

# Research Trends in Postmodernism: A Bibliometric Analysis

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## Abstract

The aim of the study investigates the bibliometric data of Postmodernism gathered from the Scopus database. More to the point, it elucidates the overview of Postmodernism, in the midst of indication to the influence of advanced technologies, utility, significance and limitations of Postmodernism in all fields. The methodology part reflects on a systematic evaluation of scientific articles in Scopus index journals particularly. From 1990 to 2021, the data acquired from Scopus database in sequence to attain the outcomes of the studies. The obtained and filter data are relevant to Boolean operators. Moreover, the software of VOSviewer is utilized to visually categorize and analyse the distribution of bibliometric data and networks using cluster maps. The findings of the study are categorized into three fractions: period of publication, coauthorship and citations. The result signifies that Postmodernism is trendy and unique around the world, and it has created a tremendous change in all fields. It engages in recreation of the world. The study handles the articles only in the Scopus database to expel journal articles as additional databases like Web of Science, Dimensions, PubMed, etc. Additionally, English-literature gives the scope that the future researchers to explore different languages related to work on Postmodernism will done. The implication of the present study is to draw attention to the bibliometric analysis via cluster maps fill the gap and results of previous studies. In that way, it provides accurate data to future researchers searching for ways to build up Postmodernism and its trends. The current findings of the study accomplish the gap in the enlargement of a framework of comprehensive conceptual. It amalgamates the indication of Postmodernism in a single organization that is left in previous studies.

**Keywords:** Postmodernism; VOSviewer; bibliometrics; citation network.

## 1. Introduction

Postmodernism is a wide area of explanation and deals with so many fields, such as literature, architecture, fashion, sociology, culture, art, and so on. Postmodernism is scrutinized as an appendage of modernism. It is an indicative effect of modernism in all fields, especially art and literature. These connotations are visible in fiction. In the postmodern age, fictions are filled with postmodern perspectives. The famous philosopher and theorist, Jean Francois Lyotard, abbreviated postmodernism as “I have said and will say again that ‘post-modernism’ signifies not the end of modernism, but another relation to modernism” (Lyotard,1984). Lyotard explored that there is no end to modernism, and it is a beginning for postmodernism. This term has a relation with modernism. While comparing the ideas of the remarkable writer, Christopher Butler is different because Lyotard supported modernism through technological advancement. However, Butler elucidates postmodernism that “the disappearance of a sense of history in the culture, a pervasive deathlessness, a perpetual present in which the memory of tradition is gone” (Butler, 2002). Butler notifies postmodernism as the destruction of history in culture and memory capacity. Concerning this idea, the writer Steven Connor stated postmodernism in his book, *The Cambridge Companion to Postmodernism*. Postmodernism is a kind of movement that renovates itself in the conflagration of its termination. The one thing say that the imitative quality of postmodernism. This name indicates something else – modernism, modernity, or the modern – guarantees it an extended tenure that naming itself as an ex nihilo beginning power not (Connor, 2004). It abbreviates that the diction ‘postmodern’ used with increasing frequently in the 1960s–1990s that to illustrate post-war prosperous societies and their enlightening productions. The term used to delegate in modernism both the extenuation and a novel impulse

reacting in both a socio-historical era and an aesthetic drift. Postmodern elucidates now stylistic tendencies, now art's relative to society, pejorative, ameliorative assessments, and English-language cultural productions. Those are comprised in different idioms and many continents (Brodén, 2006).

The study aims to analyze the bibliometric data of postmodernism using VOSviewer. The data of published articles related to postmodernism obtained from the Scopus database that connects with millions of publications. Further, the methodology of the present study employs VOSviewer software for analysis. Besides explaining postmodernism based on various studies related to its context, the authors also identify publications by year, geographical analysis of publications related to postmodernism, citations analysis of postmodernism, gaps, and opportunities of postmodernism.

The rest of the paper is categorized into four sections. The sections are comprehensive explanations of postmodernism in literature, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion. The second section deals with the explanations of postmodernism and highlights the viewpoints of other studies. The third section is a methodology that deals with the analysis of publications concerning postmodernism using VOSviewer. The fourth section is results that describe the findings of the study. The fifth section is discussion, which compares the results of the present study with other studies. The last section, the conclusion, sums up the study that provides guidelines for future research.

## 2. Literature Review

The definition of postmodernism varies among writers. The notable writer David Lyon explains about postmodernism that "Postmodernism is a multi-layered concept that alerts us to a variety of major social and cultural changes taking place at the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century within many advanced societies" (Lyon, 2002). Postmodernism is a sunshade movement, and it attentive the writers to a multiplicity of changes in social and cultural, especially advanced technologies. The term postmodernism has been known for many advanced technologies, and this term has been explicated in different connotations in different studies. For instance, the study of Naz Rassool abbreviates the framework of postmodernism that is self-othering. Postmodernism is interlocked with globalization (Rassool, 1998). The study of Aura-Elena Schussler explicates postmodernism as a creation of fool reality. Postmodernism creates a huge impact in art, and it allows individuals to explore their mechanisms in different fields (Schussler, 2014). The study of Mircea A. Diaconu elucidates postmodernism as truth and knowledge, and it replaces the optimistic vision of truth and knowledge. Postmodern effects show in all the fields, and it is known for knowledge. This is the only thing that covers the postmodern era with advanced types of equipment (Diaconu, 2014). The study of Ecaterina Croitor abbreviates the responsibility of ethics regarding the postmodern view. The author analyzes postmodernity in both the aspects of philosophy and civilizational. The author highlights that the terms 'postmodern' refers to cultural attitudes reflected in the form of metafiction and deconstruction (Croitor, 2014). The study of Derina Holtzhausen retorts postmodern process in two-steps. The first step is the deconstruction of language because postmodernist has explored the ideas of modernist to avoid repetition and borrowing choice of diction. The second step is to recommend confirmatory actions that sustain postmodernism adjacent to racism, marginalization, colonialism, and so on. According to the context of postmodernist, knowledge is subjective, and the concept of discourse is one of the basic precepts of postmodernism. It focal points on the link between power and knowledge (Holtzhausen, 2002). The study of Chul Min Jun abbreviates postmodernism and has used to indicate to group movements, art, architecture, literature, music, and social science. They are irreconcilable with each other. Postmodernism supports the approaches with more morality that is flexible to inflexible in norms. Postmodernism breaks from modernism, and it creates many advanced technologies in all fields. So, postmodernism is considered an 'inevitable human phenomena' (Jun, 2014).

The significance of postmodernism is based on blurring the lines between high culture and mass or trendy culture, as well as between art and everyday life because postmodernism defied traditional stylistic standards, it ushered in a new-fangled period of liberation and the belief that "everything goes" in literature. In literature, postmodernism (which relies largely on fragmentation, deconstruction, playfulness, and dubious narrators) is known for its utilize of fragmentation, deconstruction, and playfulness. Postmodernism permits people to obtain knowledge and truth about God via personal experiences, yet this knowledge and truth becomes relative and, at the same time, flawed. The postmodern condition contends that information is the world's most valuable commodity now, and it may easily convert into a foundation of future international conflict (Butler, 2002). The importance of postmodernism has been explored in various studies. For instance, Peter Hughes abbreviates postmodernism with notable theorists in the age of postmodernism. This age is very important in the era because of the advanced technologies in all the fields especially the theorists and their way of thinking. The author points out that the theorists' theory elucidates the importance of postmodernism and the growth also (Hughes, 1996). The study of Peter Holtz explicates

postmodernism with a rhetoric note because this study pertains to the topic of truth, progress, and research methods in the field of postmodernism. The author analyzes Gergen's concept of postmodern psychology and its role in postmodernism. In postmodern, the psychologists have taken much effort for the improvement of the postmodern era and differentiates critical rationalism and the approaches of postmodernism (Holtz, 2020). The study of Afzal Os Sadat Hosseini and Samane Khalili explicates that postmodernism created an impact on the system of education. The postmodernists provide positive background in education. Postmodernism investigates the system of education with creativity, content, methods, and curriculum. The author mentions that postmodernism resolves the problem of modernism. Postmodern education inspects pedagogy with the topics of counter-text, counter-memory, and politics of difference (Hossieni and Khalili, 2011). The study of Ayse Derya Kahraman mentions the effect of postmodernism on the system of education. Postmodern education understands the knowledge and scientific tradition. According to these understanding, the norms of education is developed effectively. This postmodern educational system has created the changes in the society and forms the global and questioning structure (Kahraman, 2015). The study of Martin Lindstrom explicates an epidemiological thinking in postmodern in Sweden and its strategy. Postmodernism directs to the manifestation of new-fangled values and lifestyles and entails increased broadmindedness of ethnic, cultural, sexual and individual choices regarding how to live, based on an emphasis on individual rights. During COVID-19, the country of Sweden has followed different strategy to recover from COVID. Postmodernism is the main reason to recover because all the equipment are discovered in postmodern age by the postmodernists (Lindström, 2020).

Postmodernism created a drastic change in postmodern literature also. A literary movement started the voyage in the late 1950s and early 1960s. This fraction is considered as a reaction to modern literature. The literature of postmodern is a constituent of socio-cultural and historical progress. This idea can be seen as a specific way of representation of postmodern life and culture. It demonstrates so many issues related to the identity of human beings (ethnic, sexual, social, and cultural) and its struggle for legitimization in a hypocritical society (Qureshi,). Postmodernism is an exterior of literature that is designated by the use of postmodern techniques such as intertextuality, metafiction, paranoia, techno culture, deconstruction, hyperreality, pastiche, fabulation, historiographicmetafiction, temporal distortion, magic realism, minimalism, fragmentation, and so on. These perspectives are explored in postmodern writers, such as Thomas Pynchon, Laurence Sterne, James Joyce, and so on (Ingalagi, Nawaz, Rahiman, Hariharasudan, & Hundekar, 2021). They are contemplated as precursors of postmodern literature. Postmodern literature deals with not only postmodern tendencies and postmodern movements. Through postmodern writing, the readers can easily find the postmodern movements, such as realism, formalism, hysterical realism, skepticism, structuralism, and so on. According to Lyotard, postmodern writing is "impossible to judge the existence or validity of narrative knowledge based on scientific knowledge and vice versa: the relevant criteria are different" (Lyotard, 1984:26). Postmodern writing reached a peak level only in novels with postmodern techniques. The striking postmodern novels are Nabokov's *Pale Fire* (1962), Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49* (1965), Heller's *Catch-22* (1961), and Eco's *The Name of the Rose* (1980). Postmodernism has been explored in literature with different perspectives. For instance, the study of Michael Sexson abbreviates postmodernism in literature through the fiction of Italo Calvino and Gabriel Garcia Marquez regarding the aspect in realism. The author highlights that postmodernism constitutes the symbolic forms through fiction in literature (Sexson, 1983). The study of Shahram Afrougheh, Reza Abouheidari, and Hossein Safari mention the writers' narration in their texts especially the narration of gothic in literature. The authors codify the features and history of gothic literature in fiction. The gothic novels are otherwise called 'black novels'. The authors list out some gothic novels such as Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* (1764), Radcliffe's *The Mystery of Adolpho* (1794), Lewis's *The Monk* (1798), and Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818). Finally, the authors highlight gothic-postmodernism (Afrougheh et al., 2013). The study of Ahmet Cuma explicates the basic characteristic of postmodernism that is explored in the works of Herta Muller's *The Hunger Angel* (2009), Paul Auster's *City of Glass* (1994), and Metin Kacan's *Cholera Street* (1996). Postmodern effects have been explored in these works through style and language. These novels transmit the postmodern situation related to language, history, and reality through language. The age of postmodernism has been explored in the form of literature, and all the ideas have been explored through the form of writing (Cuma, 2013). The study of Mariya Dogan abbreviates postmodernism aspects explored in the work T.C. Boyle's collection "After the Plague". In this work, the writer has utilizes postmodern reality through construction of images. Many conventions related to postmodern explored in this work such as intertextuality, culture crisis and history (Doğan, 2014). The study of Onur Topaloglu explicates postmodernism in Martin Crimp's *Attempts on her Life*. In this work, the writer has explored the postmodern values, context and style especially creativity and cliché concepts. The author mentions that the writer has utilized postmodern perspective of intertextuality in *Attempts on her Life* (Topaloglu, 2014). The study of Catya Torres, Diego Vallejo-Huanga, and Ximena Ramírez Ocaña pertain the social lives from modernity to postmodernity. The authors analyze the role of families in postmodern context. For this

study, the authors have utilized qualitative method and collected data from 37 families in Argentina through APGAR test. The paradigm of postmodern amplifies the insight of the dysfunctionality in the system of family. Postmodernism ponders new structures such as two-parent working, newly married families as well as lesbian and gay parents (Torres et al., 2021).

Postmodernism functions include Anti-authoritarianism, or the unwillingness to acknowledge the authority of anyone's style or concept of what art should be, and the blurring of the lines between high culture and mass or popular culture, as well as between art and everyday life, are all aspects of postmodernism. It focuses on a broad word that encompasses literature, art, philosophy, architecture, fiction, as well as cultural and literary criticism. Postmodernism is also a response against scientific, or objective, attempts to explain realities' supposed certainty. It refuses any total believe or value and highlights pluralism and relativism. This opposes essentialism considers human identity as social erect. This rejection of the idea and its values are based on developmental realities and discards the essential authority of human actions on human fortune. It resists essentialism that considers human identity to be a social assemble (McHale, 2015). The functions of postmodernism have been applied in many studies. For instance, the study of Wayne Hudson explicates postmodernism with the function of criticism. Many writers criticize the age of postmodernism with different connotations. The ambiguities of postmodernism dealt with two key aspects such as criticism and literature. Firstly, criticism is utilized to comprehension, and it is the main component in the postmodern age because criticism has covered all the fields in postmodern. Postmodernity is the function of something new (Hudson, 1988). The study of Adina Baya abbreviates post-postmodernism in media field. The author analyzes the field of media with postmodern ideas, and elucidates the concept of automodernity. In modern age, media does not improve as much in postmodern age. The field of media has improved with help of postmodernists'. The postmodern diagnosis necessitates innovative perspectives in the lead considerate audiences. The system of media is celebrated in the age of postmodern (Baya, 2013). The study of Brendan Canavan and Claire McCamley retorts the result of postmodernism explored in the field of marketing. The post-postmodern turn remnants ill-defined surrounded by selling. The lack of attention paid to post-postmodernism is problematic in blurring already solid definitions of cultural epochs (Hariharasudan & Pandeewari, 2020). A number of recent authors for illustration refer to postmodernism when the phenomena they inspect might be more exactly considered late- postmodern(Canavan and McCamley, 2020). The study of Thomas Dunn and Antonio Castro explicates postmodernism how change the society. Postmodernism have the characteristics of advanced technologies (Priyadharshini, Mohan, Hariharasudan, & Sangeetha, 2021). The individuals conceptualize their notion to better growth of their society. Here, the effect of postmodernism and thinking of individuals only reshape the society for its better growth (Dunn and Castro, 2012). The study Taner Karakoç Nihal Yetkin Karakoç retorts that postmodern texts are considered as hybrid texts and those are embedded with intertextuality. This study investigates Mark Haddon's *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Nighttime*. It is translation novel from Turkish (Hariharasudan, 2020). In this novel, Christopher Boone is the protagonist, and the writer has adopted the style of Sherlock Homes for this fiction. It is filled with multiplication of meaning and connotations (Karakoç 2014).

Further, the present study explores the publications by year, geographical analysis of publications related to postmodernism, and citations analysis of postmodernism using the bibliometric data obtained from the Scopus database. The following section elaborates on the bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer.

### 3. Methodology

The study's approach is based on a postmodernism bibliometric review. The bibliometric review approach is significant because it allows for a thorough assessment of studies published in each research field and aids in the classification and analysis of objective criteria. Furthermore, the use of VOSviewer software allows for the visualization of data distribution of bibliometric and network via cluster maps.

In October 2021, statistics on postmodernism were gathered from the Scopus database, which is the most widely used and trusted database(Cavalcante et al., 2021). The data was gathered between 1990 and 2021 since this is considered a significant period for postmodernism, and the majority of the research were published during this time. The gathered datasets seek to provide and capture insight into a broader environment around a study project.

The keyword "postmodernism" yielded a high number of results when searched. The appropriate results were obtained using Boolean operations and filtering. The filtered bibliometric data were obtained after the use of Boolean operators. The next sections show the total gathered datasets as well as the filtered datasets. In the current study, the filtered data were also examined (Pandeewari, Hariharasudan, & Kot, 2021). The authors used bibliometric indicators to conduct bibliometric analysis. The process used to understand and analyze the obtained data is referred to as this analysis. The sets of data were then visualized using VOSviewer to demonstrate some of the probable findings graphically (Thavabalan, Mohan, Hariharasudan, & Krzywda, 2020). The current study used synchronized

publishing occurrences by year, analysis of coauthor across nations, and an author citation network. The results of the processed dataset revealed important research trends in postmodernism. The graphic depiction and study of the aforementioned events are essential because they may help academics better comprehend what has been researched in the subject of postmodernism and map the major patterns in the fields.

### 3.1 Postmodernism Related Publications by Year

Using keyword search in Scopus data search, it comes to know that the first article related to postmodernism was published in 1983. The purpose of the study was to discover the postmodern paradigms in the fictions of Italo Calvino and Gabriel Garcia Marquez in terms of realism (Sexson, 1983). Though the research on postmodernism was started in early 1980s, the momentum in the year 1990. Since this time, the number of scholarly articles on postmodernism has steadily risen. Since then, the number of publications has increased dramatically (as portrayed in Figure 1). Whereas the yearly efficiency was on the rise, the number of articles published was on the rise as well. Between 1990 and 2021, a total of 7128 research publications were published. With the use of filters and Boolean operators, 1660 articles linked to postmodernism were found for study. Figure 1 depicts the annual trends in the publishing of papers relevant to this topic, based on a sample of 1660 articles. In 2018, a total of 92 papers were published, which is considered a high year for publishing. Here, it is important to mention that though there were ups and downs in the publications related to postmodernism the average publications during the period 1990-2021 is around 52. The constant increase in the publications shows the interest of the researchers who are working on the postmodern issues. After examining the increase in the number of papers published on postmodernism throughout time, the analysis will be polished to provide information that will aid in an enhanced considerate the significance of previous research.

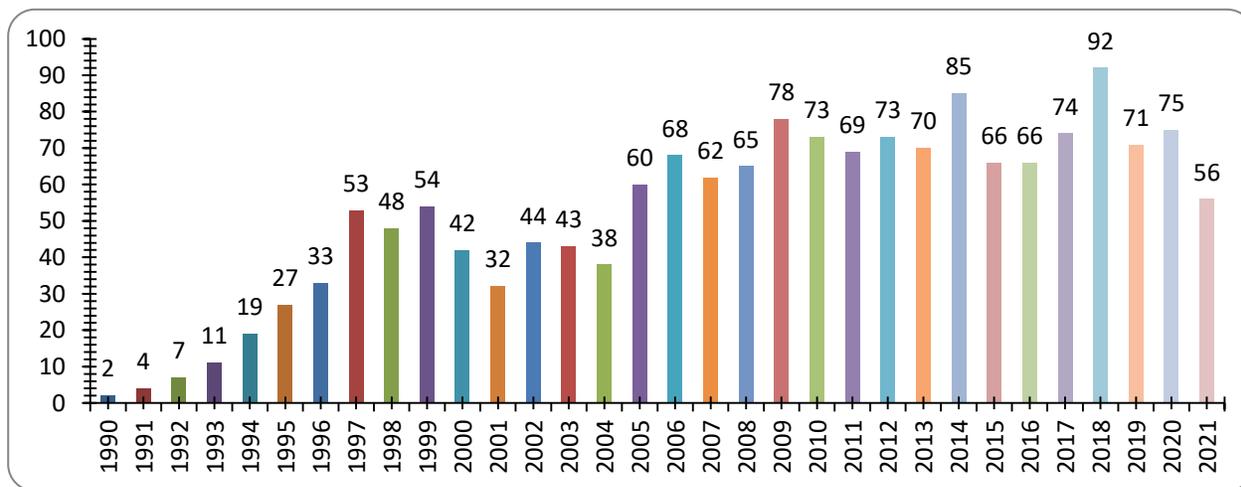


Figure 1. Postmodernism Publications by Year

### 3.2 Geographical Analysis of Postmodernism Publications

The researchers are delighted to highlight that while looking at the authors' countries of association, the publications connected to postmodernism attracted worldwide interest since the published articles (1660) were divided across 70 nations. Table 1 lists the peak ten countries where the majority of postmodernism-related academic papers have been published. Furthermore, 72.7 percent of all published articles originate from these countries. The United States of America (USA) has the most publications (487), followed by the United Kingdom (UK) with 306 articles, and Canada with 108 articles, according to the statistics. Turkey and China are tied for ninth position, having published the same amount of articles (25 publications). Romania is ranked tenth, with 23 publications.

Table 1. Top 10 number of postmodernism publications in coauthorship by country

S. No	Country	Number of Publications	Percentage Calculated from Total Number of Publications (% of 1660)
1	United States	487	29.3373494
2	United Kingdom	306	18.43373494
3	Canada	108	6.506024096
4	Australia	94	5.662650602
5	Russian Federation	42	2.530120482
6	South Africa	37	2.228915663
7	Germany	32	1.927710843
8	New Zealand	29	1.746987952
9	China/ Turkey	25	1.506024096
10	Romania	23	1.385542169

VOSviewer was used to create Figure 2. It is a network representation of nation coauthorship map created from the 1660 articles evaluated. The groupings of the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada are clearly visible because these three nations account for 54 percent of all publications. The lines linking the spots on the map point to the coauthorship amid nations, and the detachment between the clusters shows the intensity of the coauthorship and how much each country publishes jointly.

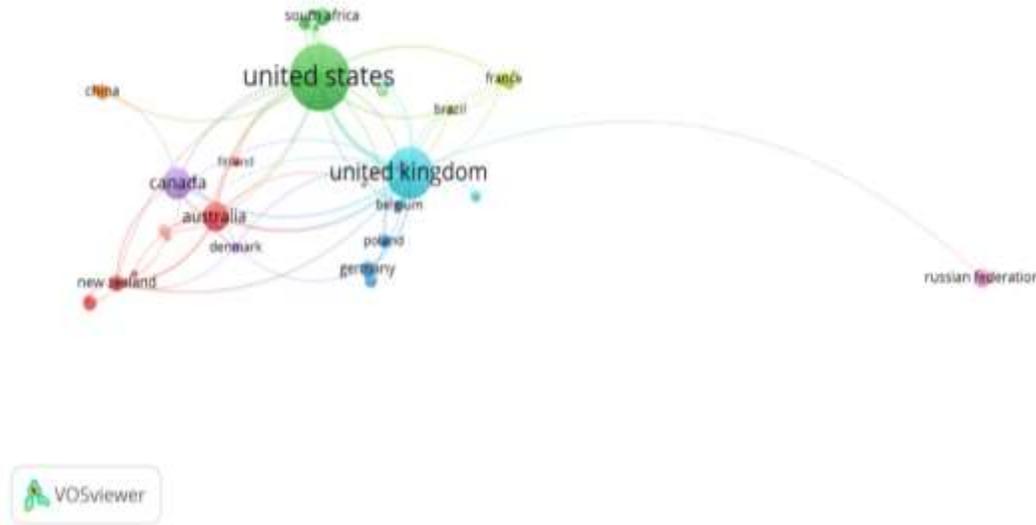


Figure 2. Coauthorship by country for postmodernism publications

### 3.3 Analysis of Citations of Postmodernism

Citation analysis is the majority widely utilized way of evaluating the effect of authors and publications because it identifies the most important papers in the subject of study. Recognizing the most cited publications can assist researchers in determining the influential substance that can be utilized as a reference to carry their studies in terms of both historical average and yearly average, providing a clear starting point in advance (Cavalcante et al., 2021).

The author citation network is revealed in Figure 3 utilizing the bibliometric data of postmodernism and the network visualization of VOSviewer. When two articles refer to the similar document, the citation for the article can be created. This approach is used to determine the relevance of papers, journals, and writers for a certain subject field. With a total strength link of 470 and 91 citations, the French philosopher and writer Michel Foucault appears in the green cluster as one of the most often mentioned writers.

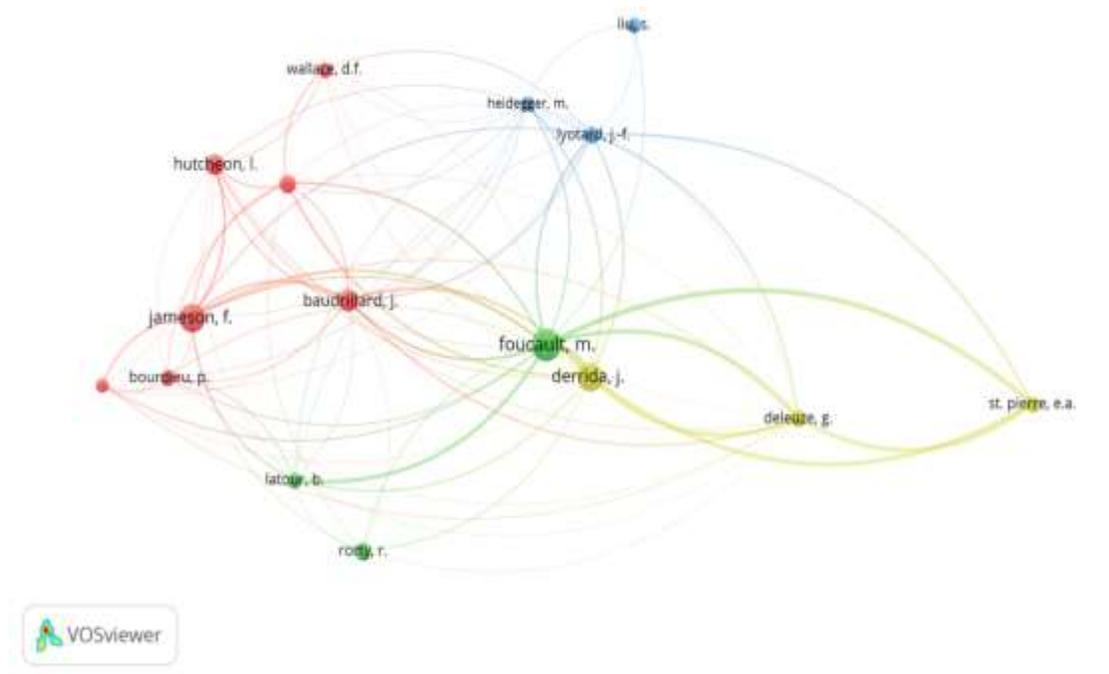


Figure 3. Author citation network of Postmodernism

#### 4. Results

In this section of the paper, the authors discuss the taken as whole results for the bibliometric analysis and findings obtained from VOSviewer, publications by year, countries, and citations of studies regarding Postmodernism.

##### 4.1 Summary of Publications by Year

The first article on Postmodernism was published in 1983, according to the results of a keyword hunt in the Scopus database. However, in 1990, the increase in the number of publications became popular. There were 1660 articles that address the concept of postmodernism. Postmodernism began in 1990, according to the bibliometric analysis, with 7128 articles published in general between 1990 and 2021. Totally, 1660 articles were considered after applying Boolean operators and filtering as being more relevant to Postmodernism. Further, 1660 articles connected to postmodernism were used for bibliometric analysis. The net findings of the study clearly suggest that the year 2020 had the most publications concerning Postmodernism.

##### 4.2 Summary of Geographical Analysis of Publications

It is intriguing to find that Postmodernism is the most noteworthy subject among all the areas, based on data gathered from the bibliometric study. The United States of America has the majority publications on Postmodernism (487), followed by the United Kingdom and Canada, Romania placing tenth with 23 publications. The clusters of the states: United States and the United Kingdom are well uncovered in the general network visualization of country-wise publications created by VOSviewer, suggesting that they are related to numerous nations with the largest number of postmodern articles.

##### 4.3 Summary of Analysis of Citations

With a total strength link of 470 and 91 citations, the French philosopher and writer Michael Foucault appears in the green cluster as one of the most often abbreviated writers for Postmodernism, according to the author citation network retrieved from VOSviewer.

#### 5. Discussion

According to the literature, numerous researchers have undertaken divergent studies related to Postmodernism (Schussler, 2014; Diaconu, 2014; Rassool, 1998; Doğan, 2014; Topaloglu, 2014; Torres et al. 2021; Dunn and Castro, 2012; Canavan and McCamley, 2020; Lindström, 2020) with different branches (Kahraman, 2015; Baya, 2013; Karakoç 2014; Hossieni and Khalili, 2011; Jun, 2014; Holtzhausen, 2002), such as education (Hossieni and Khalili;

Kahraman)), hypertext (Karakoç 2014), media (Baya, 2013), criticism (Hudson, 1988), society (Dunn and Castro, 2012), family (Torres et al., 2021), tourism (Cavalcante et al, 2021), literature (Cuma, 2013; Croitor, 2014; Afrougheh et al., 2013;Doğan, 2014; Topaloglu, 2014; Hudson, 1988; Cuma, 2013; Croitor, 2014; Afrougheh et al, 2013; Sexson, 1983) and so on. Postmodernism has spread the effect in all the fields (Hughes, 1996) but this study pertains the comprehensive overview of Postmodernism.

Though there are many studies conducted by different authors in Postmodernism, and there is no such study has been pertained the comprehensive overview of Postmodernism (Pandeewari, Hariharasudan, & Nawaz, 2021). For instance, the study of Ziauddin Sardar explicates postmodernism with the technology of terminator that explored in literature. The author analyzes postmodern terminator version in literature especially Gianni's *The End of Modernity* and Heller's *The Post-Modern Political Condition*. Sardar mentions that postmodernism has supported the traditional notions. In this study, postmodernism has explored in literature (Sardar, 1990)while the present study abbreviates on precise in sequence about the uppermost ranked country, authors, and articles published related to Postmodernism and it does not pertain a particular branch. Jennifer Nias's study abbreviates postmodernism in teacher's work and culture. The author points out the culture and the influence of postmodernism in this field. In postmodernism, culture has developed and named as intellectual unity. The cultural strategy has explored in teacher's work to develop collaborative relations (Nias, 1995) but the current study looks on the overview of Postmodernism and does not consider any particular branch like Nias's study related to culture alone. Similarly, Axford's study considers culture as the process of communication. The basis of communication, media, electronic and computer-mediated encompasses the field of culture. Through communication, culture has occupied all the systems of communication. This process is converted into cultural industries. The authors highlight culture as 'a new form of operating' (Axford and Huggins, 1998) but the present study abbreviates the summing up of Postmodernism. It has changed the system of society, culture and music. Those have explored in the texts also. This idea related to Lieberman's study regarding music, and highlights music from modernism to postmodernism. While comparing the era, music has acknowledged much and a comprehensive history of music over the past century. The influence of music has explored in *Pyramids At the Louvre*. In postmodernism, music has grown as orchestra work, and the scholars of music have exhibited with concentration (Lieberman, 1996) whereas the current study looks the outline of Postmodernism and does not focus on a particular branch just the above study. Postmodernism has filled with so many movements such as Marxism, communism, anarchism and so on. Therefore, postmodern social democrats life style has changed and become a new world system. This kind of society is only for pleasure to read in a text but it has happened in postmodern society (Hariharasudan & Kot, 2018). These ideas have explored in Taylor's study (Taylor, 1994) but the current study examines all the branches of Postmodernism. Hannah's study abbreviates that postmodernism has helped the researchers' project to convert into book version with its concepts and techniques. Highly, researchers have utilized the concepts and techniques of postmodern, and it is characterized postmodern successful research (Hannah, 1995). Now the present study explicates the indication of Postmodernism (Hariharasudan, Rahiman, Nawaz, & Panakaje, 2021). The effect of postmodernism has flourished in history also. Postmodernism does not purse any negative remark in any field and it has created epistemological and a moral void in history. Postmodernism as a theory is applied in history (Lord and Tomlinson, 2006), while the current paper centers on accurate information about the highest ranked country, author, and publications related to Postmodernism.

The originality of the current study is presented here, and this research abbreviates Postmodernism. The proposed research framework is diverse from the preceding researches. In additional, the present study finds the gap in Postmodernism, and it explicates the overall concept of Postmodernism absent in earlier studies. The present study exploits the method of using a VOSviewer. It combines graphical analysis of the bibliometric network via cluster maps with a detailed study and methodical evaluation of published papers from 1990 to 2021, springing a new study in the postmodernism trends. This method is considered as the novelty of the present research.

Additionally, this study has been obtained information regarding the period of publication in Postmodernism accurately, Co-authorship in each country and citations with typical research tools from the initiation of Postmodernism to the present day. As a result, the study determines that countries like United States, United Kingdom and Canada have the most publications regarding Postmodernism, in that way promoting and encouraging the future researchers to conduct the research in postmodernism where the publications related to postmodernism is untouched. On the other hand, the study stimulates each country with lower publication rates and it makes them to grow a better understanding of Postmodernism.

## 6. Conclusion

The present study explicates the comprehensive overview of Postmodernism. The review of literature supplies a

comprehensive general idea of Postmodernism and a variety of connotations regarding Postmodernism derived from the articles, those are published in scientific journals that indexed in the Scopus database. It is a extremely observed database for academic and scientific articles. In this study, methodology part incorporates VOSviewer software to categorize and investigate bibliometric data allocation and network in a graphical way via cluster maps. The findings of the study exemplify that the present study is unique and exposes Postmodernism using VOSviewer, it clears, based on the surveyed literature, that no such bibliometric study has been conducted under Postmodernism until date. However, this study thoroughly explains Postmodernism and it does have any boundaries, as it pertain the articles in the Scopus database, excluding journal articles from other databases like Web of Science, Dimensions, PubMed, etc. The above-stated exclusion is considered as the limitation of the present study. Moreover, the findings of the study give scope to future researchers to explore and gain more insight on Postmodernism. The study not only ends with comprehending the Postmodernism but also it suggests and provides opportunities for future researchers. The aspect recommendations and opportunities are as follow: for Postmodernism – most of the studies are related to a particular branch in Postmodernism; therefore, there is a group of opportunities to perform research in different branches in Postmodernism. Further, the listed top ten countries contribute the major share of publications concerning postmodernism; the researchers of left out countries can have the opportunity to conduct research in their countries.

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