ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Comprehensive Review of Professional Attitude: An Analysis of Scopus-Enrolled Journals from 2003 to 2022

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The research aims to investigate and assess the existing knowledge surrounding professional attitudes within this journal selection for 20 years. The study explores the year-wise distribution of published manuscripts, examines the various formats utilized in these publications, and investigates the patterns of languages used in the manuscripts. Through this analysis, the research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the literature on professional attitude and identify potential gaps or trends in research.

Methods: The data of manuscripts relating to "Professional attitudes" on the three modules, year-wise distribution, document format/type, and manuscript language were examined on the Comma-Separated-Value (CSV) file from the Scopus-Database. The data helped meet the study objectives. The data was examined, tabulated, and sorted results in the Al-Nafees Central Library of Ibn-e-Sina University Mirpurkhas Sindh Pakistan in June 2023.

Results: Total 1907 manuscripts published with the average of 95.3% on Twelve Formats/Types; 1558, 81.7 articles, 153, 8% review papers, 9, 0.4% books, 75, 4% book-chapters, 69, 3.6% conference papers, 4, 0.2% conference reviews, 1, 0.05% data-paper, 5, 0.26% editorials, and errata, 9, 0.47% letters, and notes, and 10, 0.52% short surveys. The 1688, 88.5% manuscripts were published in English language as supporting global language out of 29 languages.

Practical Implication: The evaluation and assessment of papers or presentations presented to a conference by academics, scholars, or specialists in a specific topic is referred to as a conference review. Review articles synthesize and analyze the existing literature on a particular topic. These articles will likely provide an exhaustive summary of the research conducted on professional attitude

Conclusion; Based on the findings of manuscripts relating to "Professional attitudes" published in a variety of formats/types and languages, the majority were published as articles, which were the most common format for disseminating knowledge on professional attitudes, followed by review papers, book chapters, conference papers, and other eight formats. A large proportion of research was published in English, indicating that it is widely used as a global language for scholarly communication.

Keywords: Professional attitude, attitude, ongoing learning, Ibn-e-Sina University, communication skills, and body language.

INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

An attitude is a combination of beliefs, feelings, thoughts, and evaluations that a person holds towards a specific person, object, idea, or situation. It denotes a person's propensity or willingness to respond in a certain way, frequently impacting their behavior, judgments, and actions.[1] Positive, harmful, or neutral attitudes come in various strengths ranging from moderate to vigorous. Typically, individual values, social factors, and personal experiences shape attitudes. Our interactions with people, our tastes, our political and social ideas, and our decisions can all be influenced by our attitudes.[2]

A person's attitude toward a person, thing, concept, or circumstance comprises their beliefs, emotions, thoughts, and evaluations of that person or idea. Their attitudes, decisions, and actions are commonly affected as a result.[3] Attitudes of professionals include self-reflection, the establishment of clear standards, the pursuit of ongoing learning, the receipt of feedback, the enhancement of communication skills, the acceptance of responsibility, the development of positive relationships, the practice of ethics, the acceptance of change, and the promotion of professionalism.[2]

A set of attitudes, abilities, and behaviors displayed by professionals in the workplace. Professionalism refers to the conduct, behavior, and qualities that exemplify a high standard of competence, integrity, ethics, and accountability in a particular profession or workplace setting;[4] a) In workplace environment professionals continually enhance their knowledge through ongoing learning and stay up-to-date with developments in their field;[5] b) Professionals act with honesty, integrity, and fairness, upholding ethical standards and maintaining confidentiality when necessary;[6] c) Professionals fulfill their commitments, meet deadlines, and take ownership of their actions and decisions; d) Professionals valued diversity, listen to others' perspectives, and foster a positive and inclusive work environment;[7] e) Professionals listen actively, express themselves effectively, and adapt their communication style to suit the situation; f) Professionals respect the values and work culture of an organization; g) Professionals actively seek opportunities for growth and development, both personally and professionally.[8]

Professionals' abilities help them maintain a professional manner and contribute to their success at work. Developing and honing these skills can improve professional interactions, personal growth, and career advancement.[9] While specific abilities will vary depending on the field and circumstances, skills are generally valuable because a professional attitude requires speaking effectively, concisely, and appropriately. It encompasses verbal and written communication abilities, active listening, and the capacity to change communication styles to diverse audiences.[10]

Emotional intelligence includes self-awareness, empathy, self-regulation, and interpersonal skills. It teaches professionals how to effectively understand and manage their emotions and negotiate interpersonal relationships with empathy, respect, and understanding.[11,32] Professionals must have excellent time-management and organizational abilities to prioritize activities, fulfill deadlines, and maintain efficiency. These abilities include setting goals, planning, managing workload, and delegating.[12] Professionals must have strong problem-solving and critical thinking skills to analyze complex situations, identify potential issues, and devise novel solutions. It entails thinking creatively, making educated decisions, and balancing opposing points of view.[13]

Professionals should be ready to adapt to changing conditions of use, welcome new ideas, and remain flexible to succeed. Professionals must be willing to learn, accept new technologies, and manage and thrive in changing environments.[14] Professionals must make a clear commitment to ethics and professionalism. It entails honesty and trustworthiness, maintaining confidentiality, and adhering to ethical principles and professional behavior rules.[15] Professionals usually work in groups or collaborative settings. Excellent communication, active listening, conflict resolution, and the ability to contribute positively to the team's goals are all characteristics of intense collaboration and teamwork.[16] Medical resources, diagnosis, and treatment must improve in developing countries. There are limited resources: access to medical and health resources; knowledge about disease; awareness, trainings, and awareness about health. The heath literacy is mandatory for any disease and facilitate the patients with resources, databases, and trainings about disease. [23,24,25,27]

Professionals may be requested to influence or lead others. Inspiring, encouraging, delegating, and leading others toward shared goals are all examples of leadership skills. Professionals must also be able to persuade stakeholders to support their ideas or projects.[17] Professionals should strive for personal development and constant learning. It entails learning new skills, discovering new knowledge, staying current on industry trends, and adapting to new challenges or innovations.[18] Professionals must know their professional and ethical responsibilities, which may vary based on their industry. They should be committed to ethical behavior, honesty, and accountability in their professional employment.[19]

A professional approach can be communicated via body language. It is essential to nonverbal communication and substantially affects how people perceive and understand professionalism. Body language is essential for professionals because it is the first thing people notice when interacting with you. It could give them an immediate impression of your attitude and professionalism. Positivity and an excellent first impression can be communicated through good posture, eye contact, and expressive and assured body language.[20] Listening effectively is a crucial aspect of professionalism. Nodding, sustaining eye contact, and leaning in slightly are body language cues that demonstrate active participation in the conversation and attentiveness to what the other person is saying. It conveys deference, concentration, and a desire to comprehend and collaborate with others.[3]

Professionalism requires the ability to regulate and express emotions appropriately; it demonstrates emotional intelligence through body language by displaying empathy, and active listening, because it is used as an instrument by professionals during presentations and meetings to express a professional attitude. It can increase credibility and sustain listeners' attention by maintaining proper posture, employing appropriate gestures, and being calm during complex motions.[21] It affects initial impressions, exudes confidence and presence, encourages active listening, relays nonverbal cues, reflects emotional intelligence, promotes teamwork and collaboration, and enhances a professional presence in various professional contexts and an awareness of others' nonverbal cues. It demonstrates an ability to interact and communicate effectively with colleagues, clients, and stakeholders.[22]

Aim of the study: The research intends to look at and evaluate the twenty years' worth of professional attitudes in the publications selected for this study. The study looks at the year-wise distribution of manuscripts that have been published, the various forms applied in those publications, and the linguistic styles used in the manuscripts. Through this evaluation, the researchers want to fill in gaps or identify patterns in the existing literature on professional attitude.

Objectives: **The following objectives were set to explain;**
1. To sort the year-wise distribution of publishing manuscripts.
2. To investigate the formats of published manuscripts.
3. To explore the pattern of languages of manuscripts.

METHODS

The research data were downloaded under the term "Professional attitudes" in the menu bar or research bar of dashboard of databases. [30,31] A comma-separated-value (CSV) file was downloaded with the information on open access, year-wise distribution, authors' affiliation, subject areas, document format/type, publication stage, source title, key-words, funding sponsor organization, and the language of manuscripts.

The search was done from well-known different databases, that is, Library Information Science and Technology Abstracts (LISTA) (https://www.ebsco.com/products/research-databases/library-information-science-and-technology-abstracts), Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA) (https://about.proquest.com/en/products-services/lisa-set-c/), IEEE Xplore (https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/home.jsp), Emerald Insight (https://www.emerald.com/insight/), ACM Digital Library (http://dl.acm.org), Scopus (https://www.scopus.com/home.uri), Sage journals (https://journals.sagepub.com/), Taylor & Francis (https://www.tandfonline.com/), ProQuest (https://www.proquest.com/), Science Direct (https://www.sciencedirect.com/), Wiley Online Library (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/) and Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.com/) (search engine) and updated in April 2023. The data required to fulfill the need of objectives taken for study from the Scopus Database and CSV file downloaded. Data tabulated in Al-Nafees Central Library of the Ibn-e-Sina University, Mirpurkhas Sindh, Pakistan.

Based on the research title "An assessment of literature published on professional attitude in the Scopus-enrolled journals from 2003 – 2022," the following research question was formulated "What is the state of the literature on professional attitude published in Scopus-enrolled journals from 2003 to 2022?". This research question aims to investigate and assess the existing literature on professional attitude within the selected Scopus-enrolled journals over 20 years.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria;
- The studies that do not have an abstract.
- All study data were taken from Scopus-Database.
- The studies with fewer than four pages were excluded.

RESULTS/ FINDIGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the information regarding the categories of research published on the subject, word, or phrase of "professional attitude" in Scopus-enrolled journals between 2003 and 2022. **Figure 1** represents the number of occurrences or instances over a series of years; we can observe that there has been an overall increasing trend in the number of occurrences from 2003 to 2022, with some fluctuations in between. The average number of occurrences per year is 95.35. These figures indicate a general upward trend in the occurrences, with some years experiencing higher counts than others.
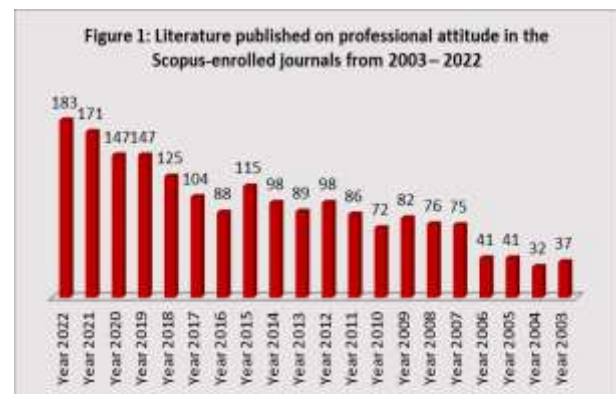

Figure 1: Literature published on professional attitude in the Scopus-enrolled journals from 2003 – 2022

Table 1: Assessment of the various forms applied in publications published in the Scopus-enrolled journals from 2003 – 2023.

S.No	Format	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Total	%
1	Article	167	144	119	115	97	83	67	99	82	77	78	76	61	65	54	60	33	31	24	26	1558	81.7
2	Review	9	11	11	11	9	8	10	8	6	5	15	4	4	7	8	5	6	3	5	8	153	8
3	Book Chapter		9	5	7	9	2	5	4	7	5	2	1	1	4	7	4	1	2			75	4
4	Conference Paper	4	4	8	10	4	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	69	3.6
5	Book		1	1	1		2		1			1				1	1					9	0.4
6	Short Survey		1	1		1		1						2	1	1				2		10	0.5
7	Note		1	1	1	1		1						1	1		1		1			9	0.4
8	Letter				2	1	1					1	1		1				1			9	0.4
9	Editorial	1					1					1								2		5	0.2
10	Erratum	1		1			1	1									1					5	0.2
11	Conference Review	1				2								1								4	0.2
12	Data Paper					1																1	0.0
	Total	183	171	147	147	125	104	88	115	98	89	98	86	72	82	76	75	41	41	32	37	1907	
	%	9.6	9	7.7	7.7	6.5	5.4	4.6	6	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.3	4	4	2.1	2.1	1.6	2		

Table 1 reveals that out of 1907 research published 1558, 81.7% of articles, books 9, 0.4%, and 75, 4% of book chapters. It was followed by 69, 3.6% conference papers, 4, 0.2% of conference reviews, 153, 8% review articles, and fewer articles belonging to categories; data-paper, editorials, errata, letters, notes, short surveys.

Discussion on Table 1: The primary goal of research articles is to report on the writers' original research. In writing an article, an abstract, introduction, literature review, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion under a specific research question, hypothesis, or purpose guide it. A research article, often called a manuscript, is a piece of writing that summarizes the results of a research project or inquiry. It is a formal, organized piece of academic or scientific writing that adheres to a set format and usually goes through peer review before publishing. Research articles are the main channel for introducing new ideas, approaches to study, and theoretical frameworks to the academic world. A book and a book chapter are distinct units of written self-contained work typically composed of multiple chapters of content that are part of more significant publications; on the other hand, a book chapter is a smaller, self-contained section within a more comprehensive book. The chapters combine to form a cohesive whole, comprehensively exploring the book's subject. Conference papers are founded on the research presented at conferences or symposia, with unique insights into recent research and advancements in professional attitude; on the other hand, when researchers submit their work to a conference, it is usually subjected to peer review before being accepted for presentation. The evaluation and assessment of papers or presentations presented to a conference by academics, scholars, or specialists in a specific topic is referred to as a conference review. Review articles synthesize and analyze the existing literature on a particular topic. These articles will likely provide an exhaustive summary of the research conducted on professional attitude. Few articles about data-paper, editorials, errata, letters, notes, and short surveys provide additional context, updates, or alternative viewpoints on professional attitude.

Table 2: Languages

S. No		Quantity
1	English	1688
2	Spanish	39
3	French	37
4	Portuguese	34
5	German	29
6	Chinese	13
7	Russian	11
8	Dutch	10
9	Polish, and Turkish each 5 articles	10
10	Croatian, Hungarian, and Italian each 4 articles.	12
11	Greek, and Slovenian each 3 articles	6
12	Bulgarian, Japanese, Persian, and Slovak each 2 articles	8
13	Bosnian, Czech, Danish, Icelandic, Korean, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Thai, Ukrainian, and Catalan each 1 articles	10
14	Total	1907

Discussion in Table 2: The publications contains various articles on professional attitudes, including comprehensive reviews, conference papers, letters, and book chapters. Between 2001 and 2020, this indicates substantial scholarly work and interest in studying professional attitudes in Scopus-indexed journals. Table 2 shows that the researchers produced 1907 manuscripts in 29 languages on "professional attitude ."Out of 1907, 1688, 88.5% of the articles were in English. This results illustrates English's dominance in scientific communication and scholarly publications. Of the eight languages they produced in 1861, 97.5% were a minimum of 10 and 1688 manuscripts, remaining 46, 2.4% manuscripts written in 21 languages. Spanish-speaking researchers contributed 39, 2.05%, French 37, 2%, Portuguese 34, 1.7%, German 29, 1.5%, Chinese 13., 0.6%, Russian: 11, 0.5%, and Dutch 10, 0.5% articles. The collection includes Polish and Turkish 5, 0.26%; Croatian, Hungarian, and Italian produced 4, 0.21%; Greek and Slovenian, 3, 0.16%; Bulgarian, Japanese, Slovak, and Persian languages produced 2, 0.10%; Lithuanian, Czech, Ukrainian, Bosnian, Danish, Korean, Icelandic, Thai, Norwegian, and Catalan languages produced 01, 0.05% article each out of 1907. These articles in these languages show the diversity of researchers. Medical resources, diagnosis, and treatment must improve in developing countries. There are limited resources: access to medical and health resources; knowledge about disease; awareness, trainings, and awareness about health. The heath literacy is mandatory for any disease and facilitate the patients with resources, databases, and trainings about disease. [23-29]

Discussion on all findings: Professional attitude research is global. It illustrates global scholars' efforts to understand professional attitudes in their language groups. The dataset shows that most literature is written in and by English-speaking scholars, which may help knowledge sharing across linguistic barriers. Results show the dataset's language diversity, translating research findings, and encouraging cross-linguistic collaboration can help bridge language gaps and promote a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of professional attitude. The quantity of publications published in a language does not necessarily imply research quality or influence, but it does reveal the linguistic distribution of scholarly work on the professional attitude. The data shows a predominance of English-language papers but includes the impact of the English language on

international research. Professionals must be willing to learn, accept new technologies, and manage and thrive in changing environments.[14] Professionals must make a clear commitment to ethics and professionalism. It entails honesty and trustworthiness, maintaining confidentiality, and adhering to ethical principles and professional behavior rules.15 Professionals usually work in groups or collaborative settings. Excellent communication, active listening, conflict resolution, and the ability to contribute positively to the team's goals are all characteristics of intense collaboration and teamwork.[16] Medical resources, diagnosis, and treatment must improve in developing countries. There are limited resources: access to medical and health resources; knowledge about disease; awareness, trainings, and awareness about health. The heath literacy is mandatory for any disease and facilitate the patients with resources, databases, and trainings about disease. [23,24,25,27]

CONCLUSION

The publication analysis reveals several vital relationships and implications concerning professional attitudes. The overall increasing trend related to professional attitudes from 2003 to 2022 suggests a growing interest and recognition of the significance of this topic. It indicates that researchers and scholars have recognized the importance of studying professional attitudes and their impact on various fields. The dominance of English in scientific communication and scholarly publications, with 81.7% of the articles published in this language, suggests that English-speaking researchers have played a significant role in shaping the discourse on professional attitudes. The results of this research highlight the influence of English as a global language of scholarly communication and the need for non-English speakers to engage with English-language research to stay updated in the field. The distribution of research publications across different categories, such as articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, review articles, and other types, highlights the multifaceted nature of studying professional attitudes. It reveals that researchers have approached the topic from various angles, including empirical studies, theoretical frameworks, and critical analyses. The diverse language representation in the publications reflects the global efforts to explore professional attitudes and the potential for cross-linguistic collaboration to enhance knowledge sharing and promote a more holistic perspective on this topic.

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