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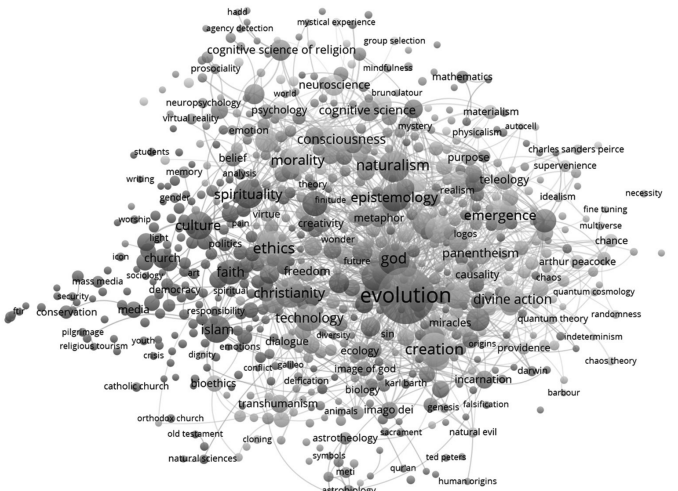
Analysis of Trends in Religion and Science Studies through Quantitative Bibliometrics

This paper presents a comparative analysis of international and domestic trends in religion and science research using the bibliometric method. A total of 4,370 articles from four major international academic journals (Zygon; Theology and Science; **European Journal of Science and Theology**; Religion, Brain and Behavior) and 163 domestic papers were collected for analysis. Based on this data, keyword analysis and cluster analysis were conducted. Keyword analysis was employed to identify the trends in research topics. The increasing variety of keywords in international literature indicates the expansion and diversification of research subjects. Additionally, the analysis categorized research topics into consistently popular, recently declining, and emerging areas of interest to examine the trends in each category. Furthermore, cluster analysis was conducted to analyze the structure of international research literature. Based on the findings of these analyses, the study summarizes the trends in international

research as diversification of research topics, research subjects, and methodologies. Subsequently, through the analysis of domestic literature, a comparison was made between domestic research trends and international trends. The results indicate that domestic research tends to have a relatively narrow scope of research subject and

is focused on specific scientific fields. Therefore, this study highlights the need for increased interest in diverse topics such as anthropology, climate science, ecology, and cultural evolution, and proposes the collaborative study

with scientists. Lastly, the establishment of specialized academic journals on science and religion is suggested. The trend analysis conducted in this study will contribute to identifying the current state of the domestic academic community and finding directions for future development.

Figure: Visualization of all keywords. Keywords with a greater number of papers were expressed as larger circles.

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF HUMAN SOCIAL ACTIVITY: IS THIS ALREADY PAST?

Abstract: The paper aims to present the place of religion and religiosity in human social engagement. The analysis carried out shows the decreasing importance of the phenomena under the study as factors explaining the social involvement of the modern man. Religiosity is a phenomenon that is impossible to study within the framework of a single scientific discipline, hence an interdisciplinary perspective has been adopted in the analysis of the problem. The importance of religion and religiosity in undertaking social activity has been analysed within the framework of three scientific fields: Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology. Philosophical analyses point to the socially normative significance of religion arising from the ontic condition of a man. Ethical analyses emphasize the role of religion in creating and justifying ethical norms of human social activity and contemporary problems in this area. The psychological approach, on the other hand, provides empirical data on the role of the subjective experience of the phenomenon of religiosity in the type of activity studied. The analyses conducted: (1) provide arguments for the importance of the religious context in engaging in the social world, (2) reveal the various kinds of difficulties and constraints contributing to the stated reduction in the importance of religiosity, (3) indicate the conditions for strengthening the role of religion and religiosity in undertaking social activity of a modern man.

FINDINGS REGARDING A RESEARCH METHOD ON THE REDACTION OF TRACTATE ERUVIN IN THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD: A REVIEW

Abstract: This article is a review of the book by Professor Noah Aminoah on the redaction of the sugyot in Tractates Shabbat and Eruvin of the Talmud Bavli. This book joins a series of books published by the author on different tractates of the Talmud Bavli, following the same method. This is the first review of any of the books produced by his research on the Talmud's tractates. The review in the article will address Tractate Eruvin and focus on the sources underlying the research, its main theme, the research method, redaction of the sugyot, and his proposals for resolving redaction problems or different problems that emerge from the sugyot. In this article, we will review the book's chapters and present different examples of the sugyot's redaction as evident from the author's research, as well as the importance of the book and its contribution to redaction of sugyot in the Talmud Bavli.

EFFECTS OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS ON RELIGIOUS CREED WHEN RENDERING HOLY TEXTS FROM ARABIC INTO ENGLISH

Abstract: This study aims to investigate the linguistic problems result because of word-for-word translation of holy texts from Arabic into English and their effect on non-Arab Muslims creed via reviewing many sources like related articles and websites concern with providing Quranic and Sunnah translations into English. Comparing provided translations with using his cultural background, the researcher was able to infer the problems that negatively affect the creed of Muslims, or distort the meaning of the source language, and he proposed a new approach for translating these sensitive texts to avoid the resulted problems with more focusing on the message and the addressee along with the proper signified.

PAREMIOLOGICAL SOURCES OF THE RELIGIOUS CULTURE OF YELLOW UIGHURS IN THE PROCESS OF ASSIMILATION

Abstract: Proverbs and sayings in a language system are one of the extensive source of information that characterizes the essence of an ethnic group and the system of its spiritual and cultural values. The use of the Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur language has narrowed in scope because of historical, social, cultural and linguistic factors. A distinct phenomenon in the system of Turkic languages, the 'pure Turkic layer', characterizes the original nature of the Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur language, which has absorbed the results of an intensive assimilation process. A small number of proverbs and sayings preserved in the Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur language during the assimilation process, along with features of the ethnic group's worldview, contribute to the analysis of the facets of the common Turkic worldview, understanding common Turkic religious culture, clarifying the essence of common Turkic spiritual and cultural values and identifying distinctions in the development of the paremiological system of Turkic languages in general. The proverbs and sayings of the Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur language have not previously been the focus of research, making this research paper relevant. The paper considers the content of proverbs and sayings about Tengrism in the Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur language in the context of the spiritual and cultural values. The historical basis of the comparative study of proverbs and sayings in the Kazakh and Western Saryg (Yellow) Uighur languages is determined by reviewing commentaries on the ethnic history of Uighurs and the place of their language in the Turkic language system. The content of Western Uighur proverbs and sayings, which reflect the Tengri faith, social relations, family and moral values, is analysed. Changes in the situational use of paremiological meaning are determined to be facilitated by the semantic range of dominant lexemes in proverbs.

IS GOD AN ABSTRACT ENTITY?

Abstract: According to the abstract notion of God, God is an abstract object, and we use theological intuition to know about God. According to the concrete notion of God, by contrast, God is a concrete object, and we use the same cognitive faculties to know about God and other concrete objects. I raise the following objections to the abstract notion. It multiplies cognitive faculties beyond necessity. It conflicts with the Quine-Putnam indispensability argument, with the theological view that God created the world, with the traditional arguments for the existence of God, and with the notion of God in the Bible. The concrete notion works better than the abstract notion for religious practitioners.
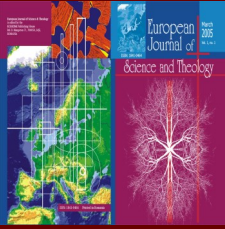
EVALUATION AND CRITIQUE OF ALLAMEH TABATABA'I'S ARGUMENTS ON SOUL-IMMATERIALITY

Abstract:
 One of the most important arguments of philosophers dealing with divine problems is to demonstrate the immortality of man, which requires proving the immortality of the soul. Allameh Tabataba'i (1904-1981) is one of the great contemporary philosophers who has offered new arguments for the immortality of the soul as well as a new explanation for arguments of the past. Given the position of this great philosopher among Muslims, it is necessary to examine his views in this regard. This study, evaluation and criticizes Allameh Tabataba'i's arguments on immateriality of soul. The arguments of Allameh for Soul-Immateriality are of two types. In the first category based on immortality of knowledge, he argues for the immortality of soul, and since the immortality of knowledge is not self-evident, various cases have been put forward for the immortality of it. His arguments are: a) impression of large objects in small objects, b) the indivisibility of knowledge, c) consistency of forms of knowledge (mental imagery) despite changes in nerves and cells, and d)

perception of continuous quantities, e) perception of universal ideas. In the second category, special human characteristics are used to prove the incorporeity of the soul. Their arguments are based on the fact that man has abilities that are not material, so there must be something in man that is not found in matter. His arguments are: a) self-awareness of the soul, b) do not neglect yourself, and c) changing body cells and stabilizing the soul. Today, with the help of new technologies, many human-specific features have been realized in the machine, and as a result, the arguments based on these features are invalidated.

A MODEST ASSESSMENT OF RITCHIE'S THEOLOGICAL NATURALISM: UNLIKELY BEDFELLOWS, NATURALISM AND THEISM

Abstract: We are seeing new trends in Theology that presume naturalism as a framework for constructive theology called theological naturalism (a part of the new naturalism). Positively, these new trends are opening up, afresh, discussions in Science and religion concerning divine action, consciousness, and Science and Theology (i.e. the theological turn in Science). There are, however, some concerns with theological naturalism. The present article addresses some of these concerns briefly after summarizing the new movement within contemporary Theology through the lens of Sarah Lane Ritchie, one of its recent expositors and most significant defenders. The fundamental concern has to do with the role of intuitions, generally, and the nature of consciousness specifically. While theological naturalism is relatively young as a project, the following is more of a prompt and encouragement to develop the project more deeply and to flesh out some of the proposals in ways that might conduce greater appreciation and grasp of how a theological naturalist might conceive of consciousness, imagination, the mind, and Divine action.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A MEDIUM?: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON THE MEDIUMSHIP EXPERIENCE IN ITALY

Abstract: Few studies have focused on the point of view of individuals who claim to possess mediumistic abilities. The present study aimed to explore these experiences, including the onset and hypothetical development of such abilities, the modalities in which mediumistic sessions occur, and the ethical value attributed by mediums to their abilities, as well as the relationship they establish with those who are grieving. Data were collected from nine Italian mediums (all female, mean 58; SD = 11). Semi-structured interviews were realised following Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The collected data were processed using Thematic Analysis. Three main thematic areas emerged from the analysis: 'Onset and development of mediumistic abilities', 'Channelling process and modalities', and 'Relationship with grievers and ethical dimension'. The results revealed a wide range of experiences related to the onset and development of similar abilities, although the occurrence of losses and grief in childhood and/or adulthood often emerged as a significant motivational factor. Different approaches to conducting mediumistic sessions were also identified. Participants emphasised the high ethical value they ascribed to their abilities as a means of alleviating the suffering of those who are grieving.

APPROVAL OF BUILDING MEASURES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN GERMANY

Abstract: With regard to the future challenges of the Protestant Churches in Germany, this article will focus on approvals which are required according to clerical law when construction work is undertaken. The main question will be whether the administrative burden concerning approvals can be reduced. In order to answer this question the legal systems of nine Protestant Churches in Germany will be examined regarding approvals in the context of building measures. It will be argued based on this examination that the Protestant Churches in Germany could reduce the administrative burden regarding approvals and therefore take one step towards adequately dealing with its future challenges.