

Introduction

Scientific journals publish articles to publish scientific information in their field, which is divided into different levels according to their content and scientific quality.

Meanwhile, the impact factor of a journal evaluates its publication rate and citation rate by considering the ratio between the number of times an article was published in the two years before the analysis was cited. (*Erivan et al, 2020*)

So, their content analysis is one of the details that writers should pay attention to.

Content analysis is defined as a set of methods for studying the content of written or transcribed texts that enable the researcher to incorporate large amounts of textual information and systematically identify its features, such as the

frequency of frequently used keywords. (*Thomas and Bevan, 2007*)

Content analysis has certain complexities that experts should not neglect and underestimate.

Content analysis allows researchers to make repeatable and valid inferences from data to their context.

Texts can generally be defined as books, articles, cartoons, graffiti, newspaper headlines, historical documents, interview transcripts, and advertisements, as well as non-text materials such as television segments, photography, videotapes, and performance and visual arts materials or any medium.

Textual data may be oral, printed, or electronic and they may come from narrative responses, open-ended survey questions, interviews, focus groups, observations, or published

media such as articles, books, or handbooks. Some definitions include reference to visual communication messages.

(Cozzens, 1985)

The purpose of this research is to answer these questions:

- What is the status of the number of authors, gender, group or individual presentation and scientific rank?
- What are the research topics and research methods?
- Which university had the most participation?
- Which countries had the most participation?
- Which scientific group had the most participation?
- Which keywords and topics are getting the most attention?

- Analysis of the content of the articles shows what is the problem?

Theoretical Foundations and Research Background

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of specific words, themes, or concepts in some given qualitative data. Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of such words, themes, or specific concepts. Here are some of the researches that has been done in the field of education or related fields.

IMJPL Promotes the level of scientific research related to the Humanities and the Meaning of Life under the philosophy of religion. it seeks to facilitate and develop the relationship among researchers who are studying on humanities and divine religions.

All required international standards have been considered to prevent any discrimination and create an open scientific space to fulfill the slogan of the Al-Mustafa International University.

This journal publishes 6 articles in each issue, of which 3 papers are dedicated to Iranian authors and 3 papers to international and non-Iranian authors.

Regarding the literature of the conducted research, it is possible to refer to previous research, still due to the novelty of the current study, only a few of them are mentioned.

White and White (1977) analyzed the citations of 57 psychology journals. They counted the total number of sources to articles published in each journal in 1972 and 1973 from a sample of pages (10%) in the Social Science

Citation Index, and they ranked the journals by frequency of citations per article published in each journal in period 2. were organized annually. The average citation rate per published article was 9.9.

The article by *Shieh et al (2008)* on the topic of content analysis of studies in e-learning has been published in five Social Science Citation Index journals from 2001 to 2005. Among the 1027 articles published in these journals from 2001 to 2005, 444 articles are related to the topic. Cognition identified in e-learning.

These articles were analyzed based on published years, journals, research topics, and the number of citations. In addition, 16 highly cited articles on different topics were selected for further analysis according to research

settings, participants, types of research design, and research methods.

From the analysis of 444 papers, it was found that educational approaches, learning environment and metacognition were the three most popular research topics, but the analysis of the number of citations showed that studies related to educational approaches, information processing and motivation were possible, and have a greater impact on subsequent research.

Although the use of questionnaires may still be the main method of research data collection in e-learning cognitive studies, a clear trend was observed that more and more studies are using learner log files or online messages as data sources for analysis. The results of the analysis provided insights for educators and researchers

about research trends and patterns of cognition in e-learning (Shih et al, 2008).

The citation analysis of *Mohammadi et al (2016)* in the articles published in two journals of Islamic education showed that including 151 authored articles, the number of citations was 4023, with an average of 26.64 citations per article. The highest number of citations to sources are books with 72.6%, Persian sources with 60.3% in the first place of authorities, and “*Holy Quran*”, “*Nahj al-Balagha*”, and “*Al-Mizan fi Tafsir al-Quran*” as the most cited books, Allameh Tabatabai, Martyr Motahari and Khosrow Bagheri is the most cited author and Islamic Education, Houze and University, and Maaraft are the most cited publications.

The findings of the research by *Alipour Katigeri et al (2017)* to analyze the content and citations of the articles published in the Educational Psychology Quarterly of Allameh Tabatabai University, showed that in terms of the scientific rank and educational qualification of the authors, assistant professors are in the first place with 9.25, in terms of the affiliation of the authors Regarding universities, Allameh Tabatabai University ranks first with 6.36%. The most used research method was the semi-experimental method, with 8.31 and a correlation of 6.29.

Research background analyzing indicated that; at first, there is no exact previous article about this object; secondly, shows the majority of writers are men; thirdly, the participation of two writers is so common; fourthly, this

kind of article according to the pace of publishing scientific articles is necessary for guiding papers; fifthly, books and articles are the most cited sources.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze the content of the articles in IMJPL and to answer the question about the characteristics and specifications of the articles and the authors of the articles.

Research Methodology

In the present research, the content analysis method is used as a descriptive method.

The statistical population of this research is the ten published issues of IMJPL since the journal was promoted to the rank and its articles became English i.e. number 23 to number 32, and the statistical sample of this research included 60 articles published in these issues.

Content or form validation was used for the validity of the analysis and categorization of the variables extracted from the articles.

According to scientific articles have done before; like (*Korstjens and Moser, 2017; Falkingham and Reeves, 1998*) the unit of analysis of this research was the relevant topics of the 11-question checklists (standard checklists for context analysing) of this research in the quarterly articles, and the validity of them were approved by seven academic professors in university of Tabriz.

Also validity of questions were approved by Cronbach's Alpha (Table 1).

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha Values For Research Variables

Cronbach's Alpha	Variable/Question
0.990	1
0.870	2
0.910	3
0.989	4
0.980	5
0.990	6
0.991	7
0.989	8
0.988	9
0.910	10
0.990	11
0.963	All

The method of this research was collected by referring to the titles and contents and citations of the articles, and the required information (gender, employment status, education degree, organizational affiliation, subject orientation, etc).

The data were analyzed by using collection tools and using descriptive statistics such as data classification according to frequency distribution and frequency percentage using Excel and SPSS software version 26.

Research Findings

According to diagram 1, which shows the status of authors in terms of demographic cooperation, 20% of the articles were written individually and 80% of the papers were written as a group.

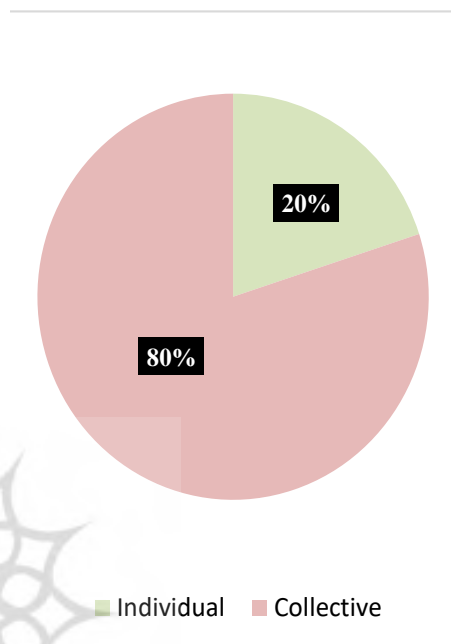


Diagram 1. The Status of Authors in Terms of Demographic Cooperation

According to diagram 2, which shows the collaboration status of the authors, 50% of the articles were written by two people, 23% by three people, and 7% by four people.

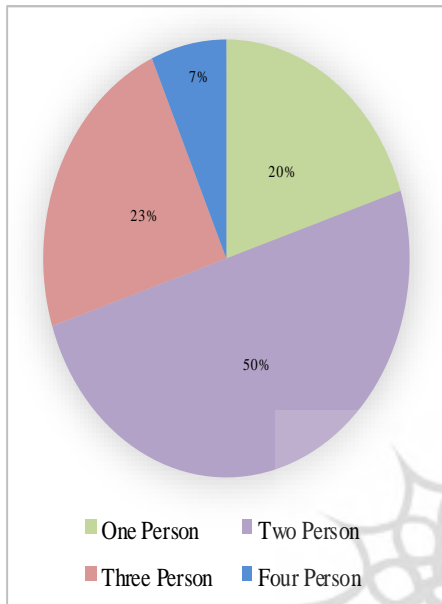


Diagram 2. The Collaboration Status of The Authors

According to diagram 3, which shows the collaboration status of male authors, 35% of articles with one male author and 47% of articles with two male authors, 13% of articles with three male authors, and 5% were written without their

presence.

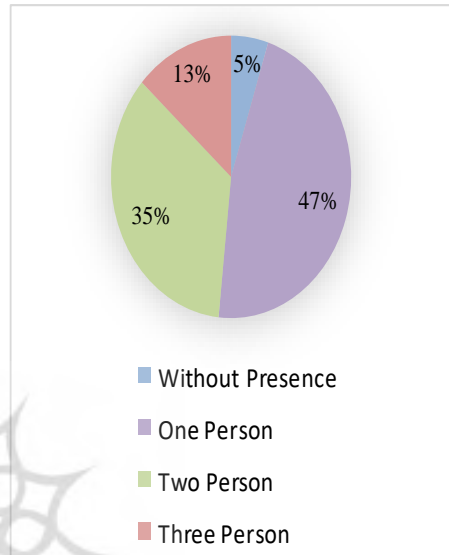


Diagram 3. The Collaboration Status of Male Authors

According to diagram 4, which shows the collaboration status of female authors, 45% of papers with one female author and 3% of papers with two female authors, and 52% were written without their presence.

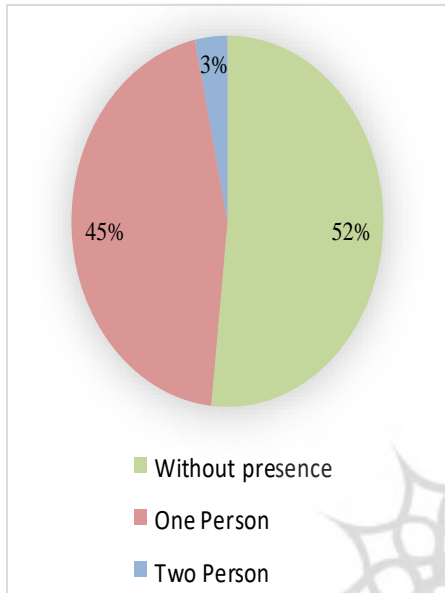


Diagram 4. The Collaboration Status of Female Authors

According to the findings of diagram 5, the authors of the articles are separated by educational qualification and academic rank, and out of all the authors of the papers, 5 are professors, 7 are associate professors, 5 are assistant professors, 3 are instructors, 19 are faculty members, 8 are lectures, 3 are Ph.D, 9 are Ph.D. students, 10 are masters, 5 are MA students.

It should be indicated that according to the database of this research (here is web site of the IMJPL), some times the exact title of the faculty writers was not mentioned; so it is decided to use title “Faculty” as separated category.

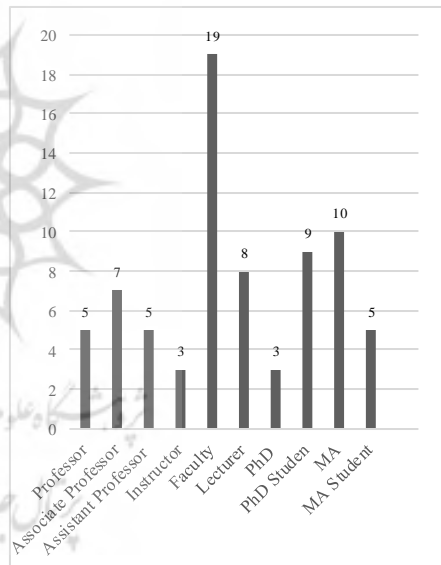


Diagram 5. Educational Qualification and Academic Rank of Authors

According to the findings of diagram 6, among the participating countries, Iran with 71 authors, Syria with eight authors, Indonesia with

six authors, England with five authors, Pakistan with four authors, America, Iraq and, Nigeria with three authors have the most considerable quantity.

In the meantime, writers from Germany, Italy, China, Brazil, the Czech Republic, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Denmark, Wales, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Senegal, Bahrain, Philippines, India, and Canada, had lower participation in articles.

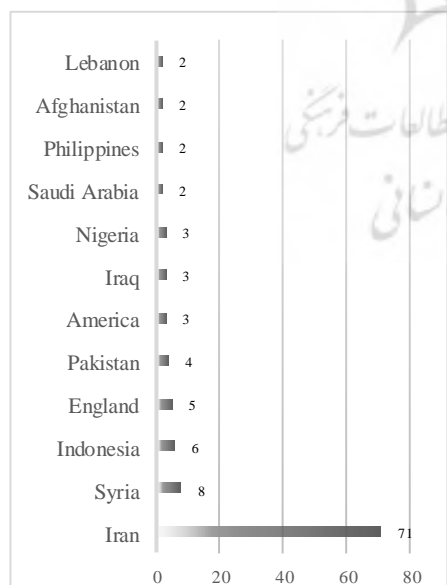


Diagram 6. Country of Authors

According to the findings of diagram 7, among the general research methods, 93% of qualitative articles, 5% of quantitative, and 2% were mixed.

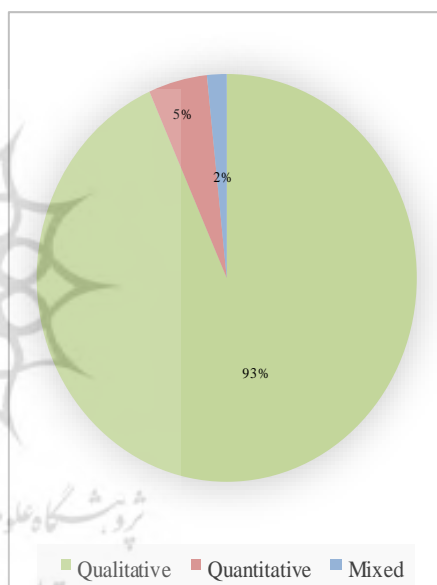


Diagram 7. The General Research Methods of Articles

According to the findings of diagram 8, among the partial methods of research, 82% were descriptive-analytical articles, 7% were documentary, 3% were critical analysis, and

1% were field, 7% were other scientific methods for instance publishing bibliometric research in one of the recent issues is a new and positive alteration. (Karimi et al, 2022)

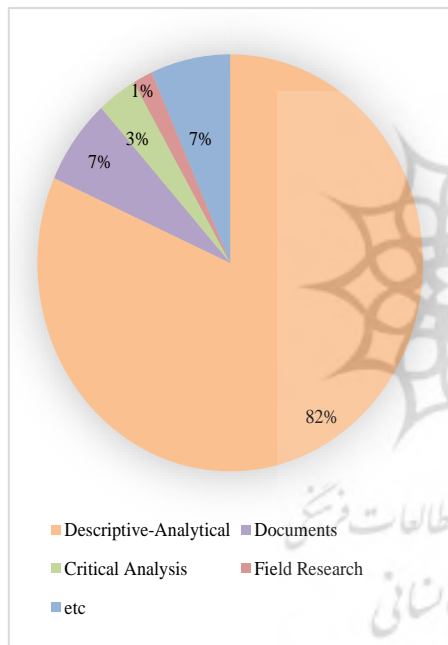


Diagram 8. Partial Methods of Research

Diagram 9 shows the organizational affiliation of all the authors of the articles separately, including Islamic Azad University and Al-Mustafa International University, with

ten authors, Baqir al-Olum University With six authors, The Open University, University of Elia and The Open University with six authors have the most frequency.

Also in international university, except Iranian universities: Wayne State University (USA), University of Bath (UK), University of Wales, University of Applied Sciences Wiener Neustadt (Austria), Masaryk University (Czech Republic), University of Melbourne (Australia), Jambi University (Indonesia), University of Elia (Iraq), Lebanese University, Ateneo de Davao University (Philippines), University of Karachi (Pakistan), Damascus University (Syria), University of Ilorin (Nigeria), University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), Universidade Federal

do Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), had the most articles.

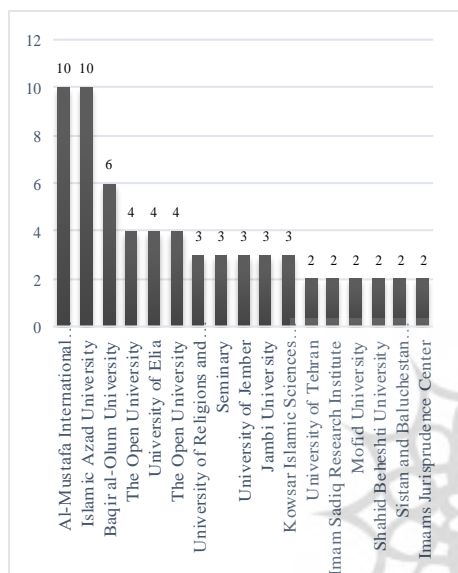


Diagram 9. The Organizational Affiliation of All the Authors of the Articles

In the topic division, topics: The Meaning of Life with 24 articles, Religion and Life with 13 articles, Religious Studies with nine articles, Abrahamic Religions nine articles, Social and Economic Issues with eight articles, Philosophical and Theological Knowledge six articles, Education and Social Ethics

five articles, Interpretation four articles, Quranic Knowledge and Hadith four articles, Inter-Religious Dialogue four articles, Religion and Cyberspace three articles, Human Rights and World Peace three articles, Life Style three articles had the highest number.

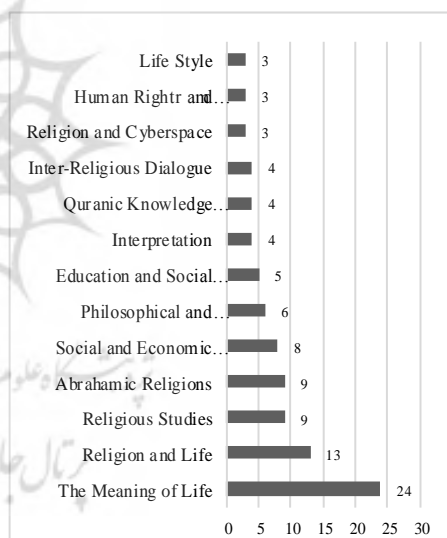


Diagram 10. The Topic Division

According to diagram 11, we can see the abundance of keywords: life with 11 repetitions, Quran with 9 repetitions, pure life with 8

repetitions, Islam with 6 repetitions, peace with 4 repetitions, faith with 3 repetitions are the most frequent among keywords

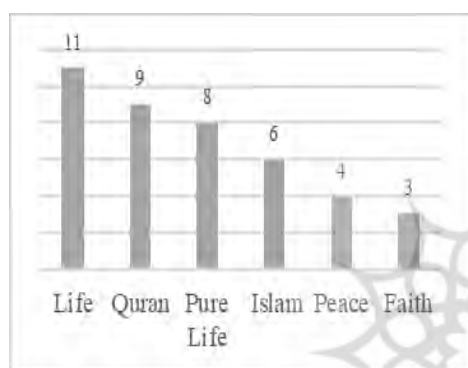


Diagram 11. The Most Frequent Keywords

Also among them, seven articles had a comparative approach. (*Badra and Shiri, 2021; Dehghani Firouzabadi and Islami, 2022; Fahs and Kanso, 2022; Fatemi Hasanabadi and Islami, 2020; Gorjian et al, 2020; Jørgensen and Sohrabian Parizi, 2021; Shafizadeh and As'ad, 2021*)

In addition, in this part of this article, the writers want to analyze the qualitative item

from the all papers that have been analyzed. If we review the papers, probably we'll find out that the majority of them are related to pure life based on: Religious studies, especially Islam, Quran, the prophet Mohammad, Ethics, culture, etc.

At the same time, it shouldn't be ignored that a lot of various aspects of civilization related to religious like literature, poems, philosopher, Education, Economics, Art, political science, Social Responsibility, women's issues, Law, Islamic civilization, peace studies, Humanities, History, and some new objects like Covid-19, Cyberspace, Social Networks, Near-Death Experiences (NDE), Global Research has been worked by researchers.

This journal recommended that the best and pure life happened by obeying religion

brings us, and seeking for improving Intellectual and intellectual relations with other nations and civilizations of the world, Teaching how to rationally deal with new and new technologies, especially among young people, identifying factors that threaten peace between different religions, especially Islamic religions, preserving the institution of the family as a sacred institution in many religions, creating a context for rational discussion and dialogue and without prejudice between different religions, development of spiritual and divine life in the dimensions of current human life, finding solutions for many current issues of spiritual life.

Also about investigating of the methods of metaphorizing the pure life, some papers indicate that The Holy Quran

is the holy book of God, contains wise interpretations for the lay people, and can be understood to some extent with the help of conceptual metaphors, for example, by using this method, it becomes clear that the approach of the Quran is peace-oriented. (*Mirsepasi et al, 2022*)

Conclusion

The purpose of this research is to analyze the content of the articles in IMJPL and to answer the question about the characteristics and specifications of the articles and the authors of the articles. The findings show us, 20% of the articles were written individually and, 80% of the articles were written as a group.

This result indicates that according to high level of this journal and the need to conduct interdisciplinary research, big part of papers was performed by more than one researcher.

On the other hand, 50% of articles were written by two people, 23% of three people, 47% of articles with two male authors, 13% of articles with three male authors, and 5% were written without their presence, 45% of articles with one female author and 3% of articles with two female authors, and 52% were written without their presence.

In the scientific degree of writers; 5 are professor, 7 are associate professor, 5 are assistant professor, 19 are faculty members, etc. this finding represent that this journal is highly qualified and reliable, because a lot of its writers have an Academic degree.

Between countries; Iran with 71 authors, Syria with eight authors, has the largest quantity. It could be explained that because Iranian university publish this journal so we can

conclude that the most writers would be from Iran, but involving another country not only Asian or Middle east but also western countries is a big achievement for this journal.

93% of qualitative articles, 5% quantitative and 2% were mixed. This point shows that doing statistical and mixed method is necessary and some complex issues in this field need to be done by these methods.

82% of papers were descriptive-analytical articles. It seems that the analyzing the relationships of variables, using questionnaires, statistical analyses, forming an elite core to analyze the current issues of the Islamic world, future studies, fundamental and applied, can increase the diversity of its methodology.

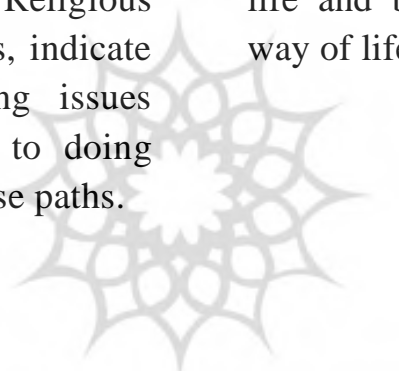
Islamic Azad University and Al-Mustafa International University With ten authors

have the most frequency, that shows Tehran and Qom universities are so active. This result specially about Tehran universities is approved by previous researches.

Topics: The Meaning of Life with 24 articles, Religion and Life 13 articles, Religious Studies nine articles, indicate the most interesting issues that guide authors to doing their research in these paths.

Acknowledgment

First of all, I thank God Almighty for giving me this opportunity to write this paper, and then this paper is dedicated to Prophet Muhammad, who taught us how to live a clean and moral life and brought us the best way of life.



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AUTHOR BIOSKETCHES

Karimi, Amir. *MSc Student, Department of History, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Tabriz University, East Azerbaijan, Iran.*

✓ Email: amirkarimizanjani1379@gmail.com

✓ ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0299-1771>

Pargho, Mohammad Ali. *Associate Prof. in Department of History, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Tabriz, Iran.*

✓ Email: parghoo@fabrizu.ac.ir

✓ ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3703-4242>

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