



REVIEW ARTICLE

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION: FOUR DECADE PUBLICATION TRENDS VIA SCIENTOMETRIC EVALUATION

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Abstract

The study purpose was to look into the production of scientific publications on the Philosophy of Sports and Physical Education.

Materials and methods. Scopus and Web of Science databases and various bibliometric indicators such as global publication trends, most active authors, number of citations, and author keywords were used to collect publications.

Results. A total of 1103 publications on the philosophy of sport and physical education were found from 1981 to 2021. This review used data in comma-separated values (CSV) format for Scopus, which was then exported to Microsoft Excel and text documents in WoS format, as well as ScientoPy software. The research findings provide information that, from 1981 to 2021, publications experienced a fluctuating trend in quantity. Starting in 2016, publications have reached double digits, with the number of publications reaching 71 documents. The United States is listed as the most productive country with a number of published documents as high as 226 academic scientific works. Ryall, E., University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, became the most prolific author with a total of 33 publications. The Department of Philosophy in the United States is at the forefront of publications with 39 documents.

Conclusions. A number of limitations in this study are unavoidable. First, the research method used by researchers is not completely perfect, including how to find documents, categorize documents, and document provider databases, which cannot be ignored. Researchers believe that this scientometric research provides important information about future research directions in the philosophy of sport and physical education.

Keywords: publication trends, sport, physical education, scientometric.

Introduction

Sport is like a drug and an opiate for humans to fulfill some desires in life, such as entertainment, economy, social, and health. Modern sports have become a powerful magnet in the joints of human existence, especially for some groups who believe sports to be a religion (Sofyan et al., 2021). Physical and mental health sustains human life and goes hand in hand with ethics with the aim of fulfilling human beings as best as they can (Bodin & Sempé, 2011). Placing human movement in the context of a complete and meaningful hu-

man life (Letson, 2018). Sport, for many fans, is also more than just playing a game (C. A. Williams, 2014). Fair play forms a subset of general moral or social values that are applied to, and taught through, sport and physical activity (Butcher & Schneider, 1998). Sports (especially team sports) are often presented as effective vehicles for integration in the South (Bain-Selbo, 2008). This shows that the position of sport has become an important element in human life as an essential need.

Today, sports and physical education have become part of the lifestyles of the world's people. Lifestyle Sport Activities (LSA) have a place in contemporary society as a modern part of sports culture (Gilchrist & Wheaton, 2017; Janeckova et al., 2021). Young people's commitment or interest in physical activity or sport is strongly shaped by their school expe-

rience in physical education (Griggs & Fleet, 2021). Sports and physical education are packaged in the educational curriculum and include compulsory subjects at every level of education, from elementary school to high school. This also proves that sports and physical education are on the same level as other subjects and should not be marginalized.

Due to the importance of sport and physical education, research has been carried out on most of the topics related to sport as a drama (Kreft, 2012), transgender athletes (Gleaves & Lehrbach, 2016), national identity formation (Morgan, 1997), competition (Katz et al., 2021; Nguyen, 2017), economics (Davies, 2010; Drewes et al., 2021), culture (Ekholm & Sol, 2020; J. Williams, 2011), education (Fasting et al., 2014; Hager, 2016), marketing (Mackreth & Bond, 2020; Tsotsou, 2016), management (Chelladurai, 2018; Emery et al., 2012), tourism (Shipway, 2011; Weed, 2020), industry (Vamplew, 2016; Zhan, 2016), politics (Liston et al., 2013; Strittmatter et al., 2018), migration (Maguire, 2008; Orłowski et al., 2016), student-athlete (Monda et al., 2016; Weber et al., 2019), college (Loland & McNamee, 2016; Won et al., 2013), women (AlKhalifa & Farello, 2020; Scelles & Pfister, 2021), children (Hibshman et al., 2021; Karlsson et al., 2021), recreational education (Cottrell & Cottrell, 2020; Rodrigues & Payne, 2015), values (Grohs et al., 2019; Woratschek et al., 2014), drugs (Krieger et al., 2018; Moston et al., 2012), health (Schulenkorf & Siefken, 2018; Walsh et al., 2019). Focus on different aspects depending on the relationship and expertise of each researcher to obtain information that can improve civilization. Therefore, sports and physical education require collaboration from various parties.

The development of science and technology in recent years has brought tremendous changes in society (Sajana & Krishnamurthy, 2017). Science can be defined as a social activity oriented towards characterizing a field of knowledge through observation and measurement (Moral-Muoz et al., 2020). Scientific publications are a kind of written material that contains information about scientific activities, both in physical and electronic form, which is equivalent in a computerized database (Davarpanah & Aslekia, 2008).

Public interest in scientometrics has decreased significantly in recent years (Garfield, 2009). Therefore, it is important to conduct many studies related to scientometrics in order to provide researchers with information regarding the publication trend of certain topics in research. This research aims to analyze scientometrics, which is a technique of measuring, evaluating, and analyzing science, technology, and innovation. The combination of scientometrics and social network analysis has made a strong case in favor of research collaboration (Ceballos et al., 2017).

Scientometrics is the development of quantitative research methods for the study of the development of science as an information process (Mingers & Leydesdorff, 2015; Nallimov & Mulcjenko, 1971). Scientometrics is the quantitative study of science, communication in science, and science policy (Hess, 1997; Mohan & Kumbar, 2021). A database system that stores and retrieves structured data (Sofik & Rahman, 2021). Scientometrics has progressed very far from the sociology of science and is closer to library and information science (Leydesdorff & Milojevi, 2015a). Scientometric analysis is needed to gain a deeper understanding (Lai et al., 2017). The new methods (e.g., visualization techniques) developed by these researchers are partly derived from and

have also been adopted by scientometricians (Leydesdorff & Milojevi, 2015b). Scientometrics often uses statistical and mathematical methods to analyze scientific literature quantitatively and qualitatively (Nath & Jana, 2021).

Scientometrics is a powerful tool for investigating trends and the gradual evolution of scientific results (Nyika et al., 2021). Sophisticated analysis in any scientific field is a tedious job that a researcher needs to do at the beginning of developing any topic (Orlova & Titova, 2021). Social network analysis provides the basis for the graphical representation and quantitative analysis of the interactions of complex social systems (Virués-Ortega et al., 2011). Scientometrics describes a comprehensive picture of research activity in the field and is able to present existing trends supported by quantitative data (Ramy et al., 2017). Tang et al. (2020) provide an objective perspective on the transmission and evolution of scientific knowledge at various levels.

Scientometrics analyzes the quantitative aspects of the production, dissemination, and use of scientific information with the aim of achieving a better understanding of the mechanisms of scientific research as a social activity (Chellappandi & Vijayakumar, 2018; Gonzales et al., 2021). Scientometric and bibliometric analysis have many applications in the field of library and information science to observe research trends in terms of subjects, core journals, author productivity and authorship patterns, etc., to create new subscription policies for the future (Velmurugan & Radhakrishnan, 2015). Scientometric data helps in evaluating the scope and progress of scientific research and is also a guide in assessing the standards and excellence of scientific research productivity (Wani & Zainab, 2017). Scientometrics is the systematic study of scientific publications, including their impact and content (Young et al., 2015). Scientometrics is the quantitative analysis of scientific activities' inputs, outputs, and processes using mathematical statistics, computational technology, and other mathematical methods (Zhou et al., 2019).

Although sport and physical education are very important, there are no scientometric analytical studies to analyze the dynamics of research and trends in the publication of the philosophy of sport and physical education globally. Therefore, for this study, the research question considered is what are the main journals, countries, institutions, authors, and authors' keywords on the philosophy of sport and physical education in the research articles published between 1981 and 2021 on the Scopus database and the Web of Science (WoS)?

We consider that this article contributes to expanding knowledge of the latest publication trends in sports philosophy research and physical education, which can be used by readers, researchers, and scholars to enable increased research studies related to the philosophy of sport and physical education. For researchers, this document provides an overview of the research to be carried out related to the philosophy of sport and physical education. This study includes: (1) identifying popular journals, representative countries, and key institutions in the field of research on the philosophy of sport and physical education; (2) analyzing the author's keyword base and influential topics related to the philosophy of sport and physical education; and (3) uncovering how the primary author keyword has evolved over the last few decades in various fields.

Table 1. Documents discovered

Sources	Conference Proceeding	Article	Review	Proceeding Paper	Total
WoS	0 (0.0%)	615 (74.5%)	4 (0.5%)	27 (3.3%)	646 (78.3%)
Scopus	7 (0.8%)	154 (18.7%)	18 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	179 (21.7%)

Table 2. Final document

Sources	Conference Proceeding	Article	Review	Proceeding Paper	Total
WoS	0 (0.0%)	613 (85.1%)	4 (0.6%)	27 (3.8%)	644 (89.4%)
Scopus	4 (0.6%)	64 (8.9%)	8 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (10.6%)

Materials and methods

The number of publications in any field of study aided in persuading scholars to collect relevant data (Abd Aziz et al., 2021). In bibliometric analysis, the total amount of metadata that must be met in order to be studied varies substantially. The number of metadata numbers that can be used for bibliometric analysis, as well as the minimum and maximum metadata standards that can be evaluated, are not stated (Sofyan, 2022). From a scientometric standpoint, this study employs information framework mapping methods to examine the research situation and organize the current theoretical structure (Abdullah, 2021) in order to properly understand the patterns of philosophy of sport and physical education. It is critical to define the research objectives early on in this review (Abdullah & Abd Aziz, 2021). A scientometric analysis database of research and publications was constructed using the bibliographic repository Scopus and the Web of Science (WoS) (Faisal et al., 2020; Gandia et al., 2019). Scientometric indicators including publication and distribution trends, topics, journals, and articles cited were analyzed (Li et al., 2016). This study used the scientometric methodology (Martynov et al., 2020) and the visualization tool ScientoPy to analyze extensive bibliographic metadata related to research on sports philosophy and physical education. ScientoPy can process datasets from two main bibliographic databases: the Clarivate Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus (Ruiz-Rosero et al., 2019).

ScientoPy is a Python script that automatically generates and reports on the main topic (based on the author's keyword), author and publication country and institution, along with related documents. This automated data synthesis avoids the potential for bias as in individual studies. It has been proven that the results obtained in processing different data have helped researchers a lot (Cruz-Ordóñez et al., 2018; Ruiz-Rosero et al., 2017). The tool used to analyze the bibliography of the document is a different literature review script called ScientoPy (Pabon et al., 2020). However, analysis of author names (such as a primary list of authors) carries a risk of bias in the study due to possible name similarity. The authors of this review acknowledge and warn of possible similarities between the names of the authors of the document, which is part of the limitations of bibliometric studies. Therefore, not all authors and databases currently have a unique author identifier, such as the ORCID, associated with all entries.

Data Pre-processing

Dataset determination of the dataset. The dataset is displayed with the tools that perform the data processing. It is important to define this data as the first step of this process, because it is the source of information processing. For this reason, it was decided to search for scientific publications both in the Scopus database (Burnham, 2006) and in the WoS database (Web of Science) (Cruz-Ordóñez et al., 2018). Next, the search criteria used for the database are displayed: TITLE-ABS-KEY ("philosophy of sport" OR "philosophy of physical education").

The keyword terminology is familiar and not new, especially for researchers in the fields of sports and physical education. It is possible to find large amounts of published data, such as in other, more well-known topics and fields. The conjunction "OR" has also been used to search for publications whose authors did not use the acronyms "philosophy of sport" or "philosophy of physical education" in terms that matched the terminology. This data was taken on January 8, 2022, and Table 1 shows the total number of documents found in both databases according to the type of document.

Duplication and simplification

It is possible that out of the total documents shown in the previous dataset assignment section, there are duplicates in the database, which means the same documents in both databases. For this, the ScientoPy tool uses a data pre-processing technique that removes all duplicate articles. Table 2 shows that, in total, 704 duplicate samples were found. Another function of this first technique is the simplification of the author's name. A common problem that has been noticed in publications is the inconsistency of the author's name and surname. Through pre-processing, ScientoPy is able to simplify the special characters in names, accents, and abbreviations used. Abbreviations or simplifications of names can also be seen in other topics such as countries, keywords, or institutions, so it is advisable to define each country through one terminus for further processing.

Table 3 shows a brief pre-processing table created by ScientoPy. This table describes the input data set, including in the second column (Number) the number of publications after and before the duplicate removal filter per database, and the third column (percentage) relative percentages (see table description for detailed information on these percentages).

Table 3. Pre-processing of data

Data Retrieval	Document	Percentage
Loaded papers	1103	
Omitted papers by document type	278	2,52%
Total papers after omitted papers removed	825	
Loaded papers from WoS	646	7,83%
Loaded papers from Scopus	179	2,17%
Duplicated removal results:		
Duplicated papers found	105	1,27%
Removed duplicated papers from WoS	2	0,03%
Removed duplicated papers from Scopus	103	5,75%
Duplicated documents with different cited by	50	4,76%
Total papers after rem. dupl.	720	
Papers from WoS	644	8,94%
Papers from Scopus	76	1,06%

Loaded documents represent the total number of documents loaded from both databases. Papers omitted by document type is the number of documents outside the default document type filter (including conference papers, articles, reviews, proceedings papers, and printed articles only). The paper after the omitted document is removed is the number of documents in the default document type filter. Papers loaded from WoS/Scopus are the number of documents from each database after the omitted documents have been deleted. Duplicate documents found are the number of duplicate documents that have been found and deleted. Duplicate documents removed from WoS/Scopus are the number of documents deleted from each database after deletion of

duplications. The total number of documents after double deletion is the number of documents after the deletion of duplicates by pre-processing. Finally, the documents from WoS and Scopus are the total number of documents from WoS and Scopus, respectively, after the deletion of duplication. The delete-duplication filter used by ScientoPy is based on a DOI match or if the DOI is not in the document title and the document's first author's last name matches.

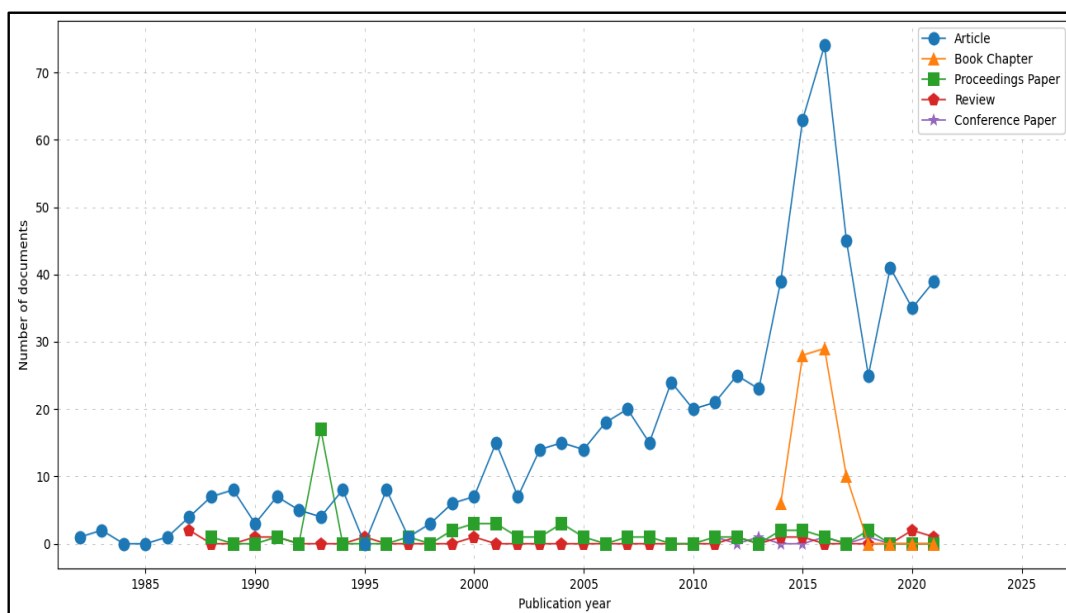
Results

In this section, the researcher conducts and presents an analysis of the process that allows one to understand the current research situation in the field of sports philosophy and physical education and the expected publication trends for future research.

Tracking document types

Figure 1 describes the types of documents that are traced through ScientoPy. This kind of document represents research work with higher SJR (Scimago Journal Rank) and JCR (Journal Citation Reports) indicators. Documents such as book chapters, brief surveys, letters, notes, books, editorials, erratums, reports, retracted documents, meeting abstracts, corrections, software reviews, and hardware reviews are excluded. However, by modifying the ScientoPy global settings file, we can adjust the filter for this document type.

Articles are the most tracked types of documents, with the number of publications as many as 667 manuscripts, with an AGR of 1.0. This indicates that the number of documents published on a topic experiences a negative trend or decreased growth. This means that the type of article document experiences a difference in the average number of documents issued per year compared with the previous year. Book chapters are the second largest type of document, with a total of 73 manuscripts. followed by the third, fourth, and fifth types of documents, namely 45 proceedings papers, 12 article reviews, and four conference papers.

**Fig. 1.** Types of tracked documents

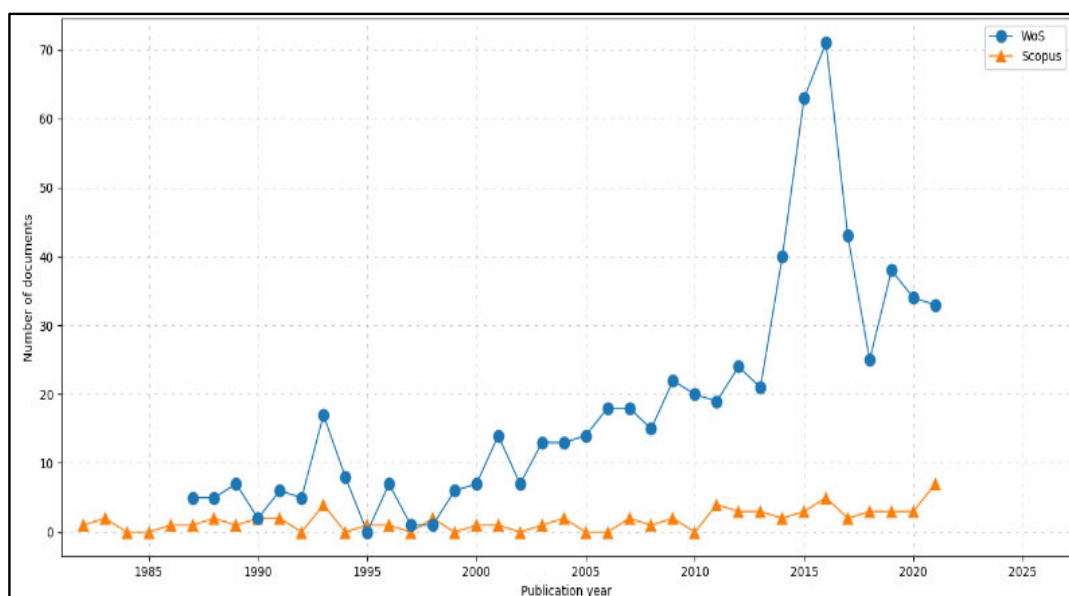


Fig. 2. The growth of publications on the philosophy of sport and physical education

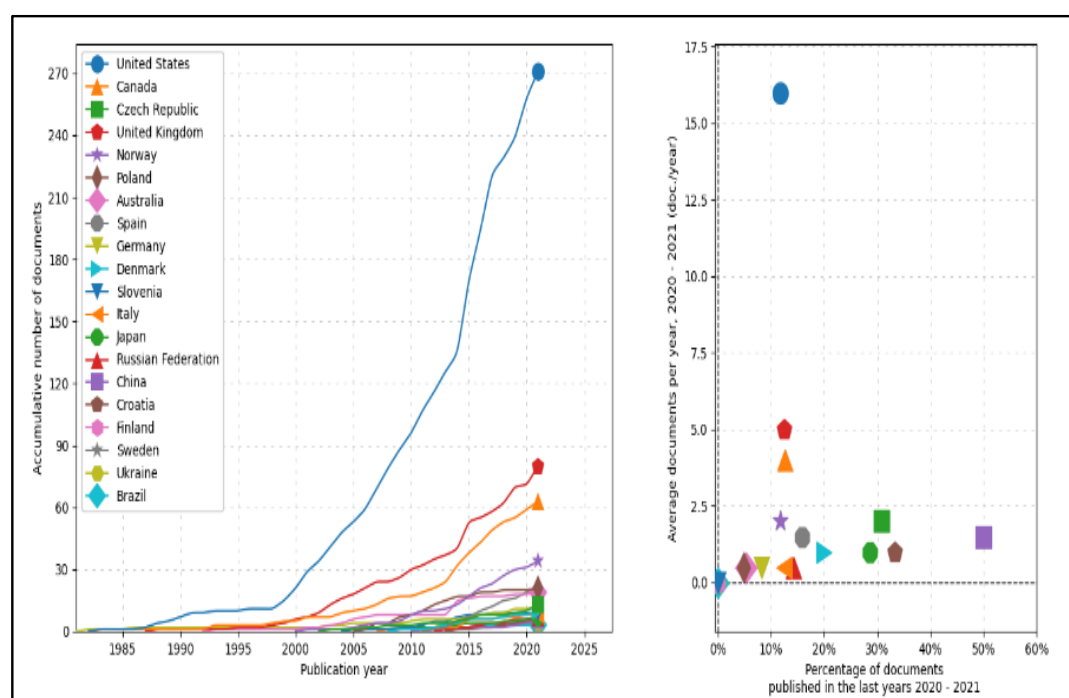


Fig. 3. The 20 most influential countries in the field of sports philosophy and physical education and the largest number of documents

The growth of publications on the philosophy of sport and physical education

Figure 2 depicts the expansion of both databases and demonstrates the strength of research in the fields of sports philosophy and physical education.

This encourages researchers to continue to invest in ways of thinking and perspectives related to the study of the philosophy of sport and physical education, so that an open discussion space is possible for thinkers, researchers, and practitioners of sports and physical education. It

can be clearly noted that the publication contribution to the WoS database experienced a positive publication trend when compared to the Scopus database. This means that the trend of publications in WoS tends to increase even though it fluctuates, but it is not significant. The peak of publication occurred in 2016, when 71 documents were published. Meanwhile, the trend of publications in Scopus tends to be flat, and there has never been a number of publications exceeding ten documents per year. However, Scopus is a database that publishes academic work related to the philosophy of sport and physical education.

The most productive countries in article publication

A list of countries with the most related publications has been created. Figure 3 shows the top ten countries, along with the number of documents issued per year. Country analysis makes it possible to determine which country has the most influence on the philosophical themes of sports and physical education. The figure shows that among the countries with the most publications on sports philosophy and physical education, the United States has 266 publications with an average growth rate (AGR) of 1.5% per year. This shows how the number of documents published on a topic has grown (positive number), meaning that the United States of America experienced a difference in the average number of documents issued per year compared with the previous year. Second, England, with 79 publications, and Canada, with 62 publications. Only these three countries have published academic scholarly works of more than 50 documents each. However, the Czech Republic has shown a favorable and influential trend in recent years.

The most active institution and with the most publications

Each author appearing in a publication is associated with an institution. Scientopy also makes use of this information in the process. Being able to identify which institution is most representative in the thematic area is an aid for researchers in selecting a research station or joining some of their academic programs or research projects. This analysis gives prestige to the institution and encourages others to continue to publish it to achieve an outstanding position. Figure 4, 5 shows the main institutions that have published on the theme of sports philosophy and physical education. The Department of Philosophy in the United States of America became the leader in terms of publication with 39

documents with an average growth rate (AGR) of 0.0 per year. This shows how the number of documents published on a topic did not have significant growth, meaning the Department of Philosophy Philosophy does not experience a difference in the average number of documents issued per year compared to the previous year. The average document per year (ADY) also did not experience a positive or negative trend, meaning that the average number of documents published within the time frame for a particular topic did not change significantly. The percentage of documents in recent years (PDLY) also did not experience a positive or negative trend.

The second position is held by Pennsylvania State University, from the United States, with a total of 25 documents with an AGR of 1.5. This shows how the number of documents published on a topic experienced a negative trend or decreased growth. This means that Pennsylvania State University experienced a difference in the average number of documents published per year compared with the previous year. ADY of 1.0 experienced a positive trend, meaning that the average number of documents published within the time frame for a particular topic increased. Meanwhile, PDLY experienced a positive trend and a surge, with a value of 8.0.

The third position, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, from Norway, with a total of 14 documents with an AGR of -0.5. This shows how the number of documents published on a topic experiences a negative trend or decreases growth. This means that the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences experienced a difference in the average number of documents published per year compared with the previous year. An ADY of 1.5 experienced a positive trend, meaning that the average number of documents published within the time frame for a particular topic increased. Meanwhile, PDLY experienced a positive trend and a significant spike, with a value of 21.4.

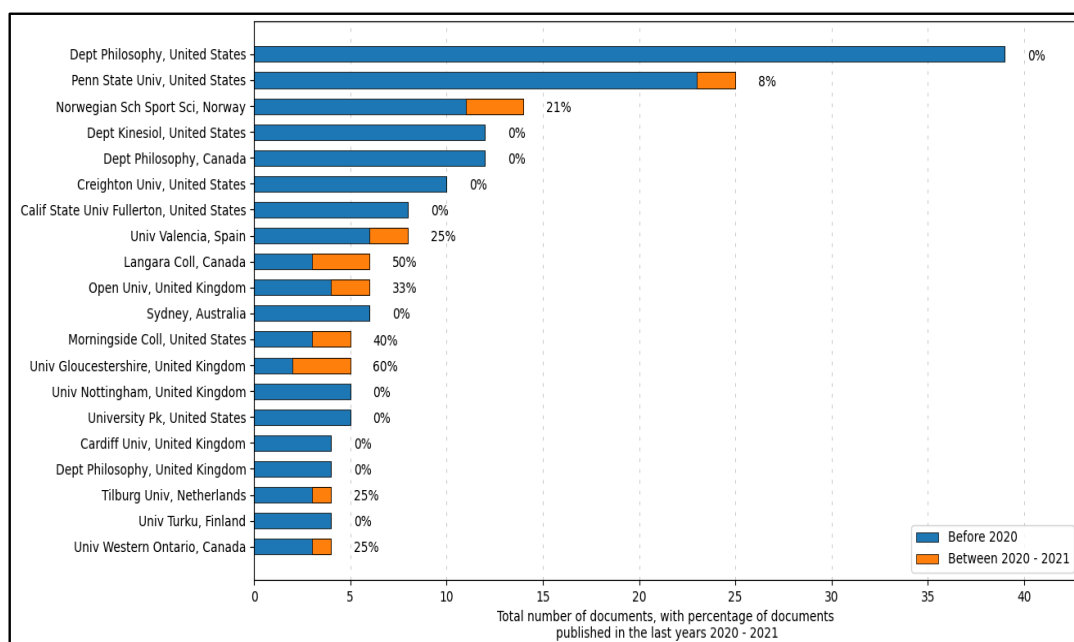


Fig. 4. The most influential institutions in the publication of the philosophy of sport and physical education

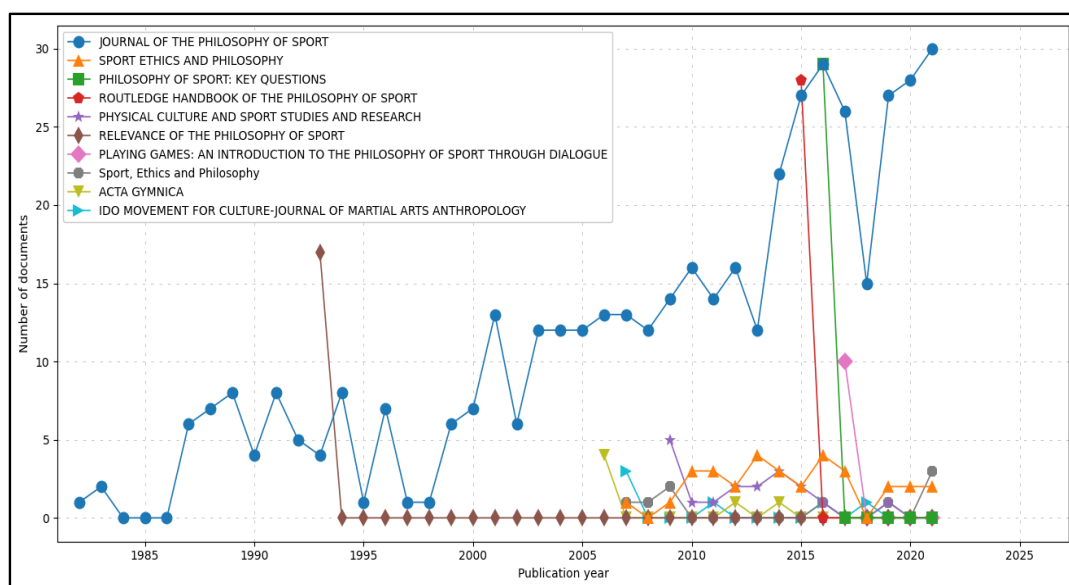


Fig. 5. Reputable scientific sources

Authentic scientific sources

Reputable scientific sources are certainly the goal of researchers to include their scientific works or research that has been carried out so that their work gets high appreciation and has a high impact on the development of science, especially in the philosophy of sports and physical education. Reputable scientific sources also have a high impact.

The Journal of the Philosophy of Sport from the Taylor and Francis Group is the scientific source with the highest number of publications, namely 445 documents. In this scientific source, Simon, R.L., from the United States, is the author with the highest number of citations, namely 107 citations in 2000 with the article title "Internalism and internal values in sport". Sport Ethics and Philosophy from the Taylor and Francis Group is in second place with 32 publications. In this scientific source, Kretchmar, S., from the United States, is the author with the highest number of citations, namely 17 citations in 2007 for the article "Dualisms, dichotomies, and dead ends: limitations of analytic thinking about sport". While in third place is "Philosophy of Sport: Key Questions from Bloomsbury, London," with a total of 29 publications.

The most prolific author on the topic of sports philosophy and physical education

ScientoPy can also help researchers find the most representative authors on their topics and cite them in their contributions or have references for related works. Table 4 shows the top ten most prominent authors for their contributions to the philosophy of sport and physical education. The table also determines the growth rate (AGR) and h-index of each individual. The opportunity to cite important authors in our investigation facilitates this dissemination, as well as scientific recognition. Among the main authors is Ryall, E., of the University of Gloucestershire, UK, with a total of 33 documents published.

Discussion

As described above, ScientoPy has the ability to provide information in terms of the total number or percentage of documents, as well as some topics or search arguments from publications, such as keywords that appear in each publication. Please note that, as a researcher, keywords and citations generate links to other related publications. Figure 6 shows another way to graphically represent using a ScientoPy tool called WordCloud. This graph is made possible thanks to Python, which has a library that allows you to randomly draw word clouds, giving them the most significant size. In this section, the main keywords defined in the philosophy of sport and physical education will be analyzed. For this reason, it is advisable to group similar terms into groups, such as "sports" and "sport", or singular and plural words such as "games" and "game". This type of manual exercise helps organize information better and avoid duplication in terms of usage.

Based on the picture, the three most used keywords are "sport philosophy", with 66 keywords, "sport" with 64 keywords, and "game" with 29 keywords. We present 18 important keywords that serve as an aid in knowing which to choose for the document in our investigation. ScientoPy makes it possible to visualize any desired number of keywords.

Using VOSviewer, this study investigated the emergence of the author's keywords and produced a graphical visualization (see Figure 7). The way keywords are related or appear together in a data set is referred to as co-occurrence. This analysis is critical for researchers to comprehend the genesis of keywords and interpret the results in the context of a specific research question. In general, network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization can be used to depict term co-occurrence. 1087 keywords have been detected. The minimum number of occurrences of the keyword is at least four times. Found 28 keywords meeting the threshold.



Fig. 6. Keywords that appear frequently

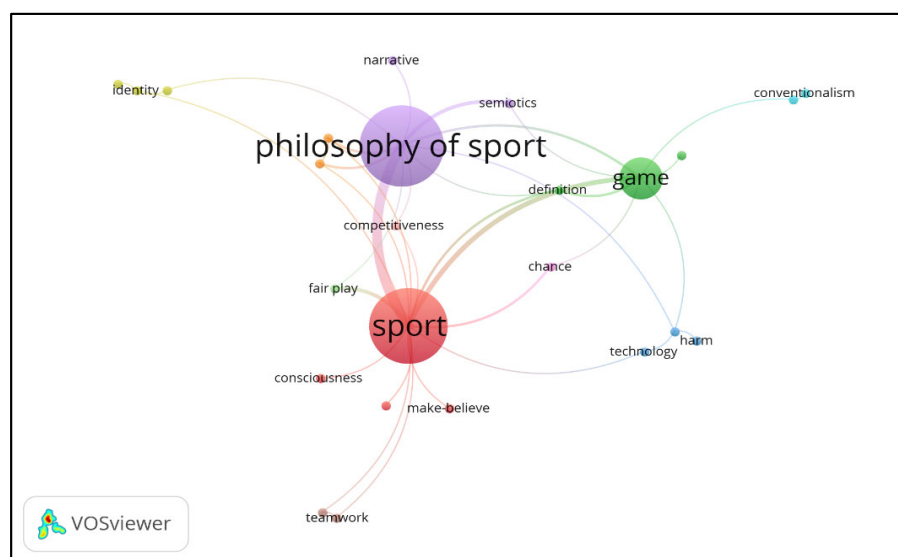


Fig. 7. Overlay visualisation of Authors' Keywords

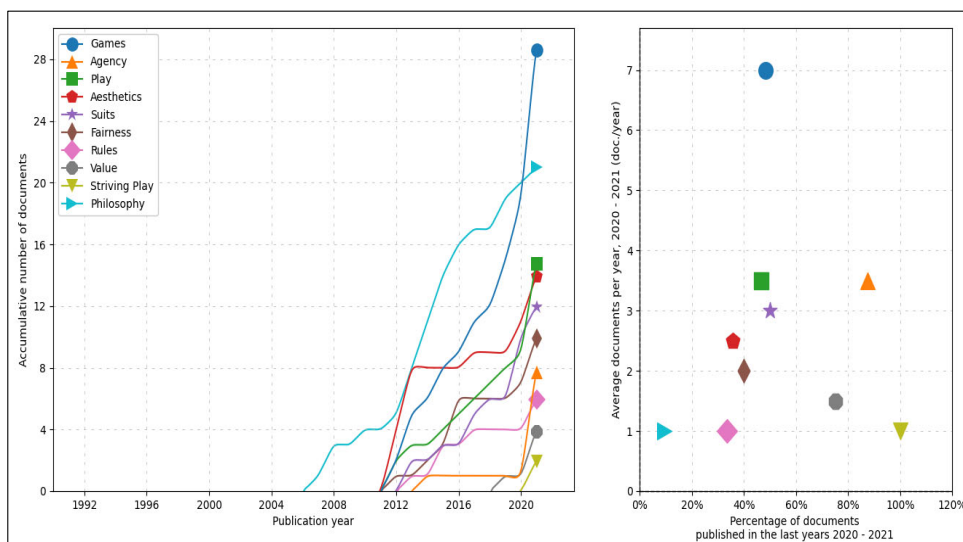


Fig. 8. Top 10 trending topics based on the author's keyword

By analyzing the top author's keywords with the highest AGR, this software can find trending subjects (Sofyan & Abdullah, 2022). Figure 8 depicts a plot of the evolution of the most popular trending topics in philosophy of sport and physical education. This evolution plot plots the cumulative number of documents (on a logarithmic scale) versus the year of publication on the left side. Figure 8. Top 10 trending topics based on the author's keyword.

Thus, the first row on the X-axis represents the year the topic research began, and the last line on the Y-axis represents the total number of documents published for each topic. The Y-axis on the right represents each topic's AGR for the 2020–2021 period, and the X-axis represents the PDLY. We can use this graph to determine which topics have a higher AGR and a higher PDLY. As a result, the trending topic with the greatest absolute growth is “games,” while the trending topic with the greatest relative growth is “striving play”.

Conclusions

The philosophy of sport and physical education is a growing theme that has generated research impact in recent years, especially on the topics of philosophy of sport and sport and play. Thanks to the ScientoPy tool, the goal has been achieved through scientometric analysis based on WoS and Scopus databases.

The country with the most research contributions to the philosophy of sport and physical education was the United States. The keyword most used by the authors was “philosophy of sport,” and the author with the most contributions was Ryall, E., University of Gloucestershire, UK. The philosophy of sport and physical education represents an important trend in all areas, and it is hoped that the research curve will continue to grow. Bibliometric analysis contributes to the art of new works, in addition to acknowledging the different contributions made by authors, institutions, and countries.

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Conflict of interest

The Author declared that there is no conflict of interest in writing this article.

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ФІЛОСОФІЯ СПОРТУ ТА ФІЗИЧНОГО ВИХОВАННЯ: ОЦІНКА ТЕНДЕНЦІЙ У ПУБЛІКАЦІЯХ ЗА ЧОТИРИ ДЕСЯТИЛІТТЯ МЕТОДАМИ НАУКОМЕТРИЧНОГО АНАЛІЗУ

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Авторський вклад: А – дизайн дослідження; В – збір даних; С – статаналіз; D – підготовка рукопису; Е – збір коштів

Реферат. Стаття: 13 с., 4 табл., 8 рис., 87 джерел.

Метою цього дослідження було вивчення випуску наукових публікацій на тему філософії спорту та фізичного виховання.

Матеріали та методи. Для збору публікацій використовували бази даних Scopus та Web of Science (WoS), а також різні бібліометричні показники, як-от: глобальні тенденції в публікаціях, найактивніші автори, частота цитування та авторські ключові слова.

Результати. За період із 1981 до 2021 рр. було знайдено загалом 1103 публікації на тему філософії спорту та фізичної культури. У цьому огляді використовували дані у форматі значень, розділених комами (CSV), що застосовується для

бази даних Scopus, які потім експортували до таблиць Microsoft Excel та текстових документів у форматі бази даних WoS, а також ПЗ для наукометричного аналізу ScientoPy. Результати дослідження показують, що в період із 1981 до 2021 рр. публікації зазнавали мінливої тенденції щодо їхньої кількості. Починаючи з 2016 року, обсяги випуску публікацій сягнули двозначних чисел, коли кількість публікацій становила 71 документ. У списку найпродуктивніших у цьому сенсі країн перше місце посідають США, де кількість опублікованих документів становить 226 науково-дослідних праць. Найпліднішим автором, у якого загалом 33 публікації, став Ryall, E., Університет Глостершира, Сполучене Королівство. Лідером за кількістю публікацій – 39 документів – є факультет філософії в США.

Висновки. У цьому дослідженні неминуче наявна низка обмежень. Насамперед, метод дослідження, який використовували автори дослідження, не зовсім досконалий, у тому числі способи пошуку документів, класифікації документів, а також бази даних постачальників документів, що не можна не брати до уваги. Автори дослідження гадають, що це наукометричне дослідження надає важливу інформацію щодо майбутніх напрямків науково-дослідної діяльності у сфері філософії спорту та фізичного виховання.

Ключові слова: тенденції в публікаціях, спорт, фізичне виховання, наукометричний.

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