

DISCOURSES OF HERITAGISATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY NARRATIVES: A BIBLIOMETRIC MAPPING OF THEORIES, APPROACHES AND INTELLECTUAL STRUCTURES

DISCURSOS DE PATRIMONIALIZAÇÃO E NARRATIVAS
DE IDENTIDADE NACIONAL: UM MAPEAMENTO BIBLIOMÉTRICO
DE TEORIAS, ABORDAGENS E ESTRUTURAS INTELECTUAIS

Carlos Antonio Hoyos-Alayo

Maestro en Derecho del trabajo y la seguridad social por la Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo (Lambayeque/Perú).
Profesor Tiempo Parcial en la Universidad Tecnológica del Perú (Chiclayo/Perú).
E-mail: C32695@utp.edu.pe

Walter Manuel Hoyos-Alayo

Doctor en Ciencias Ambientales por la Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo (Lambayeque/Perú).
Profesor Tiempo Completo en la Universidad Tecnológica del Perú (Chiclayo/Perú).
E-mail: c23712@utp.edu.pe

Luz Consuelo Hoyos-Alayo

Magíster en Contabilidad por la Universidad de Chile (Santiago de Chile/Chile).
Analista Contable Senior en Parque Arauco S.A. (Santiago de Chile/Chile)
E-mail: lhoyosa@fen.uchile.cl

Recebido em: 14 de janeiro de 2026

Aprovado em: 17 de abril de 2026

Sistema de Avaliação: Double Blind Review

RPR | a. 23 | n. 2 | p. 352-381 | jul./dez. 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25112/rpr.v2.4564>

ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage has become a central device for producing social memory and legitimising national identity narratives, yet the scientific development of this field remained fragmented and lacked an integrative mapping. This study quantitatively analysed international research on discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives in order to identify its temporal development, intellectual structure, country leadership, thematic shifts and research frontiers. A bibliometric mapping was conducted in Scopus based on a search carried out on 4 March 2026, followed by manual screening and analysis using Bibliometrix 5.1.1, VOSviewer 1.6.20, Lotka's law, Bradford's law and Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy. The final corpus comprised 652 documents from 507 sources published between 1989 and 2026, with 47,461 references, an annual growth rate of 8.58%, a mean document age of 7.1 years, 9.353 citations per document, 1,005 authors, 1.62 co-authors per publication and 9.356% international co-authorship. Output reached its peak in 2025 with 130 articles, the Bradford core grouped 77 sources and 216 articles, and national leadership was concentrated in the United Kingdom with 114 records, the United States with 102 and China with 66. The field shows accelerated consolidation, low authorial concentration, a robust genealogical base and a thematic shift towards cultural heritage, national identity, collective memory and intangible cultural heritage, confirming that heritagisation operates as a multilevel symbolic mediation in the construction of collective identities.

Keywords: Heritagisation. National identity. Collective memory. Cultural heritage.

RESUMO

O patrimônio cultural tornou-se um dispositivo central para produzir memória social e legitimar narrativas de identidade nacional, mas o desenvolvimento científico desse campo permanecia fragmentado e sem uma cartografia integradora. Este estudo analisou quantitativamente a pesquisa internacional sobre discursos de patrimonialização e narrativas de identidade nacional para identificar seu desenvolvimento temporal, sua estrutura intelectual, a liderança por países, os deslocamentos temáticos e as fronteiras de pesquisa. Aplicou-se uma cartografia bibliométrica na Scopus, com busca realizada em 4 de março de 2026, seguida de depuração manual e análise com Bibliometrix 5.1.1, VOSviewer 1.6.20, lei de Lotka, lei de Bradford e Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy. O corpus final reuniu 652 documentos de 507 fontes publicados entre 1989 e 2026, com 47.461 referências, crescimento anual de 8,58 %, idade média de 7,1 anos, 9,353 citações por documento, 1.005 autores, 1,62 coautores por publicação e 9,356 % de coautoria internacional. A produção alcançou seu máximo em 2025, com 130 artigos, o núcleo de Bradford agrupou 77 fontes e 216 artigos, e a liderança nacional concentrou-se no Reino Unido, com 114 registros, nos Estados Unidos, com 102, e na China, com 66. O campo mostra consolidação acelerada, baixa concentração autoral, base genealógica sólida e um giro temático em direção a patrimônio cultural, identidade nacional, memória coletiva e patrimônio cultural imaterial, o que confirma que a patrimonialização opera como mediação simbólica multinível na construção de identidades coletivas.

Palavras-chave: Patrimonialização. Identidade nacional. Memória coletiva. Patrimônio cultural.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FOUNDATIONS OF HERITAGISATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

Cultural heritage has ceased to operate as a static inventory of exceptional assets and now functions as a social technology of selection, legitimisation and circulation of memories (Phuoc, 2026). As of October 2024, the World Heritage List included 1,248 properties, of which 972 corresponded to cultural heritage, 235 to natural heritage and 41 to mixed heritage, distributed across 170 States Parties (UNESCO, 2025). This scale confirms that heritagisation constitutes a global infrastructure of symbolic recognition with direct effects on the public visibility of the past, the hierarchisation of historical referents and the consolidation of shared narratives of collective belonging (Yizheng et al., 2026). In this context, discourses of heritagisation acquire relevance because they do not merely describe objects, sites or practices, but rather produce meanings, fix interpretive frameworks and organise the relationship between memory, territory, aesthetics and national identity (Vieira et al., 2026).

The social centrality of this process is also evident in large-scale public opinion data (Demgenski, 2025). The Special Eurobarometer 562, administered between 18 February and 16 March 2025 to 26,319 people in the European Union, showed that 86% consider cultural heritage important for Europe and that 79% maintain that living near places associated with European cultural heritage can generate a sense of belonging to Europe (European Union, 2025). These data indicate that heritage does not operate solely as a material reserve of the past, but as an active resource for collective identification, symbolic cohesion and community recognition (Castro, 2026). From this perspective, to heritagise also entails communicating, articulating and rendering socially intelligible certain versions of the past that are subsequently incorporated into broader frameworks of regional, national or supranational identity (Zandonai, 2026).

Recent empirical research reinforces this relationship between heritage and identity with robust quantitative evidence (Shasha, 2026). At the Liangzhu archaeological site, inscribed as World Heritage, Fu & Luo (2023) administered 461 valid questionnaires and found that cultural identity strongly increased the travel experience, with a high positive standardised coefficient and a strong, statistically significant association ($r = 0.746$ and $p < 0.001$), and also increased place attachment, with a positive standardised coefficient of intermediate magnitude and a statistically significant association ($r = 0.419$ and $p < 0.001$). The model explained 58.3% of revisit intention, which shows a substantial effect of cultural identification on the continuity of the bond with the site. In a convergent line of inquiry, Yang et al. (2022) analysed 460 questionnaires in the SanKong heritage area and demonstrated that place aesthetics and visitor involvement significantly strengthen mental experience and cultural identity, while mental experience

mediates the relationship between aesthetics and identity. Taken together, these results show that heritage produces identity-based attachment when it articulates sensory experience, symbolic recognition and cultural appropriation (Carella et al., 2026).

The connection with national identity becomes even clearer when the analysis incorporates cultural memory, learning and historical narrative (Cairnduff, 2026). Zhang et al. (2021), in a study with 502 questionnaires and 15 semi-structured interviews, found that cultural identity exerts a direct and positive effect on national identity, with a positive standardised coefficient of considerable magnitude and a statistically significant association ($\beta = 0.565$ and $p < 0.001$), while cultural memory influences national identity indirectly through cultural identity, with a positive indirect effect of moderate magnitude that is statistically significant ($\beta = 0.288$ and $p < 0.001$). In the case of traditional national festival tourism, Deng et al. (2023) worked with 479 cases using fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) and identified three modes of national identity formation, led by festive authenticity, historical re-enactment, cultural experience, aesthetic innovation and creative innovation. The evidence suggests that national identity is not consolidated solely through exposure to official symbols, but through participation in cultural devices that reactivate memory, emotion, performance and a shared historical sense (Toköz, 2026).

This process intensifies in contexts of digital mediation, where heritage circulates as a communicative experience across multiple visual, immersive and interactive languages (Sintionean, 2026). Y. Deng et al. (2023), in a study on digital musealisation with 429 valid questionnaires, demonstrated that the museum's digital experience influences intention to visit in person and that perceived value and cultural identity fulfil a decisive mediating function. This finding is relevant because it shifts the discussion away from mere technical digitalisation towards the capacity of heritage to produce identification and behavioural disposition through symbolic interfaces (Wu & Ravelli, 2026). Within this framework, heritage is not limited to being preserved or exhibited, but becomes an experience that is narrated, visualised and interpreted by audiences who negotiate meaning and belonging in physical and hybrid environments (Orsós, 2026).

The intangible dimension confirms the same pattern. Liu et al. (2024) developed an image scale for intangible cultural heritage with $N = 380$ and verified that the overall image of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) increases revisit intention, with a high positive standardised coefficient and a strong, statistically significant association ($\beta = 0.673$ and $p < 0.001$). Among its dimensions, transmission, vitality and association showed significant positive effects on revisit intention, with $\beta = 0.119$ and $p < 0.001$ (a small positive effect, but statistically significant), $\beta = 0.308$ and $p < 0.001$ (a positive effect of moderate

magnitude, statistically significant) and $\beta = 0.356$ and $p < 0.001$ (a positive effect of moderate magnitude, statistically significant), respectively, while location did not reach statistical significance. This result is especially valuable for the analysis of discourses of heritagisation because it indicates that the identity-related strength of intangible cultural heritage does not depend solely on its territorial anchoring, but on its capacity to be transmitted, to remain alive and to activate subjective and relational bonds with publics (Magiman et al., 2026). From this standpoint, heritagisation is sustained both by preservation and by the social intelligibility of practices, knowledge systems and symbolic repertoires (Guixuan & Wenyu, 2026).

The relevance of the topic is also directly linked to the international development agenda. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, target 11.4, proposes strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (Marshall, 2026). The urgency of this target becomes more visible when observing that, between 2019 and 2023, public funding for World Heritage protection reached only USD 21.22 per capita in 2017 purchasing power parity, with a marked gap between developing countries, USD 3.86, and developed countries, USD 83.30 (Arik & Amrov, 2026). This asymmetry reveals that heritage safeguarding is not merely a technical or budgetary challenge, but also a problem of cultural justice and of the sustainability of collective memories (Beekmans, 2026). When heritage acts as a support for identity, cohesion and historical continuity, target 11.4 ceases to be a sectoral slogan and becomes integrated into the discussion on cultural citizenship, intergenerational transmission and the symbolic stability of communities (Güneş Yarmacı, 2026).

1.2 RESEARCH GAP, THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTION, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVE

Understanding the configuration of this field, and examining how discourses of heritagisation articulate memory, communication, culture and national identity in international academic production, requires a broad assessment of its theoretical, thematic and relational development over time. In this context, the study is guided by the following central research question: what is the level of scientific development of discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives, and how has it evolved over time? To operationalise this inquiry, twelve specific research questions were formulated, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Specific research questions guiding the bibliometric analysis.

Research questions	Results
Temporal development	
RQ1. How has scientific production evolved over time?	Figures 2 and 3
RQ2. What is the general bibliometric profile of the corpus?	Figure 2
Leadership, areas and concentration	
RQ3. Which subject areas are most associated with the field?	Figure 9
RQ4. Which countries lead scientific production in the field?	Figure 7
RQ5. What pattern of authorial concentration characterises the field?	Figure 4
RQ6. To what extent does author productivity conform to Lotka's law?	Figure 4
Editorial structure and collaboration	
RQ7. Which journals concentrate scientific dissemination?	Figure 5
RQ8. How is the journal core organised according to Bradford's law?	Figure 6
RQ9. What is the aggregate level of international collaboration reflected in the corpus?	Figure 2
Intellectual structure and thematic evolution	
RQ10. What semantic shifts over time can be identified in the field?	Figure 8
RQ11. What historical roots and peak years of influence are identified through RPYS?	Figure 11
RQ12. Which conceptual clusters, motor themes and operational pathways shape the research agenda?	Figures 10, 12 and Table 3

Source: Author's own elaboration

Around these questions, the general objective is formulated as follows: to describe and quantitatively analyse the evolution of research on discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives, identifying temporal, geographical and thematic patterns, aggregate collaboration patterns and influential sources, with the aim of clarifying the intellectual structure of the field and guiding future research on cultural processes and manifestations linked to the construction of collective identities.

Despite the expansion of research on cultural heritage, museums, tourism, memory and nationalism, the literature still lacks a bibliometric synthesis specifically focused on discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives as an integrated field of inquiry. Existing studies have usually examined heritage governance, museum representation, tourism experience, intangible heritage or national identity separately, which has limited a joint reconstruction of the field's temporal trajectory, intellectual

roots, editorial concentration, thematic shifts and operational pathways. This fragmentation has made it difficult to clarify how heritagisation works simultaneously as discourse, institutional selection, memorial mediation and experiential appropriation in the production of collective identities.

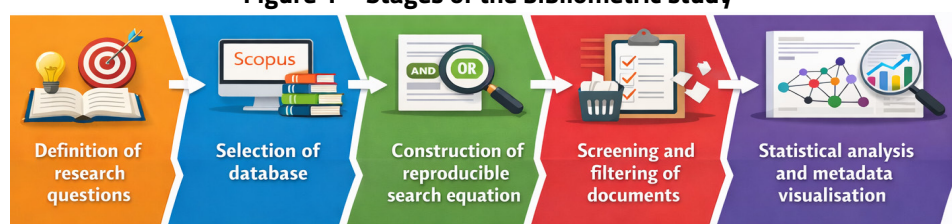
Accordingly, this article does more than map scientific output. It contributes theoretically in three ways. First, it reframes heritagisation as a multilevel symbolic mediation linking discourse, memory, performance and experience in the social production of national belonging. Second, it demonstrates a semantic and thematic shift from a vocabulary centred predominantly on nationalism towards a more specific configuration structured around cultural heritage, national identity and collective memory. Third, it systematises comparative operational pathways through which the relationship between heritage and identity has been empirically studied, thereby offering a basis for cumulative and comparable research across contexts.

2 METHODOLOGY

A bibliometric mapping, grounded in statistical and mathematical models, was applied to examine scientific output, citation impact and collaboration patterns surrounding discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives. This approach made it possible to identify temporal trends, country leadership, authorial concentration, aggregate collaboration patterns and emerging research fronts, with emphasis on the relationships between heritagisation, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, heritage discourses, collective memory, national memory, nationalism, nation-building and national narratives.

Following Luna-Morales et al. (2023), the procedure was structured in five stages, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Stages of the bibliometric study



Source: Author's own elaboration.

The study adopted a quantitative, exploratory-descriptive, non-experimental, longitudinal and retrospective design. The analysis reconstructed the trajectory of the literature from the earliest indexed records to the consultation date, which made it possible to identify turning points and levels of thematic consolidation within the field. At the same time, particular attention was given to contributions that articulate theoretical frameworks and interpretive approaches to heritage with operational definitions of

national identity, nation, memory and belonging, in line with the bibliometric evaluation logic set out in the manuscript and with García et al. (2025).

The search was conducted on 4 March 2026 in Scopus, yielding 672 records. Scopus was selected because of its multidisciplinary coverage and the quality of its metadata on authors, affiliations, countries, references, and keywords, which are required to analyse productivity, impact, and scientific collaboration. No restrictions were applied by language or publication period in order to maximise retrieval.

The canonical search equation used was: TITLE-ABS-KEY (("cultural heritage" OR "intangible cultural heritage" OR "built heritage" OR "architectural heritage" OR "heritage studies" OR "heritage-making" OR "heritage making" OR "heritage site*" OR "world heritage" OR "cultural landscape*" OR "heritage conservation" OR "heritage management" OR patrimonialization OR patrimonialisation OR patrimonializ* OR "patrimonio cultural" OR "patrimonios culturales" OR "patrimonio histórico" OR "patrimonio historico" OR "patrimônio cultural" OR "patrimônios culturais" OR "patrimônio histórico" OR "patrimônio cultural") AND (discours* OR narrativ* OR enunci* OR "heritage discourse" OR "public memory" OR "memoria pública" OR "memória pública" OR "cultural memory" OR "collective memory" OR "memoria colectiva" OR "memória coletiva" OR commemoration OR "collective remembrance" OR "memory politics" OR "national narrative*" OR "narrativa nacional" OR "narrativas nacionales" OR "narrativas nacionais" OR representation* OR representacion* OR representação* OR "symbolic construction" OR "construcción simbólica" OR "construção simbólica") AND ("national identit*" OR "identidad nacional" OR "identidades nacionales" OR "identidade nacional" OR "identidades nacionais" OR nationalism OR nacionalismo OR nationhood OR "nation building" OR "nation-building" OR "national belonging" OR "imagined communit*" OR "comunidad imaginada" OR "comunidade imaginada" OR "collective identit*" OR "identidad colectiva" OR "identidades colectivas" OR "identidade coletiva" OR "identidades coletivas" OR "identity formation" OR "formación de identidad" OR "formação de identidade")) AND NOT TITLE-ABS-KEY ("genetic heritage" OR hereditary OR "heritage disease*" OR "heritage language" OR "heritage speaker*").

The records were exported in CSV format for review and quality control. Manual screening excluded irrelevant documents, such as works in which "heritage" appeared without any link to national identity, studies focused on biomedical or hereditary meanings of the term, analyses of heritage without a component of nation or collective memory, and contributions with terminological matches but without conceptual alignment with the study objective. Duplicates were also removed, and the consistency of titles, abstracts and keywords was checked to ensure a coherent dataset, which led to a final corpus of

652 records. For greater methodological clarity, a concise summary of the bibliometric design, including the database, screening process, software and principal analytical procedures, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – Methodological summary of the bibliometric design.

Component	Specification
Database	Scopus
Search date	4 March 2026
Initial retrieval	672 records
Screening process	Manual review for conceptual alignment, exclusion of biomedical or hereditary meanings of heritage, removal of records without linkage to nation or collective memory, and duplicate removal
Final corpus	652 documents
Restrictions	No language or publication period restrictions
Metadata normalisation	Authors, institutions, countries, affiliations and keywords normalised in Microsoft Excel
Software	Bibliometrix 5.1.1 in RStudio, VOSviewer 1.6.20, Microsoft Excel
Main analytical outputs	Scientific output, citation impact, authorial concentration, journal dispersion, country leadership, subject areas, keyword co-occurrence, RPYS and aggregate international collaboration
Applied laws and models	Lotka's law, Bradford's law, Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy
Unit of analysis	Scopus-indexed documents on discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives

Source: Author's own elaboration

Metadata review and normalisation were carried out in Microsoft Excel. This stage harmonised author, institution, and country names, standardised affiliations, and normalised keywords to group synonyms and correct typographical errors, thereby reducing bias in publication counts, citation counts, and collaboration networks.

Bibliometric processing was conducted using Bibliometrix 5.1.1 in RStudio and VOSviewer 1.6.20. Bibliometrix measured productivity by authors, countries, and institutions, estimated citation-based impact indicators and the h-, g-, and m-indices, constructed co-authorship networks, and assessed author productivity through Lotka's law to evaluate the concentration of scientific leadership. Source

analysis incorporated Bradford's law to identify the journal core and its dispersion zones. In addition, Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy (RPYS) was applied to identify historical roots and years with peaks of influence in the field's trajectory (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2024).

Lotka's law is a bibliometric regularity that models the inverse distribution of author productivity. In this study, it was used to compare the observed number of authors with one, two and three publications against the theoretical distribution expected under Lotka's model, thereby assessing the degree of concentration of scientific leadership. Bradford's law describes the concentration and dispersion of articles across journals. Here it was used to identify the core set of sources that concentrates the largest share of publications and the successive zones required to reach equivalent cumulative volumes.

VOSviewer generated maps of keyword co-occurrence, with association-strength normalisation, in order to identify thematic clusters linked to heritagisation, governance and heritage legitimisation, UNESCO and listing systems, public memories, national discourses, nation and nation-building, conflicts over representation, museums and the tourist uses of heritage, among other axes derived from term dynamics and from the relational structure of the corpus, following Sulphey et al. (2024).

The integration of these methods made it possible to describe the intellectual structure of the field, its thematic evolution, the configuration of clusters and the aggregate profile of international collaboration reflected in the corpus. Finally, on this basis, a comparative matrix oriented towards comparability was constructed, systematising theories, approaches, units of analysis and operational criteria for thematic classification used to study the relationship between heritagisation and national identity, thereby strengthening analytical replication, methodological transparency and comparison across study contexts.

In this article, heritagisation is used as the umbrella analytical term. Heritage-making is treated as a process-oriented variant that emphasises the social production of heritage, whereas heritage discourse refers more narrowly to the narrative and representational dimension through which heritage is framed, legitimised and communicated. This distinction is adopted in order to preserve conceptual precision across the search strategy, results and discussion.

3 RESULTS

3.1 BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

In response to RQ1 and as the quantitative baseline for RQ2, Figure 2 defines the bibliometric profile of the corpus. The dataset comprises 652 documents from 507 sources and 47,461 references published between 1989 and 2026, with an annual growth rate of 8.58%, a mean document age of 7.1 years and 9.353 citations per document. These values indicate sustained expansion and an already visible

citation base. The presence of 2,095 author keywords versus 733 Keywords Plus also suggests that conceptual development is being shaped chiefly by authors' own formulations. Authorship remains only moderately collaborative, with 1,005 authors, 1.62 co-authors per publication and 9.356% international co-authorship, which portrays a growing but still only partially internationalised field.

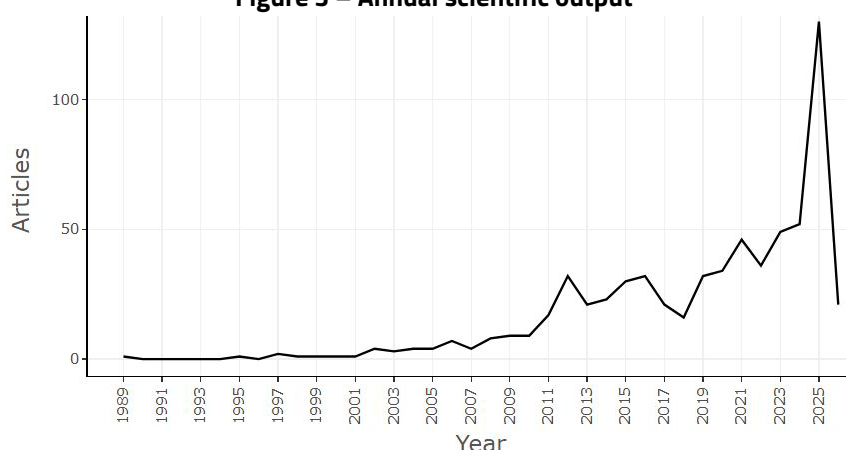
Figure 2 – General bibliometric indicators of the corpus



Source: Summary of main information produced in Bibliometrix, based on metadata extracted from Scopus.

Directly addressing RQ1, Figure 3 shows a clear transition from marginal visibility to accelerated expansion. Between 1989 and 2001, output was sparse and discontinuous, with several zero years and a maximum of only 2 articles. From 2002 to 2010, production rose gradually from 4 to 9 annual publications, indicating early stabilisation. The decisive shift occurred from 2011 onwards, when output reached 17 articles and then 32 in 2012, remaining above the previous phase thereafter. The recent period concentrates the greatest dynamism, with 46, 36, 49 and 52 publications from 2021 to 2024, followed by a peak of 130 in 2025. The 21 records in 2026 reflect a partial year rather than contraction.

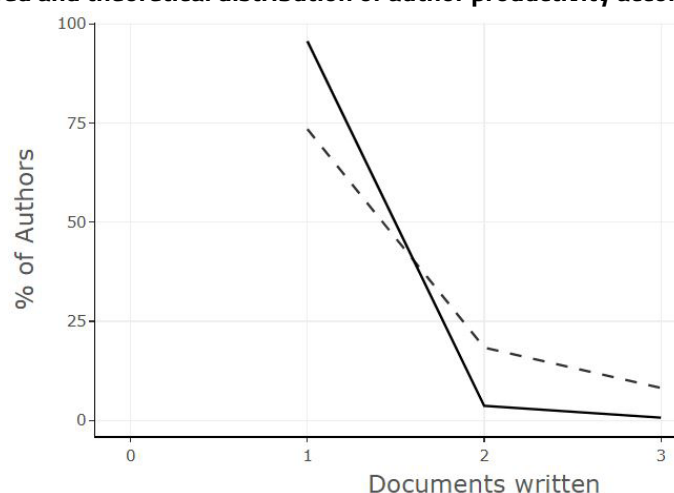
Figure 3 – Annual scientific output



Source: Produced in Bibliometrix, based on metadata extracted from Scopus.

In response to RQ6 and in support of RQ5, Figure 4 shows that author productivity is heavily concentrated in isolated contributions rather than in a stable elite. Of the 1,005 authors identified, 961, equivalent to 95.6%, published only one document, while 37, 3.7%, published two and only 7, 0.7%, published three. This distribution diverges sharply from the theoretical proportions expected under Lotka's law, which predicts 73.5%, 18.4% and 8.2% for one, two and three publications, respectively. The marked excess of single-publication authors and the deficit in the medium and high productivity segments indicate that the field has expanded mainly through broad authorial entry and high turnover rather than through the sustained dominance of a consolidated core.

Figure 4 – Observed and theoretical distribution of author productivity according to Lotka's law

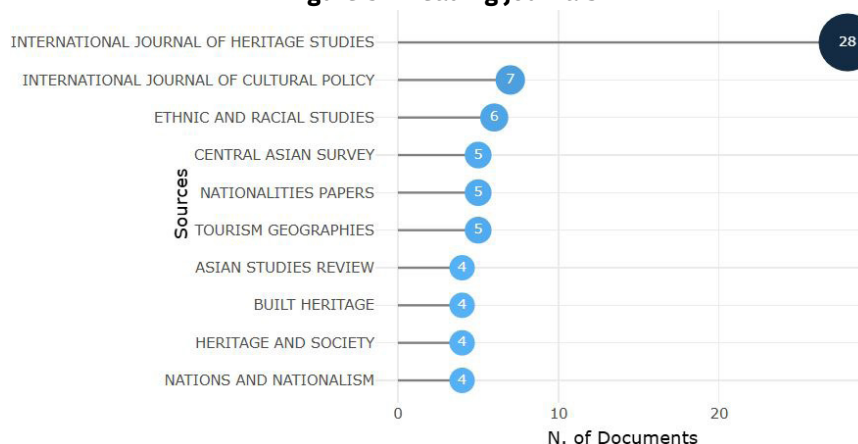


Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

Note: Solid line = observed distribution in the corpus. Dotted line = theoretical distribution expected under Lotka's law.

Addressing RQ7, Figure 5 shows that dissemination is organised around a visible but not closed editorial core. International Journal of Heritage Studies leads by a wide margin with 28 documents, followed by International Journal of Cultural Policy with 7 and Ethnic and Racial Studies with 6. Central Asian Survey, Nationalities Papers and Tourism Geographies each contribute 5 publications, while Asian Studies Review, Built Heritage, Heritage and Society and Nations and Nationalism each register 4. This pattern confirms that heritagisation constitutes the main axis of publication, yet also circulates through journals concerned with cultural policy, ethnicity, nationalism, tourism and regional analysis. The field therefore combines a specialised centre with broader interdisciplinary diffusion.

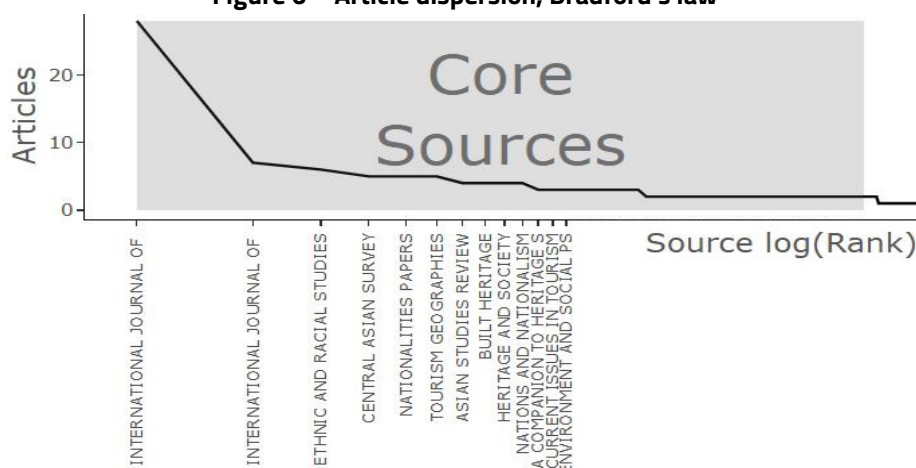
Figure 5 – Leading journals



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

Addressing RQ8, Figure 6 confirms a strongly hierarchical Bradford-type distribution. The core consists of 77 sources that together account for 216 articles, equivalent to 33.1% of the 652 documents analysed. To reach similar cumulative volumes, it was necessary to add 215 sources in zone 2, with 221 articles, and another 215 in zone 3, with 215 articles. This configuration shows that the field already possesses a recognisable editorial nucleus, yet its effective expansion depends on a wide peripheral network of journals. Rather than indicating dispersion without structure, the pattern reveals a field that is sufficiently consolidated to sustain a visible centre while remaining open to thematic branching across adjacent domains.

Figure 6 – Article dispersion, Bradford's law



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

In response to RQ4, Figure 7 maps the geography of national research leadership and provides geographic context for the field's international profile. The United Kingdom leads with 114 records, followed by the United States with 102, China with 66, Indonesia with 51 and Australia with 40, while 76 countries register at least one document. The first five countries account for 43.0% of the total counted by country, which confirms a global but spatially concentrated agenda. The presence of China, Indonesia, South Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and India also points to a relevant Asian pole of productivity. However, Figure 7 reports national output rather than country-to-country co-authorship ties. For this reason, it should be interpreted as evidence of geographic distribution, not of bilateral collaboration. The latter is addressed only at the aggregate level through the corpus-wide international co-authorship rate of 9.356%, which indicates limited external openness across the field but does not support claims about the specific density of collaboration among Asian countries.

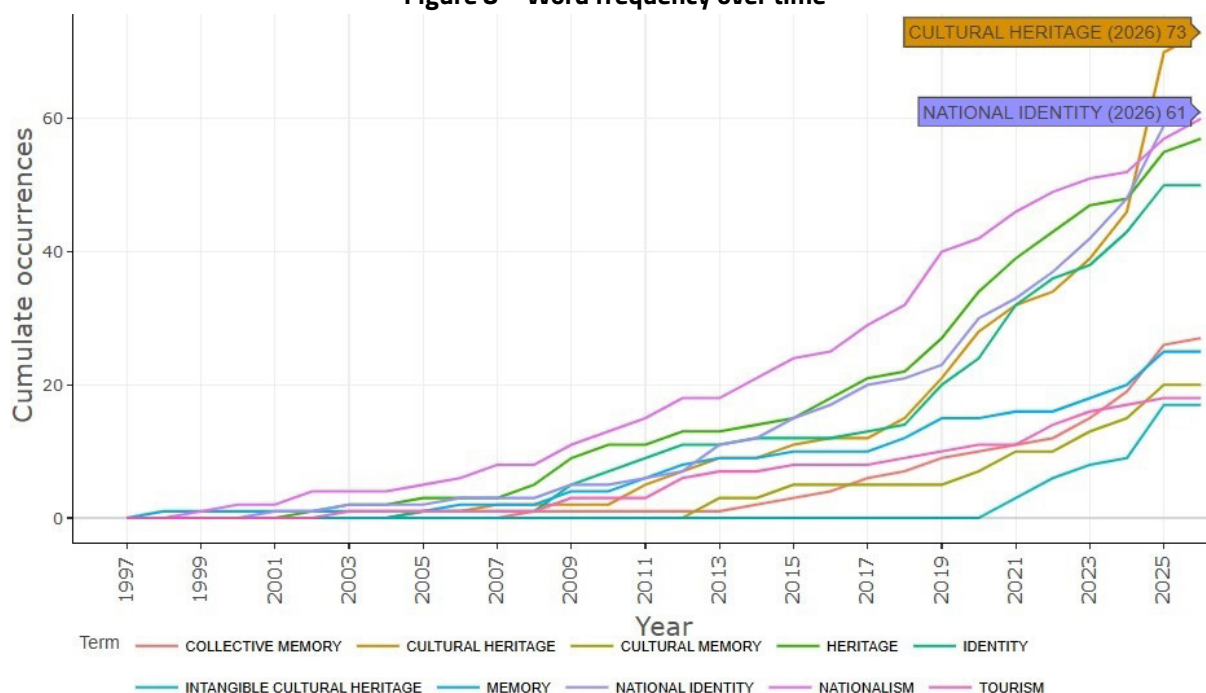
Figure 7 – Output by country



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

In response to RQ10, Figure 8 shows a clear semantic reorientation in the field. Nationalism dominated the earlier stages of the literature and remained the leading term until 2024, when it reached 52 cumulative occurrences. In the most recent phase, however, cultural heritage rose from 46 to 73 occurrences between 2024 and 2026 and became the leading term, while national identity increased from 48 to 61 and also overtook nationalism, which closed at 60. Heritage and identity followed similar upward trajectories and ended with 57 and 50 occurrences, respectively. Collective memory, memory and cultural memory reached 27, 25 and 20 occurrences, while intangible cultural heritage emerged later but rose rapidly to 17. The series indicates that the field has shifted from broad nationalist categories towards a more specific agenda centred on heritage, memory and identity mediation.

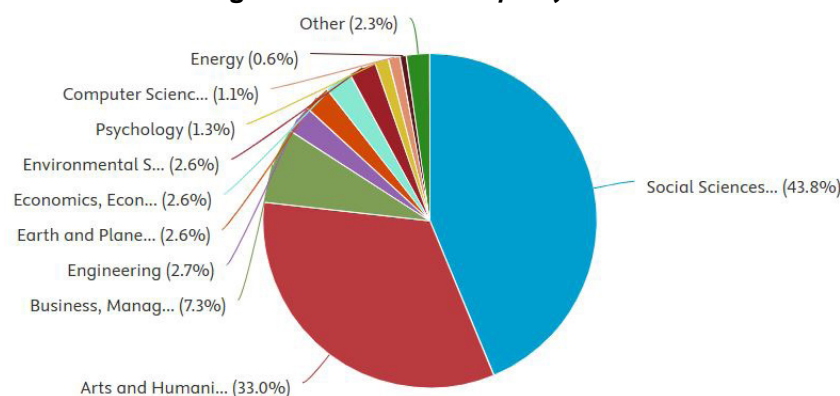
Figure 8 – Word frequency over time



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

Addressing RQ3, Figure 9 shows that the field is anchored primarily in the Social Sciences and Arts and Humanities. Social Sciences leads with 501 assignments, equivalent to 43.8%, followed by Arts and Humanities with 378, representing 33.0%. Together, both areas account for 879 assignments, or 76.8% of the total. Business, Management and Accounting follows with 84 assignments, 7.3%, while Engineering contributes 31, 2.7%, and Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, and Environmental Science each register 30, 2.6%. Because the 1,145 subject assignments exceed the 652 documents in the corpus, the distribution also reflects multiple thematic classification. The field is therefore centred on interpretive, historical and sociocultural frameworks, yet retains a meaningful interdisciplinary reach.

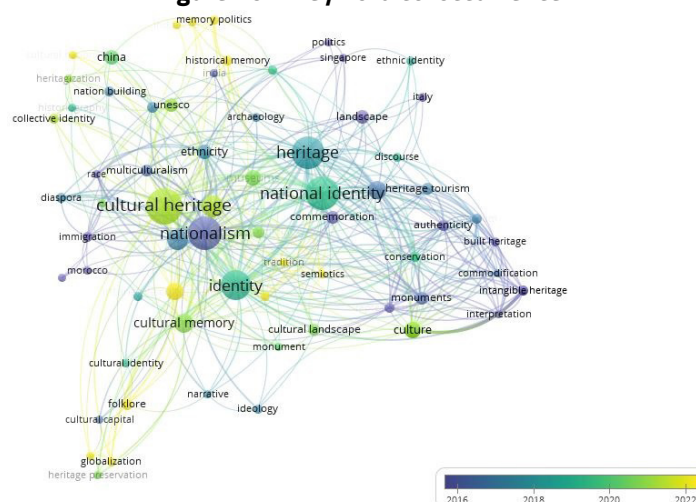
Figure 9 – Publications by subject area



Source: Extracted from Scopus "Analyse results".

Addressing RQ12, Figure 10 reveals the conceptual clusters that structure the field, organised around heritage, cultural heritage, national identity, nationalism and identity as the main semantic core. These nodes are the largest and most interconnected, which indicates that the field is structured around the relationship between heritage and collective belonging rather than around isolated themes. From this centre, three major fronts expand. One links ethnicity, multiculturalism, diaspora, immigration and race. Another connects discourse, commemoration, politics, historical memory and memory politics. A third extends towards authenticity, built heritage, monuments, conservation, commodification, heritage tourism and intangible cultural heritage. The temporal gradient also suggests a recent shift from object-centred debates towards memory politics, cultural memory and broader processes of cultural resignification.

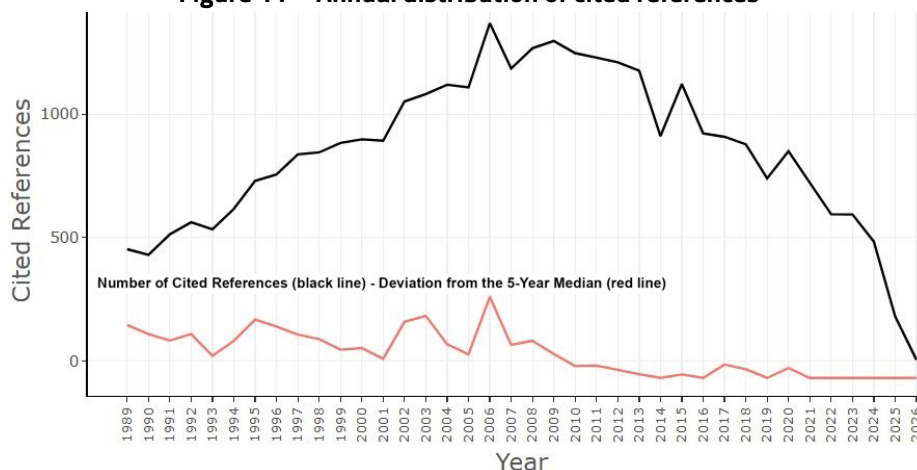
Figure 10 – Keyword co-occurrence



Source: Extracted from VOSviewer.

In response to RQ11, Figure 11 identifies the historical roots of the field and the years that concentrate its most structuring references. The highest volume of cited references appears in 2006, with 1,368 references, after earlier signs of accumulation in 1995, 2002, 2003 and 2004. The deviation curve refines this pattern by showing the strongest RPYS peaks in 2006, with +260, 2003, with +183, 1995, with +168, and 2002, with +159. These peaks correspond to years that contributed key works rather than mere citation volume. The field's genealogical base is therefore concentrated in a foundational arc from the 1990s to the 2000s, shaped above all by collective memory, banal nationalism, imagined communities and heritage as sociopolitical construction. The later decline reflects recency effects and shorter citation exposure time rather than loss of relevance.

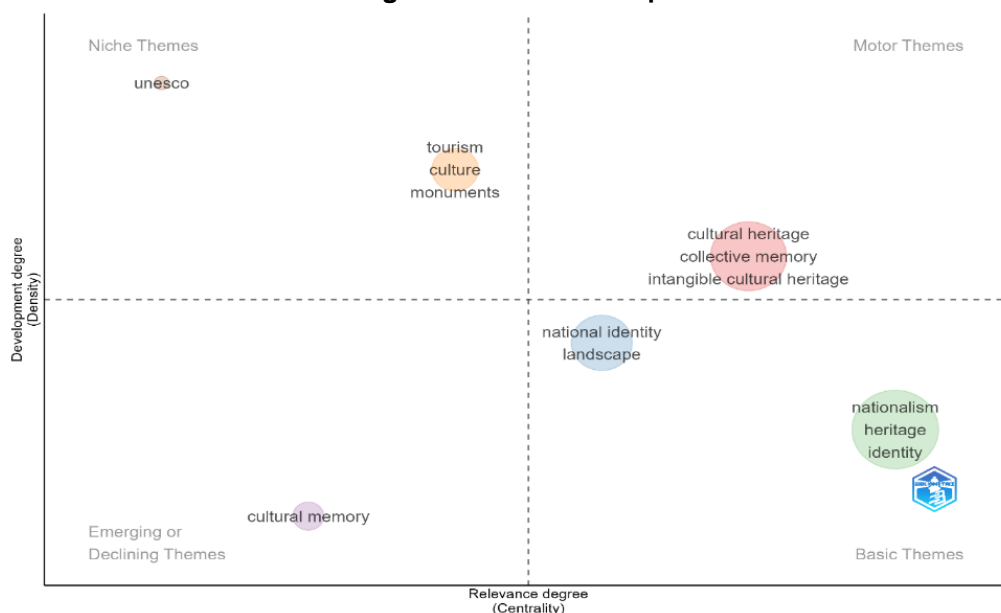
Figure 11 – Annual distribution of cited references



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

In response to RQ12, Figure 12 shows that the present research frontier is organised around cultural heritage, collective memory and intangible cultural heritage as motor themes, combining high centrality with strong internal development. In the basic-themes quadrant, nationalism, heritage, identity, national identity and landscape remain highly connected but less internally dense, which means they continue to provide the broad conceptual infrastructure of the field. UNESCO and the cluster formed by tourism, culture and monuments occupy niche positions with good internal cohesion but weaker articulation with the network centre. Cultural memory appears in the emerging or declining quadrant, although its recent lexical trajectory suggests reconfiguration rather than disappearance. The map therefore confirms that the field is being reorganised around heritage-based mediations of memory, transmission and belonging.

Figure 12 – Thematic map



Source: Extracted from Bibliometrix.

3.2 COMPARATIVE OPERATIONALISATION

Addressing RQ12, Table 3 systematises the main operational pathways through which the literature studies the relationship between heritagisation and national identity. By aligning indicators, units of analysis, theoretical logics and normalised formulas, it converts a fragmented field into a comparable analytical framework and identifies the most consistent empirical routes for cumulative and future-oriented research.

Table 3 – Comparative operational indicators

Indicator	Normalised operational formula	Integrated description	Author
Declared national identity			
Multidimensional National Identity Index, MNII	$MNII = \frac{NH_n + CH_n + BS_n + CE_n}{4}$	It summarises the intensity of explicit national identity.	(Keillor et al., 1996)
	$NH_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum NH_i}{3}\right) - 1}{6}$	It is grounded in a multidimensional psychometric approach. The unit of analysis is the surveyed individual.	
	$CH_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CH_i}{4}\right) - 1}{6}$	It is classified as declared national identity when the study measures national heritage, cultural homogeneity, belief structure and ethnocentrism. NH_i , CH_i , BS_i and CE_i	
	$BS_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum BS_i}{5}\right) - 1}{6}$	are item responses on a 1 to 7 Likert scale. NH_n , CH_n , BS_n and CE_n are dimensionless sub-indices ranging from 0 to 1.	
	$CE_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CE_i}{5}\right) - 1}{6}$		
Cultural mediation towards national identity			
Mediated Identity Construction Index, MICI	$MICI = \frac{CM_n + CL_n + CUI_n + NI_n}{4}$	It synthesises the sequence of cultural memory, cultural learning, cultural identity and national identity in creative heritage contexts. The approach is causal and mediation-based. The unit of analysis is the surveyed visitor. It is classified as mediated identity construction when the heritage experience activates memory, learning and cultural self-identification prior to national identity. CM_i , CL_i , CUI_i and NI_i are items scored on a 1 to 7 Likert scale. CM_n , CL_n , CUI_n and NI_n are dimensionless sub-indices ranging from 0 to 1.	(S.-N. Zhang et al., 2021)
	$CM_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CM_i}{7}\right) - 1}{6}$		
	$CL_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CL_i}{4}\right) - 1}{6}$		
	$CUI_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CUI_i}{4}\right) - 1}{6}$		
	$NI_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum NI_i}{5}\right) - 1}{6}$		
Discursive heritagisation			
Nationalising Museum Discourse Index, NMDI	$NMDI = \frac{pS + pO + pL + pR}{4}$	It measures the density of nationalisation in museum texts. The approach combines collective memory and critical discourse analysis. The unit of analysis is the coded discursive unit, such as a panel, exhibition text, interview, script or textual segment. It is classified as discursive heritagisation when the museum defines <i>Self</i> and <i>Other</i> , while legitimising or contesting national memories. nS , nO , nL and nR are frequencies of coded units by category. U is the total number of coded discursive units. All proportions are dimensionless and range from 0 to 1.	(C. X. Zhang et al., 2018)
	$pS = \frac{nS}{U}$		
	$pO = \frac{nO}{U}$		
	$pL = \frac{nL}{U}$		
	$pR = \frac{nR}{U}$		

Performative heritagisation		
Performative Nationalisation of Heritage Index, PNHI	$PNHI = \frac{pTN + pIH + pRP + pSN}{4}$	It captures the performative production of nation in heritage sites. The approach is grounded in critical toponymy and ritual performance. The unit of analysis is the coded observational unit, such as a place name, interpretive panel, ritual segment, interview excerpt or public communication analysed. It is classified as performative heritagisation when the site nationalises landscape, history, myth and ceremony. uTN, uIH, uRP and uSN are counts of observed units displaying each feature. U is the total number of coded observational units. The proportions are dimensionless and range from 0 to 1. (Wei et al., 2022)
	$pTN = \frac{uTN}{U}$	
	$pIH = \frac{uIH}{U}$	
	$pRP = \frac{uRP}{U}$	
	$pSN = \frac{uSN}{U}$	
Experiential cultural identity		
Experiential Cultural Identity Index, ECII	$ECII = \frac{CCI_n + ACI_n + BCI_n}{3}$	It summarises the visitor's identity appropriation across three domains, cognitive, affective and behavioural. The approach integrates the SOR framework and the ABC model. The unit of analysis is the surveyed visitor. It is classified as experiential heritagisation when the heritage experience activates cognitive identification, affective attachment and behavioural disposition. CCI _i , ACI _i and BCI _i are items scored on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. CCI _n , ACI _n and BCI _n are dimensionless sub-indices ranging from 0 to 1. (Yang et al., 2022)
	$CCI_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum CCI_i}{3}\right) - 1}{4}$	
	$ACI_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum ACI_i}{4}\right) - 1}{4}$	
	$BCI_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum BCI_i}{3}\right) - 1}{4}$	
Source: Author's own elaboration		

Source: Author's own elaboration

4 DISCUSSION

Figures 2 and 3 show that research on discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives has entered a phase of accelerated institutionalisation (Sakamoto, 2026). Sustained annual growth indicates that the field has moved beyond dispersed exploration and now functions as a research programme with critical mass and temporal continuity (Turumbaeva & Zheshcinskii, 2025). This trajectory supports the premise that heritage operates less as a static inventory than as a social device for selecting, legitimising and circulating memories, which helps explain why heritagisation has become central to the study of collective belonging in contemporary contexts (Urip et al., 2025; Bukvić, 2025).

Figure 4 shows that this consolidation is not supported by a closed authorial elite, but by a broad constellation of short trajectories and situated contributions (Taczyńska, 2025). The weak concentration

at the productive summit and the departure from Lotka's law suggest that the field develops through the aggregation of case studies, territorial scales and diverse interpretive perspectives rather than through the hegemony of a dominant school (Prakoso et al., 2025). This pattern is consistent with the object itself, since the relationship between heritage and national identity depends on highly specific historical, political and cultural frameworks (Aldirmaz, 2025). Authorial fragmentation therefore reflects a field structured by disputes over meaning, in which museums, landscapes, festivals, intangible repertoires and memory policies are examined through partially divergent analytical languages (Widianto & Pusse, 2025).

Figures 5 and 6 show that the editorial structure of the field combines a specialised core with broad dispersion across journals concerned with cultural policy, ethnicity, nationalism, tourism and regional studies (Y. Zhang et al., 2025). Heritagisation already operates as a legitimate object within heritage studies, yet its full intelligibility still depends on dialogue with editorial circuits where representation, public memory, conflicts of belonging and cultural mediations are debated (Lin, 2025). This branching confirms that heritage functions as a meeting point between tangible and intangible repertoires, narrative languages, territorial scales and disputes over recognition (Gharbi et al., 2025).

Figure 7 presents the field as an unequal geography of knowledge production. Institutional decentralisation coexists with visible national concentration in the Anglophone and European axis, alongside increasingly marked Asian expansion (Wu & An, 2025). This configuration reflects not only differentiated academic capacities, but also editorial infrastructures, linguistic regimes and indexing systems that privilege certain historical experiences while rendering others less visible (Gjylbegaj & Hafizi, 2025). The lower relative presence of Latin America, Africa and parts of the Middle East therefore should not be read as an absence of heritagisation processes, but as unequal insertion into the international channels through which such processes become legible and citable (Demgenski, 2025). The global debate on national identity mediated by heritage remains open, but its academic map still reproduces asymmetries of visibility that shape which memories, conflicts and narratives achieve international centrality (Algharaibeh, 2025).

Figures 8, 9 and 10 reveal the main conceptual transformation in the corpus. The shift from nationalism towards cultural heritage and national identity, together with the growing centrality of collective memory, cultural memory and intangible cultural heritage, indicates that the field has moved from frameworks centred on the nation as a general political category towards more specific approaches that examine how identity is produced through concrete heritage mediations (Abusalih, 2025; Nuri et al., 2025). The nation thus appears less as an abstract ideological construction than as the effect of commemoration,

heritagisation, musealisation, tourist circulation, intangible repertoires and disputes over representation (Castro, 2026). The predominance of the social sciences and humanities supports this reading by locating the problem in the terrain of meanings, memories and symbolic mediations, while still allowing dialogue with management, economics, sustainability and mediation technologies (Were, 2025). The semantic evolution of the field therefore reflects a shift from the national symbol itself to the cultural devices that render it plausible, tangible and socially reproducible (Rodrigues et al., 2025).

Figure 11 provides the genealogical basis of this evolution and shows that it is not a recent thematic fashion. The RPYS peaks indicate that the intellectual structure of the field rests on the convergence of collective memory, banal nationalism, imagined communities and heritage as sociopolitical construction (Y. Zhang et al., 2025). The presence of Halbwachs, Billig, Anderson, Tunbridge and Ashworth, and Laurajane Smith shows that influential research has treated memory, nation and heritage as mutually constitutive dimensions rather than as separate objects (Abusalih, 2025). The current agenda therefore represents a reformulation of classical nuclei through new empirical objects and mediation environments, while preserving a stable semantic centre around heritage, identity, national identity and nationalism (S.-N. Zhang et al., 2021).

Figure 12 locates the current research frontier. The prominence of cultural heritage, collective memory and intangible cultural heritage as motor themes indicates that the most dynamic agenda is shifting towards forms of heritage capable of activating shared memory, cultural transmission and relational recognition (Aldirmaz, 2025). This reading is consistent with the empirical evidence discussed in the introduction. Y. Deng et al. (2023), Fu & Luo (2023), Liu et al. (2024), Yang et al. (2022) and S.-N. Zhang et al. (2021) had already shown that cultural and national identification is strengthened when heritage mobilises experience, learning, affect, authenticity, creativity and symbolic mediation across archaeological sites, festivals, digital museums and intangible repertoires. The field is therefore becoming less oriented to heritage as material object and more to heritage as a medium of socially shared memory and active belonging (Algharaibeh, 2025). This also explains why UNESCO, tourism, culture and monuments remain relevant niches, but not the central motor of the current conversation (Arik & Amrov, 2026).

Table 3 suggests a level of methodological maturity beyond what keyword or citation maps alone usually capture (Beekmans, 2026). The comparison among declared identity, cultural mediation towards national identity, discursive heritagisation, performative heritagisation and experiential cultural identity shows that the relationship between heritage and national identity is already being studied through differentiated and conceptually consistent operational pathways. Heritagisation thus cannot be reduced to official discourse, monumental repertoire or a unidimensional attitudinal response, but

should be understood as a multilevel process involving self-definition, memorial mediation, institutional textualisation, public performance and affective appropriation (Bukvić, 2025; Cairnduff, 2026; Carella et al., 2026). The matrix therefore provides a comparative basis for integrating psychometric designs, discourse analysis and cultural observation within the same interpretive framework (Castro, 2026).

5 CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The research demonstrates that discourses of heritagisation and national identity narratives already constitute a consolidated scientific field, in sustained expansion and with a recognisable intellectual structure. The general research question is resolved by showing that this agenda has moved from a peripheral phase to a cycle of accelerated growth, with documentary density, temporal continuity and the capacity to articulate memory, culture, communication and collective belonging as the analytical core of academic debate.

At the same time, the specific questions show that this consolidation does not rest on closed authorial leaderships, but on a dispersed network of contributions, a visible editorial core with broad interdisciplinary branching, and an international, albeit unequal, scientific geography. The field combines thematic specialisation, low authorial concentration, still limited external collaboration and a solid genealogical base anchored in collective memory, banal nationalism, imagined communities and heritage as sociopolitical construction.

In substantive terms, the current agenda is being reorganised around cultural heritage, collective memory and intangible cultural heritage as the driving forces of the field. This transition confirms that heritagisation operates as a multilevel process of symbolic mediation, in which discourse, experience, performance and memory produce the social intelligibility of the nation. Under this reading, the study not only maps a domain, but also establishes a firm basis for future analytical comparisons on the cultural construction of collective identities.

This study should be read with due attention to certain scope considerations. The corpus was constructed from Scopus, a database recognised for its broad coverage and metadata consistency, although some contributions circulating through regional, local or non-indexed outlets may receive less visibility within this source, particularly in parts of Latin America, Africa and Asia. In addition, while no language restriction was applied, the structure of indexed scientific production may continue to reflect wider dynamics of international visibility shaped by English-language publication, editorial infrastructures and citation circulation. Finally, although bibliometric analysis offers a solid framework for tracing patterns of production, visibility and thematic organisation, complementary interpretive readings can

further enrich the understanding of how these patterns are expressed across specific texts and contexts. Taken together, these considerations provide a balanced frame for interpreting the concentrations of countries, journals and thematic nuclei reported in this study.

Future research may build on the present findings through several promising avenues. Comparative studies drawing on additional databases could help to refine the understanding of how the field is configured across different indexing contexts. At the same time, greater attention to South-South circulation and to regions that remain less visible in international databases would contribute to a more inclusive view of the knowledge landscape. Further analysis of country collaboration networks, especially within Asia, may also shed additional light on the relationship between regional leadership and the density of intra-regional cooperation. In addition, designs that combine bibliometrics with discourse analysis and case-based comparison could deepen the interpretation of how broad patterns of scientific production intersect with concrete heritage controversies, museum narratives, memory politics and digitally mediated forms of cultural representation.

REFERENCES

ABUSALIH, M. FROM NUBIA TO KHARTOUM The Politics of Constructing the Sudan National Museum.

Docomomo Journal, v. 2025, n. 74, p. 26–37, 2025. Docomomo International.

ALDIRMAZ, Y. Libraries in the Press of Occupied Istanbul: Collective Memory and National Identity. **Bilgi**

Dunyasi, v. 26, n. 2, p. 585–607, 2025. University and Research Librarians Association (UNAK).

ALGHARAIBEH, B. I. Displacement, Alienation, and Intergenerational Conflicts in Arab Diasporic

Literature. **Theory and Practice in Language Studies**, v. 15, n. 12, p. 3967–3973, 2025. Academy Publication.

ARIA, M.; CUCCURULLO, C. bibliometrix: Comprehensive Science Mapping Analysis. 2024. <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/bibliometrix/index.html>. Accessed on: 8/6/2024.

ARIK, H.; AMROV, S. Decolonizing creative geographies of art biennials: A Study of Istanbul's Yeditepe

Biennial through the Cultural Politics of Turkish Islamic Nationalism. **International Journal of Urban and Regional Research**, 2026. John Wiley and Sons Inc.

BEEKMANS, I. The Algorithmically Authorised Heritage Discourse: how Big Tech ‘uses of heritage’ help to build Big Tech power. **International Journal of Heritage Studies**, v. 32, n. 1, p. 69–90, 2026. Routledge.

BUKVIĆ, N. Confronting the legacy of non-democratic regimes: the example of the courage project and the exhibition archaeology of resistance. **Arhivski Vjesnik**, v. 68, p. 137–174, 2025. Croatian State Archives.

CAIRNDUFF, S. Orchestras and the Australian imaginary: From national icons to public value? **Media International Australia**, 2026. SAGE Publications Inc.

CARELLA, G.; ZURLO, F.; MARTINO, C. Identitalia. The Iconic Italian Brands: Notes on Exhibition Challenges. **Research for Development**. v. Part F1494, p.89–102, 2026. Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH.

CASTRO, H. I. H. Huacas and political proselytism in peru: uses and prohibitions of the cultural heritage of the nation in political propaganda and electoral. **Revista de Arqueologia**, v. 39, n. 1, p. 51–68, 2026. Sociedade de Arqueologia Brasileira.

DEMGENSKI, P. Reimagining colonial Qingdao: between historical fact and commodification. **Built Heritage**, v. 9, n. 1, 2025. Springer Science and Business Media B.V.

DENG, F.; RUAN, W.-Q.; ZHANG, S.-N. National traditional festival tourism and visitors’ national identity: a dual collaborative framework of cultural inheritance and inherited innovation. **Tourism Review**, v. 78, n. 3, p. 1019–1035, 2023. Emerald Publishing.

DENG, Y.; ZHANG, X.; ZHANG, BOWEN; ZHANG, BEI; QIN, J. From digital museuming to on-site visiting: The mediation of cultural identity and perceived value. **Frontiers in Psychology**, v. 14, 2023. Frontiers Media S.A.

EUROPEAN UNION. Europeans’ attitudes towards culture - may 2025. Eurobarometer survey. <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3364?etrans=fr>. Accessed on: 7/3/2026.

FU, Y.; LUO, J. M. An empirical study on cultural identity measurement and its influence mechanism among heritage tourists. **Frontiers in Psychology**, v. 13, 2023. Frontiers Media S.A.

GARCÍA, L. K. O.; ALAYO, W. M. H.; TABOADA, S. L. V.; BENITES, N. I. P. Bibliometric analysis on bridging the digital divide among university students: trends and prospects. **Revista Conhecimento Online**, v. 1, p. 193–220, 2025. UNIVERSIDADE FEEVALE.

GHARBI, A.; FALEH, M.; FATMA, N. B. Reviving Territorial Identity Through Heritage and Community: A Multi-Scalar Study in Northwest Tunisia (El Kef and Tabarka Cities). **Architecture**, v. 5, n. 4, 2025. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI).

GJYLBEGAJ, V.; HAFIZI, A. Culture, Identity, and Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Contemporary Society: Tradition as a Living Social Practice. **European Journal of Social Science Education and Research**, v. 12, n. 4, p. 96–114, 2025. Revistia Research and Publishing.

GUIXUAN, S.; WENYU, L. Comparative Discursive Analysis of University Mission Statements: Insights From Chinese and American Higher Education. **Higher Education Quarterly**, v. 80, n. 1, 2026. John Wiley and Sons Inc.

GÜNEŞ YARMAÇI, H. A Field and Museum-Based Technical Cultural Analysis of Patola Double Ikat Weaving in Gujarat. **Textile: The Journal of Cloth and Culture**, 2026. Taylor and Francis Ltd.

KEILLOR, B. D.; HULT, G. T. M.; ERFFINEYER, R. C.; BABAKUS, E. NATID: The Development and Application of a National Identity Measure for Use in International Marketing. **Journal of International Marketing**, v. 4, n. 2, p. 57–73, 1996. American Marketing Association.

LIN, B. Local community narratives on world cultural heritage: a case study of Quanzhou, China. **Built Heritage**, v. 9, n. 1, 2025. Springer.

LIU, Y.; LI, Y.; TAO, W.; WANG, Q. Measuring intangible cultural heritage image: A scale development. **PLoS ONE**, v. 19, n. 6 June, 2024. Public Library of Science.

LUNA-MORALES, M. E.; PÉREZ-ANGÓN, M. Á.; LUNA-MORALES, E. Strengthen of a Scientific Field in Latin America: Evolutionary Computation. **Journal of Scientometric Research**, v. 12, n. 2, p. 264–274, 2023. Phcog.Net.

MAGIMAN, M. M.; ALLI, H.; ABU BAKAR, F. Revealing the symbolic role of Buket philosophy and cultural motifs in social development in Sarawak. **Cogent Arts and Humanities**, v. 13, n. 1, 2026. Cogent OA.

MARSHALL, B. L. ANTI-AGEING AND IDENTITIES. In: J. Twigg; W. Martin (Org.); **Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology**. p.291–298, 2026. Taylor and Francis.

NURI, A.; ISMAYIL, Z.; BABAYEVA, M.; et al. Artistic Expressions as Vehicles of Cultural Memory: Bridging Identity, Heritage, and Intercultural Understanding. **Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies**, v. 12, n. 5, p. 258–275, 2025. Florida Gulf Coast University.

ORSÓS, G. Tourism and national identity in multicultural cities: Romanian and Hungarian representations of Cluj-Napoca in guidebooks. **Journal of the Bulgarian Geographical Society**, v. 54, p. 27–42, 2026. Bulgarian Geographical Society.

PHUOC, H. H. Regulated re-enchantment: How Vietnam reframes folk beliefs from superstition into cultural heritage. **Social Sciences and Humanities Open**, v. 13, 2026. Elsevier Ltd.

PRAKOSO, B. H.; HASTANGKA; SUTRISNA, D.; et al. Museum Learning based on Local Wisdom for Strengthening National Identity: Case Study of Museums in Ternate, Indonesia. **Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities**, v. 33, n. 6, p. 2391–2412, 2025. Universiti Putra Malaysia.

RODRIGUES, B. C. L.; QUEIROZ, L. P.; FLEMING, B.; et al. Tracing Yoruba Heritage in Brazil Through Olfactory Landscapes: A Sensory Approach to Cultural Heritage. **Heritage**, v. 8, n. 11, 2025. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI).

SAKAMOTO, R. 'The Truth of Battleship Island': Memory Activism over Wartime Forced Labour in Japan. **Asian Studies Review**, v. 50, n. 1, p. 140–158, 2026. Routledge.

SHASHA, T. Mediating national identity through international broadcasting: A qualitative study of CGTN's cross-cultural. **Environment and Social Psychology**, v. 11, n. 1, 2026. Arts and Science Press Pte. Ltd.

SÎNTIONEAN, C. The Invention of a Patriotic Sage: State Ritual, Public Memory, and the Remaking of Yulgok Yi I. **Religions**, v. 17, n. 1, 2026. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI).

SULPHEY, M. M.; ALKAHTANI, N. S.; SENAN, N. A. M.; ADOW, A. H. E. A bibliometric study on organization citizenship behavior for the environment. **Global Journal of Environmental Science and Management**, v. 10, n. 2, p. 891–906, 2024.

TACZYŃSKA, K. Local vs. National: Commemorative Practices of Jewish Cultural Heritage in Lower and Upper Silesia. **Colloquia Humanistica**, , n. 14, 2025. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Slavic Studies.

TOKÖZ, Ö. D. The (Un)protected memory of modern architecture in Turkey: conservation debates on the archaeological museums through the modern architectural heritage. **International Journal of Cultural Policy**, 2026. Routledge.

TURUMBAEVA, C.; ZHESHCHINSKII, A. The evolution of musical theatre in the era of modernism and its influence on contemporary art forms. **Yegah Musicology Journal**, v. 8, n. 4, p. 3580–3607, 2025. Tolga Karaca.

UNESCO. Centro del Patrimonio Mundial - World Heritage. <https://whc.unesco.org/es/list/>. Accessed on: 7/3/2026.

URIP, W.; INDARTI, I.; YULISTIANA, Y.; RATNA, S.; ANDANG, W. Preserving local cultural heritage through the innovation of three-dimensional (3D) batik motifs. EPJ Web Conf. **Anais...** . v. 344, 2025. EDP Sciences.

VIEIRA, A.; NUNN, P. D.; LANCINI, L.; JONUKS, T. Situating Memory in Place and Time: The ArchaeoLore Group. **Annales Instituti Archaeologici**, v. XXI, n. 1, p. 268–282, 2026. Institut za Arheologiju.

WEI, H.; YU, Y.; YUAN, Z. Heritage Tourism and Nation-Building: Politics of the Production of Chinese National Identity at the Mausoleum of Yellow Emperor. **Sustainability (Switzerland)**, v. 14, n. 14, 2022. MDPI.

WERE, G. Rural Heritage, Museum Development and the Commodification of Folk Life in Vietnam. **Sojourn**, v. 40, n. 3, p. 337–360, 2025. ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute.

WIDIANTO, E.; PUSSE, T.-K. Cultura Franca: Investigating cultural gradations of Indonesian as a foreign language textbook. **Asian-Pacific Journal of Second and Foreign Language Education**, v. 10, n. 1, 2025. Springer Science and Business Media B.V.

WU, X.; AN, S. The imagination of China in Chinese American children's literature: reasons, forms, and implications. **Humanities and Social Sciences Communications**, v. 12, n. 1, 2025. Springer Nature.

WU, X.; RAVELLI, L. Myth, space, and the politics of heritage: analysing the mythology of national identity construction in a Chinese museum. **Social Semiotics**, 2026. Routledge.

YANG, W.; CHEN, Q.; HUANG, X.; XIE, M.; GUO, Q. How do aesthetics and tourist involvement influence cultural identity in heritage tourism? The mediating role of mental experience. **Frontiers in Psychology**, v. 13, 2022. Frontiers Media S.A.

YIZHENG, Z.; MINGLIANG, L.; CHANGRONG, L.; TIANYU, L. Beyond the idyll: The recreation of rurality within rural consumption space through a new materialism approach in traditional villages in Yi County, China. **Journal of Rural Studies**, v. 123, 2026. Elsevier Ltd.

ZANDONAI, S. S. From national monuments to World Heritage Site: Macau's modern conservation history. **International Journal of Heritage Studies**, v. 32, n. 1, p. 135–152, 2026. Routledge.

ZHANG, C. X.; XIAO, H.; MORGAN, N.; LY, T. P. Politics of memories: Identity construction in museums. **Annals of Tourism Research**, v. 73, p. 116–130, 2018. Elsevier Ltd.

ZHANG, S.-N.; RUAN, W.-Q.; YANG, T.-T. National Identity Construction in Cultural and Creative Tourism: The Double Mediators of Implicit Cultural Memory and Explicit Cultural Learning. **SAGE Open**, v. 11, n. 3, 2021. SAGE Publications Inc.

ZHANG, Y.; DIMITRIJEVIC, B.; ROMICE, O. A Context-Sensitive framework for public space Transformation: Morphometrics and ethnography in Chengdu's Ma'an neighbourhood. **City and Environment Interactions**, v. 28, 2025. Elsevier B.V.