

# Productivity, authorship trends, and themes of the published articles in Filipino monolingual journals from 2013 to 2022

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## ABSTRACT

The publication of research articles in the Filipino language has always been considered scarce. However, no empirical data has been available to describe the existing publication landscape of monolingual journals in the Philippines. Thus, this article analyzes the annual publication rates, most productive authors, and authorship trends of the ten Philippine monolingual journals, namely Dalumat, Daluyan, Diwa, Filipinolohiya, Hasaan, Katipunan, Kawing, Malay, Saliksik, and Salin from 2013 to 2022. It also describes the emerging themes present in the articles using a software for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. By manually collecting the metadata from the journals' websites, it was discovered that 1) the average number of publications per year is 57 while the average number of yearly publications per journal is 6, suggesting a very low production of research articles; 2) the most productive authors are mostly affiliated with the Philippines' research universities; 3) most monolingual publications are concentrated in the National Capital Region; 4) an overrepresentation of male authors was observed in all monolingual journals; 5) author collaboration has become more observable in the latter years; and finally, 6) the emerging themes of the published articles revolve around social structures, collective memory, and communal issues in the Philippines. The analysis revealed five

interconnected clusters of Filipino scholarship: societal structures, resilience, education, regional identity, and academic discourse, reflecting explorations of national identity and evolving cultural narratives. Keyword density analysis highlights "social science" as the primary research focus, alongside smaller clusters on history and anthropology. This paper is a significant contribution to the pioneering work on the study of Philippine journals and part of a larger project that intends to describe the nature of publication in Filipino in an English-dominated and Scopus-centric research culture.

## INTRODUCTION

Filipino is the national language and lingua franca in the Philippines, but is not widely used in academic or scholarly publications. Although the Philippines has a century-old history of scientific publications (Tecson-Mendoza 2015), most of the published research projects in the Philippines and by Filipinos are not written in Filipino but in English (Ong and Ochoa 2022; San Juan 2021). The reason why English is the academic lingua franca in the Philippines may be rooted in various factors, such as using of the dominant language as a medium of instruction in the Philippine education system (San Juan 2021), upholding the belief that the Filipino language is not yet fully intellectualized and is still in the process of intellectualization (Gonzalez 2010; Gonzalez and Villacorta 2001; Sibayan 2009), and the evolving periods of colonization under three imperial powers (Maceda 2003). Contreras (2014) and Villamin (2018) also stressed that

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## KEYWORDS

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there is an ongoing perception that the Filipino language is not “academic enough” and is only used by the “uneducated, the jologs, and the hoi polloi.” Furthermore, there is an ongoing discourse on the formation of identity regionalism in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries, like the Philippines, along with the assertion that Filipino is simply Tagalog and insisting its existence is a form of imperialism (Contreras 2014; Lee et al. 2021; Maceda 2003). From a more global perspective, developed countries or the Global North continue to dominate the realm of research production and publishing (Bol et al. 2023; Collyer 2016). This stems from the fact that the headquarters of major publishers, scholarly journals, and associations are located in the Global North (Collyer 2016). Primary citation databases and indexing are also anchored on the established norms in the Global North (developed countries) since it is associated with international prestige, compared with journals in the Global South (developing countries), which is more localized, leading to the concentration of scholarly publications under this dominant region (Bol et al. 2023).

In the realm of academic settings, Filipino researchers are highly encouraged to publish internationally and in English-dominated indexed journals (San Juan 2021; van Weijen 2012), with the

existing limitations of journals accepting and publishing articles written in Filipino. The majority of Scopus-indexed journals also require authors to write their research papers in English since they consider it the de facto scientific language (Asubiario and Onaolapo 2023).

Despite this Western-centric publication preference, publishing in the local language remains vital in promoting the value of research among Filipino scholars. Hernandez (2020) emphasized that publishing in the national language can enhance research quality and make findings more accessible to local communities, fostering greater engagement and knowledge dissemination.

In this English-dominated research and publication culture in the Philippines, some journals, albeit limited, still prioritize the dissemination of research findings to the local audience by publishing solely in Filipino. Of the 520 journals in the Philippines, only 10 are monolingual in Filipino (Gopez 2025). Table 1 provides descriptions of these journals in the Philippines that publish research articles in Filipino.

**Table 1:** List of monolingual journals in the Philippines

	Journal Name	Publisher	Launching Year	Publication Frequency	Link
1	Dalumat	Networked Learning PH, Inc.	2010	biannual	<a href="https://animorepository.dlsu.edu.ph/dalumat/">https://animorepository.dlsu.edu.ph/dalumat/</a>
2	Daluyan	University of the Philippines Diliman	1990	biannual	<a href="https://journals.upd.edu.ph/index.php/djwf">https://journals.upd.edu.ph/index.php/djwf</a>
3	Diwa	Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino	1972	annual	<a href="https://www.pssp.org.ph/diwa-e-journal/">https://www.pssp.org.ph/diwa-e-journal/</a>
4	Filipinohiya	Polytechnic University of the Philippines	2013	annual	<a href="https://filipinolohiyajournal.wordpress.com/">https://filipinolohiyajournal.wordpress.com/</a>
5	Hasaan	University of Santo Tomas	2014	annual	<a href="https://hasaan.ust.edu.ph/">https://hasaan.ust.edu.ph/</a>
6	Katipunan	Ateneo De Manila University	1971	biannual	<a href="https://archium.ateneo.edu/katipunan/">https://archium.ateneo.edu/katipunan/</a>
7	Kawing	Pambansang Samahan sa Linggwistika at Literaturang Filipino	2017	biannual	<a href="https://psllf.org/kawing-journal/">https://psllf.org/kawing-journal/</a>
8	Malay	De La Salle University	1981	biannual	<a href="https://www.dlsu.edu.ph/research/publishing-house/journals/malay/">https://www.dlsu.edu.ph/research/publishing-house/journals/malay/</a>
9	Saliksik	Bahay-Saliksikan ng Kasaysayan/Bagong Kasaysayan Inc.	2012	biannual	<a href="https://ejournals.ph/issue.php?id=1484#view">https://ejournals.ph/issue.php?id=1484#view</a>
10	Salin	Propesyonal na Asosasyon ng mga Tagapagtaguyod ng Salin	2022	biannual	<a href="https://sites.google.com/view/salinjournal/salin-journal">https://sites.google.com/view/salinjournal/salin-journal</a>

*Note:* Daloy, the previous journal for languages and literature by the De La Salle University’s Department of Filipino, was excluded from the list since it is not active as of the present, and the last publication was dated 1907. The list also does not include bilingual journals and journals that publish creative works. The Pandiwa Journal of the Commission on the Filipino Language was also excluded from the list because it is not publicly accessible as of the present writing of this article.

This study analyzes the productivity, authorship trends, and themes of the published articles in these ten Filipino monolingual journals, namely Dalumat, Daluyan, Diwa, Filipinohiya, Hasaan, Katipunan, Kawing, Malay, Saliksik, and Salin, from 2013 to 2022. Specifically, it answers the following questions:

1. What are the annual publication rates of these monolingual journals and their consolidated publication rates from 2013 to 2022?

2. Who are the authors and leading scholars in Philippine monolingual journals, based on the number of articles published and their citation scores?
3. What are the authorship trends in terms of the following: a) institutional affiliation, b) regional cluster (NCR, Balance Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao), c) sex, and d) number of authors per article?
4. What are the emerging themes of the published articles based on the bibliometric analysis of the title, abstract, and keyword?

The findings of this study are important since the literature described journals publishing in local languages as “peripheral” as they struggle to publish issues regularly and are rarely listed in international abstract and citation databases (Ong and Ochoa 2022; Salager-Meyer 2008). Thus, this research will not just prove or refute this argument but provide insights into the status of local monolingual journals in the Philippines. As previously emphasized, from more than 500 journals in the country, only 10 are monolingual in Filipino, implying the need to develop studies that will describe the nature and discourses on these publication platforms (Gopez 2025). Furthermore, monolingual journals provide a platform for local scholars to increase their visibility in the academic community and illuminate the reconciliation of linguistic pluralism in scholarly discourse (Roxas et al. 2021). This international recognition can deconstruct the current misconceptions surrounding monolingualism and promote its language use to broader scholarly communication.

Currently, the available literature on Philippine research productivity is limited to journals publishing in English. For instance, although the studies of Camara (2020), Fernandez (2022), Gravoso et al. (2016), Guido and Orleans (2020), Navarrete and Asio (2013), Roxas et al. (2021), and Vinluan (2012) analyzed the Philippine research productivity in different disciplines (education and psychology, soil science, development communication, nuclear science and technology, educational research, natural language processing, and human movement sciences), their papers only focused on international abstract and citation databases with English language entries. In addition, although Tecson-Mendoza (2015) delved into the status and challenges of scientific and academic journals in the country and emphasized the need to support its improvement and modernization, her paper solely focused on the few journals listed in the master lists of Thomson Reuters and Scopus and did not include monolingual journals or even mention the need to publish in local languages. Furthermore, although the studies of Ambong et al. (2021), Bueno (2019), Cocal et al. (2017), Esponilla (2015), Etcuban et al. (2016), Mala and Canencia (2021), Meneses and Moreno (2019), Rogayan and Corpuz (2022), Tabago (2017), and Wa-Mbaleka (2015) provided important insights about the status, challenges, and research productivity of select Philippine higher education institutions, publishing in monolingual journals using the national language was never recommended or even described in their projects. Thus, as of May 2025, there is no record of any research article that highlights the productivity of Filipino monolingual journals in the Philippines, necessitating the need to provide a detailed account of their bibliometric data, specifically their annual publication rates and identification of authors and leading scholars.

Authorship trends or patterns are subjects that have not been thoroughly explored in the Philippines. The available literature is limited to analyzing authorship and collaboration dynamics in specific disciplines or universities. Dela Torre (2008) examined the authorship structure, gender patterns, and frequency of authorship in select Philippine social science journals,

highlighting that men contributed significantly more to social science articles due to their greater availability to engage in study and research as opposed to women who prioritized household responsibilities. Pabico (2015), on the other hand, analyzed authorship patterns in computer science research using data mining and graph theory techniques and found that despite a positive correlation between the number of papers and participation in collaborative research, computer science articles were predominantly authored by individuals or small research groups. In the same vein, the research notes of Tumanut et al. (2023) highlighted the authorship attributes in the Philippine Journal of Public Administration where they discovered that many articles were sole-authored, although a gradual increase in the number of articles with multiple authorships suggests emerging collaboration in research and knowledge production in the field. In mathematics, Yu et al. (2024) found that Filipino mathematicians and researchers collaborate with at least 4 individuals, as evident in their published papers in Elsevier’s Scopus database, while Bringula et al. (2019) also revealed that researchers in information technology tend to work in small teams consisting of 2 to 3 members. Additionally, Lao et al. (2015) analyzed the collaboration dynamics and patterns of Filipino researchers in deep learning through their co-authorship network in Philippine institutions, which revealed that De La Salle University (DLSU) and the University of the Philippines (UP)—the country’s research education institutions—predominantly led in publications and collaborations. In terms of the collaborators’ nationalities, Dela Cruz et al. (2023) findings on the indigeneity trends of the Philippine research outputs reported that the top collaborators of Philippine authors were from the United States, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, and Malaysia. While these studies provide insights into authorship and collaboration trends, they focus solely on English-language research and specific disciplines. This study addresses this gap by examining the authorship patterns of articles written in Filipino and published in Philippine monolingual journals through the investigation of authorship structures, collaboration networks, and institutional affiliations to contribute to the broader discourse on research productivity in the Philippines.

Notably, few studies have examined the themes of scholarly articles published in monolingual Filipino journals, despite their proven impact in not only validating previously marginalized languages but also promoting equitable access within the scientific community. For instance, Liwanag et al. (2019) revealed that the Malay journal predominantly comprises generic postcolonial and neutral Filipino studies. The academic review of Tugano (2021) of Saliksik E-journal further assessed its trends and directions in enriching Filipino scholarship. Madula (2022) also surveyed articles related to the topic of translation between 2009 and 2018 to provide a deeper understanding of the ongoing discourse of translation studies conducted in the Philippines. Additionally, Reyes and Victoria (2024) assessed the selection of articles that were published in the Dalumat E-journal from 2010 to 2022 through a mixed-method approach. As of the present study, it is worth noting that these four articles are the only found research that explicitly discussed published papers in Filipino monolingual journals. Although there are research projects from various Philippine universities, such as those written by Buenaflor (2020), Anastacio (2023), Mojica (2019), Peregrino (2011), and Sentrong Wikang Filipino (2018) at the University of the Philippines Diliman, they only focused on thesis and dissertations from their local institutions and did not dig deeper into monolingual journal articles. Thus, this work advances the discourse on Filipino language that was pioneered in the dissertation of Gopez 2025 by not only focusing on specific journal and institution but also on a larger corpus of data present in ten Philippine monolingual journals.

This paucity of literature on productivity, authorship, and themes reveals the need to pioneer a research project on the study of articles written in Filipino and published in Philippine monolingual journals. This paper seeks to address the current empirical gap, as no existing corpus data currently provides a documented and detailed account of articles in these ten monolingual journals. Given the scarcity of research in monolingual journals, this study also fills a knowledge gap by examining authorship patterns and publication trends over the past decade. This paper is a response to the call of Guillermo (2000) and San Juan (2021) to advocate Filipino and Philippine local journals and is part of a bigger project that intends to describe the culture of publication in Filipino in an English-dominated research and publication system in the Philippines.

## METHODOLOGY

### Source of Publication Data

As Table 2 shows, ten journals in the Philippines, namely Dalumat, Daluyan, Diwa, Filipinohiya, Hasaan, Katipunan, Kawing, Malay, Saliksik, and Salin, were explored in this study. The journals are monolingual in Filipino and are mostly published biannually by private universities and professional organizations in the country. The oldest journal is Katipunan, while the newest is Salin. All the journals are peer-reviewed and open-accessed. Bilingual journals were excluded since most of their published works are written in English. More importantly, focusing on these ten monolingual journals reflects the researchers' effort to further highlight the strong commitment to and appreciation of using the national language in research. Since an automated generation of metadata is not possible because the mentioned journals are not indexed in large abstract and citation databases like Scopus, the researchers manually

collected the following data of the research articles published from 2013 to 2022 from the journals' official websites: 1) title, 2) year of publication, 3) name of author/s, 4) authors' affiliations, 5) abstracts, and 6) keywords. The authors' affiliations were categorized into five regional clusters, namely National Capital Region (NCR), Balance Luzon (Luzon sans NCR), Visayas, Mindanao, and International. The researchers also counted the number of authors per article and identified the sex of each author based on their names and professional public profiles. The sex of the author was only categorized as male or female.

VOSviewer, a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks, was also used to identify the emerging themes based on the titles, abstracts, and keywords of the published articles. Specifically, the bibliometric data from the titles, abstracts, and keywords of each article in the monolingual journals was extracted. After the identification of the source, the data were loaded into the application, where the co-occurrence analysis was performed to connect related terms according to their frequency and co-occurrence relationship. Clustering settings and visualization layout were adjusted to group related keywords together to reveal key themes.

It is important to note that creative works, reviews, introductions, editor's notes, translations, and interviews without analysis were excluded. The researchers had to reprocess the gathered data to make it ready for analysis. They corrected common mistakes in spelling and ensured standardization (e.g., Epifanio San Juan Jr. and E. San Juan Jr., UP Diliman and University of the Philippines Diliman). Table 2 summarizes the total number of articles collected from the ten journals that were analyzed in this study.

**Table 2:** Number of published research articles per journal from 2013 to 2022

Journal	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Dalumat	9	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	3	6	40
Daluyan	11	8	27	11	6	7	2	7	12	11	102
Diwa	8	5	5	6	7	4	6	0	0	3	44
Filipinohiya	0	6	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Hasaan	0	7	5	6	5	0	6	10	0	0	39
Katipunan	0	0	0	6	7	5	9	17	17	14	75
Kawing	0	0	0	0	10	6	6	6	10	5	43
Malay	15	13	13	12	14	16	14	13	12	12	134
Saliksik	3	13	5	11	13	16	0	0	0	0	61
Salin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total	46	52	64	61	62	54	57	61	54	55	566

### Data Analysis

A comprehensive data analytic procedure was employed to examine both categorical and numerical variables, ensuring a thorough exploration of authorship trends across Philippine monolingual journals. Categorical variables, such as sex and journal publication, were described through frequencies and percentages to provide a detailed overview of the distribution within each category. Numerical variables, such as the number

of authors per article, were characterized by averages to capture measures of central tendency and confidence intervals for variation and estimates.

To examine relationships between categorical variables, Chi-Square Tests of Independence were conducted. Normality tests, such as the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests, were conducted to assess the distribution of the data. Given the

violation of normality, the Kruskal-Wallis Test was applied to investigate the effects of journal and year of publication on the number of authors per article.

Additionally, VOSviewer (van Eck and Waltman 2010) was employed to conduct bibliometric analysis. Network visualization was used to discover common themes within article titles and abstracts, identifying clusters of frequently occurring terms. Meanwhile, density visualization helped determine the prominence of author keywords, highlighting research areas with higher concentrations of scholarly attention. The VOSviewer analysis followed established procedures: (1) data extraction from the journal database, (2) pre-processing to clean and standardize terms, (3) construction of a co-occurrence matrix, (4) network and density visualization generation, and (5) interpretation of visual clusters and keyword prominence (van Eck and Waltman 2010).

### Ethics Statement

The research did not involve human participants and relied purely on available data from the official websites of the ten monolingual journals in the Philippines. All data and articles are open access and publicly available. The journal editors of the involved journals are also aware of the current study as this is part of a large project that intends to improve the publication culture using the national language.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Productivity of Philippine monolingual journals

The trend in monolingual journal publications in the Philippines from 2013 to 2022 reveals a consistently low volume of research output in the national language. Based on data from ten monolingual journals, an average of only 57 Filipino-language articles were published annually, with each journal producing an average of 6 articles per year (see Table 2). Notably, only Daluyan and Malay, two of the country's oldest monolingual journals, maintained consistent publication over the ten-year period. Variations in publication trends were observed, with a higher-than-average output in 2015 primarily due to a spike in articles published in Daluyan, while the below-average publication rate in 2013 can be attributed to the absence of Filipinohiya, Kawing, Hasaan, and Salin, which were not yet established during that year. The Likelihood Ratio test was used to correct small expected frequencies, as 32 cells (32.0%) had an expected count of less than 5. The results revealed a significant association between journal and year,  $G^2(81, N = 570) = 540.31, p < .001$ , indicating that journal publication distributions were not random, and distinct temporal patterns emerged across the decade.

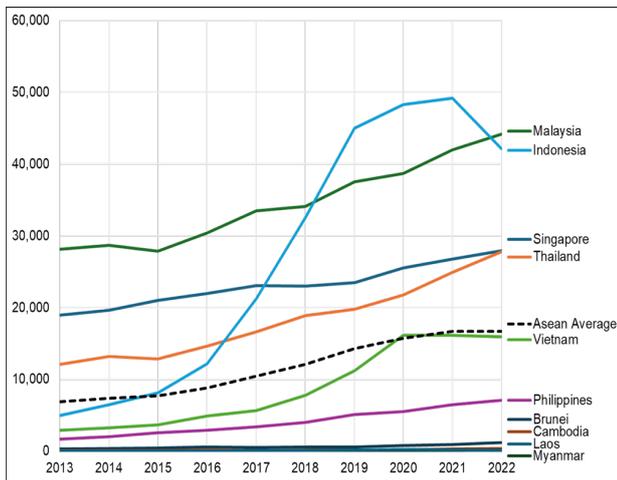
Among the journals, Malay consistently demonstrated the highest publication output, peaking at 21 articles in 2022 and totaling 178 publications over ten years, indicating its sustained influence in the academic discourse. In contrast, Daluyan exhibited fluctuating productivity, with a remarkable surge to 34 articles in 2015, the highest publication count of any journal that year, followed by variable output in subsequent years. Saliksik experienced a peak in 2018 with 17 publications but ceased contributions entirely thereafter. Other journals displayed intermittent activity. Dalumat remained inactive from 2014 to 2017 but resurged in 2019 with 21 publications, maintaining moderate output through 2022. Filipinolohiya concentrated its publications between 2014 and 2016, peaking at 13 articles in 2016, then ceasing publication entirely. Meanwhile, Hasaan showed moderate activity until 2020, peaking at 14 articles, but published no articles in 2021 and 2022.

The severity of the publication status of monolingual journals in

the Philippines is not surprising due to the fact that their productivity rate is primarily linked to the country's overall research publication status. The Philippines, in relation to its ASEAN counterparts, lags behind in research publication and production (fig. 1). This low productivity rate can be attributed to several factors, including the government's low budget allocation for research and development, the dearth of researchers for one in every one million Filipinos, brain drain (Hanimann 2023), and drastic budget cuts in salient research institutions (Arayata 2022; Cepeda 2020; Hanimann 2023; Tecson-Mendoza 2015). Demeterio and Felicilda (2015) further underscored that the Philippines has a scarcity of research grants, funding, and centralized goals alongside the rarity of research institutions. In the educational context, Gepila et al. (2018) and Ulla (2018) cited the lack of expertise and interest of stakeholders in implementing research, which is adjacent to other bureaucratic difficulties such as educators' lack of time and heavy teaching workload (Morales 2016; Ulla 2018), limited resources and financial support to conduct and implement research (Gepila et al. 2018; Ulla 2018), and the belief that teachers should only focus on teaching instead of doing research (Cardona 2020). The limitations of Philippine journals included in the list of international databases and indexing also posed to be one source of low productivity research production (Tecson-Mendoza 2015). Emotional factors, like the belief that research and its concepts are difficult to grasp and apply, appear to be one reason affecting the low research production in the Philippines (Paymalan and Erno 2022). On a global scale, the abovementioned reasons exacerbate the dominance of Global North publications as compared to Global South.

The scarcity of annual research publications on the Filipino language in monolingual journals can be attributed to several factors. First, it is rooted in the miseducation and the medium of instruction utilized in the academe (Lumbera 2007; San Juan 2021; Sepeda 2012). Second, there is a misconception about the lack of intellectualization of the Filipino language, causing it to be disregarded in the academe (Contreras 2014; Villamin 2018). Third, historical influences discouraged researchers from using the Filipino language (Contreras 2014; Maceda 2003). Fourth, globalization caused resistance among scholars to use their native languages and resort to utilizing English in their scholarly publications (Dobihal n.d.). Finally, there are existing challenges in the country, such as the evolving bilingual and multilingual policies (Baumgartner 1989; Navarro and McKinnon 2020), journal preferences for English articles, and Scopus-centrism (Guillermo 2016; San Juan, 2021; van Weijen 2012) that leads to the paucity of journal publishers that accept articles in Filipino.

The literature further asserts that journals that publish in native or local languages are deemed to be peripheral since they face difficulties publishing regularly and they are not included in large databases such as Scopus, International Scientific Indexing (ISI), Web of Science (WoS), and ASEAN Citation Index (ACI) (Ong & Ochoa, 2022). Tugano (2021) describes journals written in Filipino as "marginalized" because the system is biased toward "de-indexed" and "de-Scopus" platforms and standards.



**Figure 1:** Research production of Scopus articles in ASEAN countries

*Note:* The data is lifted from the Scopus website, which was converted into a trendline by the authors.

However, this practice in the Philippines somehow differs from its ASEAN counterparts that publish research using their native languages (Kwary 2019; Mansor et al. 2018; Rhexhalilit and Lerdpaisalwong 2019). San Juan (2021) argues that Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam can conduct research in their native languages alongside English. In contrast, the situation in the Philippines differs, as researchers are generally more proficient in writing research in English and have limited to no capacity for writing in Filipino or their native languages. Hence, San Juan (2021) asserts that local researchers should write in Filipino, as doing so can broaden, enrich, and deepen research in the Philippines. He stresses that writing in Filipino also enhances the impact of research on Filipino readers, encouraging them to engage more actively with academic papers.

### Authors and leading scholars in Philippine monolingual journals

Table 3 outlines the leading authors contributing to articles in a monolingual journal ( $n = 707$ ), providing insights into their publication frequency, institutional affiliations, and research impact as measured by the H-index. E. San Juan Jr., with various

**Table 3:** Top authors in Philippine monolingual journals

Ranking	Author	Affiliation	Frequency	Percent	H-index/ Google Scholar	H-index/ Scopus
1	E. San Juan Jr.	Philippines Cultural Studies Center, Washington State University, University of Connecticut, Polytechnic University of the Philippines Diliman, Bowling Green State University	14	1.98%	no available data	4
2	David Michael M. San Juan	De La Salle University	10	1.41%	6	3
3	Feorillo Petronilo A. Demeterio III	De La Salle University	9	1.28%	9	5
4	Raquel E. Sison-Buban	De La Salle University	7	0.99%	2	no available data
	Emmanuel C. de Leon	University of Santo Tomas	7	0.99%	4	no available data
	Ian Mark P. Nibalvos	San Beda University, University of Santo Tomas, Samar State University	7	0.99%	2	no available data

international and national affiliations, topped the list, accounting for 1.98% of the sample ( $n = 14$ ). However, despite his output, his H-index data is unavailable on Google Scholar, and his Scopus H-index stands at 4, indicating modest citation impact relative to his publication count.

Similarly, David Michael M. San Juan, the second most frequent contributor ( $n = 10$ , 1.41%), has an H-index of 6 on Google Scholar and 3 on Scopus. Notably, the highest H-index score in the sample belongs to Feorillo Petronilo A. Demeterio III, with a Google Scholar H-index of 9 and a Scopus H-index of 5, despite contributing nine articles (1.28%). Other top authors, such as Emmanuel C. de Leon and Axle Christien J. Tugano, have lower or unavailable H-index scores. This discrepancy suggests that research impact, as reflected through citations, does not always correspond to publication frequency. It implies the challenges Filipino-language research faces in gaining broader scholarly visibility and citations. Furthermore, the limited number of high-H-index scholars may further reflect systemic issues, such as the restricted indexing of local journals in international databases and the relatively smaller citation culture for Filipino-language research.

The distribution of affiliations reveals a concentration of research activity in Metro Manila, particularly at DLSU and the UP Diliman (UPD). It is worth noting that these institutions are the only universities in the country that have declared their intention to transition into research universities. However, the presence of scholars from Samar State University illustrates emerging regional participation, contributing to geographic diversity in knowledge production.

Despite these contributions, the frequency of publications by top authors remains relatively low. The 12 most prolific authors produced only 91 articles, accounting for just 12.87% of the total 707 articles in the dataset. This suggests that most contributors published only one article during the study period, reinforcing the non-dominance of lead scholars in the publication landscape. Moreover, gender disparities are evident, with only one out of the 12 top authors being female. Out of the 12 authors on the list, only one of them is female, which indicates the dominance of male authors in the publication landscape, which will be further elaborated in the succeeding sections.

	Axle Christien J. Tugano	Polytechnic University of the Philippines, University of the Philippines Diliman, University of the Philippines Los Baños	7	0.99%	6	No available data
5	Emmanuel Jayson V. Bolato	University of the Philippines Diliman	6	0.85%	no available data	no available data
	Roberto E. Javier, Jr.	De La Salle University	6	0.85%	no available data	3
	Ronel O. Laranjo	University of the Philippines Diliman	6	0.85%	3	1
	U. Z. Eliserio	University of the Philippines Diliman	6	0.85%	no available data	no available data
	Voltaire M. Villanueva	De La Salle University, Philippine Normal University Manila	6	0.85%	1	no available data

*Note:* The researchers followed the indicated affiliations of the authors in their publications; thus, some authors may have more than one affiliation, which has changed over time.

### Top institutions in Philippine monolingual journals

The examination of author affiliations in Philippine monolingual journals from 2013 to 2022 shows that research contributions are heavily concentrated among a limited number of institutions. As outlined in Table 4, the UPD, DLSU, Ateneo de Manila University (ADMU), and University of Santo Tomas (UST) collectively accounted for 56.75% of the sample ( $n = 107$ ). Five of the twelve top-contributing institutions belong to the University of the Philippines System, comprising 30.6% of the total affiliations. While most contributing institutions are concentrated in the National Capital Region (NCR), two affiliations originated from Visayas and Mindanao, highlighting some degree of geographic diversity. However, the majority of institutions contributed only a single article across the ten-year period, emphasizing the concentrated nature of scholarly output. The Likelihood Ratio test was used to correct for small expected frequencies, as 1,043 cells (97.5%) had an expected count of less than 5, with a minimum expected count of 0.01. The results indicated a significant association between educational institutions and the use of academic platforms,  $G^2(954, N = 719) = 1259.69, p < .001$ , suggesting that institutional engagement with journals is not random but follows distinct publication patterns.

ADMU exhibited the highest platform engagement, particularly dominating Katipunan (42) and maintaining a smaller but notable presence in Malay (7). This pattern reflects ADMU's focused engagement with platforms aligned with its academic and cultural priorities, especially considering its role as the publisher of Katipunan. De La Salle University showed a wider spread of contributions across multiple journals, with particularly high representation in Saliksik (69), Dalumat (24), Diwa (15), and Daluyan (5). DLSU's prominence in Saliksik underscores its emphasis on research-oriented publications, signaling a strong institutional commitment to scholarly inquiry.

The UP, across campuses such as Diliman and Manila, displayed diverse academic engagement across platforms like

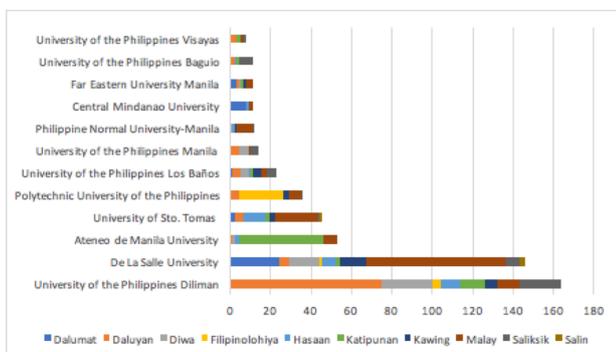
Filipinolohiya, Dalumat, and Saliksik. Interestingly, UPD contributed to journals it did not publish, reinforcing its broad academic reach across disciplines. In contrast, UST authors were overrepresented in Malay and Hasaan, showing concentrated contributions to specific journals, while institutions like Batangas State University and Holy Family Academy—Angeles City had minimal or no representation, suggesting either lower publication activity or niche academic focuses.

The hegemony of ranking in these affiliations may be attributed to the publication incentives and grants offered by these universities to their faculty members. While research grants and incentives in many Philippine universities increasingly favor publications indexed in global databases such as Scopus and Web of Science, this Scopus-centric model does not entirely overshadow the value placed on local and monolingual scholarship, at least in DLSU, UPD, ADMU, and UST. These institutions offer generous incentives, including cash awards of up to Php 200 000 research funding, and formal recognition for faculty who publish in high-impact internationally indexed journals. However, these universities also maintain active Departments of Filipino that continue to promote the use and development of the national language through various scholarly-based activities. Publishing in Filipino, while receiving lower incentive points compared to indexed journals, is still formally recognized in faculty rankings, promotions, and internal award systems. This suggests that while global visibility is highly rewarded, there remains a space for nurturing local scholarship within these institutions. Nevertheless, it must be noted that further initiatives and programs must be launched and sustained to improve the overall publication status of research in Filipino and influence other higher education institutions in valuing scholarly work in the national language. By institutionalizing such support systems, Philippine universities can foster a more inclusive research culture that balances global academic standards with the promotion of local knowledge through Filipino monolingual journals.

**Table 4:** Top affiliations of authors in Philippine monolingual journals

Ranking	Institution	Frequency	Percent
1	University of the Philippines Diliman	164	22.81%
2	De La Salle University	146	20.31%
3	Ateneo de Manila University	53	7.37%
4	University of Santo Tomas	45	6.26%
5	Polytechnic University of the Philippines	36	5.01%
6	University of the Philippines Los Baños	23	3.20%
7	University of the Philippines Manila	14	1.95%
8	Philippine Normal University Manila	12	1.67%
9	Central Mindanao University	11	1.53%
	Far Eastern University Manila	11	1.53%
	University of the Philippines Baguio	11	1.53%
10	University of the Philippines Visayas	8	1.11%

*Note:* Some authors are affiliated with more than one institution. Thus, the overall count of the affiliations does not match the total frequency of authorship and sex. The researcher followed the authors' declared affiliations in their published articles, while authors without affiliations were declared as independent.



**Figure 2:** Frequency of publications across journals from leading institutions

### Regional clustering of authors' affiliations

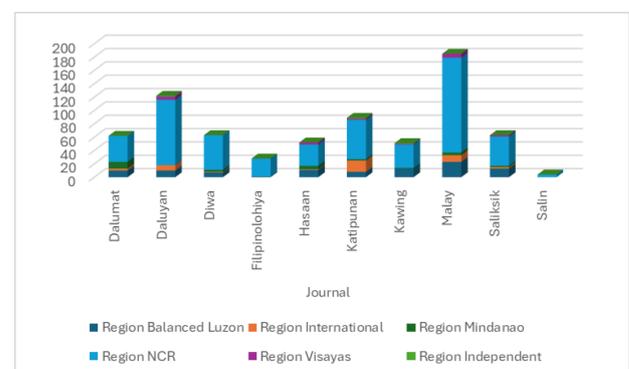
The distribution of author affiliations in Philippine monolingual journals from 2013 to 2022 ( $N = 719$ ) reveals a pronounced regional imbalance, with the National Capital Region (NCR) contributing the largest share of publications. Authors affiliated with NCR institutions outnumbered those from Balanced Luzon nearly six times, international affiliations thirteen times, Mindanao twenty times, and Visayas twenty-eight times. This dominance is expected, given that eight of the most productive institutions and all leading authors are in NCR. The data also indicate that NCR's contribution remained consistently high across all publication years, peaking in 2015 ( $n = 73$ ) and constituting 74% ( $n = 532$ ) of the total sample. In contrast, authors from Balanced Luzon showed an increasing trend in contributions starting in 2014, with counts peaking in 2020 ( $n = 16$ ) and remaining relatively high through 2022 ( $n = 14$ ). Mindanao and Visayas exhibited lower frequencies, with notable spikes in Mindanao from 2018 to 2020 and in Visayas in 2020. Despite this growth, certain journals, such as Dalumat and Filipinolohiya, had no recorded authors from Mindanao or Visayas. Meanwhile, international authors, though fewer, were more prevalent in Katipunan, while Kawing and Filipinolohiya had no international contributions.

The Likelihood Ratio test confirmed the significance of the association between region and publication year,  $G^2(45, N = 719) = 89.69, p < .001$ . This result suggests that regional participation patterns shifted significantly over time, with increasing contributions from regions outside NCR in later

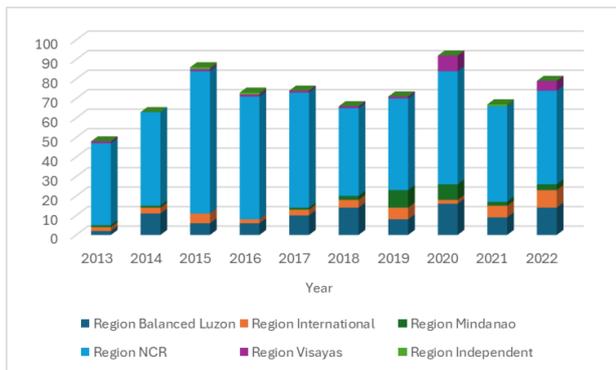
years. When examining regional contributions by journal, the likelihood ratio test also indicated a significant relationship,  $G^2(45, N = 719) = 105.45, p < .001$ , suggesting that regional affiliation is associated with journal publication. NCR had the highest publication counts across nearly all journals, especially Malay ( $n = 142$ ), Daluyan ( $n = 98$ ), and Katipunan ( $n = 59$ ). Balanced Luzon, while contributing fewer articles overall, had a more balanced distribution across multiple journals, including Malay ( $n = 23$ ) and Hasaan ( $n = 11$ ).

Interestingly, while relatively scarce, international contributors were concentrated in select journals like Katipunan ( $n = 17$ ). Meanwhile, Mindanao's contributions were focused on Dalumat ( $n = 10$ ) and Hasaan ( $n = 5$ ), while Visayas showed minimal contributions, peaking in Malay ( $n = 6$ ). Independent contributors were rare, with only three recorded cases.

The prevalence of monolingual journals in NCR reflects the observation of Alejo (2024), who argues that most of the articles are published in Manila since most of these journals are predominantly "Manila-based, -sponsored, -solicited, and -subsidized intellectual projects." Therefore, this leads to the misrepresentation, underrepresentation, and non-representation of regional authors and scholars. In hindsight, regional-based journals faced significant challenges, such as being understaffed and having low budgets, which limits the capacity of authors and scholars to publish efficiently (Alejo 2024).



**Figure 3:** Frequency distribution of regional clusters across journals

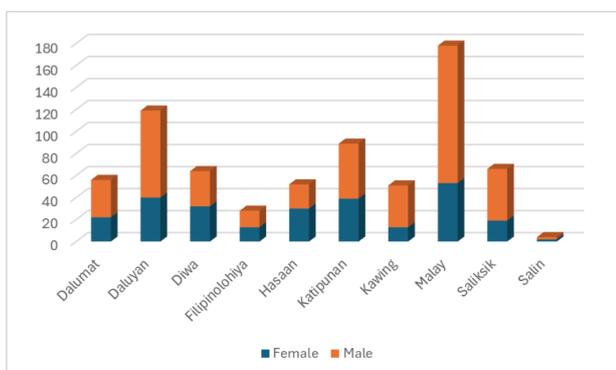


**Figure 4:** Frequency distribution of regional clusters across publication years

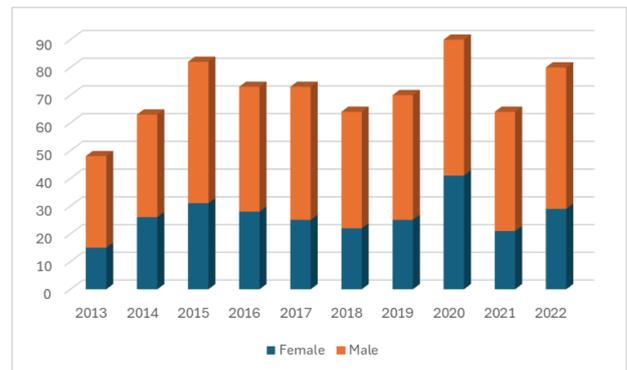
### Sex distribution in Philippine monolingual journals

Sex distribution among authors in Philippine monolingual journals from 2013 to 2022 ( $N=707$ ) reveals significant gender disparities, with male authors consistently contributing more publications than female authors across most journals. Of the 707 valid cases, there were 444 male-authored and 263 female-authored publications, reflecting a nearly 2:1 ratio in favor of male contributors. This imbalance was most evident in high-output journals such as Malay (125 male, 53 female) and Daluyan (79 male, 40 female), where male authors outnumbered females by more than double.

The Likelihood Ratio test confirmed a statistically significant association between journal and author sex,  $G^2(9, N=707) = 26.53, p = .002$ , indicating that the distribution of male and female authors varied across journals. While most journals showed male dominance, Diwa, Filipinolohiya, and Salin were more inclusive, with Diwa exhibiting exact gender parity (32 male, 32 female) and Hasaan showing a slight female majority (30 female, 22 male). These variations suggest that certain journals may foster more balanced authorship patterns while others reflect more pronounced gender gaps. When examining trends over time, the data reveal a persistent pattern of male dominance in the publication landscape. Across the ten-year period, the number of male-authored publications nearly tripled that of female-authored publications annually (fig. 6). The Likelihood Ratio test for the association between sex and publication year was not statistically significant,  $G^2(9, N=707) = 5.00, p = .835$ , suggesting that this gender imbalance remained relatively stable over time. For instance, the largest gap occurred in 2015, with 51 male and 31 female publications, while smaller gaps appeared in years like 2013 and 2016. Despite these year-to-year fluctuations, the male-to-female ratio showed no significant shift, implying that the observed imbalance was consistent rather than evolving over time.



**Figure 5:** Frequency distribution of authors' sex per journal



**Figure 6:** Frequency distribution of authors' sex per year

The dominance of male in the Philippines' research culture can be traced back to its long history of colonization. During the Spanish colonial period, male figures became more dominant in Filipino households, and women eventually lost their roles in the public and administrative duties (Alcantara 1994). Their tasks and responsibilities were only limited in fulfilling their household duties such as managing their households, caring for children, and doing chores (Anonuevo 2000). Unfortunately, these narratives of patriarchal domination still persist in the 21st century (Casil-Batang 2021).

The results of this study can be aligned with the findings of Morgan et al. (2021) who claimed that the large productivity gap between males and females can be associated with factors related to parenting and its responsibilities. For instance, women are more inclined to fulfill household roles than men, resulting in more opportunities for the latter to produce research publications. Men also have generally more time to conduct and publish research as compared to women. Symonds et al. (2006) also referred to this phenomenon as "productivity puzzle" since they have pointed out the difficulty to trace the main cause of this gap. Their findings also revealed that societal factors put more pressure on women to conform to traditional gender roles than men. They also underscored that although female authors are less productive in terms of the quantity of publications, the quality of their outputs is higher since their works are more cited compared to those of male scholars.

### Number of authors per article

The mean number of authors per article across various journals and years of publication provides valuable insights into research collaboration patterns in Philippine monolingual journals. Table 5 presents the computations, revealing variations in authorship trends across different journals. The overall mean number of authors per article is 1.254 ( $Mdn=1$ ), indicating that most articles are single-authored, though some journals exhibit higher collaboration levels.

Diwa has the highest mean number of authors per article ( $M=1.51, SE=0.122, 95\% CI [1.271, 1.749]$ ), suggesting greater collaborative engagement among contributors. Malay ( $M=1.34, SE=0.067, 95\% CI [1.212, 1.476]$ ) and Dalumat ( $M=1.40, SE=0.139, 95\% CI [1.127, 1.673]$ ) also show relatively high means, reflecting strong collaborative efforts. Conversely, Salin records the lowest mean ( $M=1.00, SE=0.387, 95\% CI [0.240, 1.760]$ ), suggesting that on average, its articles are single-authored. Saliksik ( $M=1.09, SE=0.118, 95\% CI [0.852, 1.317]$ ) similarly shows lower authorship averages.

Furthermore, the distribution of articles with more than the median number of authors ( $>Mdn$ ) compared to those at or below the median ( $\leq Mdn$ ) highlights varying collaboration patterns. Malay exhibits the highest proportion of articles with more than one author (25 articles  $>Mdn$  vs. 109  $\leq Mdn$ ), reinforcing its strong collaborative nature. On the other hand,

journals such as Salin ( $0 >Mdn$  vs.  $4 \leq Mdn$ ) and Daluyan ( $8 >Mdn$  vs.  $94 \leq Mdn$ ) remain predominantly single-authored.

The normality of the number of authors per article was assessed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests. Results indicated a significant deviation from normality ( $D(566) = 0.485, p < .001; W(566) = 0.365, p < .001$ ). Given the non-normal distribution, a Kruskal-Wallis H test was conducted to examine the effect of the journal on the average number of authors. The results revealed a statistically significant difference in authorship across journals,  $H(9) = 19.752, p = .020$ , suggesting

that the number of authors per article varies by journal. The significant Kruskal-Wallis result, combined with the descriptive statistics in Table 5, suggests that some journals tend to be more collaborative than others. Specifically, Diwa, Dalumat, Malay, and Hasaan exhibit higher average author counts and more articles above the median, reflecting a stronger tendency for collaborative research. In contrast, journals like Salin and Saliksik show lower authorship averages, indicating a preference for solo-authored publications.

**Table 5: Number of Authors per article across journals (M=1.254, Mdn=1)**

Journal	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	>Mdn	<=Mdn
Dalumat	1.40 <sup>a</sup>	0.139	1.127	1.673	8	32
Daluyan	1.12	0.094	0.937	1.306	8	94
Diwa	1.51 <sup>a</sup>	0.122	1.271	1.749	13	31
Filipinohiya	1.15 <sup>a</sup>	0.161	0.832	1.464	2	22
Hasaan	1.30 <sup>a</sup>	0.127	1.052	1.553	6	33
Katipunan	1.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.099	0.928	1.318	7	68
Kawing	1.23 <sup>a</sup>	0.122	0.987	1.468	6	37
Malay	1.34	0.067	1.212	1.476	25	109
Saliksik	1.09 <sup>a</sup>	0.118	0.852	1.317	5	56
Salin	1.00 <sup>a</sup>	0.387	0.240	1.760	0	4

Note: Based on modified population marginal mean.

Table 6 presents gradual shifts in authorship trends over time. The year 2020 had the highest mean number of authors ( $M = 1.47, SE = 0.106, 95\% CI [1.258, 1.672]$ ), reflecting a peak in collaborative research, with 15 articles exceeding the median ( $>Mdn$ ) compared to 46 at or below the median ( $\leq Mdn$ ). Similarly, 2022 had a relatively high mean ( $M = 1.40, SE = 1.121, 95\% CI [1.163, 1.638]$ ), with 12 articles above the median, reinforcing a shift towards multi-author publications. In contrast, 2013 recorded the lowest mean ( $M = 1.04, SE = 0.132, 95\% CI [0.784, 1.302]$ ), with only 2 articles exceeding the median, while 44 articles remained at or below the median, indicating limited collaborative practices. This pattern persisted in years like 2017 ( $8 >Mdn$  vs.  $54 \leq Mdn$ ) and 2019 ( $7 >Mdn$  vs.  $50 \leq Mdn$ ), where single authorship remained predominant. The distribution of articles above the median increased in later years, reflecting a gradual rise in collaborative research.

The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test indicated that the differences in the number of authors per article across years were not statistically significant,  $H(9) = 15.333, p = .082$ . These results imply that while descriptive statistics (Table 6) showed incremental increases in mean authorship over time, these variations were not strong enough to be deemed statistically significant in the current sample. The lack of statistical significance, despite visible increases in authorship means (e.g., a peak in 2020 with  $M = 1.47$ ), may suggest that the rise in collaborative practices is gradual and influenced by factors beyond publication year alone.

The increasing collaboration in the literature has long been established in various studies both locally and internationally (see Adeosun 2023; Henriksen 2016; Lao et al. 2015; Thelwall and Maflahi 2022). Notably, monolingual journals still exhibit higher tendency for sole authorship based on their current state of collaboration since the overall mean number of authors per article across all journals from 2013 to 2022 is only 1.3. This

implies that most of the articles published in monolingual journals were still written by a single researcher. Nevertheless, these authorship situations may be rooted in the subject matter and discipline focused on these monolingual journals. Although the ten journals are described as multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary, most of the articles published are limited only to the humanities and social sciences. In the same vein, previous literature (Henriksen 2016; Thelwall and Maflahi 2022) argued that the tendency for collaboration in the humanities and social sciences is relatively lower than disciplines that require experiments, large data sets, statistics, and team-production models.

Nonetheless, the collaboration in monolingual journals is also limited only to the Philippines with only few articles involving the collaboration of two or more institutions, especially those from other countries. It is also worth highlighting that most of the collaborations that occurred involving multiple authors per article were only confined to a single institution. The limited collaboration between authors can be examined from two paradigms. First, collaboration is encouraged today not only to boost the number of publications, but also promote interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary writing and discussions on topics. Within international institutions, collaboration is highly encouraged to enhance the visibility and impact of the articles. In fact, some universities provide incentives for researchers to publish in collaboration with scholars from international institutions. Second, sole authorship remains prevalent in the fields of humanities and social sciences since collaborations in these disciplines can be challenging. Apart from the fact that humanities and social sciences have a relatively small number of researchers and scholars, most projects in this field are often best undertaken individually, as some studies require authors to assert their personal arguments and positions.

**Table 6: Number of Authors per article across publication years (M=1.254, Mdn=1)**

Year	Mean	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	>Mdn	<=Mdn
2013	1.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.132	0.784	1.302	2	44
2014	1.22 <sup>a</sup>	0.114	0.992	1.441	4	48
2015	1.27 <sup>a</sup>	0.117	1.036	1.496	9	55
2016	1.20 <sup>a</sup>	0.103	0.992	1.399	6	55

2017	1.17 <sup>a</sup>	0.105	0.996	1.378	8	54
2018	1.35 <sup>a</sup>	0.121	1.112	1.589	8	46
2019	1.19 <sup>a</sup>	0.124	0.944	1.430	7	50
2020	1.47 <sup>a</sup>	0.106	1.258	1.672	15	46
2021	1.21 <sup>a</sup>	0.126	0.960	1.454	9	45
2022	1.40 <sup>a</sup>	1.121	1.163	1.638	12	43

Note: Based on modified population marginal mean.

### Emerging themes in Philippine monolingual journals

The VOSviewer analysis of ten Philippine monolingual journals generated five thematic clusters, each representing distinct yet interconnected dimensions of Filipino scholarship. These clusters, formed through the titles, abstracts, and keywords of journal articles, reflect complex sociocultural narratives that capture the evolving discourse on national identity, history, education, language, and collective resilience. By examining the link weights, total link strength, and node distribution, the analysis reveals not only the thematic foci of the journals but also the intensity and interconnectedness of these intellectual explorations. The visualization of these clusters (Figures 7 and 8) illustrates the recursive development of thought, highlighting both deeply entrenched and emerging areas of inquiry within Filipino scholarship.

**Cluster 1** ( $M = 65.2$ ,  $SD = 21.9$ ) emerges as the most thematically and structurally robust, containing 49 link weights and a total link strength of 49 across 248 nodes. This cluster revolves around themes of state, politics, history, and societal structures, with key terms such as *bayan* (nation), *batas militar* (martial law), and *relihiyon* (religion). The high node count and link strength signify a dense network of interrelated concepts, suggesting that discussions on national identity and collective memory are central to the intellectual landscape.

**Cluster 2** ( $M = 64.8$ ,  $SD = 22$ ) contains 42 link weights with a total link strength of 42 across 253 nodes, centering on themes of nature, family, community, and resilience, particularly in response to crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. Key terms such as *kalikasan* (nature), *pamilya* (family), and *pamayanan* (community) emphasize the interconnectedness of human relationships and the environment. The relatively high node count reflects the breadth of discussions, encompassing environmental sustainability, social cohesion, and adaptive strategies during periods of instability. The cluster's exploration of spirituality and interfaith synthesis, with terms like *Birhen ng Caysasay*, *Ma-Cho*, and *sinkretismo* (syncretism), reveals the fusion of indigenous and foreign influences that shape Filipino worldviews. The inclusion of *Tsinoy* (Chinese-Filipino) highlights the hybridity of Filipino identity, emphasizing the dynamic negotiation between cultural tradition and evolving community practices. The cluster's substantial link strength indicates that the collective response to crises is not only material but also deeply rooted in faith, culture, and shared histories, illustrating how spiritual and communal resources become sources of strength in times of hardship.

**Cluster 3** ( $M = 65.6$ ,  $SD = 25.9$ ) demonstrates 23 link weights with a total link strength of 23 across 571 nodes, representing a vast thematic space despite lower link strength. This cluster focuses on education and language, with key terms like *mga*

*guro* (teachers), *pagtuturo* (teaching), and *wikang Filipino* (Filipino language). The high number of nodes suggests diverse subtopics, reflecting the many facets of educational discourse, from curriculum development to the role of language in shaping critical consciousness. Although the lower link strength suggests weaker connections between subthemes, the breadth of topics highlights the journals' collective effort to decolonize education, promote linguistic diversity, and empower communities through knowledge production. The emphasis on *wikang Filipino* reinforces ongoing efforts to assert linguistic agency and cultivate a uniquely Filipino academic voice, positioning language as both a tool for learning and a vehicle for cultural preservation.

**Cluster 4** ( $M = 61.2$ ,  $SD = 24.3$ ) generates 19 link weights with a total link strength 19 across 303 nodes, centering on language and regional identity. The emergence of regional languages like *Bikol* and *Cebuano* highlights the journals' commitment to documenting and preserving linguistic diversity. Discussions on *pambansang wika* (national language) reveal the tension between linguistic unification and the preservation of regional languages, reflecting larger debates on identity and representation. Although this cluster has relatively lower link strength, its presence signals the recognition of regional voices as integral to national identity formation. The exploration of regional languages within scholarly discourse highlights the plurality of Filipino experiences, emphasizing that the nation's intellectual life is enriched by its linguistic diversity.

**Cluster 5** ( $M = 60$ ,  $SD = 18.7$ ) encompasses four link weights with a total link strength of four across 306 nodes, focusing on language development and its implications for communication and academic discourse. Despite its smaller link strength, this cluster is significant for its focus on the evolving role of language in intellectual life. The high node count suggests a broad exploration of language-related topics, even if the connections between these topics are less intense. This cluster highlights the journals' ongoing efforts to refine the Filipino academic lexicon, making scholarly discourse more accessible while expanding the intellectual reach of the Filipino language.

The visualization of these clusters reveals the thematic richness of Philippine monolingual journals and the interconnectedness of scholarly conversations. The varying link weights, strengths, and node distributions suggest that while some themes (e.g., national identity, community resilience) are tightly interwoven, others (e.g., language development) represent emerging areas of inquiry. The clustering reflects the journals' role as a collective intellectual space where historical struggles, educational imperatives, and cultural identities are continually negotiated and rearticulated.





value. Furthermore, the perception of Filipino as less prestigious or academic compared to English may discourage scholars from using it as a medium for scholarly communication. Addressing these barriers requires a shift in institutional and cultural attitudes, as well as policies that incentivize and validate the use of Filipino in academic publishing.

The results highlight significant implications for research and scholarship in the Philippines. The low productivity of monolingual journals and the dominance of elite institutions in the National Capital Region (NCR) reveal systemic inequities, calling for policies that decentralize academic resources and promote participation from underrepresented regions like Mindanao and Visayas. This could involve funding initiatives, capacity-building programs, and collaborative networks to support scholars outside NCR.

The gender disparity in authorship, with male scholars significantly outnumbering females, underscores the need for initiatives promoting gender equity, such as mentorship programs and efforts to address systemic barriers. The thematic focus on national identity, history, education, language, and collective resilience emphasizes the role of monolingual journals in preserving Filipino cultural narratives. However, limited collaboration and thematic diversity suggest a need for greater interdisciplinary engagement and exploration of emerging fields.

Ultimately, monolingual journals have the potential to advance national and regional scholarship. Addressing challenges in productivity, inclusivity, and thematic diversity can create a more vibrant and sustainable scholarly ecosystem. Future research and policy interventions should promote the use of Filipino in academia, support underrepresented scholars, and strengthen the role of monolingual journals in global academic discourse.

Moreover, the data generated from this paper posed several implications for the quality and visibility of monolingual journals. The limited number of publications suggests the need for targeted efforts to increase scholarly output in the national language. Academic institutions and funding agencies should consider supporting initiatives that promote the dissemination of research in Filipino by including financial and academic support for scholars who publish in monolingual journals and establishing national research databases that index these works for greater visibility. Promoting monolingual journals can further enhance the scalability of Filipino scholarship in the global academe.

This study also contributes to the development of a stronger research culture among Filipino scholars by highlighting the need for structural support and policy interventions. Given the persistent gender disparities in authorship, institutions should actively promote a more inclusive research environment by encouraging female scholars to engage in collaborative research and contribute to monolingual journals. Additionally, the observed increase in research collaborations signals a positive shift toward a more interconnected scholarly community. Further strengthening this trend through research grants, interdisciplinary projects, and institutional partnerships can create a more robust ecosystem for Filipino-language research.

Equally important, this research can inform policies that promote research and scholarship in the Filipino language. The Philippines continues to lag behind its ASEAN counterparts in research productivity, particularly in non-English publications. To address this, policymakers should consider implementing measures similar to those in Malaysia and Indonesia, where

research in native languages is actively encouraged through institutional mandates and publication incentives. Aligning with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Memorandum Order 15, Series of 2019, which urges graduate program professors and students to produce quality research outputs, there is a pressing need to strengthen institutional support for monolingual journal publishers and ensure their sustainability. Establishing clearer policies on the recognition and valuation of Filipino-language publications in faculty promotion, funding allocations, and accreditation processes will further encourage scholars to write and publish in the national language.

Given that this paper is a pioneering work, it is highly suggested for future research to explore the disciplines present in the articles of these monolingual journals to provide richer data on the various topics that scholars explore and provide insights on the emerging fields that require further investigation. Other aspects of authorship trends can also be explored by delving deeper into the collaborative networks of monolingual authors that will provide a detailed understanding of the publication patterns. A qualitative investigation among monolingual journal publishers and leading scholars is also recommended to determine the key challenges and issues they encounter as they write research articles in Filipino that can improve existing policies that promote the national language in the scholarly publication landscape in the Philippines. While this paper is limited to quantitative and bibliometric approaches, it is important to note that this is part of a larger project that intends to describe the experiences, challenges, and strategies of monolingual and editors and create a Filipino model that will improve the publication culture in the country.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

All authors contributed to the conceptualization, data gathering, analysis of the results, manuscript writing, and revision.

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