (for comparison with a similar search period in the Russian-language scientific space of the electronic scientific library eLibrary). The next publication in search order is «It was a Dark and Stagnant Night ('til the Jadids Brought the Light): Clichés, Biases, and False Dichotomies in the Intellectual History of Central Asia» (DeWeese, 2016), cited 89 times in 2016, and therefore this work had greater chronological potential for discovery and use in the works of other authors.

The publication «Notes on Muhammad 'Abduh's Influence on the Volga-Ural Jadids» (Jake, 2022) with zero citation rate also took place relatively recently - in 2022, like many other publications with zero citation rate.

However, it seems that there are other significant reasons for the increase or absence of citations, including those of a technical nature. For example, when trying to become familiarized with the content of the work «Islamic Reformation Among Tatars. Part 1: Origin and Inception of Key Concepts of Jadidism» (Manzoor, 2020), this message appears: «The connection is not secure. Attackers may try to steal your data from archives.palarch.nl». In our opinion, such a message indicates that the resource on the pages of which the publication under discussion had been posted did not bother to ensure the security of publications, and, therefore, its pages are unlikely to deserve the trust of the scientific community.

There is also a certain number of commercialized publications that are primarily concerned with generating income but not with the quality of scientific publicism, and in this case the question about the professional ethics of the authors and editorial staff of such publications arises.

From the point of view of the content characteristics of publications, in our opinion, the reason for the increased citation may be the author's great immersion in the problem of Jadidism and the apparent desire for objectivity which stems from the lack of any interest other than scientific. In this sense, the publication mentioned above «It was a Dark and Stagnant Night ('til the Jadids Brought the Light): Clichés, Biases, and False Dichotomies in the Intellectual History of Central Asia» belongs to the author Devin DeWeese from Indiana University, whose name and affiliation are not associated with the countries of the historical spread of Jadidism: this may indicate the absence of the author's «interest», which could stem from his nationality, it means, it indicates a likely high level of authorial objectivity in considering retrospectives of Jadidism.

The factor of scientific «provocation», which lies in the very

name of the publication mentioned above — «Clichés, Biases, and False Dichotomies», can also play a role in attracting the interest of other authors: such names provoke scientific discussions, which, in turn, ensure citations. As an opposite example, we can cite the publication mentioned above, the connection to the source of which turned out to be unsecured — Islamic Reformation Among Tatars. Part 1: Origin and Inception of Key Concepts of Jadidism (Manzoor, 2020): such a title will attract the attention of only «narrow» specialists and is unlikely to provoke an extensive discussion.

Another seemingly obvious reason is the superior volume of book publications, which provokes preferences in citation rates: scientific publications in book format and volume are usually studied in more detail and for a longer period of time than individual journal publications.

An analysis of publication activity would be incomplete without understanding country affiliation, the calculation of which is given in Table. 4 and in Fig. 6.

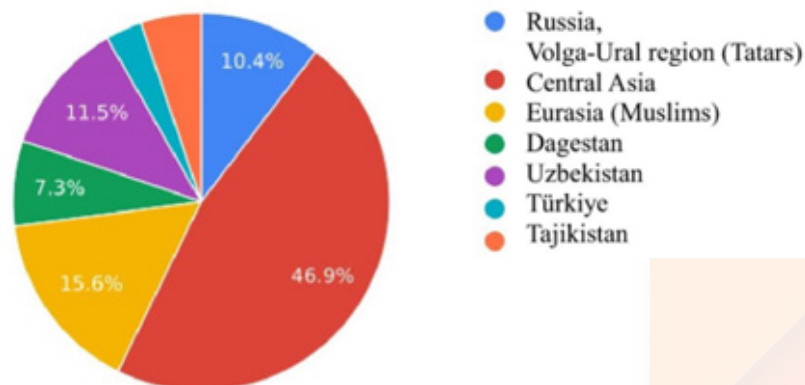
Needless to say, country affiliation is largely conditional, since from a content, fundamental point of view, the term «Jadidism» applies to enlightenment in the education field of peoples of Islamic orientation in general without depending on country affiliation or nationality. Therefore, for example, the peoples of the Volga-Ural region, who historically lived as part of Russia (Russian Empire — USSR — Russian Federation), were influenced by the ideas of Jadidism regardless of state borders (which, among other things, demonstrates the supranational and non-governmental role and importance of religious ties). In this case, of course, the promotion of Jadidism in different regions had its own national characteristics and political specifics.

From a political point of view, the long period of the Central Asian states being part of the Russian Empire (from the second half of the XIX century), then part of the USSR, and the

Table 4. Country affiliation of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space

Countries	Russia-Volgo-Ural region (Tatars)	Central Asia—in connection with the Russian Empire, the USSR and Russia	Eurasia, the Islamic world	Dagestan	Uzbekistan (including Bukhara Emirate)	Turkey	Tajikistan
The number of publications	10	45	15	7	11	3	5

Fig. 6. Country affiliation of publications on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space



disappearance of some individual states, such as the Bukhara Emirate, Khorezm (Khiva Khanate), Kokand Khanate, actually neutralizes this affiliation.

From the point of view of the role of certain notable personalities in the promotion of Jadidism, such as, for example, the enlightener and ideologist of pan-Turkism Ismail Gasprinsky, a Crimean Tatar by nationality, it should be taken into account that the influence of the ideas of such personalities goes far beyond the boundaries of nationality, and, therefore, also eliminates country affiliation.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that despite the obvious quantitative superiority of publications on the topic of Jadidism, affiliated to some extent to the territory of the Russian Empire, the USSR, and Russia, some regions and countries, as follows from the data in Table. 4 and Fig. 6, are also distinguished by noticeable activity in the study of the topic - primarily the Republic of Uzbekistan as a separate state and the Republic of Dagestan as part of Russia.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

In accordance with the way how the results of studies of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism are divided by language in this work, conclusions based on these results should be divided in the same way. At the same time, there are also such general features of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism that make it possible to formulate recommendations that can, in turn, improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of scientific publicism in general and on the topic of Jadidism in particular.

4.1. Conclusions arising from the results of the research of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space

The overwhelming number of publications with a zero citation rate (about 74%, we recall) revealed during this research allows us to formulate the following conclusions.

Firstly, the results of the research confirm the hypothesis put forward at the beginning about the reasons for the low level of citation rate of scientific publications on the topic of Jadidism, which consists in a correspondingly low level of content, lexical and stylistic quality of scientific publications on the topic.

The fact that in the themes of publications, four publications are dedicated to only one of the prominent figures of Jadidism — Ismail Gasprinsky, and per one to the rest of the figures, and not all of them, testifies to the insufficient development of the theme of the personal role of certain enlighteners in the historical process of the Central Asian region.

A possible direction towards improving the content quality of publications and their attractiveness for study and use in the works of other researchers could be an in-depth search and analysis of the connections of Jadidism with historical processes that took place in the Russian-speaking space.

The scope of assumptions should include the thesis that even the maximum improvement in the quality of scientific publicism on the topic of Jadidism in the Russian-speaking scientific space will not be able to ensure an adequate increase in the level of citations: interest in the problems of the Central Asian region in the Russian-speaking space is a priori small, and increasing this interest significantly will not succeed (which, however, does not deny the conclusion about the need to improve the content quality and attractiveness of publications).

4.2. Conclusions arising from the results of the research of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space

Based on what was studied in the section concerning publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space, we infer that authors dedicating themselves to the study of this topic mostly rely on the history of the movement of enlighteners of the past, limiting themselves only to a historical retrospective. We argue that this approach limits both the topic under discussion and the development of science in the field of education, media, and communications in general: the topic of Jadidism is directly connected with modern educational practices; this topic can and must become the basis for the study of modern media and communications practices, including even such specific areas as PR, GR.

4.3. General conclusions and recommendations

The main conclusion from this work is the statement that the topic

of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space, as well as in the Russian-speaking space, is not sufficiently disclosed and has extensive prospects for development.

In conjunction with the confirmed hypothesis about the reasons for the low citation rate of publications on the topic of Jadidism, which consist in a correspondingly low level of content, lexical and stylistic quality of scientific publications on the topic, these factors should also be included as reasons:

— limited chronological scope for the publication to be in the public domain;

— reasons of a technical nature, that is, the presence of publication on the pages of resources that do not deserve the trust of the scientific community;

— ethical reasons related to the placement of publications in commercialized editions, which are more concerned with generating income and, to a lesser extent, with the quality of scientific journalism;

— insufficient immersion of authors in the problems of Jadidism, bias, and politicization of the content of publications;

— lack of reasons for scientific discussion and debate around the suggested hypotheses and statements, and sometimes the absence of the hypotheses themselves and the statements put forward by the authors.

Based on the above, let us formulate recommendations according to which, firstly, it should not be assumed that the topic of enlightenment is connected exclusively with the historical retrospective of educational practices in Central Asia and Jadidism movement in particular. In the future, it seems useful to carry out a comparative analysis of the enlightenment practices of representatives of Jadidism and enlighteners of other countries in different eras and periods of human history: Giordano Bruno and Galileo Galilei, as the greatest enlighteners of the past, equally deserve the honorary title of Jadids.

Secondly, modern authors studying various aspects of the theory and practice of media and communications, the history of enlightenment movements in different parts of the world during different eras should join their efforts with the authors of the most cited publications on the topic of Jadidism both in the Russian-speaking and English-speaking space with the purpose of joint development of themes.

The main incentive and reason for the high citation rate noted during the study of publication activity on the topic of Jadidism in the English-speaking scientific space was the publication of the latest achievements in the study of Jadidism, based on the rule according to which the task of scientific journalism, like popular journalism, is to report news, in our case - a message about the

new things that have been achieved in the sector of science that is being studied. Otherwise, it is impossible to attract the attention of the scientific community as a potential audience.

When it comes to the lexical, stylistic, and orthographic components of publications on the topic of Jadids in Russian, as well as publications in any other languages, our practical recommendation would be the preliminary proofreading of such publications by professional editors who are native speakers.

An opportunity to radically improve the content quality, quantitative and thematic indicators, including the citation rate of publications on the topic of Jadidism, as well as on the problems of the Central Asian region as a whole, can be taking some measures within the Central Asian region itself:

- creation and maintenance of a database of a regional scientific citation index (following the example of the Russian RSCI — eLibrary) on a Central Asian scale;

- establishment and regular release of an international scientific periodical edition in the main languages of the Central Asian region;

- establishment and development of planned work of an international association of scientists-medievalists within the Central Asian region (following the example of the Russian National Association of Mass Media Researchers — NAMMI).

The recommendations of other researchers whose works are devoted to the study of methods for assessing publication activity in the scientific field should also be taken into account. Thus, for example, Prof. B.V. Markov suggests that «when preparing a book or dissertation, the author must put the bibliography in order. Previously, he had to reorder the read books and write out accurate bibliographic data according to GOST. Surely, the Internet makes things a little easier, but still, “sweating” with search engines seems like an empty and unnecessary activity. The worst thing is that, in spite of GOST, the requirements for describing imprint data differ in different journals and this hinders the automatic design of footnotes. In fact, bibliography is not only the design of a list of references. As a scientific and practical discipline, it is limited to neither recording books in the form of a book catalog (Library-Bibliographical Classification), nor searching for “fresh literature” on a chosen topic. The link policy assumes considering the expectations of both the editors and readers. For this, the cited works must be reflected, selected, interpreted, and evaluated» (2020).

Returning to the contradictions between the requirements for content enrichment and design of publications in international scientific journals and the habits of non-English-speaking researchers, including the habits of formatting according to

national GOSTs, let us pay attention to the recommendations of the collection «History of Philosophy in Article Format», prepared by Y.V. Sineokaya (2016). In this collection, Prof. B.V. Markov focuses on the publications of M.F. Bykova dedicated to «how “Scopus” requirements can be fulfilled while maintaining the originality of your own style. Through an example of analysis of philosophical literature, the work shows that creative research is popular not only among scientists but also on the wider public stage. Indeed, it can be given many examples of how specialized works have become a kind of “philosophical novels.” An engaging and well-written article is even better than a loose, thick book. By stimulating articles of this kind, it is possible to increase the readership of philosophical literature and thereby contribute to the recognition of philosophy in modern society» (2016).

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПУБЛИКАЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ПО ТЕМЕ ДЖАДИДИЗМА В РУССКОЯЗЫЧНОМ И АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОМ НА- УЧНЫХ ПРОСТРАНСТВАХ

Аннотация: Целью настоящего исследования стало выявление характеристик публикационной активности по теме джадидизма одновременно в русскоязычном и англоязычном научном пространстве по показателям количества, тематического показателя и цитируемости, а также выявление лексических и стилистических характеристик публикаций. В анализ публикационной активности в англоязычном пространстве добавлен признак страновой аффилиации. Подсчеты велись на основе материалов, опубликованных в научных электронных базах eLibrary.ru и Scholar.Google.com за 10-летний период 2013-2022 гг. Сформулированы выводы и рекомендации, направленные на улучшение качественных и количественных показателей публикаций по теме джадидизма.

Ключевые слова: джадиды, публикации, цитируемость, тематики, лексика, стилистика, Центральная Азия

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RUS VA INGLIZ TILIDA SO'ZLASHUVCHI ILMIIY MUHITLARDA
JADIDCHILIK MAVZUSIDAGI NASHRIYOT FAOLIYATI
MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot bir vaqtning o'zida rus va ingliz ilmiy muhitida jadidchilik mavzusidagi nashriyot faoliyatining miqdor, tematik va iqtiboslar ko'rsatkichi bo'yicha xususiyatlarini hamda nashrlarning leksik va uslubiy xususiyatlarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi muhitning nashriyot faoliyatining tahliliga mamlakatga mansublik ko'rsatkichi kiritildi. Hisob-kitoblar eLibrary.ru va Scholar.Google.com ilmiy elektron ma'lumotlar bazalaridagi 10 yillik davr 2013-2022 yillar uchun chop etilgan materiallar asosida amalga oshirildi. Jadidchilik mavzusiga oid nashrlarning sifat va miqdor ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilashga qaratilgan xulosalar va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Jadidlar, nashrlar, iqtiboslar darajasi, mavzular, leksika, stilistika, O'rta Osiyo

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