

TRENDS IN DIGITAL JOURNALISM RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL MEDIA ERA: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE SCOPUS DATABASE FOR THE PERIOD 2012–2026

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to explore the developmental dynamics of digital journalism research indexed in the Scopus database from 2012 to 2026. Specifically, it analyzes publication trends, influential authors, highly cited articles, and thematic developments to provide a comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure of digital journalism research. This study employed a bibliometric analysis using data retrieved from the Scopus database. This study conducted a bibliometric analysis using data from the Scopus database. An initial search identified 5,293 documents and a systematic selection process based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria yielded a final dataset of 1,139 journal articles. The data were analyzed using Biblioshiny to examine publication growth, citation performance, author productivity, and keyword co-occurrence networks. The findings reveal that digital journalism research has experienced a significant annual growth rate of 14.39%, indicating increasing scholarly interest in journalism within the context of social media and digital platforms. The analysis also identifies four major thematic clusters, with social media, news sharing, and platformization emerging as dominant research themes. In addition, platformization, artificial intelligence, and journalism sustainability represent promising directions for future research. This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric overview of digital journalism research and serves as a valuable reference for future work on journalism, digital platforms, and the transformation of the media ecosystem.

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INTRODUCTION

Journalism plays a fundamental and vital role in conveying a wide range of information from public affairs to politics to the general public (Cheng et al., 2025). According to research conducted by (Santos & Mare, 2021), journalism and the media industry have undergone changes following the emergence of digital platforms such as social media. These changes

are evident in the ways news is obtained, packaged, disseminated, and consumed (Chiridza & Mare, 2026). This transformation is generally referred to as the digitalization of journalism.

Waisbord views digital journalism as a new opportunity to collect and analyze large datasets, provide comprehensive information, investigate those in power, engage with diverse audiences, and tell stories from various perspectives (Perreault & Ferrucci, 2020). Furthermore, in his article titled "The Columbia Journalism Review," Pavlik explains that digital journalism is a fusion of journalism and digital technology aimed at producing news that is interactive, on-demand, and customizable, and that combines text, images, video, and audio. Finally, based on Perreault's findings, digital journalism is defined as the practice of journalism that involves the online production and distribution of news using various different media or platforms (Pavlik, 1997; Perreault & Ferrucci, 2020). Based on these explanations, it can be concluded that, in essence, digital journalism represents a transformation from conventional journalistic practices to a form of journalism that integrates digital technology into all aspects of the journalistic process from production and the presentation of more varied news content to online distribution via various platforms.

The phenomenon of digital journalism is closely linked to the widespread use of digital platforms such as social media. This is confirmed by the Reuters Institute Digital News Report, which found that more than 60% of the global population now accesses news via digital platforms, with social media serving as the primary channel for information consumption (Newman et al., 2023). Furthermore, the Reuters Digital News Report found that the number of people using Instagram to access news has been steadily increasing and is projected to rise by 18% among the general population by 2024 (Zai & Wirz, 2025). Based on this data, it is clear that digital journalism is heavily dependent on the specific platforms used to produce news. This is because each platform has distinct characteristics, which indirectly compel media organizations to adapt from their editorial practices and content formats to their production schedules to align with the platform's characteristics and algorithms.

Poell refers to the relationship between digital journalism and platformization as a "platform driven media environment" a reality that compels traditional journalism institutions to adapt in terms of business models, editorial practices, and professional ethics to align with platform requirements (Poell et al., 2019). The growing popularity of news on digital platforms not only impacts newsrooms but also influences academic interest. Researchers began studying the nature, content, practices, and ethics of journalism (Zai & Wirz, 2025). This growing academic interest has resulted in an increasing number of studies examining digital journalism from different perspectives, including journalism ethics, newsroom transformation, social media practices, and citizen participation. These studies have enriched our understanding of digital journalism, however, they primarily focus on individual aspects of the phenomenon rather than providing a comprehensive overview of the field's overall development.

Sang and Yoon are among the researchers who have addressed the issue of journalism ethics in the digital age through their article titled "Looking Back at Journalism Ethics Research Over the Past Decade: An Analysis of Research in Digital Journalism, Journalism, Journalism Practice, and Journalism Studies, 2013-2022" (Sang et al., 2025). This study focuses on analyzing research related to journalism ethics published in the journals "Digital Journalism", "Journalism", "Journalism Practice", and "Journalism Studies" using topic modeling analysis. The findings indicate that articles in the journal "Journalism" emphasize ethics in the news production process, while studies in "Digital Journalism" focus on ethics in the distribution process, particularly through online media. Furthermore, research in the "Journalism Practice" journal places greater emphasis on ethics in content creation, particularly when the content addresses news topics with sensitive narratives, such as issues concerning women, children, and minorities. Finally, studies published in the "Journalism Studies" journal emphasize the application of fundamental journalistic principles, such as transparency and credibility.

Further research comes from Edson C. Tando, titled "The Journalist is Marketing the News" (Tandoc & Vos, 2016). Through a case study of three online newsrooms, this research identified patterns in journalists' use of social media. It found that journalists are required to adapt to the role of modern journalists due to the rise of social media. Journalists are not merely who determine the news but also play a role in devising ways to ensure their stories are read by social media users to ensure the sustainability of the media outlets where they work. The next article, which serves as one of the benchmarks in this study, is titled "Citizen Journalism and the Transformation of Civic Engagement Practices in the Political Space on Social Media" (Khoiriyah et al., 2026). This article examines the relationship between citizen journalism practices, civic engagement, and

political dynamics on social media. The study's findings indicate that participation in citizen journalism and civic engagement fosters more active political engagement in the digital environment.

Collectively, these studies demonstrate that digital journalism has been extensively examined from ethical, professional, and participatory perspectives. This article examines the relationship between citizen journalism practices, civic engagement, and political dynamics on social media. The study's findings indicate that participation in citizen journalism and civic engagement fosters more active political engagement in the digital environment. The three articles discussed earlier indicate that the volume of research on digital journalism continues to grow; however, understanding of how the landscape in this field is evolving remains relatively limited. Most studies to date have been thematic and substantive in nature, while comprehensive bibliometric analyses remain scarce particularly those covering a long time span with representative databases such as Scopus. Moreover, existing bibliometric studies have not comprehensively mapped the intellectual structure of digital journalism research. They generally emphasize particular themes, journals, or limited periods of observation, leaving publication growth, influential authors, highly cited publications, and thematic evolution insufficiently explored within a single comprehensive analysis. Consequently, the overall development of digital journalism research and its emerging directions remain only partially understood. Thus, this research gap serves as the starting point for this study. Specifically, there are two gaps that have not been adequately addressed in the existing literature. First, there is a lack of recent bibliometric analysis covering the post-pandemic period (2020–2025) with a focus on digital journalism. Second, there is a scarcity of analysis on shifts in dominant themes within research in this field. Therefore, this study aims to address these gaps simultaneously.

Based on the background described above, this study aims to (1) map trends in the production of scientific articles on digital journalism in Scopus for the period 2012–2026; (2) identify thematic clusters and shifts in dominant topics throughout that period; (3) provide an overview of evidence based research trends for future studies on digital journalism. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the scholarly community by providing a comprehensive bibliometric mapping of digital journalism research using Scopus data. The findings offer insights into the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and emerging research directions, thereby serving as a valuable reference for future work on journalism, digital platforms, and media transformation. Bibliometric analysis has become an increasingly popular method for mapping developments in a field of study. This method utilizes quantitative data from scientific publications such as citation counts, coauthor networks, and keyword maps to generate a systematic overview of a discipline's structure and dynamics (Coddington, 2015). Through bibliometric analysis, researchers can efficiently process thousands of documents with the assistance of the Biblioshiny tool.

METHOD

This article aims to explore and analyze the development of digital journalism research amidst the proliferation of digital platforms. The paper employs an interpretive qualitative approach, incorporating bibliometric analysis as the primary method. This method was selected for its ability to identify trends and gaps in existing research, thereby highlighting areas for future study (Fadhillah et al., 2025; Safitri et al., 2025). The data used in this study were obtained from the Scopus database and collected on April 22, 2026. Scopus was selected as the data source to ensure accuracy and relevance to the research topic. In the data collection process, this study used several relevant terms that represent the core of the topic of digital journalism as keywords, namely: “digital journalism” OR “online journalism” OR “social media journalism” OR “social media news” OR “news sharing” OR “news distribution” OR “platformization” OR “platformisation” OR “citizen journalism.” A search using these keywords successfully yielded a total of 5,293 documents from 2012 to 2026. Subsequently, an automated screening was conducted by applying several criteria, such as subject area, document type and source, language, and publication stage, as shown in Figure 1.

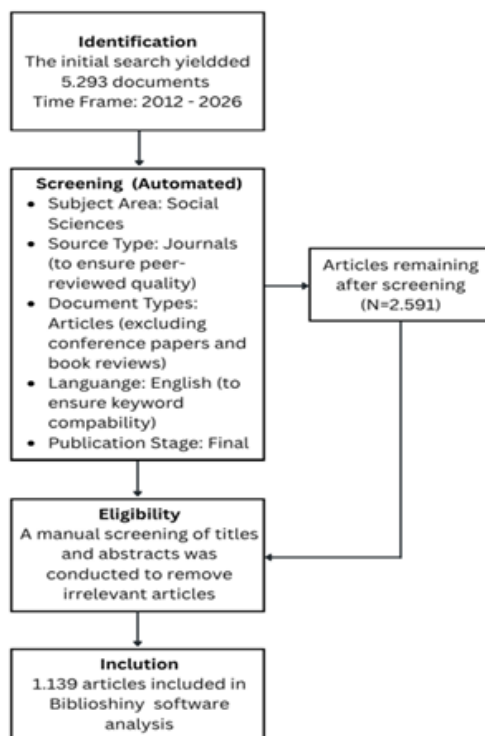


Figure 1. Flowchart of the Bibliometric Methodology
Source: (Fadhillah et al., 2025)

Following the automated selection process, the data were downloaded in CSV format, and article titles and abstracts were manually reviewed to exclude material unrelated to digital journalism. The established criteria required articles to focus on the transition from traditional to digital journalism, the relationship between journalism and social media platforms, and/or issues regarding news production and consumption in the digital era. Based on these criteria, a final dataset comprising 1,139 articles was compiled.

The obtained data was then processed using Biblioshiny software to generate visualizations in the form of graphs depicting global trend networks, topic trends in the field of journalism, research saturation networks, and author contributions. To ensure a comprehensive analysis, the bibliometric visualization results will be combined with a thematic analysis of ten selected articles. This sample comprises articles with the highest citation counts and keywords relevant to the topic of digital journalism. The number of citations was established as a criterion because it serves as a benchmark for assessing research contributions (Fadhillah et al., 2025; Tang et al., 2024).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Trends in the Annual Production of Original Papers

A search of the Scopus database conducted on April 22, 2026, yielded 1,139 documents in the form of articles related to the topic of “Digital Journalism” during the period from 2012 to 2026. This number was obtained after filtering the initial set of 2,591 documents. This relatively large number indicates the breadth of exploration of this topic.



Figure 2. Overview

Source: Researcher (2026)

Figure 2 summarizes the key data from the dataset consisting of 1,139 scientific articles focused on Digital Journalism. A striking finding regarding this data is the relatively high annual growth rate of 14.39% (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017), which indicates that if a research field has a growth rate exceeding 10%, it falls into the category of “Emerging Topics” that is, topics that are currently developing. Thus, this 14.39% figure indicates that Digital Journalism is a rapidly developing topic that continues to attract academic attention within the Communication Studies research landscape. Furthermore, between 2012 and 2026, research on Digital Journalism was contributed to by 2,070 authors across 278 journals. The data also reveals that 307 articles were written by single authors. Meanwhile, collaborative networks accounted for 24.5%, indicating strong cross national networks among researchers exploring the phenomenon of Digital Journalism.

The dataset above also reveals the level of quality and academic impact of the literature examining the topic of Digital Journalism. The average number of citations per document reached 21.75, indicating a high level of influence within the academic field. This is further supported by the average document age of 4.24 years, reflecting that articles on Digital Journalism are predominantly recent. Furthermore, the research trend related to the topic of Digital Journalism during the period from 2012 to 2026, as seen from the annual growth in the number of documents, shows a significant increase with some fluctuations in the early period, as shown in Figure 3. The graph illustrates a relatively slow upward trend in research on Digital Journalism during the initial period (2012–2017), followed by a sharp surge in 2025 with 188 articles.

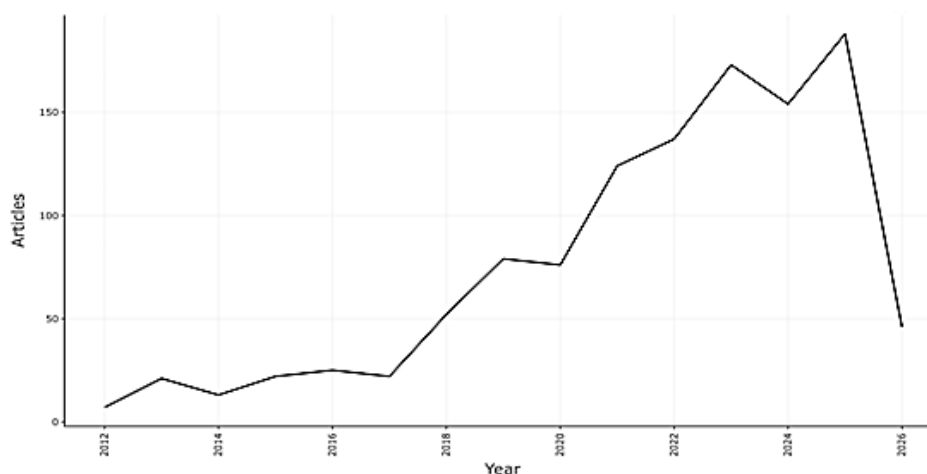


Figure 3. Annual article production

Source: Researcher (2026)

During the early period from 2012 to 2020 the surge in publications was not particularly significant, as digital journalism was just beginning to be adopted during that time. At that time, researchers' focus centered on the normalization of social media and the shifting role of journalists as gatekeepers of information (Bora, 2012; Flaounas et al., 2013; Hussain, 2012). Then, in 2025, scholarly articles on Digital Journalism (Luo & Fang, 2025) highlighted several key trends, such as research on Citizen Journalism activities in the social media era. Additionally, trends in disinformation, fact checking, and fake news distributed through digital platforms, as well as "platformization" (Zaid et al., 2025), are themes that highlight the media's dependence on digital platforms and the shift in media business models. The final trend highlighted by researchers that year was the patterns of news consumption and sharing behavior via social media (Baas et al., 2025; Ihm & Kim, 2025a, 2025b; Kong et al., 2025; Trilling & Knudsen, 2025).

The subsequent analysis focuses on the final period, the year 2026, during which articles published that year addressed the restructuring of the media's working ecosystem and technological disruption. For example, a study conducted by (Luttrell et al., 2026). examined the use of AI analytics to detect fake news, disinformation, and AI generated synthetic content in digital journalism. According to the study, digital journalism has currently become a breeding ground for fake news and fabricated content; therefore, the media industry urgently needs AI based analytical technology to complement human analytical capabilities in filtering such news item by item. The findings of this study indicate that, even with the use of AI based analytical technology, there are still gaps in the ability to filter out false news on online platforms. However, there is another interesting finding from this study: the human ability to detect inconsistencies in a news story remains superior and compensates for the shortcomings of AI detection systems.

Based on an analysis of academic research in the field of digital journalism, it can be concluded that over the past 14 years, research topics have evolved from initial discussions on technical aspects, such as journalists' use of social media, into comprehensive studies regarding journalists' efforts to ensure the accuracy of freely distributed information and to safeguard professional integrity in an era dominated by artificial intelligence. Furthermore, based on the data above, digital journalism not only examines media as a channel but also explores how journalism can survive by upholding journalistic principles in the era of social media.

Most Cited Research Articles

This section presents the ten most cited articles on the topic of digital journalism (see Table 1). These works were selected based on a primary criterion (citation count) from a total dataset of 1,139 articles analyzed using the Biblioshiny tool. The most cited article is "Sharing News on Social Media: A Review of Recent Research on Users, Content, and News-Sharing Networks." This article examines the relationship between news sharing and social media from 2004 to 2014. (Kümpel et al., 2015). The next article, by (Trilling et al., 2017), is titled "From Newsworthiness to Shareworthiness: How to Predict News Sharing Based on Article Characteristics." This article focuses on examining the application of the concept of "shareworthiness" to news article sharing activities on online sites. Then there is an article by (Poell et al., 2019) titled "Platformization," which focuses on defining platformization as the penetration of digital platform infrastructure, economics, and governance that influences practices and activities across various sectors of life.

Table 1. Top 10 Most Cited Articles

Paper	DOI	Local Citations	Global Citations	Sources
Kümpel AS, 2015	10.1177/2056305115610141	63	376	Social Media and Society
Trilling D, 2017	10.1177/1077699016654682	42	312	Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly
Poell T, 2019	10.14763/2019.4.1425	38	544	Internet Policy Review
Bright J, 2016	10.1111/jcom.12232	35	166	Journal of Communication
Meese J, 2021	10.1177/1461444820926472	32	156	Journalism Studies
Lischka JA, 2021	10.1177/1464884918788472	28	94	Journalism
Hase V, 2023	10.1080/21670811.2022.2128389	25	146	Digital Journalism

Paper	DOI	Local Citations	Global Citations	Sources
Weeks BE, 2013	10.1177/1077699013482906	24	199	Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly
Oeldorf-Hirsch A, 2018,	10.1080/15205436.2017.1384022	23	204	Mass Communication and Society

Source: Researcher (2026)

Based on the discussion of the three most cited articles above, it can be concluded that, first, there has been a shift in control from the newsroom to digital platforms, indicating that journalism no longer operates in a private space but has integrated with digital platforms, which ultimately influences media governance. Second, based on the articles by (Kümpel et al., 2015; Trilling et al., 2017), it is evident that news value is no longer determined by editors in the newsroom but must instead align with what the public wishes to share. In other words, news in the digital age is no longer evaluated based on its informational content, but rather on the extent to which it represents the identity and expression of the digital audience. These articles indirectly explain that digital journalism is a blend of platform standards and the audience's self representation.

Most Cited Authors

Table 2 shows the ten most influential authors in producing articles on the topic of Digital Journalism over the past 14 years. These authors were selected from a total of 2,070 authors based on the highest h-index, applying a minimum citation threshold of 5 citations per article. After applying this citation threshold, it is evident that the distribution of local influence within the digital journalism corpus is relatively even among five authors: Lewis SC, Westlund O, Trilling D, Gil De Zuniga H, and Lischka JA. Based on these criteria, it is evident that Seth C. Lewis is the dominant author in terms of both quality and quantity, with the highest local h-index (9), the highest number of publications (10), and supported by a massive total number of citations. This demonstrates that Lewis C.K. is not only prolific but also internationally recognized, and the quality of his publications has had a significant impact on research in the field of digital journalism. One of his articles, titled "Open Source and Journalism: Toward New Frameworks for Imagining News Innovation," has been cited 214 times. The article is grounded in the phenomenon of international collaboration between journalists and journalist hackers in adopting technology within the field of journalism, particularly open source news software (Flaounas et al., 2013). A key finding that enriches the landscape of journalism is that through the use of open-source software, the public can openly observe the news production process from reporting to documentation rather than merely receiving the final product in the form of a finished article. This, of course, reinforces the principle of transparency in news production, which ultimately impacts media credibility.

Other authors who have influenced the development of research in digital journalism are Gil De Zuniga H and Lischka JA. Both have the same h-index, although their number of publications differs. Gil De Zuniga H has the highest number of publications 11 articles but his h-index does not correspond to that output. This indicates that not all of his articles have been cited more than five times. However, in the analyzed dataset, Gil De Zuniga H has a fairly high number of citations, indicating that the ideas, concepts, or themes examined in his research have been widely adopted and serve as important references for other authors. For example, one of his articles titled "Effects of Editorial Media Bias Perception and Media Trust on the Use of Traditional, Citizen, and Social Media News" has been cited 133 times. This article focuses on exploring negative sentiments toward journalism and their impact on public behavior patterns in selecting news sources such as the use of traditional media, citizen media, and social media when seeking news (Ardèvol-Abreu & Zúñiga, 2017). The study's key findings show that the public's level of trust in social media as a news source merely increases their interest in reading news via social media, it does not influence their news consumption patterns in traditional media or on citizen journalism websites. Another important finding is that perceptions of media as non neutral or biased by vested interests affect the public's interest in consuming news from all types of media. In other words, the public becomes apathetic toward all types of information. Based on this explanation, this study provides insights for future research to further examine the impact of perceptions of media bias on the public's interest in news consumption.

Table 2. Top 10 Most Influential Authors

Author	h-Index	g-Index	Number of Publications	Local Citations	Total Citations	Publication Year Start
Lewis SC	9	10	10	43	702	2013
Gil De Zuniga H	8	11	11	42	390	2017
ka JA	8	8	8	41	322	2015
Ahmed S	7	7	7	6	162	2021
Trilling D	7	8	8	42	517	2015
Westlund O	7	7	7	43	497	2015
Codina L	6	6	6	10	123	2020
De Zúñiga HG	6	6	6	8	128	2021
Esser F	6	7	7	11	214	2018
Ferrucci P	6	6	6	24	310	2017

Source: Researcher (2026)

Meanwhile, Juliane A. Lischka demonstrates highly consistent scientific performance in this study. With an h-index, g-index, and number of publications all identical at 8, this proves that all of her works included in this dataset make an evenly distributed theoretical contribution and serve as comprehensive references for other researchers, resulting in a total of 41 local citations and 322 citations overall (Lischka, 2021). One of her articles, titled “Logics in Social Media News Making: How Social Media Editors Marry The Facebook Logic with Journalistic Standards,” is the most cited article (94) in the analyzed dataset.

Another author of note in the data above is Ahmed S., a rising researcher in the field of digital journalism. Since beginning his publications in 2021, Ahmed S. has been among the top 10 most impactful authors, with an h-index, g-index, and publication count of 7. Overall, the analysis of these 10 influential authors in digital journalism research successfully mapped out the structural factors driving the theoretical development of digital journalism. By applying citation thresholds, this analysis concludes that the academic discourse surrounding 1,139 articles is led by three categories of authors. Authors such as Lewis SC dominate in terms of publication volume and both local and global impact. Then there is the category of authors who serve as primary references due to the consistent quality of their research, such as Lischka JA, Westlund O, and Trilling D. Finally, there is a group of authors, such as Ahmed S, who offer novel perspectives in the study of digital journalism. By understanding the influence of these authors, future research now has clear guidance on which authors' ideas must be referenced when developing further research in the field of digital journalism.

Trends in Topics and Relationships Among Keywords

To identify the direction of future research on digital journalism, it is necessary to analyze the keywords used by researchers over the past 14 years. Examining the network map from the data analysis using bibliometric methods below, Four keyword groups were identified, a minimum occurrence threshold (2 times) was set, and an anti-overlap feature was enabled to prevent the appearance of duplicate keywords., while limiting the results to the 50 keywords with the highest occurrence rates. (Callon et al., 1983) explains that through co-word analysis, it is possible to identify relationships between documents that use the same keywords and to discover topics that have been largely overlooked by academics, as shown in Figure 4.

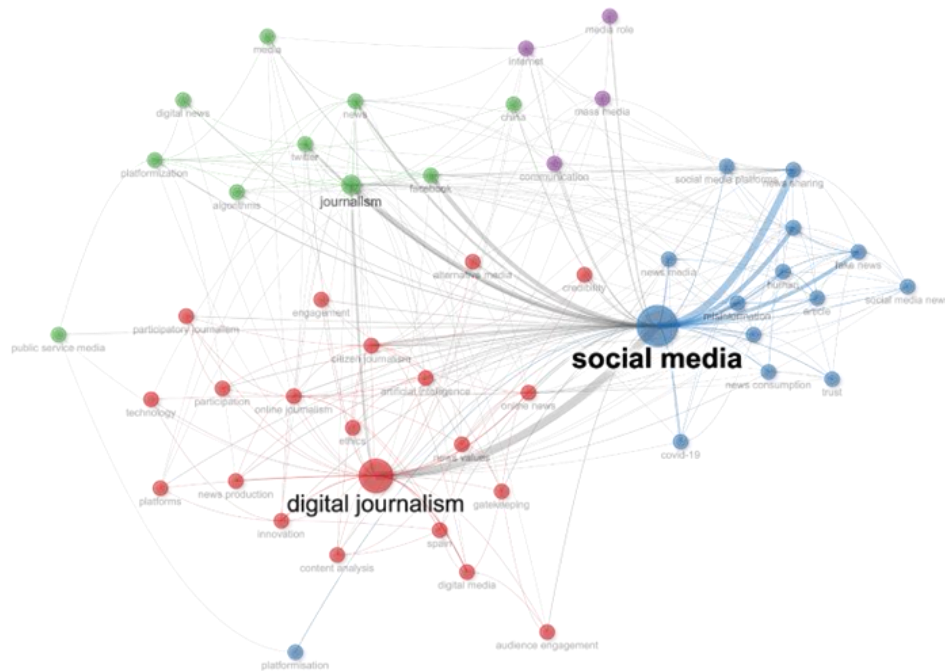


Figure 4. Keyword Co-Occurrence Network

Source: Researcher (2026)

The co-occurrence network map above is visually divided into four interconnected thematic clusters, three of which are primary clusters with three dominant nodes: the Social Media cluster (Blue), the Digital Journalism cluster (Red), and the Journalism cluster (Green). The concepts of Social Media and Digital Journalism were identified as having the highest frequency of co-occurrence in this study. Furthermore, relationships between keywords were identified, represented by the thickness of the curved lines (edge thickness). In the map, there is a curved black line directly connecting the concepts of Social Media and Digital Journalism, indicating that these two concepts are the most frequently studied together. In addition to co-occurrence within a single study, this curved black line also indicates keywords that serve as bridges to other keywords (betweenness centrality), such as the term “Social Media,” which is connected to several keywords within internal clusters (News Sharing, Fake News, and Misinformation) as well as across clusters (Journalism, Digital Journalism, Facebook, and News).

One cluster that stands out in this map is the purple cluster structure consisting of the keywords “Communication,” “Mass Media,” “Media Role,” and “Internet,” which appears dispersed without a single dominant node, indicating that the topics within that cluster are of equal importance. On the other hand, this map also reveals potential research gaps through several nodes located in isolated positions on the periphery of the network, such as the keyword “Platformization” from a blue cluster located on the outskirts of a red cluster, and the keyword “Public Service Media” from the red cluster located in the middle of the left periphery of the network. These two keywords are located in peripheral areas or fall into the category of isolated clusters, representing niche topics that is, topics that have yet to be extensively explored by researchers. The concept of platformization has been examined by (Poell et al., 2019), however in that article, the concept of platformization was not yet linked to digital journalism. The article explains how the presence of digital platforms such as Facebook and YouTube is beginning to influence various sectors of life, including business practices. Based on this explanation and by reviewing the latest research developments, it can be identified that there are highly promising research gaps for future

studies, such as “homeless media” and its relationship to news platformization activities. Another gap involves analyzing how media outlets maintain journalistic principles and norms in presenting news amid the onslaught of platform algorithm standards.

Ultimately, exploring the concept of Digital Journalism within the phenomenon of platformization is no longer merely about examining efforts to adopt and adapt to new technologies, but rather about how journalism can survive without compromising its independence, journalistic principles, and commitment to the public interest in an era that is highly flexible, fast paced, and sensationalized.

CONCLUSION

This study mapped the development of digital journalism research indexed in the Scopus database during the period 2012–2026 using a bibliometric approach. Based on the analysis of 1,139 journal articles, the findings indicate that digital journalism has become an emerging research field, with an annual publication growth rate of 14.39%. This analysis also reveals a shift in research focus from the implementation of digital technology and social media to broader issues, including disinformation, fact-checking, citizen journalism, platformization, artificial intelligence, and the sustainability of journalism. Furthermore, citation, author, and keyword analyses reveal the intellectual structure of the field, identify influential contributors, and highlight four major thematic clusters that characterize the evolution of digital journalism research.

This study contributes to the scholarly literature by presenting a comprehensive bibliometric mapping of digital journalism research using the Scopus database. The findings offer an overview of publication trends, thematic developments, and the intellectual structure of the field, while also identifying emerging research opportunities related to platformization, public service media, and artificial intelligence. These findings provide useful guidance for researchers wishing to understand the evolution of digital journalism and prospects for further research in this field.

This study has several limitations. First, the analysis was limited to publications indexed in Scopus; therefore, relevant studies found in other databases may not have been included. Second, the results were influenced by the search strategy and keyword selection, which may not have captured all publications related to digital journalism. Finally, as the Scopus database is continuously updated, the number of indexed publications may change over time.

Future research is advised to utilize various bibliographic databases, expand search strategies to include a broader range of keyword combinations, and apply additional bibliometric methods to gain a more comprehensive understanding of digital journalism research. Further research may also explore the relationship between journalism, platformization, artificial intelligence, editorial independence, and the sustainability of media organizations in the evolving digital media ecosystem.

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