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A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE MULTILINGUALISM: INSIGHTS FROM 25 ISSUES (2012–2024)

Abstract. As an outlet in the field of multilingual studies, *Sustainable Multilingualism* (ISSN: 2335-2019; eISSN: 2335-2027) has contributed significantly to research on language diversity, education, and policy. Since its establishment in 2012, the journal has provided a platform for scholarship that addresses the complex dynamics of multilingualism in both local and global contexts. This bibliometric study examines the first 25 volumes of *Sustainable Multilingualism* (2012–2024) to evaluate its thematic evolution, authorship patterns, institutional and geographic reach, and citation performance. The corpus comprises 249 peer-reviewed research articles, which were analyzed using manual coding and bibliometric tools, including Excel and VOSviewer. The findings reveal that annual article output stabilized at ten per issue after 2016, reflecting consistent editorial capacity. Thematically, early volumes focused on identity, language policy, and rights, while more recent issues highlight digital multilingualism, English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), and artificial intelligence in education. Lithuania, Türkiye, Latvia, Spain, and Poland emerge as leading contributors, with author affiliations spanning more than 40 countries. However, contributions remain unevenly distributed, with a strong European concentration and limited or no participation from the Middle East (excluding Türkiye and Iran), Oceania, Southeast Asia, South Asia, East Asia, Africa, South America, the Caribbean, and Central Asia. Citation metrics demonstrate a modest but growing impact: the journal's CiteScore increased to 0.9 in 2024, its SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) rose to 0.211, and its h5-index reached 10, reflecting a steady integration into global scholarly discourse. Frequently cited and downloaded articles highlight the journal's impact on multilingual education, migration studies, and research on endangered languages. The study concludes that while *Sustainable Multilingualism* has achieved international visibility and sustained scholarly contributions, expanding representation to include underrepresented regions would enhance diversity and further increase global engagement. Building on the findings, some recommendations are also included to guide the journal's editorial strategy and future growth.

Keywords: SM; linguistic sustainability; academic publishing; bibliometric research; scientometric analysis.

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Introduction

Bibliometrics and Bibliometric Studies in Language Research

Bibliometrics is an objective and systematic methodological approach that helps synthesize information from scientific data contained in published articles (Zhang & Aryadoust, 2025). According to Plonsky (2023, pp. 722–723), bibliometric studies generally focus on variables related to publication practices, patterns, and conventions. In this context, author collaborations (single-authored–multi-authored, regional/international partnerships), types of data and analysis used (quantitative, qualitative, mixed), subject areas covered (e.g., listening, measurement, vocabulary, interaction, pronunciation), impact metrics (citation and co-citation patterns, impact factor, h-index, Altmetrics), perceptions of journal quality and prestige, and regional representation (authors, editorial board members) are among the prominent variables. Some scholars view bibliometrics and scientometrics as interchangeable; for instance, Meihami and Esfandiari (2024) treat them as such in their edited volume *A Scientometrics Research Perspective in Applied Linguistics*, which presents bibliometric analyses of specific journals, topics, and time periods.

Bibliometric studies are powerful tools that have been increasingly used in recent years to understand the evolution, visibility, and scientific impact of academic journals. By objectively revealing publication patterns, researcher collaborations, geographical representation, and thematic priorities, such studies both map the developmental dynamics of scientific fields and contribute to shaping the strategic orientation of journals (Plonsky, 2023). According to Plonsky, bibliometric research is relatively new in applied linguistics but has shown steady growth from 2010 to 2020. Plonsky (2023) considers this technique “a means to help us better understand many of the author- and publication-related patterns and developments” (p. 722).

In general, bibliometric studies focus on variables related to publication practices, patterns, and conventions. Therefore, bibliometrics does not merely report publication counts and citation metrics; it also enables an understanding

of the scientific culture of a journal or field. For example, Stapleton and Shao's (2017) retrospective content analysis of articles published in the *Language Teaching Research* journal over 20 years (1997–2016) sheds light on the evolving research culture of the field by mapping the thematic and methodological orientations of the journal.

Bibliometric studies have grown substantially over the past decade, establishing themselves as a key method for analyzing research in applied linguistics, language education, and related fields such as English as a foreign language, English for specific purposes, and second language acquisition (Lei & Liu, 2019). Most bibliometric studies in these language-related fields have focused on specific topics or subfields. For example, Hajar and Karakuş (2024) examined fifty years of research on language learning strategies, identifying prominent researchers, institutions, and key themes, thereby situating the evolution of this field in a historical context. Similarly, Lei et al. (2023) analyzed second language listening research from 1948 to 2020, identifying both key research topics and the most cited authors and journals. While such studies reveal how specific subfields have developed, there are also studies that reveal the general orientations and network structures of SLA research on a broader scale (Zhang, 2020).

Looking at the dynamics of production across the field, it is evident that contributions from different geographical regions have also changed significantly. Lei and Liao's (2017) study shows that linguistics publications in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau increased markedly between 2003 and 2012, with China rising to a leading position, particularly after 2011. Similarly, Lei and Liu's (2019) review of the field of applied linguistics reveals an increase in sociocultural and identity-based research between 2005 and 2016, accompanied by a relative decline in phonological and morphological approaches. It further indicates that while the United States' share of publications has gradually declined, new countries such as China have emerged as growing centers of research activity.

In addition to these regional and thematic trends, technology-based research orientations have also become a significant focus of bibliometric studies in recent years. Kartal and Yeşilyurt's (2024) review of artificial intelligence applications highlighted emerging themes such as natural language

processing, robot-assisted learning, and chatbots in the fields of second language teaching and applied linguistics. Similarly, Feng and Chen's (2022) bibliometric review on mobile-assisted second language learning (MASLL) shows that research in this field has increased rapidly since 2002, gaining momentum especially after 2015, with the focus shifting from "technology to student." Along the same lines, Min and Yu's (2023) bibliometric study on the use of augmented reality (AR) technology in language learning shows that publications in this field have increased rapidly since 2008, with themes such as motivation, anxiety reduction, and interaction becoming prominent, especially after 2020.

The use of gamification and digital entertainment tools in language learning is also one of the new focuses of bibliometric research. The study by Presentación-Muñoz et al. (2025) examined articles published in the Web of Science (WoS) between 2009 and 2022 and revealed an exponential increase in research on video games and language learning during this period. In addition, leading journals (*Computer Assisted Language Learning* and *Computers and Education*), the most cited authors (Jie Chi-Yang and Gwo Jen-Hwan), and the most productive countries (the United States and Taiwan) were identified.

Corpus-based approaches also form a notable strand in bibliometric literature. A comprehensive review of corpus linguistics by Crosthwaite et al. (2023) analyzed 5,829 articles indexed in Scopus between 2001 and 2020, showing a rise in discourse studies, academic writing, multilingualism, and social media research in the field. Such reviews reveal that the field has evolved not only methodologically but also in its socio-cultural context.

Similarly, bibliometric studies on language testing and assessment are also on the rise. Dong et al.'s (2022) comprehensive analysis of the *Language Testing* journal revealed that topics such as test types, validity, and reliability have come to the fore over the past thirty years, while international collaborations have remained limited. Zhang's (2025) study mapped the most influential authors, institutions, and research trends by examining articles published in the journals *Language Testing* and *Language Assessment Quarterly* between 2008 and 2019. Finally, Yang and Wang's (2025) bibliometric analysis of 927 WoS-indexed articles on English language

assessment from 1992 to 2024 highlights the rise of themes such as writing assessment, multilingualism, and translanguaging, emphasizing the central role of journals such as *Assessing Writing*, *Language Testing*, *Language Assessment Quarterly*, and *Modern Language Journal*.

Written corrective feedback (WCF) research is also present in bibliometric literature. A comprehensive review by Crosthwaite et al. (2022) analyzed 493 articles indexed in Scopus and showed that themes such as teacher/peer feedback, direct-indirect forms of WCF, automated writing assessment, and student participation are increasingly prominent. The authors also emphasize that WCF research is closely related not only to methodological developments but also to developments in the socio-cultural context.

In new subfields, “trans-” studies are attracting attention. Sun and Lan's (2021) bibliometric analysis reveals that concepts such as “translingual practice,” “translanguaging pedagogy,” and “translanguaging space” have increasingly come to the fore between 2011 and 2020, fundamentally transforming the orientation of writing research. Similarly, Zhu and Wang's (2024) bibliometric analysis of 175 WoS-indexed articles on multilingualism in EMI indicates that translanguaging is emerging as an increasingly dominant paradigm, with research output accelerating notably since 2019 and concentrated in core journals such as the *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism* and the *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*. Their study also highlights the influence of leading authors (e.g., Li Wei, Kevin W. H. Tai, Aintzane Doiz) and identifies translanguaging and language policy as the most promising future directions in this field. In parallel, Wu and Tsai's (2022) review of 105 EMI articles published in WoS between 2005 and 2021 also reveals that the EMI field gained momentum starting in 2018, with influential authors such as Piller, Cho, and Kuteeva, and journals such as the *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* and the *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism* coming to the fore. The study also emphasizes that themes such as internationalization, translanguaging, teacher development, and the effectiveness of EMI in higher education are key research directions for the future in EMI research.

Beyond bibliometric studies that focus on specific topics or subfields, others have examined dimensions such as collaboration patterns, thematic

orientations, keyword trends, methodologies, data collection tools, and language use. For instance, Lee's (2023) bibliometric analysis of language and linguistics research across 13 Asian countries highlights regional publication trends, collaborative networks, and thematic orientations, noting that China, Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were the most prolific in international journals, whereas countries such as Indonesia, Iran, and Malaysia published more in regional outlets, with increasing attention to English-related topics after 2010. In the Turkish context, Kir and Yiğitoğlu Aptoula (2025) examined 122 English language teaching articles from 23 TR Dizin-indexed journals, finding that most were research articles featuring keywords such as *teacher*, *English*, and *foreign language*, employing quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods designs in roughly equal proportions, relying primarily on questionnaires and interviews, involving university students in Türkiye as the main participants, and published predominantly in English. Similarly, Amini Farsani and Naderi Zonouz (2025) synthesized 1,915 TEFL articles published in Iran between 2016 and 2022, reporting a predominance of quantitative and mixed-methods studies, high collaboration rates, and distinct thematic emphases across research approaches.

Additionally, in recent years, external factors affecting citation dynamics, not just publication topics and patterns, have been analyzed. Zakaria and Aryadoust's (2024) study, for instance, revealed that citation counts are influenced not only by research quality but also by visibility-related variables such as journal CiteScore, access type, author collaborations, and title length. Similarly, Zhang and Aryadoust's (2025) bibliometric analysis, based on an examination of the 302 most cited articles, showed that the factors determining high citation counts are largely independent of scientific content. It was found that elements such as the number of authors, subfield, method, title length, CiteScore, accessibility, and authors' h-index significantly predicted the number of citations; however, variables such as the number of references, international collaboration, or geographical origin were found to have no statistically significant effect.

On the other hand, bibliometric studies focusing on specific journals are relatively limited. For example, Riazi et al. (2018) examined the first 25 years of publication in the *Journal of Second Language Writing* (1992–

2016), analyzing 272 empirical research articles to trace trends in research contexts, foci, theoretical orientations, and methodologies. Lei's (2022) bibliometric study analyzed 656 articles published in the *L2 Writing Journal* between 2002 and 2021, mapping the journal's intellectual structure and collaboration networks. Building on this line of research, Riazi et al. (2023) conducted a comprehensive review of 696 empirical articles published in *TESOL Quarterly* (1967–2019), revealing the dominance of single-author publications, the prevalence of U.S.-based research, and shifts in methodological orientations over time. Syahid and colleagues (2021a, 2021b, 2021c) revealed the publication patterns of regional journals such as *TEFLIN Journal*, *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, and *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*. Swales and Leeder's (2012) study on the citation patterns of articles in the *English for Specific Purposes* journal during the 1990s shows that citation dynamics shape not only pedagogical dimensions but also the visibility of the journal.

All these studies demonstrate that bibliometric analyses are indispensable both for understanding the historical and thematic evolution of subject areas and for evaluating the position of specific journals within the academic ecosystem. Bibliometrics is not only an important tool for evaluating the evolution, visibility, and scientific impact of academic journals through frequency analyses, citation tracking, co-authorship maps, and thematic evolution models; it also guides editorial policies, identifies thematic gaps, and reveals imbalances in author collaboration and institutional/geographical distribution. However, the absence of long-term bibliometric studies on multilingual or sustainability-focused multilingual journals is noteworthy. This gap becomes even more apparent when considering the rapid rise of open access platforms and the growing global interest in multilingualism. Therefore, this study aims to address a significant gap in the literature by examining the publication patterns, thematic orientations, and author profiles of a journal's 25 issues published between 2012 and 2024.

Journal Profile

Sustainable Multilingualism (*Darnioji daugiakalbystė*) (ISSN:2335-2019; eISSN:2335-2027) is a biannual, open-access scientific journal established in 2012 by Vytautas Magnus University (VMU), Lithuania. The foundation of the journal was inspired by the 1st International Conference on Multilingualism and Language Studies in Higher Education, held on December 8–10, 2011, at VMU. The conference later became a sister academic forum to the journal and served as a publication outlet for selected high-quality papers presented at the event.

The chair and vice-chair of the conference, together with one of the international members of the organizing committee at the time (the first author of this article), subsequently formed the journal's management team. The chair assumed the role of Editor-in-Chief, while the other two served as Executive Editors. All three recognized both the significance of multilingualism in education and the need for an academic platform dedicated to fostering multilingualism and multiculturalism. The journal's mission was to support research on the acquisition and maintenance of plurilingual competence across the lifespan, as well as the preservation of linguistic diversity and the harmonious coexistence of languages within communities. A key principle from the outset was to enable publication in multiple languages.

However, the name of the journal had not yet been decided. It needed to be distinctive—one that would not only reflect the vision underlying its creation but also appeal to prospective authors and researchers. In an exchange between the Editor-in-Chief and the first author, the latter proposed the title that ultimately prevailed. The inclusion of the word “*sustainable*” before “*multilingualism*” proved particularly apt, as it encapsulated the journal's commitment to promoting practices, policies, and research that ensure the long-term vitality of linguistic diversity and the enduring coexistence of multiple languages in both individual repertoires and societal contexts. The notion of sustainable multilingualism had already been coined before the journal's establishment. Nevertheless, the journal—along with its accompanying biennial conference, which adopted the journal's name beginning with its second meeting in 2013—has undoubtedly contributed

to the wider dissemination of the term and the advancement of research in this area over the years.

The editorial team of *Sustainable Multilingualism* currently comprises an Editor-in-Chief, two Executive Editors (one of whom is the first author), and an Associate Editor-in-Chief (the second author), supported by an international Editorial Board of distinguished scholars representing institutions across Europe, North America, Australia, and Asia. This diverse team brings extensive expertise in multilingualism, language policy, and education, ensuring the journal maintains high academic standards and global relevance.

Today, *Sustainable Multilingualism* publishes research in bilingual and multilingual education, language policy, linguistics, applied linguistics, language assessment, intercultural communication, and translation studies. All articles are peer-reviewed, assigned DOIs, and indexed in numerous scholarly databases, including Scopus, DOAJ, MLA, and CEEOL, among others. The journal is free for both authors and readers, ensuring broad accessibility for researchers, educators, and practitioners worldwide. Since 2017, it has been published online by Sciendo, a brand within the De Gruyter Brill Group, which has over 270 years of publishing experience (Sciendo, n.d.). As of October 2025, Sciendo has transitioned to Paradigm, and its publishing platform has relocated from sciendo.com to reference-global.com, a new gateway to trusted knowledge developed and managed by Paradigm Publishing Services, an innovative division of De Gruyter Brill (Paradigm, 2025a). According to the most recent Scopus statistics (March 2025), *Sustainable Multilingualism* holds a 2024 SJR of 0.211, placing it in Quartile 2 (Q2) within the Social Sciences category of Linguistics and Language (SJR, 2025).

Given the journal's fourteen-year history and its publication of twenty-six issues, it is timely to take a close and systematic look at its thematic scope, authorial patterns, and scholarly reach. Such an examination allows us to assess how well the journal has fulfilled its mission, identify strengths and recurring emphases, and detect areas that remain underrepresented. By analyzing trends in topics, geographic and institutional contributions, and citation impact, we aim to generate insights that can inform editorial decisions and strategic planning. This analysis also benefits readers and both current and prospective authors by providing a clearer picture of the journal's scholarly

profile, thereby helping them identify thematic alignments for their research and engagement. The outcomes of this study have the potential to guide the journal toward greater thematic diversity, broader international engagement, and enhanced visibility in the global academic community, ultimately positioning it for continued growth and influence.

The purpose of this study is to examine *Sustainable Multilingualism's* publication patterns, thematic priorities, and author demographics over its first 25 issues (2012–2024). Key research questions include:

- What are the most prominent topics and keywords?
- Which institutions and countries contribute most frequently?
- How have authorship and collaboration evolved over time?

Around these guiding questions, our particular objectives were to:

- analyze publication trends (article count, authorship, language use);
- examine recurring themes and keyword frequencies;
- identify prolific contributors, institutions, and countries;
- trace thematic evolution and emerging topics; and
- offer evidence-based recommendations for future development.

Methodology

This study employed a bibliometric analysis, combining quantitative indicators with qualitative interpretation, to examine publication patterns, research trends, and citation dynamics within the selected corpus. Data were collected from 25 issues published between 2012 and 2024, comprising 249 peer-reviewed research articles. The first issue of 2025 (Volume 26) was excluded, as the subsequent issue of the same year (Volume 27) had not yet been published at the time of analysis. To ensure consistency, only full publication years were included. Data sources featured only published full articles; editorials, book reviews, and announcements were excluded.

Before analysis, metadata — including authors, affiliations, keywords, and languages — were extracted and manually compiled in Excel. Author affiliations were examined to determine institutional and geographic distribution, and co-authorship patterns were identified through manual

inspection of article bylines. The compiled dataset was cross-verified against the tables of contents and full-text PDFs to ensure accuracy. In addition, Sciendo Journal Metrics (2005) and SCImago Journal and Country Rank (SCImago, n.d.) data, including numerical indicators and graphical outputs, were consulted to contextualize the journal's performance and international standing. Written permission was obtained from both sources to reproduce the graphs (Figures 2 through 16).

The metrics analyzed included article productivity per issue/year, author productivity and collaboration patterns, institutional and country affiliations, thematic trends via keywords, and citation data when available. The study was limited by inconsistent keyword availability, particularly in early volumes, and by the fact that citation data from Scopus did not include all issues published prior to 2017.

Results

Article Productivity

Across 2012–2024, the journal published 25 volumes containing a total of 249 peer-reviewed research articles. The journal designates each issue as a distinct volume, releasing two issues per year. Annual output varied slightly in the early years, with some volumes containing fewer than ten articles, before stabilizing at ten articles per issue from 2016 onwards. Thematic emphases shifted over time, moving from an early focus on identity, language policy, and language rights toward more recent attention to digital multilingualism, English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), and artificial intelligence in education (see Table 1). Post-2020, there was a marked rise in technology-oriented studies and research set in crisis contexts, including wartime communication, refugee education, and pandemic-driven shifts in language teaching (see Table 2). The corpus also reflects sustained multilingual scholarship, with articles published mainly in English and Lithuanian, and occasional contributions in other European and global languages (see Table 1).

Table 1

Article Output, Primary Themes, and Publication Languages by Volume (2012–2024)

Vol	Year	Articles	Primary themes	Main publication languages
1	2012	12	Baltic identity; plurilingual competence; ICT & academic listening (didactics)	English, Lithuanian, Latvian, Spanish, German
2	2013	12	Language policy (higher ed); multilingual identity; ESP/phraseology; didactics	English, Lithuanian, Polish, Latvian, Italian, German, Spanish
3	2013	10	EU language policy; multilingualism & identity; corpus use in L2; historical linguistics	English, Serbian, Lithuanian, French
4	2014	10	Dialect planning & language policy; plurilingual higher education; teacher education	English, French, Lithuanian
5	2014	9	Family bilingualism; immigrant/ESOL; ecolinguistic sustainability; wiki/tech in learning	English
6	2015	8	Multilingualism & intercultural education; ESP (legal/professional); pop-culture analysis	English, Lithuanian, Latvian, Russian
7	2015	9	Linguistic imperialism; LSP/ESP; script learning; corpora/technology in teaching	English, Russian, Italian, Lithuanian
8	2016	10	Trilingual identity; contact linguistics; immigrant education; ICT/problem-based learning	English, French, Lithuanian
9	2016	9	Multicultural citizenship & migrants; teacher education; CLIL; portfolios/didactics	English, Lithuanian
10	2017	10	Bilingualism (Ukraine); minority language revitalization; identity; CLIL/ESOL	English, French
11	2017	10	Standard language ideology; teacher training; translation/audiovisual; CLIL/ESP	English, French
12	2018	10	Language rights/ecology; mobility & virtual exchanges; refugee education; translation	English, Italian
13	2018	10	Linguistic rights; media discourse; workplace multilingualism; teacher education	English, Lithuanian, German, Spanish
14	2019	10	Language negation/oppression; creole education; CLIL; translation studies	English, Lithuanian

Vol	Year	Articles	Primary themes	Main publication languages
15	2019	10	Language policy & school practice; new speakers/minority languages; translation	English, French, Spanish, Lithuanian
16	2020	10	Political discourse; borderland linguascapes; plurilingual competence; EQ in learning	English, Lithuanian
17	2020	10	Ethnolinguistic vitality; family language policy; teacher beliefs; vocabulary/phonetics	English, Lithuanian, French, Italian, German
18	2021	10	Language revival/preservation; multilingual teaching; flipped learning; translation	English, Lithuanian, German
19	2021	10	Multilingual identity; youth language use; pedagogy; translation	English, Lithuanian
20	2022	10	Ecolinguistic language policy; English hegemonic/EMI; teacher perceptions; translation	English, Lithuanian, French, German
21	2022	10	Endangered languages; translanguaging; teacher development; digital tools	English, Spanish, German, Latvian
22	2023	10	Language maintenance/ethnolinguistic vitality; dyslexia & bilingual children; translation	English, Lithuanian
23	2023	10	Wartime/crisis contexts; translanguaging; AI/digital tech in language education	English
24	2024	10	Heritage language & family policy; EMI; autism & multilingual education; translation	English, Spanish, Lithuanian
25	2024	10	Migrant identity & maintenance; endangered languages; linguistic landscapes; EMI	English, Lithuanian

Table 2

Keyword Trends Since 2020: Most Frequent and Emerging Terms

Most Frequent Keywords	Emerging Keywords in Post-2020 Volumes
Multilingualism	Artificial Intelligence
Language policy	War-time multilingualism
Bilingualism	Emotional intelligence
Translation	Digital pedagogy
Identity	
English Medium Instruction (EMI)	
Language education	

Institutional and Geographic Distribution

A detailed analysis of the first 25 volumes of *Sustainable Multilingualism* reveals a broad network of collaborating institutions and countries. The host institution — VMU in Lithuania — is by far the most frequent contributor, but the journal’s author pool spans multiple continents. Frequent contributors outside Lithuania include institutions from Türkiye, Latvia, Spain, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, the United States, and Iran (see Table 3 below).

Across all issues, contributions originated from more than 40 countries. Following the countries highlighted in the table, other frequent contributors included France, the Netherlands, Estonia, Norway, Croatia, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Saudi Arabia. Submissions were also received from over two dozen additional countries.

Table 3

Institutional and Geographic Distribution: The Top 10 Contributing Countries

Country	Institutions Noted	Unique Articles Contributed*
Lithuania	Vytautas Magnus University (Host), Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Vilnius University, Klaipėda University, Šiauliai University (now part of Vilnius University since 2021), Kaunas University of Technology, ISM University of Management and Economics, VilniusTech (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University), Military Academy of Lithuania, A. Stulginskis University (merged into Vytautas Magnus University in 2019)	97
Türkiye	Karadeniz Technical University, Akdeniz University, Yıldız Technical University, Atatürk University, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Bahçeşehir University, Anadolu University, Balıkesir University, İzmir University of Economics, Gaziantep University, Koç University, Yeditepe University, Istanbul Medipol University, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Cukurova University, Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Hacettepe University, Kilis 7 Aralık University	22
Latvia	Liepāja University (now RTU Liepāja Academy, part of Riga Technical University since 2024), University of Latvia, Transport and Telecommunication Institute, Ventspils University College (now Ventspils University of Applied Sciences, since 2016), Riga Stradiņš University, Liepāja Secondary School No. 5, The	13

Country	Institutions Noted	Unique Articles Contributed*
	Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvian University of Agriculture	
Spain	University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Complutense University of Madrid, University of Barcelona, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Universitat Jaume I (UJI), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Universidad de Alcalá (UAH), National Distance Education University, UNESCO Chair of World Linguistic Heritage of the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)	13
Poland	Jagiellonian University, Jan Kochanowski University, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, University of Warsaw, University of Zielona Góra, University of Łódź	9
Germany	Ruhr University Bochum, University of Heidelberg, University of Hamburg, University of Cologne, University of Potsdam, Chemnitz University of Technology	8
Hungary	University of Pécs, University of Pannonia, Eötvös Loránd University	8
Ukraine	Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukrainian National Tchaikovsky Academy of Music, Zaporizhzhya National University, Ferenc Rákóczi II. Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education	8
U.S.	Auburn University, Indiana University–Bloomington, Teachers College-Columbia University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Nebraska at Omaha, University of Arizona, International Bilingual School-Emeryville	7
Iran	Islamic Azad University, Urmia University, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, University of Maragheh	7

Note. Numbers are based on country representation in articles; a country is counted once per article, regardless of the number of authors or institutions from that country.

The analysis of regional representation shows that the distribution of contributions is uneven (see Table 4 below). European institutions dominate the network, particularly those in the Baltic region, Southern Europe, and Türkiye. North America follows as a moderately represented region, with a small but steady number of articles across several issues, mostly from U.S. and Canadian universities. Beyond these areas, representation declines sharply. The Middle East (excluding Türkiye and Iran), Oceania, Southeast Asia, and South Asia contribute intermittently, with only a few articles from each region. In most cases, these originate from single institutions that appear once or twice across the journal's history, such as Saudi Arabia, Australia, New

Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, and India. East Asia shows very limited engagement, represented by only two articles from Taiwan and one collaboration involving a Chinese university. Africa, South America, and the Caribbean remain marginally visible, each appearing in only one or two issues. These include isolated examples such as articles from Cameroon and Algeria in Africa, Argentina in South America, and Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean. Central Asia is entirely absent, with no contributions recorded in any of the twenty-five issues (2012–2024). Collectively, these patterns point to a strong European concentration and continued underrepresentation of much of the Global South and other world regions.

Table 4

Levels of Regional Representation in Contributions

Category	Regions	Representation (with issue numbers)
Dominant Regions	Europe	Very strong and consistent presence across nearly all 25 issues, mostly from Lithuania, Türkiye, Latvia, Spain, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, France, the Netherlands, Estonia, Norway, the UK, and Italy.
Moderately Represented Regions	North America	was represented in eight articles across six issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 5 → Indiana University–Bloomington, U.S. • Issue 5 → Teachers College, Columbia University & University of Pennsylvania, U.S. • Issue 13 → International Bilingual School, Emeryville, U.S. • Issue 15 → University of Nebraska at Omaha, U.S. • Issue 15 & 22 → University of Toronto, Canada • Issue 21 → University of Arizona, U.S. • Issue 24 → Auburn University, U.S.
Less Represented Regions	Middle East (excluding Türkiye and Iran)	was represented in four articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 8 → Taif University, Saudi Arabia • Issue 18 → University of Ha'il, Saudi Arabia • Issue 20 → King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia • Issue 24 → Northern Border University, Saudi Arabia
	Oceania	was represented in four articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 18 → University of Adelaide, Australia • Issues 20, 22, 24 → University of Auckland, New Zealand
	Southeast Asia	was represented in four articles (across three issues): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 19 → Thammasat University, Thailand • Issue 19 → Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Category	Regions	Representation (with issue numbers)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 21 → Mahidol University, Thailand • Issue 22 → Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, Malaysia
	South Asia	was represented in three articles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 4 → University of Sindh, Pakistan • Issue 22 → Vellore Institute of Technology & Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), India • Issue 25 → Vellore Institute of Technology, India
	East Asia	was represented in two articles only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 9 → National Chengchi University, Taiwan • Issue 21 → National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan & Xi'an Jiaotong–Liverpool University, China
	Africa	was represented in two articles only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 10 → University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon • Issue 15 → Mohamed Lamine Debaghine Sétif 2 University, Algeria
	South America	was represented in two articles only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue 9 → CAECE University, Argentina • Issue 23 → Rosario Institute for Research in Educational Sciences, Argentina
	Caribbean	was represented in two articles only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues 8, 10 → University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago
Absent Region	Central Asia	No representation in any of the 25 issues (2012–2024).

Authorship Patterns, Co-authorship, and Institutional Cooperation

The analysis shows that most published papers list 2–3 authors, with occasional single-author and larger multi-author teams. The distribution shows a strong tendency toward collaborative authorship rather than solo research. While some authors appear in multiple issues, there are no dominant recurring individual authors across the 25 issues. This indicates an open submission profile, welcoming diverse contributors rather than relying on a fixed core group.

Approximately 30% of papers are authored by researchers from the same institution. This is often the case with VMU-affiliated works, where multiple Lithuanian co-authors collaborate. Around 70% of papers involve authors from different institutions, showing that inter-institutional

collaboration is the norm. About 40% of articles feature international co-authorship, involving institutions from at least two countries. This rate is high compared to many language and linguistics-related journals, reflecting the journal's multilingual and cross-cultural research scope.

Co-authorship network analysis, based on manually compiled and inspected data, shows that nodes cluster strongly around VMU (Lithuania), major Turkish institutions, and several concentrated groups in Southern Europe and parts of Asia. Frequent bilateral country pairings include:

Lithuania–UK → 4 articles (Issues 5, 10, 16, 23)

Lithuania–Sweden → 2 articles (Issues 10, 18)

Türkiye–Norway → 2 articles (Issues 17, 24)

Hungary–Ukraine → 2 articles (Issues 10, 25)

By contrast, collaborations with institutions in Africa and Latin America remain very limited, with only a handful of isolated cases (e.g., Algeria, Cameroon, Argentina). South Asian contexts appear sporadically and are not proportionally represented, given the region's size and diversity, while Southeast Asian contributions are occasional and concentrated in only a few countries. Caribbean representation is extremely rare, and East Asian collaborations are visible mainly through repeated ties with Taiwan, with very limited involvement from other countries in the region. Overall, the network exhibits strong regional concentration in Europe, while global linkages beyond these areas remain comparatively underdeveloped.

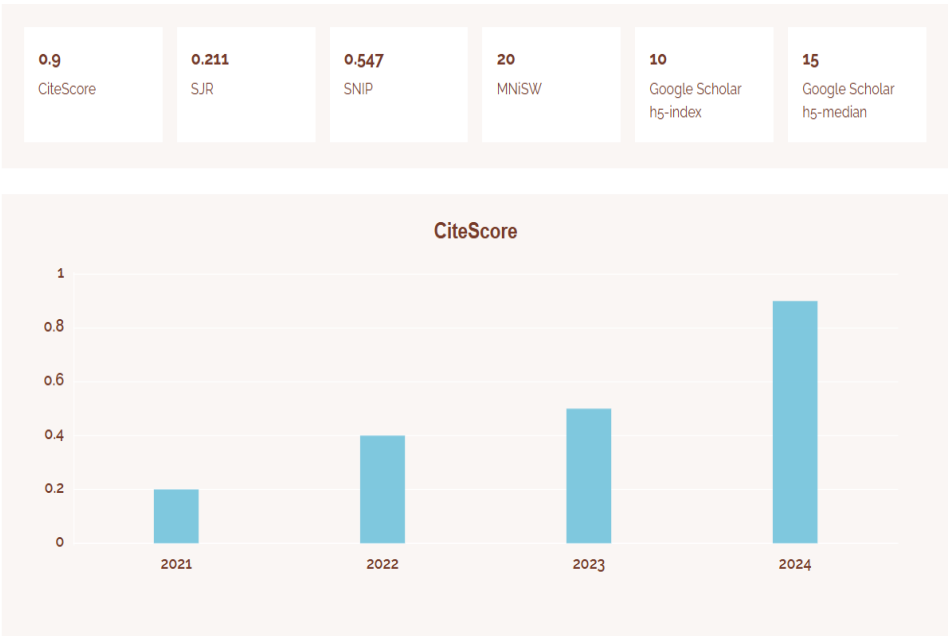
Most cross-country collaborations involve two countries only, while one multi-country collaboration involving three countries was also observed (Taiwan, Thailand, and China in Issue 21). In addition, Issue 23 features an exceptional case with 11 authors across seven countries (Czechia, Germany, Latvia, Spain, Türkiye, Luxembourg, and Cyprus).

Journal Metrics and Citation Analysis (Scopus-Based, Post-2017)

According to journal metrics (Paradigm, 2025b; Scopus, 2025), *Sustainable Multilingualism* holds a CiteScore of 0.9 for 2024, indicating that,

on average, each document published in the preceding three years has received nearly one citation in the current year—a level that reflects modest citation performance within its field. Complementing this, the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) stands at 0.211 for the same year (SCImago, n.d.), a value that suggests moderate prestige by accounting not only for citation counts but also for the influence of the citing journals, thereby positioning *Sustainable Multilingualism* as a moderately integrated player within broader scholarly discourse.

Figure 1
Paradigm Journal Metrics

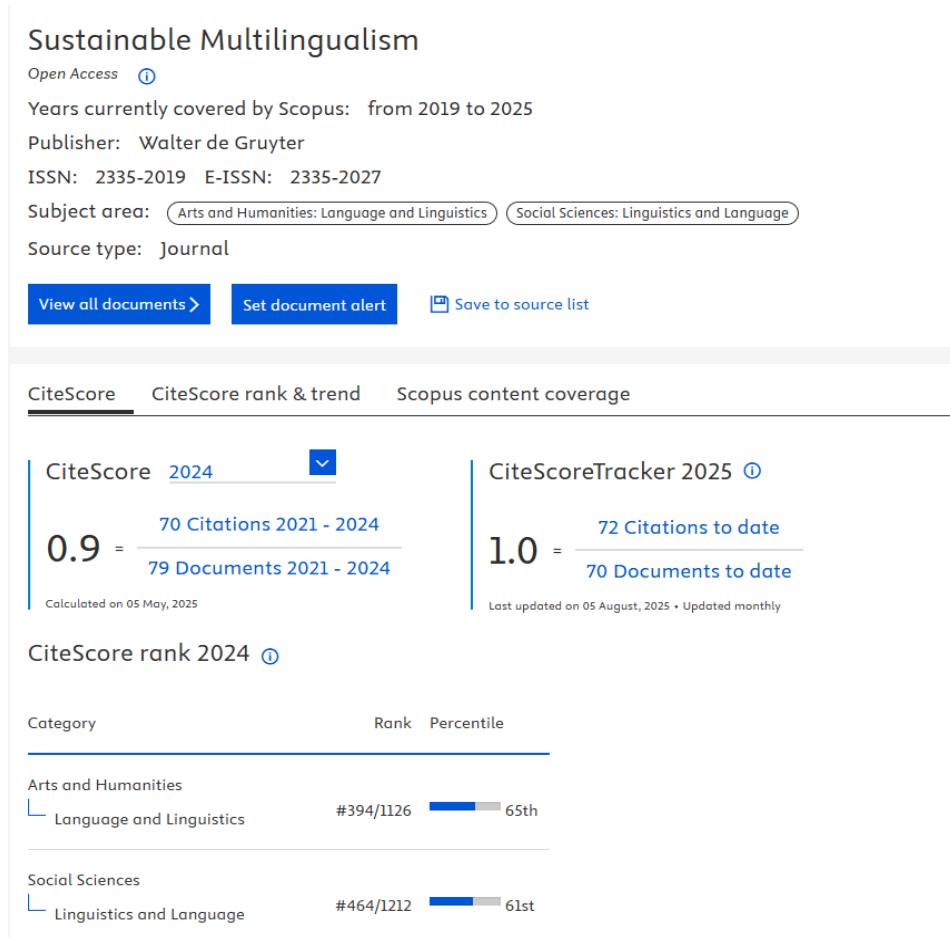


The Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) for 2024 is 0.547, meaning that when adjusted for differences in citation practices across disciplines, the journal’s impact is slightly below the global average—an expected outcome for a specialized, interdisciplinary linguistics outlet. Nationally, the journal is recognized with an MNiSW score of 20 under Poland’s academic evaluation framework, indicating a solid reputation in terms of scholarly quality and institutional standing. Finally, Google Scholar Metrics

(SCImago, n.d.) report an h5-index of 10 and an h5-median of 15, showing that at least ten recent publications have each garnered ten or more citations, with a median of fifteen citations among them (see Figure 1).

Figure 2

Scopus Source Details for Sustainable Multilingualism



Building on these indicators, Scopus (2025) reports that *Sustainable Multilingualism* attained a CiteScore of 0.9 in 2024, based on 70 citations across 79 documents published between 2021 and 2024. This reflects modest but steady engagement with the journal’s content over the evaluation period. The most recent CiteScoreTracker for 2025 shows a value of 1.0, calculated

from 72 citations to date across 70 documents, suggesting a slight upward trend in citation activity. In terms of disciplinary positioning, the journal is ranked in the 65th percentile (394th of 1,126 journals) in Arts and Humanities: Language and Linguistics and in the 61st percentile (464th of 1,212 journals) in Social Sciences: Linguistics and Language (see Figure 2).

Overall, these metrics indicate that *Sustainable Multilingualism* demonstrates moderate scholarly influence and visibility. While not among the top tier, the journal performs solidly across multiple impact measures: it achieves consistent recognition (via MNI_{SW}), maintains a moderate prestige (via SJR), garners a steady citation rate (via CiteScore), and sustains a promising subset of well-cited content (via h-index metrics).

Most Cited and Most Downloaded Articles: Indicators of Scholarly Impact and Reader Engagement

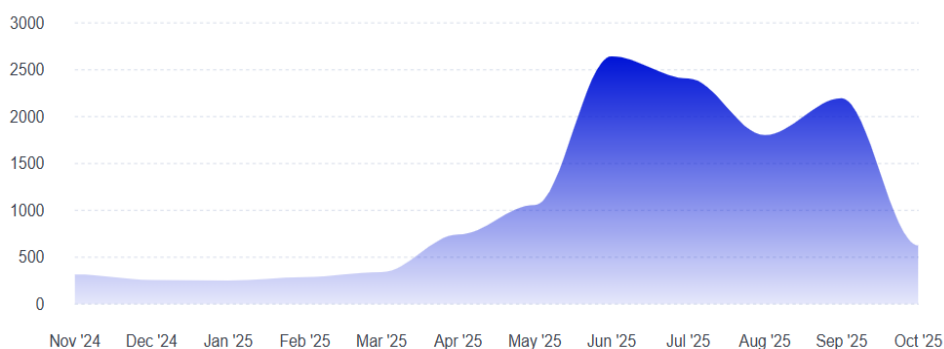
According to Paradigm (2025b), download activity has shown considerable variation over the entire observation period, with alternating phases of growth and decline. In the past year specifically, it remained relatively stable until March 2025, then rose sharply to a peak in June (2,644 downloads) before falling markedly by August (1,803 downloads) and rising again to 2,196 downloads thereafter (see Figure 3). *Sustainable Multilingualism*'s most cited publications reflect a thematic emphasis on multilingual education, teacher competencies, and the sociocultural dimensions of language learning. The top-cited article, "Should Schools Undermine or Sustain Multilingualism? An Analysis of Theory, Research, and Pedagogical Practice" by Jim Cummins (2019), addresses foundational debates in language policy and pedagogy. Other highly cited works include "CLIL Teacher Competences and Attitudes" by Vilkancienė and Rozgienė (2017), "Teaching Syrian Students in Turkish Schools: Experiences of Teachers" by Yaşar and Amaç (2018), and "Migrant and Non-Migrant Origin Pre-Service Teachers' Beliefs about Multilingualism and Teaching in Multilingual Classrooms: Convergences and Divergences" by Llopart and Birello (2020). Collectively, these articles highlight the journal's role in advancing research at the intersection of multilingualism, teacher preparation, and migration studies.

The most downloaded papers show both thematic continuity and topical diversity. Alongside Cummins’ (2019) widely cited piece, recent works such as “Ethnolinguistics Vitality Theory: The Last Stance for a Language Survival” by Jamallullail and Nordin (2023) and “Endangered Languages: A Sociocognitive Approach to Language Death, Identity Loss, and Preservation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence” by Low et al. (2022) indicate strong reader interest in language preservation and revitalization. Additional frequently downloaded studies include “Analysis of Humour in TV Series Friends and Its Translation into Lithuanian” (Korostenskienė & Pakrosnytė, 2017), “‘Your Language is Forbidden’: Language Negation as Political Oppression in Pinter’s Mountain Language” (Goodspeed, 2019), and “The Role of Translation in the Revitalization Process of Minority Languages: The Case of Basque” (Belmar, 2017).

The overlap between the most cited and most downloaded lists—particularly Cummins’ 2019 article—suggests that certain contributions have achieved both academic recognition and broad readership, reinforcing the journal’s impact within its specialist domain.

Figure 3

Article Downloads (Last 12 Months)



Scholarly Influence and Global Positioning: SJR Analysis

Next, the data from the SCImago Journal and Country Rank (SJCR) (SCImago, n.d.) portal are examined to provide insights into the journal’s

scholarly influence and its positioning within the global research landscape.

Building on the earlier observation from Sciendo metrics, the SJR index provides a size-independent indicator of journal prestige by evaluating the average scientific influence per article. Unlike raw citation counts, SJR incorporates the quality of the citing sources, recognizing that “all citations are not created equal” (SCImago, n.d.). In this way, the metric reflects both the number of citations a journal receives and the prestige of the journals from which those citations originate, offering a more nuanced picture of scholarly influence.

For *Sustainable Multilingualism*, the SJR values over the past four years reveal a general upward trajectory, albeit with minor fluctuations. After a small decline from 0.132 in 2021 to 0.123 in 2022, the index rose sharply to 0.202 in 2023 and further to 0.211 in 2024. This steady recovery and growth, particularly in the last two years, indicates an enhancement in the journal’s scientific influence and deeper integration into higher-prestige citation networks (see Figure 4).

Figure 4

SJR by Year (2021–2024)

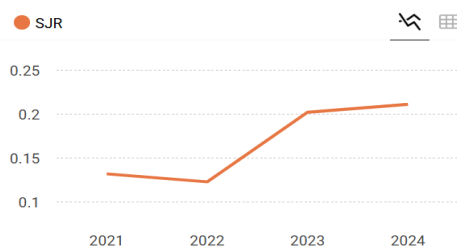
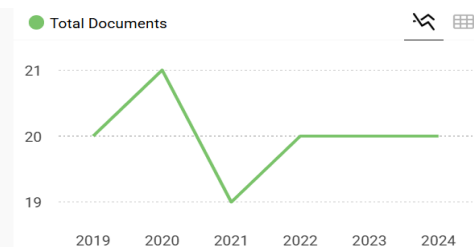


Figure 5

Number of Published Articles



From 2019 to 2024, the journal’s annual output of published documents has remained relatively stable, ranging between 19 and 21 items per year. This steadiness suggests consistent editorial capacity and a stable flow of submissions. Notably, all recorded outputs are citable documents, with no non-citable items (e.g., editorials or news pieces) appearing in the dataset, indicating a focus on substantive scholarly contributions (see Figure 5).

Total citations have risen sharply over the observed period, from zero in 2019 to 46 in 2024. Self-citations, while increasing from zero to seven over

the same timeframe, remain a small fraction of total citations, suggesting that the growth in impact is driven primarily by external scholarly engagement rather than internal referencing. This trajectory points toward an expanding influence of the journal in its research community (see Figure 6).

Figure 6

Total Number of Citations & Self-Cites

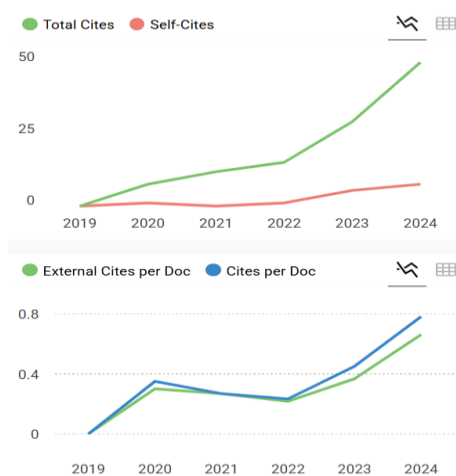
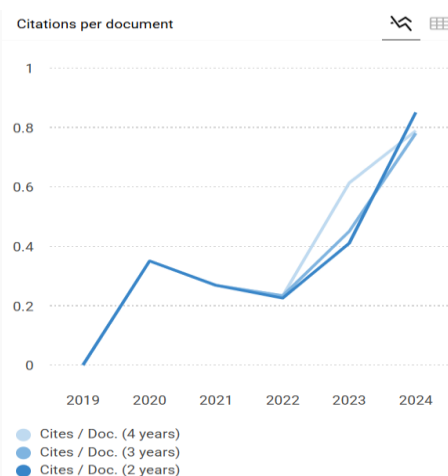


Figure 7

Citations Per Document



Citation intensity, measured by citations per document over two-, three-, and four-year windows, shows a marked upward trend since 2022. The four-year metric increased from 0.233 in 2022 to 0.788 in 2024, with similar gains in the two-year and three-year measures. These improvements indicate not only more frequent citation of articles but also sustained relevance of published work over multiple years, aligning with patterns of growing academic recognition (see Figure 7).

The proportion of articles co-authored by researchers from multiple countries has shown fluctuations over the years, with notable growth from 15.00% in 2022 to 35.00% in 2023, followed by a slight decrease to 25.00% in 2024. This trend suggests a moderate but growing level of international engagement, which can improve both the visibility and citation reach of the journal's publications (see Figure 8).

The number of citable documents has steadily risen from 2019 to 2022, reaching its peak and remaining relatively stable through 2024. The minimal

proportion of non-citable documents indicates that the journal predominantly publishes content eligible for academic referencing, supporting stronger citation potential (see Figure 9).

Figure 8
International Collaboration Documents

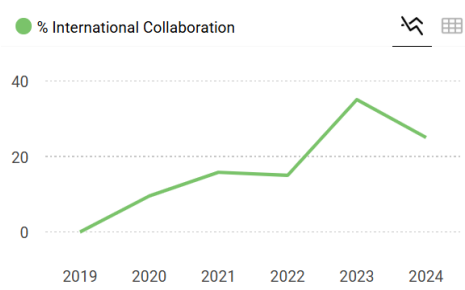
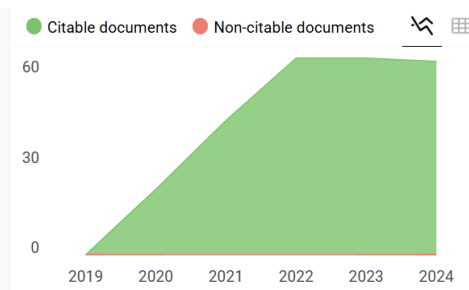


Figure 9
Numbers of Citable & Non-citable Documents



The share of cited documents has increased considerably, from 4 in 2020 to 26 in 2024, while the proportion of uncited documents has steadily declined since peaking in 2022. This shift reflects that more of the journal's content is gaining scholarly recognition and reducing the prevalence of papers without citation impact (see Figure 10).

Figure 10
Three-year Cited Vs. Document Uncited Ratio

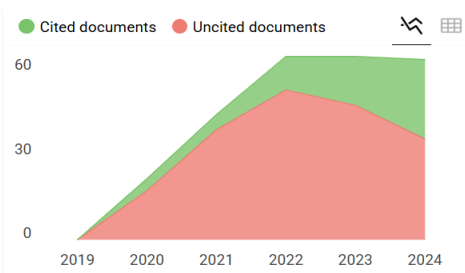
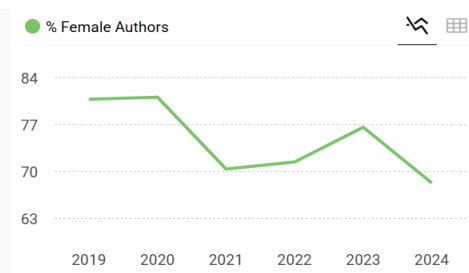


Figure 11
Percentage of Female Authors



Female author participation has remained relatively high—consistently above 70%—over the six-year period. Nonetheless, there has been a gradual

decline from peaks above 80% in 2019–2020 to 68.29% in 2024, indicating a slight narrowing of gender representation in recent years (see Figure 11).

Figure 12

Trend of Policy-Cited Documents (Overton)

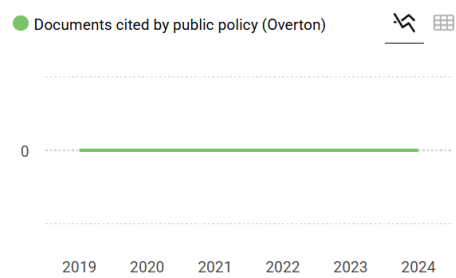
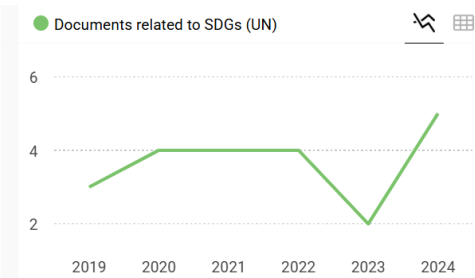


Figure 13

Trend of UN SDG-Related Documents (2018–)



No documents have been cited in public policy outputs according to the Overton database, indicating a lack of measurable direct policy influence (see Figure 12). In contrast, contributions to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been consistently present, ranging from two to five per year, demonstrating an ongoing alignment with global sustainability research themes (see Figure 13).

Figure 14

Estimated APC

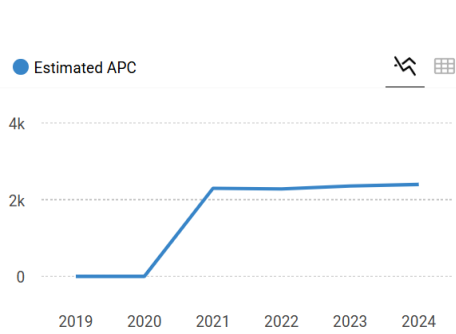
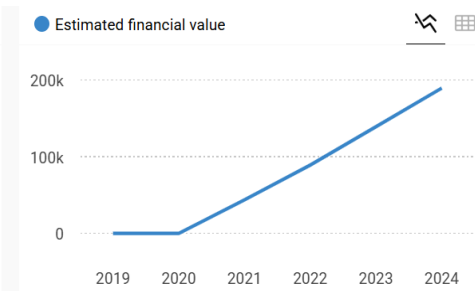


Figure 15

Estimated Financial Value of the Journal



While *Sustainable Multilingualism* does not charge publication fees, its estimated article processing charge (APC)—a modeled value based on

comparable journals—has increased modestly from USD 2,292 in 2021 to USD 2,393 in 2024 (see Figure 14). Correspondingly, the journal's estimated financial value—calculated as APC multiplied by the total number of citable documents over five years—has more than quadrupled over the same period, from USD 43,544 in 2021 to USD 189,076 in 2024. This growth reflects both an increase in publication volume and the steady upward trend in estimated APCs (see Figure 15).

Discussion

The data indicate that *Sustainable Multilingualism* has steadily developed a globally collaborative, thematically diverse, and discipline-integrated corpus of scholarship, positioning it as a growing platform in applied and sociolinguistic research. Several key patterns emerge in the journal's output and thematic orientation. Over the period examined, productivity has remained consistent, with 249 articles published across 25 issues, reflecting sustained editorial momentum. The authorship reflects notable geographic diversity, although institutional affiliations are comparatively centralized, suggesting both the success of international outreach and the potential for further diversification. Thematic trends reveal a recurring emphasis on multilingual education, language policy, and translation studies, alongside a discernible rise in scholarship addressing digital communication, war-related linguistic dynamics, and policy-driven concerns—indicating responsiveness to global sociopolitical and technological shifts. The journal has particularly excelled in sustaining a multilingual lens across sociolinguistics, education, and translation; in hosting early research on translanguaging, EMI, and digital tools; and in fostering participation from non-Western institutions, thereby contributing to the decentralization of knowledge production in language studies.

However, certain gaps are observed and warrant further scholarly attention. First, the limited representation of multilingual contexts from the Middle East (excluding Türkiye and Iran), Oceania, Southeast Asia, South Asia, East Asia, Africa, South America, and the Caribbean, together with the complete absence of Central Asia, constitutes a significant shortfall in

the existing body of published research, potentially skewing theoretical generalizations and comparative insights. Second, there is a marked lack of integration between advances in artificial intelligence, language technologies, and research on minority sign languages, which constrains opportunities for innovation and accessibility. Next, heritage language studies at times exhibit thematic repetition without the benefit of a deeper, robust comparative or cross-linguistic methodological framework, limiting the depth and generalizability of their findings. Moreover, the overall citation impact of the existing literature remains modest, suggesting limited scholarly reach and influence within and beyond the immediate field.

Finally, it might be argued that a relatively large share of the published articles includes at least one author affiliated with an institution in Lithuania or Türkiye, reflecting strong representation from these countries (together nearly half of all publications). This is understandable given that the journal is based in Lithuania, and that the editors are from Lithuania and Türkiye, which may have influenced the visibility and submission patterns through their academic networks.

Conclusion

This research underscores *Sustainable Multilingualism*'s role in advancing scholarship that is thematically diverse, internationally engaged, and responsive to evolving linguistic realities. Despite the uncovered issues, such as limited representation of some multilingual contexts and overrepresentation of some countries, modest integration of emerging technologies, and comparatively low citation impact, the journal's consistent productivity, breadth of themes, and commitment to multilingual perspectives provide a strong foundation for continued growth and influence. Addressing the identified shortages may not only expand the journal's reach and scholarly impact but also strengthen its contribution to global conversations on language, policy, and education.

Based on the findings, several recommendations are offered. First, *Sustainable Multilingualism* should broaden its geographic reach by encouraging and inviting contributions from underrepresented regions,

particularly from Central Asia, Africa, and South America. Next, interdisciplinary submissions (e.g., AI and language learning) and research on emerging and/or innovative topics (e.g., multilingualism and minoritized sign languages) should be promoted. This could be done through special issues and targeted calls for papers in specific regions and countries, as well as among research networks beyond traditional language studies. Furthermore, while submissions from Lithuania and Türkiye cannot be restricted, potential regional bias can be addressed by actively inviting contributions from diverse regions and enhancing international visibility of the journal. Finally, while the editorial board encompasses distinguished scholars from diverse regions of the world, expanding representation to include experts from additional countries and continents could further enhance its global reach and serve as a strategic step toward encouraging submissions from currently underrepresented regions.

Despite the limitations of this small-scale research, this is the first systematic study on *Sustainable Multilingualism* that offers a scholarly overview of the journal's publishing practices, statistics, and impact. Future research can perform full citation network analysis (e.g., with Google Scholar), examine publishing standards and policies, and investigate reviewer demographics and peer-review processes. This analysis of the journal is anticipated not only to inform the journal's administration in shaping future management strategies but also to support its readership in understanding publication patterns and trends while inspiring further critical examinations of academic journals.

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**BIBLIOMETRINĖ „SUSTAINABLE MULTILINGUALISM“
ANALIZĖ: IŽVALGOS IŠLEIDUS 25-IS NUMERIUS (2012–2024)**

Anotacija. Kaip daugiakalbystės tyrimų leidinys, „Sustainable Multilingualism“ (ISSN: 2335-2019; eISSN: 2335-2027) reikšmingai prisidėjo prie kalbinės įvairovės, švietimo ir politikos tyrimų plėtros. 2012 m. įkurtas žurnalas tapo platforma moksliniams darbams, nagrinėjantiems sudėtingą daugiakalbystės dinamiką tiek vietiniu, tiek globaliu lygmenimis. Ši bibliometrinė studija apžvelgia pirmuosius 25-is „Sustainable Multilingualism“ numerius (2012–2024), siekdama įvertinti temų raidą, autorystės modelius, institucijų ir geografijos aprėptį bei citavimo rodiklius. Tyrimo duomenų bazę sudaro 249 recenzuoti straipsniai, analizuoti pasitelkus rankinį kodavimą ir bibliometrinius įrankius, įskaitant *Excel* ir *VOSviewer*. Rezultatai rodo, kad nuo 2016 m. straipsnių skaičius kiekviename numeryje išsilygino iki dešimties, atspindėdamas nuoseklų redakcinį pajėgumą. Teminiu požiūriu pirmieji numeriai daugiausia dėmesio skyrė tapatybei, kalbos politikai ir teisėms, vėlesniuose dominuoja skaitmeninė daugiakalbystė, anglų kalba kaip dėstymo priemonė (EMI) ir dirbtinio intelekto pritaikymas švietimui. Bendra autorystė apima daugiau nei 40 šalių, tačiau pagrindiniai žurnalo autoriai atstovauja Lietuvai, Turkijai, Latvijai, Ispanijai ir Lenkijai. Akivaizdu, jog dominuoja Europos autoriai, o Afrikos, Lotynų Amerikos, Pietų Azijos ir Karibų regionų mokslininkai savo tyrimus publikuoja palyginti retai. Autorystės analizė atskleidė, kad daugumą straipsnių rašo bendraautoriai, dažnai iš skirtingų institucijų ir šalių, o apie 40 % publikacijų sudaro tarptautinės bendradarbiavimo formos. Citavimo rodikliai rodo nuosaikų, bet augantį poveikį: 2024 m. žurnalo *CiteScore* pakilo iki 0,9, *SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)* padidėjo iki 0,211, o *h5-indeksas* pasiekė 10, atspindėdamas pastovią integraciją į tarptautinį mokslinį diskursą. Dažnai cituojami ir atsisiunčiami straipsniai pabrėžia žurnalo įtaką daugiakalbiam švietimui, migracijos studijoms ir nykstančių kalbų tyrimams. Šis tyrimas daro išvadą: „Sustainable Multilingualism“ pasiekė tarptautinį matomumą ir nuosekliai prisideda prie mokslo sklaidos, tačiau platesnė regioninė reprezentacija sustiprintų įvairovę ir dar labiau paskatintų pasaulinį įsitraukimą. Remiantis gautomis išvalgomis, pateikiamos rekomendacijos, galinčios padėti formuoti žurnalo redakcinę strategiją ir tolesnę plėtrą.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: „Sustainable Multilingualism“; kalbinis tvarumas; akademinė leidyba; bibliometriniai tyrimai; scientometrinė analizė.