



## Bibliometric Study of Discourse Analysis Research in the Field of Library Science

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This study aims to map trends and developments in discourse analysis research within the field of library studies using a bibliometric approach. It discusses the application of discourse analysis in library studies, the role of librarians, as well as the contributions of institutions and authors in advancing this topic. Data were collected from the Scopus database using the keywords “discourse analysis” and “library” within the time range of 2014–2024. A total of 93 relevant articles were analyzed after a manual screening process. The data were then processed using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny to visualize keyword networks, citations, institutional affiliations, and the most active authors. The results indicate a significant increase in publications in 2022 and 2024, with the Journal of Documentation being the most frequent publisher of related articles. The most active author is Deborah Hicks, while popular topics include information literacy and public libraries. However, research gaps were identified in the context of public libraries and the representation of librarians. This study concludes that the bibliometric approach is effective in identifying future research directions and opportunities, and can serve as a starting guide for researchers interested in developing discourse analysis studies within the field of library and information science.</p> <p>© 2025 Edulib</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 17 Jan 2025</i> <i>First Revised 31 Jan 2025</i> <i>Accepted 16 Jan 2025</i> <i>First Available Online 01 Nov 2025</i> <i>Publication Date 01 Nov 2025</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Bibliometric Study, Biblioshiny, Discourse Analysis, VOSviewer.</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Library and information Science research has been growing steadily, encompassing diverse aspects such as methodologies, utilization, and the dissemination of information. This diversity not only reflects advancements in the field but also highlights the ongoing need for innovation and adaptation to technological developments and societal demands. Library and information science is a multidisciplinary field, meaning that research in this area can be analyzed from various disciplinary perspectives. This multidisciplinary approach is essential, as information is not merely a technically processed commodity but also deeply involves humanistic and social aspects. (Riza, 2024; Onyancha, 2024)

One increasingly popular approach in library and information science research is language-based discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the study of language that goes beyond syntactic and semantic elements of an utterance, emphasizing the social and cultural context of its speakers. Discourse serves as a tool of power, allowing institutions to control meaning by defining what can be said and what is excluded in a particular topic (Afida, 2022; Chiang, 2015). Discourse analysis is conducted to identify semiotic or linguistic patterns and discursive devices within a text, while discourse practices involve the processes of constructing and understanding texts, including institutional routines and the evolution of discourse over time (Indriawati & Hudiyo, 2023; Wang et al., 2022). Discourse analysis enables researchers to understand meaning or intent by examining language use through this approach, research extends beyond the technical aspects of information systems or library management, focusing also on how language and communication are employed in the process of information dissemination (Eriyanto, 2023; Harisanty et al., 2023). Discourse analysis offers a more holistic view of information phenomena in modern society, which not only involve data processing but also interpretation and deep socio-cultural influences and to discourse analysis in the library field is considered crucial in understanding how libraries are perceived by the public (Saddhono et al., 2020; Harisanty et al., 2023). Generally, discourse analysis can be divided into discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis, distinguished by their knowledge structures and discourse analysis seeks to objectively and value-freely describe facts, whereas critical discourse analysis emphasizes subject involvement and is inherently non-neutral (Farrely, 2019; Fatmawati, 2021). Analysis of communication, whether spoken or written, can be conducted using either discourse analysis or critical discourse analysis.

In the context of library and information science, discourse analysis can be used to understand how perceptions about the existence of libraries are communicated. Positive discourse can help build a favorable image of libraries, while negative discourse can damage their reputation (Harisanty et al., 2023; Mustafa, 2025). A library's image refers to the public's perceptions, views, or judgments about the institution, including its functions, services, and role in social and intellectual life (Astuti, 2016; Horban 2025). Furthermore, an institution's image is shaped by how individuals understand and experience their interactions with that institution (Wahid, 2023; Fatanti, 2025). Therefore, it is essential for libraries to pay attention to how they are portrayed across various public discourse contexts, as this directly influences public perception.

In Indonesia, the use of discourse analysis in library research remains relatively limited. However, this does not imply that research utilizing this approach has never been conducted. On the contrary, although there have been a few studies employing discourse analysis, their number and scope remain narrow and insufficiently explored. This limited body of research highlights a significant opportunity to further explore the potential of discourse analysis in

understanding library and information phenomena, especially in Indonesia's social and cultural contexts. This condition has encouraged the author to conduct a more in-depth study on the development of discourse analysis applications in library studies in Indonesia. One approach used to analyze such research trends is bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric methods allow researchers to identify patterns in scientific publications related to discourse analysis in the library field, including publication volume, frequently contributing authors, and topic development over time. Through bibliometric analysis, the author can gain a clearer picture of this research dynamic and identify potential gaps for further exploration.

Bibliometric analysis is a method used to examine written publications through statistical and scientometric mapping (Wang, 2022; Saleh, 2024). Bibliometric analysis helps analyze research publications to identify conceptual and methodological developments, research trends, changes over time, and the global distribution of research (Ahmadi et al., 2024; Nageye et al., 2024). It serves as a crucial tool for understanding the dynamics and developmental direction of a scientific field through measurable patterns of academic publishing. Bibliometric analysis is conducted to assess scholarly activity based on how researchers disseminate their findings through publications (Alrissa et al., 2025; Demir et al., 2025). Bibliometric research offers visualizations in the relevant field by mapping bibliographic relationships based on shared references among documents (Setyaningsih et al., 2024; Dewi, 2024). It involves collecting and evaluating various studies related to a specific topic (Tupan, 2022; Winoto & Khaerul, 2024).

Several related studies have been conducted previously, bibliometric analysis of ecolinguistics publications indexed in Scopus from 2011 to 2022 (Kamarullah, 2024; Ananda, 2025). This study discussed citation patterns, keyword trends, publication trends, contributing countries, abstract content, and core themes in ecolinguistics and critical discourse analysis. Research on critical discourse analysis in the field of education has been examined through a bibliometric approach, as conducted by Yusep, who analyzed the development of studies using Scopus-indexed articles with the keywords "Critical Discourse Analysis," "Education," and "Learning" over the past five years, and by Wang, who investigated news discourse using CiteSpace based on journal articles from the Scopus database from 1988 to 2020 to identify the most frequently discussed research topics and the countries that contributed the most in this field (Ahmadi et al., 2024; Wang, 2022). Despite the existence of previous studies with similar topical scope and methodological approaches, there has been no research that directly focuses on a bibliometric study of discourse analysis in the field of library science. Therefore, the author seeks to fill this gap by mapping existing research on discourse analysis within the library field. This study becomes especially relevant as it provides a comprehensive overview and can serve as a reference point for other researchers interested in conducting discourse analysis in library studies. It can guide researchers in identifying relevant journals and serve as a foundation for future studies, ultimately enriching the academic discourse in the field of library and information science.

## 2. METHODS

This study was conducted using the bibliometric analysis method. Bibliometric analysis is a technique that utilizes mathematics and statistics to analyze data, making it part of the quantitative method category (Wulandari & Lamopia, 2024). Bibliometric analysis is carried out to illustrate trends and developments within specific categories and scientific disciplines. There are several advantages to using the bibliometric method: the results obtained are based on quantitative data and articles that have been previously peer-reviewed across

various fields; it allows for visual analysis to identify deeper insights into emerging research areas; and this method is considered more effective, especially in fields with a large volume of publications, to explore the relationships between documents (Xiao & Li, 2021; Nguyen, 2025). In addition, bibliometrics enables researchers to systematically map the structure of knowledge and identify the most influential authors, institutions, and journals in a particular field of study (Donthu et al., 2021; Syarif, 2024). This method is also useful for understanding research dynamics and the development direction of scientific knowledge through citation and co-word analysis (Zupic & Čater, 2015; Brandes & Pich, 2020).

In this study, the data collection process used publication sources from the Scopus database. The Scopus account used was a subscription-based account with full access to all available features. The data were retrieved between January 24 and January 26, 2025, using the search query: TITLE-ABS-KEY ("discourse analysis", "library") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("discourse analysis", "librarian") AND PUBYEAR > 2013 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")). The publication data were limited to the period between 2014 and 2024 to make it easier for other researchers to use relevant and recent publications. Furthermore, the data were limited to articles only. The initial data screening resulted in 126 documents. These documents were then manually filtered again by removing articles that did not focus on discourse analysis in the field of library studies, resulting in a final total of 93 articles.

The collected data were then downloaded in CSV format and analyzed using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny to support data interpretation and identify research gaps. Biblioshiny is an R-based tool developed for bibliometric analysis that helps users filter and explore data more easily. Meanwhile, Biblioshiny, as part of the Bibliometrix R-package, is designed to facilitate comprehensive bibliometric analysis through a user-friendly interface that does not require advanced programming skills (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Ghorbani 2024). The data processed in this study will be identified based on the development of research over time, the core journals in scholarly publications in the field of library science, the distribution of publications by institution/affiliation, the most active authors, the most globally cited documents, and co-occurrence to determine the relationships among frequently appearing concepts and themes in this research, while also providing recommendations for researchers and practitioners interested in further developing studies in this field.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of a search using the keywords ("discourse analysis", "library") OR ("discourse analysis", "librarian") within the publication range of 2014 to 2024, a total of 92 scholarly articles were obtained after a thorough screening process and are examined in this study. The dataset was sourced from the Scopus database, which is one of the most trusted sources for international scientific publications. This dataset was carefully and systematically compiled to ensure the quality and relevance of the articles included in the study, covering a wide range of topics related to discourse analysis within the context of libraries.

This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive overview of research trends in the field of discourse analysis as it relates to libraries and librarians. In the data collection process, several key parameters—such as the number of references used, the number of authors, and the number of citations per article—were also analyzed to gain a deeper understanding of the impact and contribution of this body of research within the academic community.

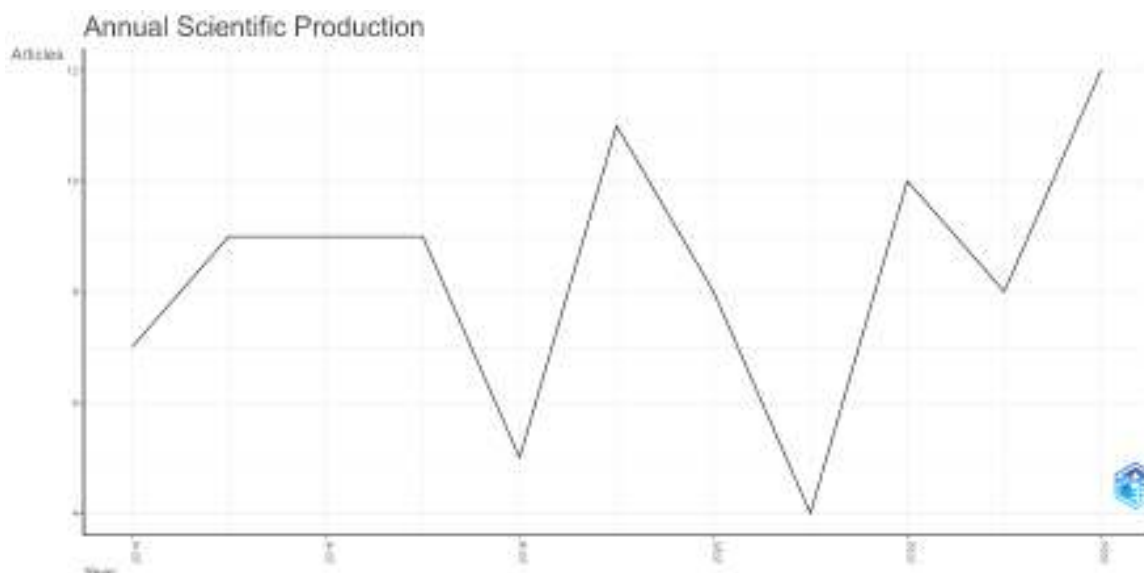
**Table 1.** Key information about the dataset

Description	information
Time Span	2014:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	57
Document	92
Annual Growth Rate %	5.54
Average Citations Per Document	6.38
Reference	4320
Authors	63
Single-authored Docs	34
Co-Authors per Doc	1.99
international Co-atorship	9.783
Document Types (Article)	92

### 3.1. Trends in Research Publications on Discourse Analysis in The Library Field

Based on the "Annual Scientific Production" graph in Figure 1, which illustrates the number of articles published annually between 2014 and 2024, there is a noticeable fluctuation in scientific output related to discourse analysis in the field of library and information science. In the early years, such as 2014 and 2015, the number of articles remained relatively stable but low, averaging around 5–8 articles per year. However, beginning in 2016 and 2017, a more noticeable increase in publication output is observed, indicating a growing interest or significant developments in this topic.

Subsequently, the graph displays several inconsistent declines and spikes, with certain years such as 2019 and 2021 showing more drastic decreases in the number of publications. This may suggest that although there is interest in discourse analysis within the library field, the number of studies published could be influenced by external factors or shifts in research priorities during particular periods. Nonetheless, in 2022 and 2024, the graph reveals a highly significant surge, reaching the highest levels of publication output, reflecting both a resurgence of interest in the topic and substantial progress in research within this area. The annual fluctuations observed in this graph provide a clear picture that, although discourse analysis in libraries has garnered significant attention at certain points, there is considerable variability in the volume of scholarly output produced each year. These irregular patterns of decline and growth offer further insight into the factors shaping academic interest and research priorities on this topic over the past decade.



**Figure 1.** Annual scientific article production

Source: Author's Research, 2025

### 3.2. Leading Journals in Scientific Publications in The Library Field

Based on Table 2, which presents the leading journals contributing to discourse analysis research in the library field, it can be seen that several journals have made significant contributions. Journal of Documentation appears as the primary source with 10 related articles, making it the most frequent journal publishing on discourse analysis in libraries. Other journals such as Library Quarterly (6 articles) and Library and information Science Research (5 articles) also show significant contributions, indicating that this topic is highly relevant in leading journals in the field of library and information science.

In addition, Library Trends and Public Library Quarterly, each with 4 articles, show that discourse analysis is also widely discussed in the context of current trends in the world of libraries and librarianship. Several other journals such as Canadian Journal of information and Library Science, informacao E Sociedade, Journal of Librarianship and information Science, Advances in Library Administration and Organization, and informacion, Cultura Y Sociedad, with 3 to 2 articles respectively, also contribute to enriching the discourse analysis studies in this field. Overall, this table highlights the importance of these journals in shaping academic discourse and understanding of discourse analysis in libraries.

For researchers currently writing about discourse analysis in the library field, it is highly recommended to consider these top three journals as reference sources. Utilizing Journal of Documentation, Library Quarterly, and Library and information Science Research will provide researchers with access to credible and leading articles in this field. These three journals not only provide relevant data and case studies, but also offer methodologies that can be applied in further research. Moreover, since these journals have a strong reputation in the academic world, citing articles from these sources will enhance the validity and strength of arguments in the conducted research.

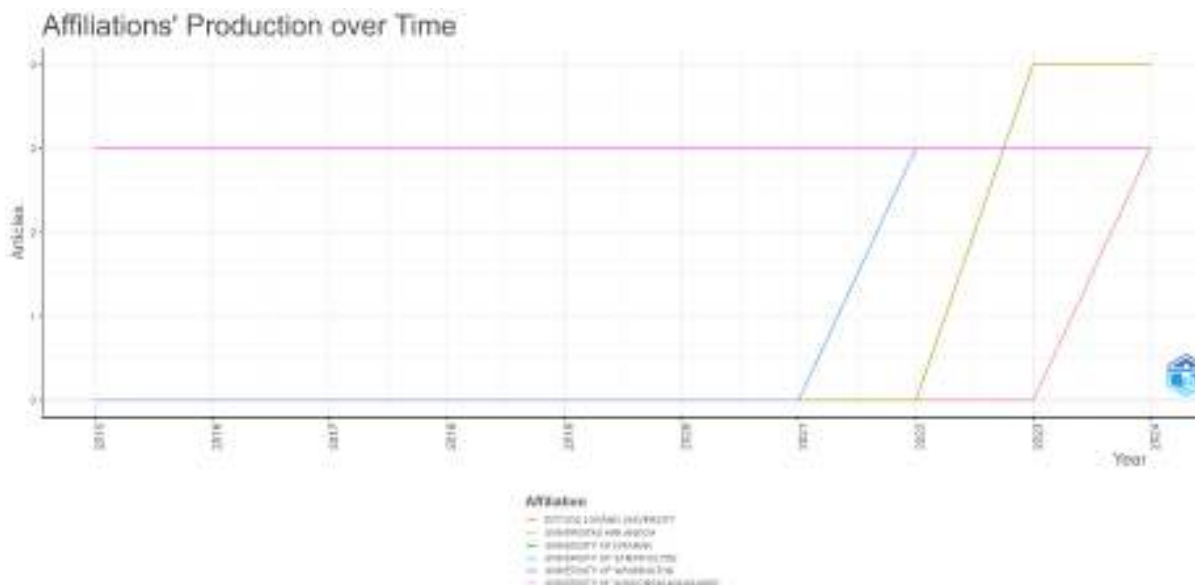
**Table 2.** Most relevant sources

Sources	Articles
Journal of Documentation	10
Library Quarterly	6
Library and information Science Research	5
Library Trends	4
Public Library Quarterly	4
Canadian Journal of information and Library Science	3
informacao E Sociedade	3
Journal of Librarianship and information Science	3
Advances in Library Administration and Organization	2
informacion, Cultura Y Sociedad	2

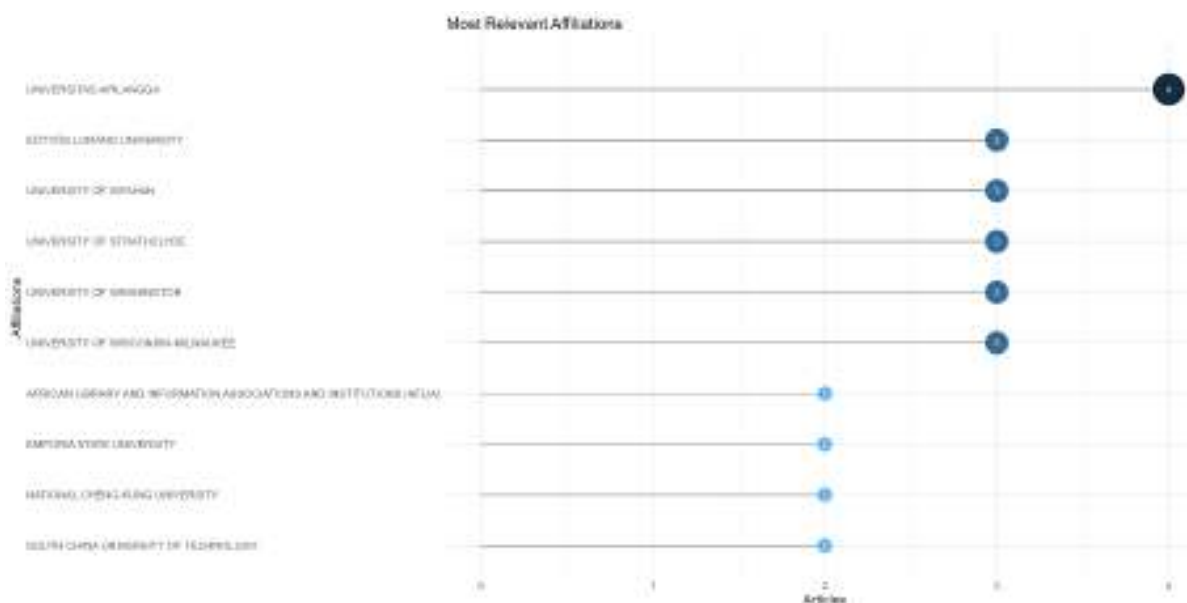
### 3.3. Analysis Based on Affiliation

Looking at the "Affiliations Production over Time" graph in Figure 2 and the "Most Relevant Affiliations" in Figure 3, several interesting patterns emerge regarding the affiliations contributing to discourse analysis research in the library field. One of the most notable is the University of Strathclyde and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, which show consistent output with three articles each year from 2015 to 2024. This indicates that these two universities have maintained a stable contribution to research in discourse analysis within the library context. In addition, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee published three consecutive articles during 2022–2024, as did the University of Washington, which also published three articles consecutively in the same period. On the other hand, some other universities show more sporadic patterns, with certain years having no articles and then initiating their contributions in specific years. This is evident in the University of Isfahan, Universitas Airlangga, and Eötvös Loránd University. The University of Isfahan began publishing articles in 2022–2024 with three articles per year, while Universitas Airlangga started publishing in 2023–2024 with four articles each year. Eötvös Loránd University also demonstrated a significant contribution with a similar pattern. Although some of these universities only began publishing in recent years, their contributions still reflect a notable increase.

Overall, although some institutions have larger contributions in certain years, these universities still play a significant role in the development of discourse analysis research in the library field. Therefore, for researchers seeking references on discourse analysis in libraries, journals from the University of Strathclyde, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the University of Isfahan can serve as valuable sources. Meanwhile, Universitas Airlangga, which has started showing stable contributions, may serve as an important reference for further studies.



**Figure 2.** Affiliations production over time  
Source: Author’s Research, 2025



**Figure 3.** Most Relevant Affiliations  
Source: Author’s Research, 2025

### 3.4. Most Active Authors

Based on the data obtained, the most active author in discourse analysis research in the field of library science is Deborah Hicks, with a total of 3 published documents and 33 citations. This indicates that Deborah Hicks has made a significant contribution to this topic, with many relevant articles that have been widely cited by other researchers. Other fairly active authors include Rosângela Formentini Caldas with 3 documents and 1 citation, and Daniel Martínez-Ávila, who also has 3 documents with 20 citations. In addition, authors such as David McMenemy and Emily Booth, with 3 and 2 documents respectively, also demonstrate significant involvement in this field. Overall, these authors have shown a

substantial impact in advancing discourse analysis research in libraries, as reflected in the number of documents published and the citations received.

In the bibliometric analysis related to discourse analysis in the library field, data on author productivity over time reveals varying patterns of productivity and citation impact. HICKS D appears as the most productive author with three publications in 2016 and a total of 33 citations, making her one of the most influential figures in the field with an average of 3.3 citations per year. Meanwhile, BOOTH E, HARTSFIELD DE, and KIMMEL SC also show notable contributions with two publications each, receiving 18 and 14 citations respectively, indicating that their work has been fairly well-referenced by other researchers.

In the following years, research in this area began to grow with more contributing authors. For example, BUSCHMAN J published his articles in 2020 and 2022, although the number of citations obtained remains relatively low compared to other authors. CALDAS RF and DA SILVA RC, who only began publishing in recent years, still have a limited number of citations, likely because their research has not yet been widely referenced in other studies.

In terms of citation trends, authors who published their work earlier appear to have had a greater impact compared to more recent authors. Research published between 2016 and 2019 shows higher citation rates, indicating that studies from this period have been more widely cited and may be more influential in the development of discourse analysis studies in libraries. Meanwhile, publications from recent years (2022–2023) still require time to gain broader recognition and citation within the academic community.

Overall, this trend suggests that although more researchers are becoming interested in this field, only a few have made a major impact based on the number of citations received. This data also indicates that earlier research tends to be cited more frequently compared to more recent studies, which are still in the process of gaining wider academic recognition.

**Table 3.** Author's production over time

Sources	Year	Freq
HICKS, DEBORAH	2014-2019	5
DA SILVA, RAFAELA CAROLINA	2017-2023	4
CALDAS, RF	2020-2023	3
MARTINEZ-AVILA, DANIEL	2014-2017	3
MCMENEMY, DAVID	2015-2024	3
BOOTH, EMILY	2018	2
BUSCHMAN, JOHN	2020-2022	2
DE ALMEIDA JUNIOR, OF	2017-2019	2
DEWEY, SCOTT HAMILTON	2016-2020	2
HARTSFIELD, DANIELLE E.	2019	2

### 3.5. Most Global Cited Document

The "Most Global Cited Documents" graph in Figure 4 displays the documents that have been most frequently cited globally in research related to discourse analysis in the library field. The most cited document is Brook F, 2015, *Library Trends*, which received 93 global citations, indicating that this article has had a major impact on literature related to this topic. The article, titled "in Pursuit of Antiracist Social Justice: Denaturalizing Whiteness in the Academic Library," discusses racism and the culture of "Whiteness" in academic libraries,

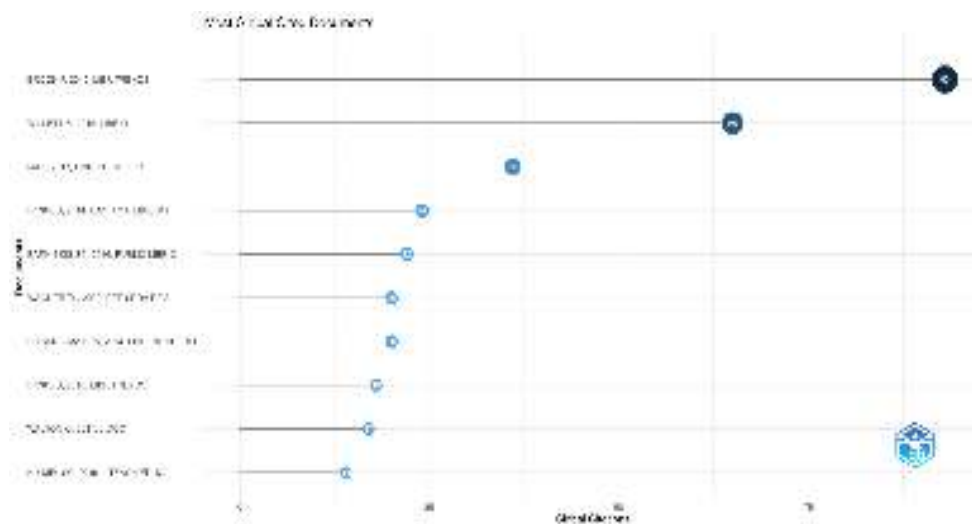
focusing on space, staff recruitment, and reference services. The author employs critical discourse analysis to highlight how libraries reflect systemic racism in U.S. higher education. This is evident in the dominance of white staff serving an increasingly diverse student body and traditional approaches to reference services. The author also offers solutions to integrate antiracist values into the library profession in order to better serve diverse communities (Brook et al., 2015; Black & Pich, 2020).

Following this is the research by Willett R, 2016, *Library Quarterly*, with 65 citations. The article titled "Making, Makers, and Makerspaces: A Discourse Analysis of Professional Journal Articles and Blog Posts about Makerspaces in Public Libraries" explores current discussions around makerspaces in public libraries and how key themes related to the future of libraries, maker culture, and informal learning are constructed through discourse. The analysis highlights tensions that emerge in the discourse around making, makers, and makerspaces in library studies. This article uses discourse analysis to examine journal articles and blogs published between 2011–2014 about makerspaces in public libraries. The author emphasizes the importance of viewing makerspaces in public libraries as part of their mission to provide access to resources that support the needs of diverse communities.

Another document, Ma J, 2017, *Library & information Science Research*, received 36 citations, indicating that this work is also frequently referenced in related research. This study discusses the influence of social media—specifically anti-vaccine Facebook groups—on how parents seek and share information about child vaccination. Using multimodal critical discourse analysis, it found that posts in such groups were often sentimental and prioritized emotional impact over scientific evidence. The findings show that although group members lacked medical expertise, they held cognitive authority in vaccine discussions. The article highlights challenges and opportunities for librarians in guiding parents to critically evaluate health information online (Ma & Stahl, 2017; Jünger et al., 2023).

Other notable documents include Hicks D, 2014, *Canadian Journal of information and Library Science*, with 24 citations; Barniskis SC, 2016, *Public Library Quarterly*, with 22 citations; and both Wagner TL, 2020, *Reference Services Review*, and Fleming-May RA, 2014, *Library & information Science Research*, each with 20 citations. These articles have had a strong influence, though not as extensive as the top two.

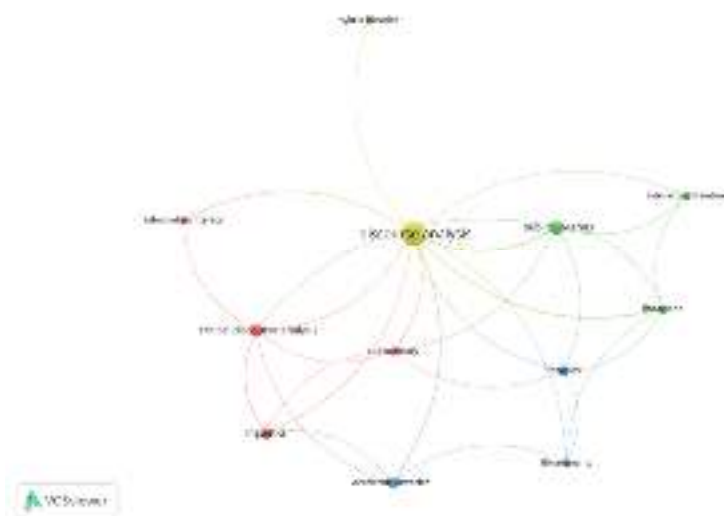
At lower positions are Hicks D, 2016, *Library Trends*, with 18 citations; Walton G, 2017, *Journal of Documentation*, with 17 citations; and Kimmel SC, 2019, *Journal of Teacher Education*, with 14 citations. Although these citations are lower, the documents still contribute to the development of knowledge in the field of discourse analysis in libraries. Overall, the graph shows that several documents have had a significant impact, with Brook F (2015) being the most dominant in terms of global citations, while many other documents also play important roles despite receiving fewer citations.



**Figure 4.** Most Global Cited Documents  
Source: Author’s Research, 2025

### 3.6. Co-Occurrence

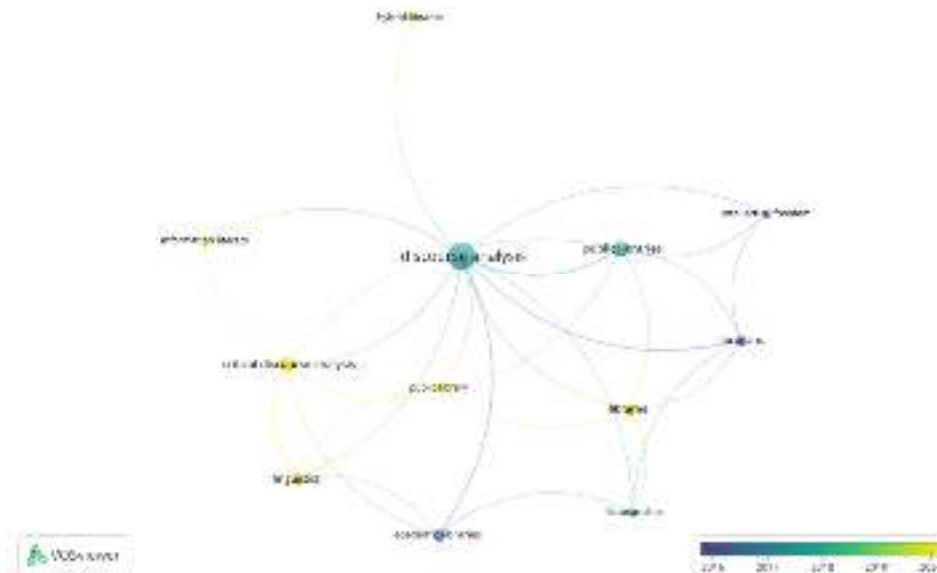
Based on data exported in CSV format from the Scopus database into VOSviewer, the co-occurrence analysis shows that the keyword "discourse analysis" serves as a central focus in much of the research within the library field. This is evident in Figure 5, where there are numerous connections between "discourse analysis" and terms such as "public libraries," "librarians," and "critical discourse analysis," indicating that discourse analysis is widely applied in the context of libraries and the role of librarians in society. Additional keywords such as "information literacy," "academic libraries," and "libraries" also frequently appear together, reflecting that this research is not limited to one type of library but involves various perspectives and types of libraries as objects of analysis. Thus, the topic of discourse analysis in libraries is extensive and covers a range of important aspects, from the implementation of information literacy to understanding the role of librarians in society.



**Figure 5.** Network Visualization  
Source: Author’s Research, 2025

The co-occurrence visualization shows the relationships between keywords in discourse analysis within the library field, revealing several interesting patterns as illustrated in Figure 6, which depicts the co-occurrence of various terms. In the visualization, darker colors (blue) represent older research, while lighter colors indicate more recent studies.

- (i) Cluster 1 (blue color): This cluster includes the keywords academic libraries, discourse analysis, and public libraries. These terms are closely linked to one another, indicating that earlier research heavily focused on the application of discourse analysis in academic and public library contexts. The darker blue color signifies that studies associated with this cluster have existed for a longer period.
- (ii) Cluster 2 (green-yellow color): This cluster includes the keywords critical discourse analysis, linguistics, and information literacy, indicating a stronger association with linguistic aspects and critical analysis in the context of information literacy and its application in the library field. Research within this cluster is more recent, with lighter colors indicating studies conducted in more recent years, specifically between 2019 and 2021.



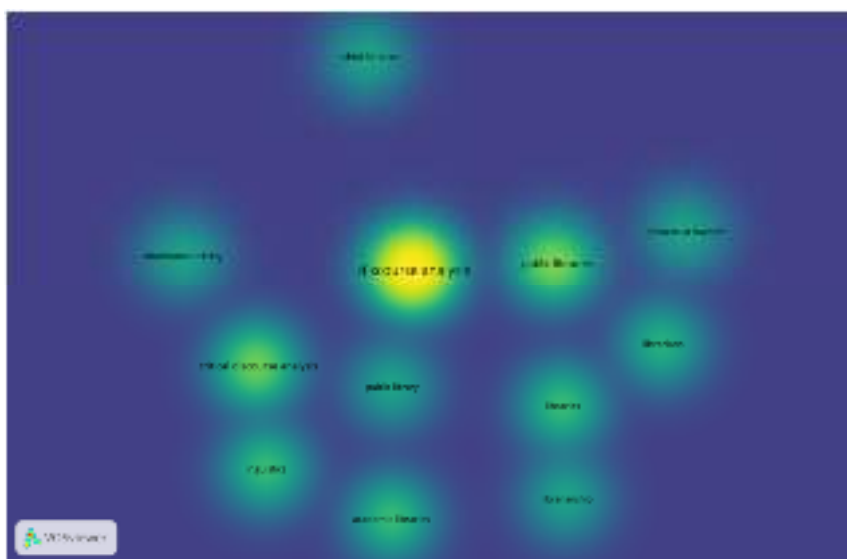
**Figure 6.** Overlay Occurance  
Source: Author's Research, 2025

Based on the density occurrence visualization in Figure 7, the relationships between keywords in discourse analysis within the library field can be observed. This figure provides an overview of the density or sparsity of the relationships between keywords, illustrated through color. Brighter areas (yellow) indicate a high level of density, meaning the keywords frequently appear together in relevant publications, while blue areas indicate sparse relationships, suggesting that the keywords rarely co-occur in publications (Fauzi & Purwaningtyas, 2023; Deng et al., 2025).

According to the density occurrence visualization from VOSviewer, discourse analysis emerges as the most frequently occurring keyword in related research, marked by a bright yellow color indicating high density. Other keywords that are closely associated with this term include public libraries, critical discourse analysis, and libraries, which also appear in greenish-yellow hues. This indicates that research on discourse analysis in the library field tends to

focus on public libraries and how discourse within these institutions is critically analyzed. Meanwhile, there are several keywords with medium density such as public library, academic libraries, information literacy, and linguistics. These keywords demonstrate a relatively strong connection to discourse analysis, though not as intensely as public libraries. This suggests that information literacy and linguistics are also considered important aspects in the related research, even if they are not the main focus.

On the other hand, some keywords show lower density and tend to appear less frequently together in the analyzed publications, such as hybrid libraries, intellectual freedom, librarians, and librarianship. The blue-green colors of these terms indicate that these concepts have not been extensively explored in discourse analysis research within the library field. This may represent a promising research gap.



**Figure 7.** Density Occurrence  
Source: Author's Research, 2025

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the bibliometric analysis of discourse analysis research in the library field, there has been a significant increase in the number of publications from 2014 to 2024, particularly in 2022 and 2024, indicating a growing interest in this topic. Leading journals such as *Journal of Documentation*, *Library Quarterly*, and *Library and Information Science Research* frequently publish articles related to discourse analysis, making them important references for researchers wishing to explore this area further. Authors such as Deborah Hicks have also made substantial contributions to the field, with many of their works being widely cited by other researchers. Additionally, highly cited articles such as Brook F (2015) in *Library Trends* with 93 citations and Willett R (2016) in *Library Quarterly* with 65 citations can serve as primary references for further research.

The findings also reveal a research gap, particularly regarding the application of discourse analysis in the context of public libraries and the role of librarians in society. While much of the existing research focuses on education or media contexts, there are few studies that examine this topic within the library context. Based on this study, it is recommended that

researchers refer to reputable journals and the works of active authors to enrich their insight and enhance the credibility of their research. Future research can focus on applying discourse analysis in public library settings and examining the role of librarians, thereby expanding the scope of research in this field.

## 5. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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