Bibliometric Analysis of Development Map and Research Direction of Development of Study Quran on Scopus Database

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Abstract

We conducted this study with the aim of mapping the development and direction of Development of Study Quran research in scopus indexed publications. We used bibliometric analysis techniques in this study to explore all publications indexed in the scopus database on the Development of Study Quran from 1981 to 2023. The data obtained was analyzed using excel and rr studio. We used Vos viewer to perform a visual analysis of the simultaneous occurrence of keywords and documents. The author found 295 publications that matched the function, subject and criteria set. The results of this study show an annual growth rate of 8.44%. With the most publications on Development of Study Quran in 2020. Malaysia is the country that contributes the most publications with a total of 20 affiliates from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Choudhury, Diyana, Hanafi, Ikhsan, Kadir, Murtadho, and Noor are the most productive authors in the theme of Development of Study Quran. Bibliometric analysis conducted on scopus data. This research does not account for other national and international datasets. In addition to offering suggestions for further research, this study offers a concise summary of the literature available to scholars engaged in the creation of study quran.

Keyword: Development, Study, Quran

Introduction Section

The Qur'an is the holy book of Muslims (Suryana et al., 2018) revealed by Allah Ta'ala to the Prophet Muhammad Shalallahu 'alaihi wa salam which is a guide to life (Taufiq & Hassan, 2016) and a source of law (Putri, 2020). Understanding, memorizing, and practicing the teachings contained therein are the main objectives of Quran education (Alomary & Fallata, 2015). Therefore, Qur'anic Studies (Fina, 2020) is an important and growing field of study (Agusti et al., 2020). In recent years, Qur'anic Studies has experienced rapid development, both in terms of methodology and research themes (Zulkifli et al., 2022). In this modern era, it is important for educators and researchers to deepen their understanding of Quranic education, taking into account the challenges and opportunities that exist in the world of education today.

Qur'anic studies is a new approach to understanding the Qur'an (Campanini & Higgitt, 2010). It combines various disciplines, such as exegesis, hadith, history, social sciences and humanities, to provide a comprehensive and contextualized understanding of the Qur'ān (Rippin, 2016).

Factors that Influence the Development of Quran Study.

There are several factors that influence the development of Quranic Studies, among others:

Globalization and modernization have brought various challenges and opportunities for Muslims. On the one hand, globalization and modernization have made it easier for Muslims to access information and knowledge from various parts of the world. On the other hand, globalization and modernization have also raised new issues and challenges, such as radicalism, terrorism, and social conflict (Warikoo, 2010). Qur'anic studies emerged as a response to these challenges. Qur'anic studies offers a more comprehensive and contextual understanding of the Qur'an, which can help Muslims to face the challenges of the modern era.

The development of technology, such as the internet and social media, has had a significant impact on the development of Qur'anic Studies. Technology has made it easier for Muslims to access information and knowledge about the Qur'an from various sources. In addition, technology has also opened up opportunities for Muslims to collaborate and share knowledge about the Qur'an globally (Thalgi, 2019).

The desire to understand the Qur'an more deeply, Muslims in various parts of the world have a desire to understand the Qur'an more deeply. This desire is driven by various factors, such as: Increased awareness of the importance of the Qur'an as the holy book of Muslims, The development of science and technology, The need to understand the Qur'an in a context that is more relevant to the challenges of the modern era (Awang et al., 2014).

Qur'anic studies have had a significant impact on the understanding and practice of Qur'anic teachings by Muslims. It has provided a deeper and more contextualized understanding of the Qur'ān, which can help Muslims to understand the teachings of the Qur'ān more comprehensively, apply the teachings of the Qur'ān in their daily lives in a more relevant way, and answer various challenges and issues facing Muslims in the modern era (Ashfaq & Al Azhari, 2020).

Qur'ānic studies have also encouraged interfaith dialog and tolerance (As'Ad et al., 2021). Qur'anic studies show that the Qur'an is a holy book that teaches universal values, such as justice, equality and tolerance (Tlaiss, 2015). These values can serve as a foundation for inter-religious dialog and cooperation.

Methods

We applied the bibliometric analysis method in this research. We obtained information by using the Boolean search engine to comb through Scopus pages between 1981 and 2023. Our search was conducted on December 9, 2023 at 13.00 WIB. Utilizing R and Rstudio, VosViewer, and Microsoft Excel, we analyzed networks, citations, and document content. The procedure we carried out refers to previous research that uses bibliometric analysis to produce maps about research themes in various fields, such as manufacturing and tourism sustainability. The stages carried out by researchers are three.

In the first stage, To make sure pertinent research is done on bibliometric topics, the researcher will study the literature on connected themes. The literature review is helpful in identifying relevant keywords that are thought to accurately convey the scope of the study.
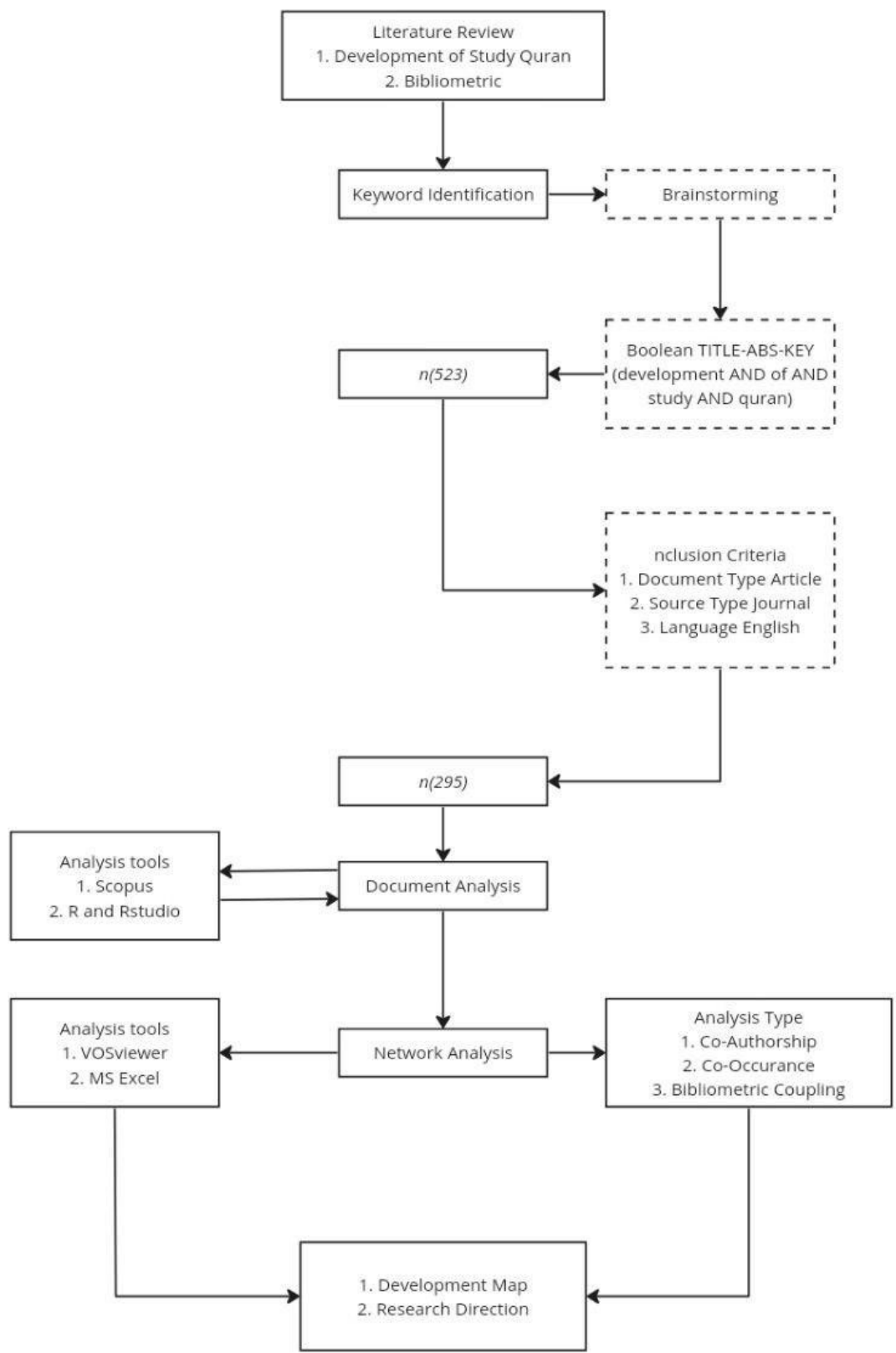
In the second stage, to get an idea of whether the research will cover the minimum number required, researchers will look at the number of publications that have been published. If there are hundreds of publications, for example more than 500, this number can be said to be substantially sufficient to warrant the use of bibliometric analysis. If there are just a few dozen published papers in the field of study, it is deemed small. Consequently, it is not justified to use bibliometric analysis to this kind of research because it would be redundant to analyze data on such a small scale. In this particular situation, it would be more acceptable to approach meta-analysis and systematic review of existing documents (Mishra & Semaan, 2010). At this stage the researcher used the boolean operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (development AND of AND study AND qruan) to search Scopus which resulted in 523 documents. Further filtration was done with the boolean operator (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) to only include papers in English and to omit papers in press, yielding a final version of 295 pages.

In the third stage, analysis was carried out on the final search documents using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to determine the number of documents per year, documents by journal, author, affiliation, country and subject / field. Furthermore, analysis of the document network level was carried out by reading visualizations through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing with analysis types of co-authorship, co-occurance, and bibliometric coupling. In this study, co-authorship and co-occurance will be used to map the development of research on the publication of Muhammadiyah themes. Meanwhile, bibliometric coupling is used to determine the trend of authorship through the most dominant network.
This research procedure can be seen in the following image:

Step 1

Literature Review
1. Development of Study Quran
2. Bibliometric

Keyword Identification → Brainstorming

Step 2

Boolean TITLE-ABS-KEY
(development AND of AND
study AND quran)

n(523)

nclusion Criteria
1. Document Type Article
2. Source Type Journal
3. Language English

n(295)

Step 3

Analysis tools
1. Scopus
2. R and Rstudio

Document Analysis

Analysis tools
1. VOSviewer
2. MS Excel

Network Analysis

Analysis Type
1. Co-Authorship
2. Co-Occurance
3. Bibliometric Coupling

1. Development Map
2. Research Direction

Research Results

a. Document Analysis

Main Information About the Data (Retrieve from Bib-Shy)

Table 1 provides an overview of the 295 documents collected over 42 years. Includes 809 authors, 98 single authors, 13.22% international authorship collaboration, 12.057 references with an average citation per document of 5,42 citations.

Table 1

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1981:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	196
Documents	295
Annual Growth Rate %	8.44
Document Average Age	5.29
Average citations per doc	5.42
References	12057
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	500
Author's Keywords (DE)	1129
AUTHORS	
Authors	809
Authors of single-authored docs	97
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	98
Co-Authors per Doc	2.92
International co-authorships %	13.22
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	295

Documents by year (taken from Scopus)

Image 1 shows the development of publications on the theme of Development of Study Quran by year, starting from 1981 to 2023, documents related to the theme appeared for the first time in 1981, and the range of 1981 to 2007 publications stagnated, with 1 or 2 publications per year. 2020 was the peak of publications with a total of 43 publications.
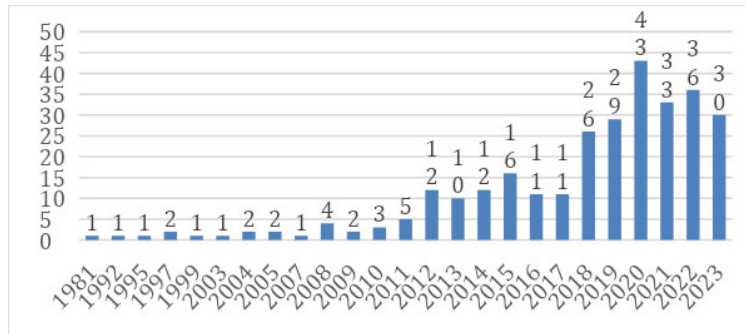
Image 1

Most relevant author

Image 2 shows the development of publications on the theme Development of Quran Study based on Author, here there are 10 authors with the most writing documents. Choudhury, Diyana, Hanafi, Ikhsan, Kadir, Murtadho, Noor are authors with the same number of documents, namely 3 documents, followed by Ahmed, Al-Hawary, Al-Salami with the same number of documents, namely 2 documents.
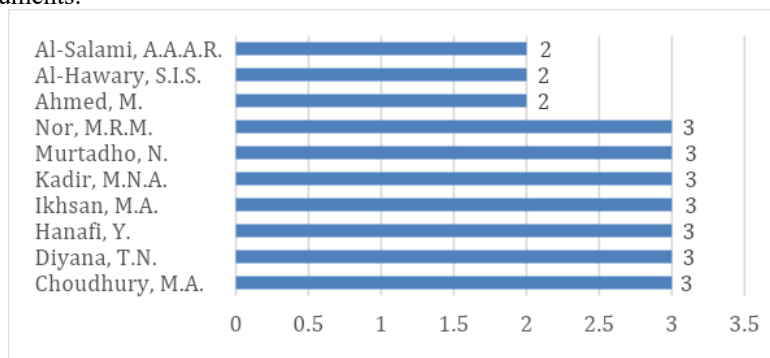

Image 2

Documents by affiliation

Image 3 shows the development of publications on the theme Development of Study Quran based on affiliation, here there are 10 affiliations with the highest number of affiliations. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia is the University with the most affiliations with 20 affiliations, followed by the University of Malaya with 17 affiliations, followed by the International Islamic University Malaysia with 15 affiliations, followed by Universiti Teknologi MARA with 12 affiliations and Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia with 9 affiliations in 5th place.
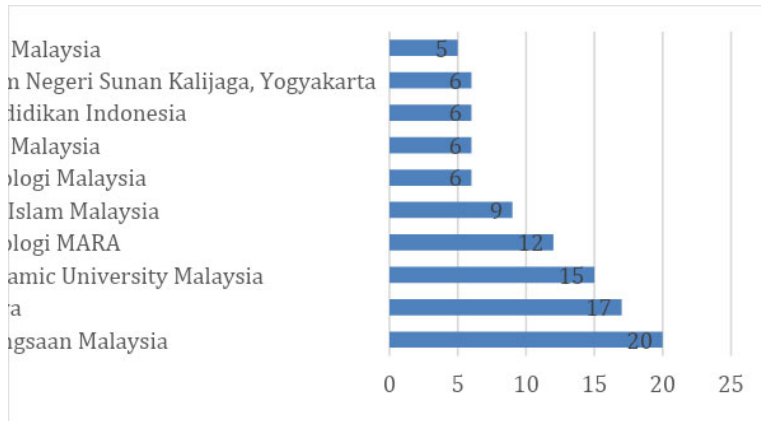
Image 3

Documents by country

Image 4 shows the development of publications on the theme Development of Study Quran by country, here there are 10 countries with the highest number of publications. Malaysia ranks first with a total of 89 publications, followed by Indonesia which ranks 2nd with a total of 88 publications, then Iran and Turkey with the same number of publications, namely 15 publications in 3rd and 4th positions, in 5th place is Saudi Arabia with a total of 14 publications. This theme is mostly written by countries from the Asian continent, so the trend of writing this theme is rampant in Asian countries, because the Asian Continent is the Continent with the largest Muslim population.
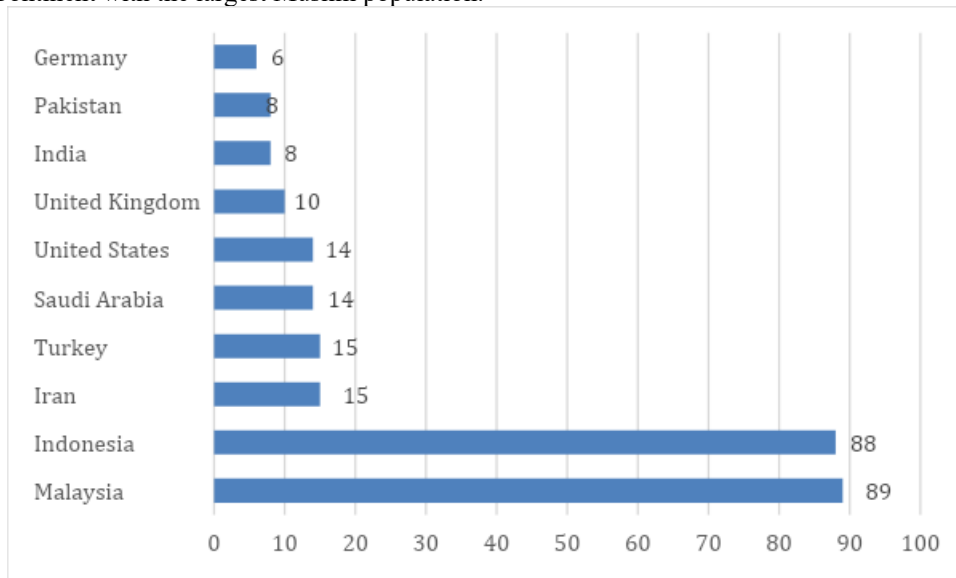

Image 4

Documents by source

Image 5 shows the development of publications on the theme of Development of Study Quran by source. There are 10 sources with the highest number of documents. Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi ranks first with a total of 9 documents, followed by Hts Theological Studies and Journal Of Religion And Health in 2nd and 3rd place with the same total of 6 documents, then Albayan and Journal Of Qur Anic Studies with the same total of 5 documents in 4th and 5th place.
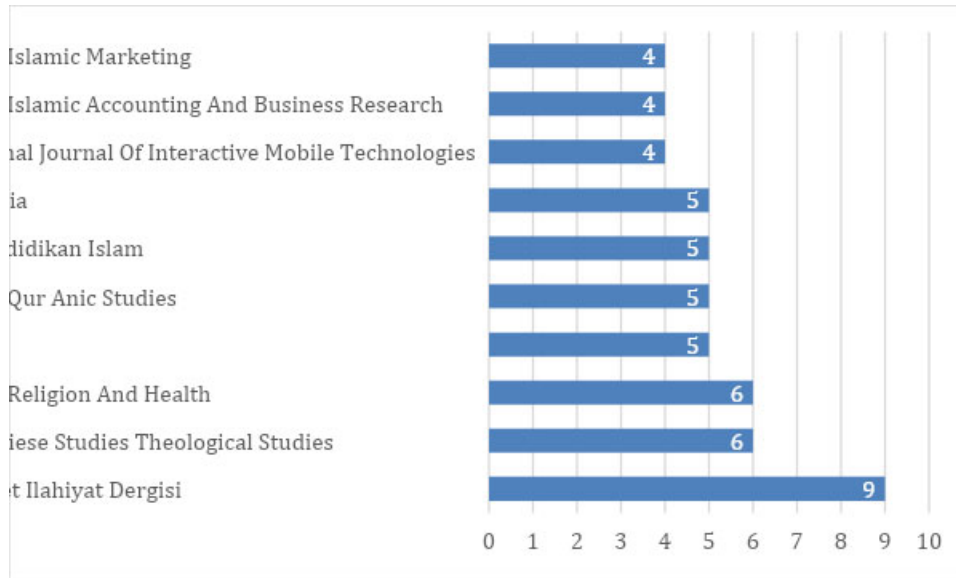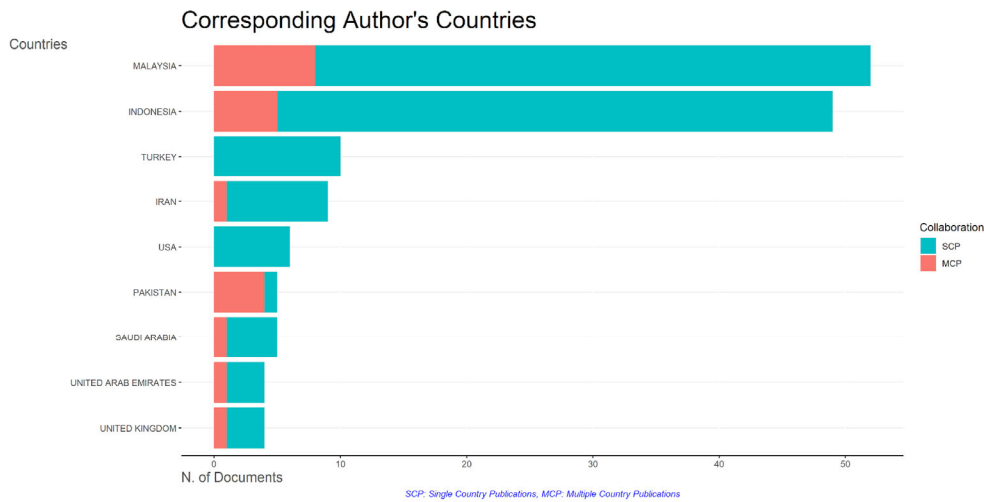
Image 5

Image 6

In terms of SCP, Malaysia is the first country in the Corresponding Author's Countries with 44 documents, followed by Indonesia in second place with the same number of 44 documents, and Turkey in third place with 10 documents. And in terms of MCP, Malaysia is still the country with the highest number with 8 documents, followed by Indonesia in 2nd place with 5 documents, then Pakistan in 3rd place with 4 documents. The Asian continent is the continent with the highest number of documents in terms of Corresponding Author's Countries in the figure above.

Most Global Cited Document

Table 2

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year

Alam Ss, 2011, J Islam Mark	213	16,38
Rahmani Ah, 2014, Int J Clin Exp Med	151	15,10
Tlaiss Ha, 2015, J Bus Ethics	124	13,78
Koburtay T, 2020, J Bus Ethics	42	10,50
Nasir M, 2011, Int Arab J Of Info Tech	36	2,77
Asman O, 2004, Med Law	33	1,65
Kursuncu U, 2019, Proc Acm Hum Comput Interact	32	6,40
Ghaly M, 2012, Zygon	28	2,33
Muniapan B, 2013, J Hum Values	27	2,45
Huda M, 2015, Mediterranean J Soc Sci	27	3,00

From the table above, we can know that the paper that has the most Total Citation (TC) is (Alam Ss, 2011, J Islam Mark) with a total of 213 citations, followed by paper (Rahmani Ah, 2014, Int J Clin Exp Med) with a total of 151 citations, and in third place is paper (Tlaiss Ha, 2015, J Bus Ethics) with a total of 124 citations. The paper with the highest total citations per year (TC per Year) is still occupied by the paper (Alam Ss, 2011, J Islam Mark) with 16.38, followed by the paper (Rahmani Ah, 2014, Int J Clin Exp Med) with 15.10, then in third place is the paper (Tlaiss Ha, 2015, J Bus Ethics) with 13.78.

Based on our analysis, total citations (TC) do not really affect the total citations per year (TC per Year), for example the Alam Ss paper has the most TC and also the most TC per Year, but Asman has the 6th most TC, but his TC per Year is in last place, so in the table above TC does not really affect TC per Year.

Based on our analysis, the year of publication does not really affect TC and TC per Year, for example Alam Ss paper published in 2011 has a TC of 213 and TC per Year of 16.38 this paper ranks first for TC and TC per Year, then for papers with a publication year of 2014, namely Rahmani paper ranks 2nd for TC with a total of 151 and TC per Year with a total of 15.10, then what makes the year of publication not too influential on TC and TC per Year is because the Nasir M paper published in the same year, 2011, has a TC of 36 which is in 5th place, but the TC per Year which totals 2.77 ranks 7th, and that also happens to papers published in older years, namely the Asman paper published in 2004 which has a TC of 33 which is in 6th place, but the TC per Year with a total of 1.65 ranks last or lowest. So according to our analysis in the table above, we can conclude that the year of publication of a paper does not really affect the TC or TC per Year.
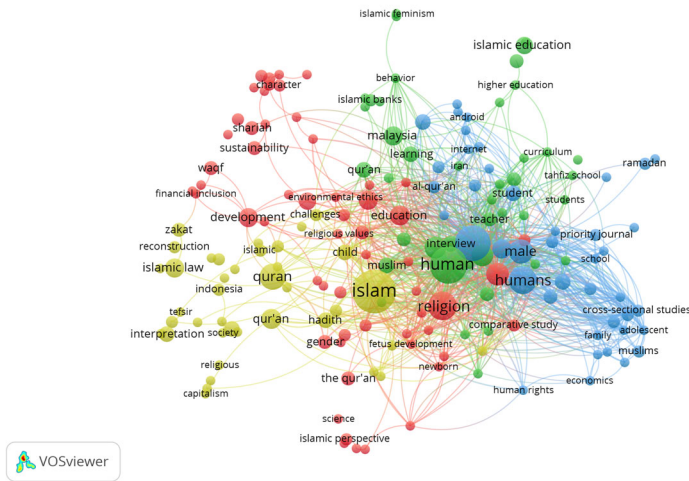
Most Local Cited Document

Table 3

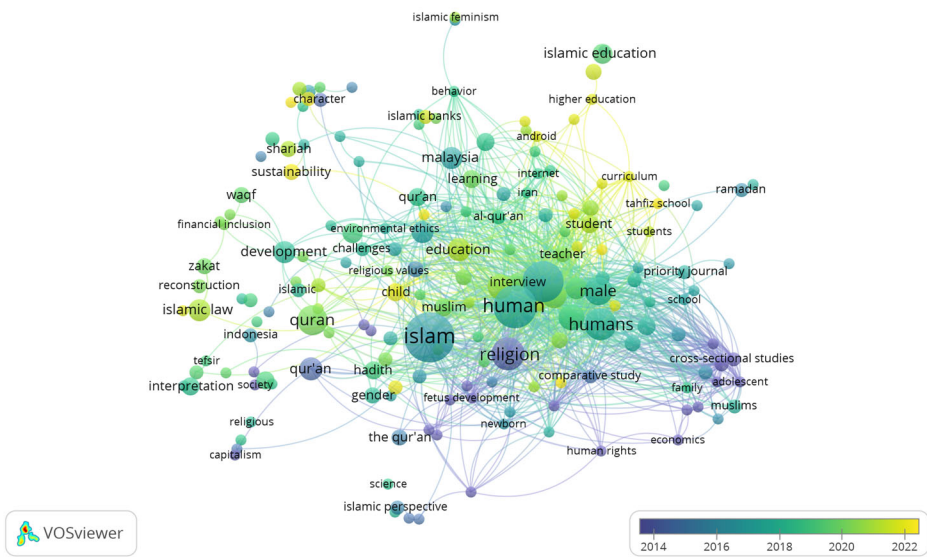| Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)	
Zulkifli H, 2022, Child	2022	0	1	0,00	
Hanafi M, 2021, Bali Med J	2021	0	2	0,00	
Ab Kadir K, 2023, Inf Dev	2023	0	0		
Özel H, 2022, Cumhur Ilah Derg	2022	0	0		
Pallathadka H, 2023, Hts Teol Stud	2023	0	5	0,00	
As'ad M, 2021, Albayan	2021	0	1	0,00	
Hendek A, 2022, Cumhur Ilah Derg	2022	0	1	0,00	
Furqani H, 2023, Int J Ethics Syst	2023	0	0		
Wan Ismail Waf, 2021, Acad J Interdiscip Stud	2021	0	2	0,00	
Wirajaya Ay, 2021, Linguist Antverp New Ser Themes Transl Stud	2021	0	0		

Judging from the table above, there are no papers that have local citation. Local Citation in the table above has no effect on Global Citations, and likewise Global Citations have no effect on Local Citation.
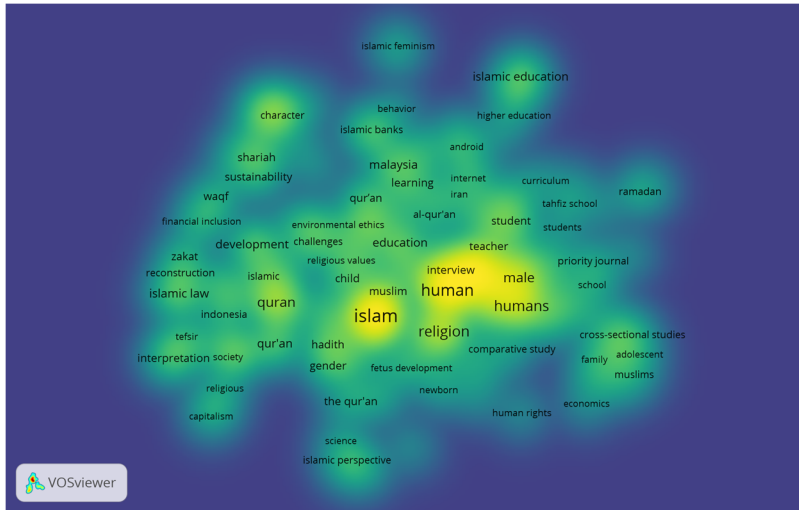
b. Network Analysis

The image above is an occurrence analysis of research on the Development of Study Quran, with a minimum cluster size of 30, resulting in 4 clusters. In cluster 1 there are 58 items, in cluster 2 there are 42 items, in cluster 3 there are 42 items, and in cluster 4 there are 39 items. The dominating keyword is Islam with 36 Occurrences.

Overlay Visualization

The image above shows the keyword network analysis based on the overlay. It can be seen that the keywords Curriculum, Tahfiz School, Child are keywords with usage in the current year. While the keywords Religion, Qur'an, Comparative Study are keywords with relatively old usage around 2014.

Density Visualization

The image above shows that the keywords Islam, Human, Humans, Male have a high density marked in yellow, which means that the keywords have been researched by many people, and the keywords marked with a blur color mean that the keywords are rarely researched such as Science, Islamic Perspective, Capitalism, Ramadan.

Keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
Religion	16	1
Female	10	
Education	8	
Ethics	7	
Development	7	
Human	26	2
Human Experiment	9	
Controlled Study	9	
Islamic Education	6	
Muslim	5	
Article	24	3
Humans	15	
Male	11	
Adult	7	
Mobile Application	5	
Islam	36	4
Quran	13	
Qur'an	8	
Islamic Law	7	
Hadith	5	

The table above shows the occurrences in each cluster that represent the main themes in the research field of Development of Study Quran, the theme in the first cluster is Development of Education and Religion, the theme in the second cluster is Human and Islam, the theme in the third cluster is Article and Human, and in the fourth theme is Islam.

Conclusion

The publication of documents on the theme of Development of Study Quran has an annual growth rate of 8.44%, with a total of 295 documents published, within 42 years, with 809 authors, and a total of 12,057 references. Documents related to this theme first appeared in 1981, and from 1981 to 2007 publications stagnated, with 1 or 2 publications per year. 2020 was the peak of publications with a total of 43 publications.

Choudhury, Diyana, Hanafi, Ikhsan, Kadir, Murtadho, Noor are authors with the same number of documents, namely 3 documents. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia is the University with the most affiliations with a total of 20 affiliations. Malaysia ranks first with a total of 89 publications. Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi ranks first with a total of 9 documents. In terms of SCP, Malaysia is the first country in Corresponding Author's Countries with 44 documents. And in terms of MCP, Malaysia is still the country with the highest number with 8 documents. The Asian continent is the continent with the highest number of documents in terms of Corresponding Author's Countries. The paper that has the most Total Citation (TC) is (Alam Ss, 2011, J Islam Mark) with a total of 213 citations. The paper with the highest total citations per year (TC per Year) is still occupied by the paper (Alam Ss, 2011, J Islam Mark) with 16.38. From research related to the theme of Development of Study Quran, it can be seen that there are no papers that have local citation.

Occurrence analysis of research on the Development of Study Quran, with a minimum cluster size of 30, resulted in 4 clusters. In cluster 1 there are 58 items, in cluster 2 there are 42 items, in cluster 3 there are 42 items, and in cluster 4 there are 39 items. The dominating keyword is Islam with Occurrences of 36. The keywords Curriculum, Tahfiz School, Child are keywords with usage in the current year. While the keywords Religion, Qur'an, Comparative Study are keywords with relatively old usage around 2014. The keywords Islam, Human, Humans, Male have a high density marked in yellow, which means that these keywords have been researched by many people, and keywords marked with blur colors mean that these keywords are rarely researched such as Science, Islamic Perspective, Capitalism, Ramadan. The theme in the first cluster is Development of Education and Religion, the theme in the second cluster is Human and Islam, the theme in the third cluster is Article and Human, and in the fourth theme is Islam.

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