

# Development of Al-Qur'an Interpretation Research in the Digital Era: Bibliometric Approach with R for Statistical Computing

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## Abstract

This research aims to understand the mapping of the development and research directions of various articles related to Quranic interpretation in publications indexed in the Scopus database. This includes methods, products, interpreters, and their implementations. The method employed is bibliometric analysis, which explores all publications indexed in the Scopus database from 1994 to 2023. Subsequently, the data is analyzed using Excel and R/R-Studio. Further analysis is carried out using VOSviewer to visually analyze keyword occurrences and document citations simultaneously. Based on the various analyses conducted, the authors found 189 publications that met the defined criteria, indicating an annual growth rate of 3.86%, with the highest number of publications in the year 2022. Malaysia contributed the most publications, with affiliations from the National University of Malaysia. Ibrahim, M. and Kadir, M.N.A. emerged as the most productive authors in the field of Quranic interpretation. The journals that published the most on the theme of Quranic interpretation were *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi*, *Al Bayan*, and *Journal of Qur'anic Studies*. It is important to note that this bibliometric analysis was limited to Scopus data, and other national and international databases were not considered in this study. This research provides a brief overview of literature accessible to researchers working in the field of Quranic interpretation and offers recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Tafsir, Quran, bibliometric analysis, research trends

## Introduction

The Quran, as a holy book and guide to life, began its history of interpretation since its revelation during the early growth and development of Islam (Rouf, 2019). Interpretation is necessary to provide explanations, affirmations, and answers to all aspects of life (Agus Salim Syukran, 2019).

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ recited and interpreted the Quran, elucidating its messages, during his lifetime among the companions (Rubin, 2010). The language of the Quran was the everyday language of the companions (Rubin, 2009). Therefore, the number of verses that remained not fully understood was limited to specific verses. Nonetheless, explanations from the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were still needed to understand the Quran properly, accurately, and comprehensively (Berg, 2019).

In brief, the purpose of Quranic interpretation is to unravel and explain, with the assistance of relevant knowledge, the messages of Allah ﷻ, including commandments and prohibitions, while also uncovering the secrets contained therein with explanations based on evidence and proof (Arifin, 2019).

The first Quranic interpreter was undoubtedly the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (Manaf, 2021). Interpretation efforts continued after his passing, during the time of the companions, the tabiin, the tabiut tabiin, and onward to the present day (Idris, 2019).

The Quran, as a miracle for the Prophet and his community, is believed to be relevant for every time and place. It must be able to provide solutions to the challenges occurring in society (Firdausiyah, 2021). Hence, the urgency of Quranic interpretation cannot be avoided to keep its meaning relevant, especially in Indonesia, the country with the largest Muslim population in the world (Based on Globalreligiustofuture data, the Muslim population in Indonesia reached 209.12 million people, or around 87% of the total population, in 2010. It was estimated to reach 229.62 million people in 2020) (Budaya & Nasution, 2021).

In this era of the 4.0 industrial revolution, everything moves rapidly and dynamically (Agrawal et al., 2021; Biggi &

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Giuliani, 2021; Papadaki et al., 2021). Adequate access to technology has led to massive developments in various aspects of life (Clarke et al., 2020). Technological advancements have eliminated barriers of distance and time. This development is particularly evident during the Covid-19 pandemic, which forced global society to innovate more rapidly to create efficiency in vital sectors (Ren et al., 2020). Failure to adapt to the pace of technological progress will result in lagging behind (Arifianto, 2020).

Therefore, it is crucial to critically analyze various research findings that already exist to pave the way for future research (Musrifah, 2019) and to provide projections as proposals for Muhammadiyah regarding areas that need a larger share of accelerated development (Mamulaty et al., 2016). This evaluation procedure depends on the availability of data from scientific research activities and the accuracy of that data (Ridwan et al., 2021).

Bibliometric indicators are one of the tools used to evaluate the results of scientific research (et al., 2022), examining the interaction between science and technology, generating field mappings, tracking the development of new knowledge in specific areas, and serving as indicators for future strategic planning (Belmonte et al., 2020; Boquera et al., 2021; Zheng et al., 2019).

The purpose of this article is to examine the mapping of the development and research directions of articles related to Quranic interpretation in publications indexed in the Scopus database from 1994 to 2023. The year 1994 was selected as the starting year based on Scopus database findings that the first two publications on Quranic interpretation were found in that year. The mapping covers not only the interpretation of the Quran but also the methods of interpretation, products of interpretation, interpreters, and their implementations.

## Prior Research

The Irhas article examines that interpreting the holy book of the Quran is a necessity because the Quran is comprehensive. The verses contained in it are predominantly conveyed in a general and not detailed manner, even only in the form of hints in certain verses. Therefore, further explanation is needed. Based on this, interpretation becomes urgent. Interpretation has been attempted since the Quran was first revealed and has developed to the present day. Strong evidence of this development is the presence of various interpretation books by leading scholars from the first century to the present. Classical interpretation books differ from later interpretation books. The general differences are in terms of sources, methods used, and the style dominating those interpretation books. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to describe the history and development of interpretation of the Quran from the time it was revealed during the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) until the development of interpretation today (Irhas Irhas, 2016).

Muslims from any generation are always faced with questions about the meaning of the Quran, the text revealed in the early 7th century in the Arabian Peninsula. The gap between a constantly changing and evolving reality has been a major concern for Muslim thinkers and scholars. The interpretation of the Quran is highly appreciated. Therefore, modern Muslim scholars are required to find new interpretive mechanisms that can present a religious understanding that is not 'dogmatic' but also dynamic, responsive to the times, and to some extent 'humanistic.' This article argues that reading the holy book in the modern era will be richer and more meaningful by adopting an interdisciplinary approach, namely by adopting the findings of historical studies, sociology of religion, cross-cultural relations, including tradition criticism (riwayat). This is based on the understanding of the need to bring meaning and significance to the message of the holy book that responds to the values and ways of thinking of Muslims in different generations from the first Muslim generation (Mohamad et al., 2015).

Busro et al. write that various research related to Islamic Education continues to develop and is published in various academic discourses. This research seeks to map trends related to Islamic Education by collecting and analyzing articles from 1928 to 2020 using Bibliometric methods in the Scopus database. There are five stages in this research: keyword determination, data search, article selection, data validation, and data analysis. The research also uses VosViewer to analyze the relationship between publication, history, and institutions, and the relationship between institutions and the dissemination of knowledge in Islamic Education. The results of this research show that the study of Islamic Education has attracted global attention. Indonesia, Malaysia, the United States, and the United Kingdom are among the leading countries contributing to the dissemination of knowledge related to Islamic Education. The leading publication sources are Religions, International Journal of Innovation Creativity and Change, International Journal of Educational Development, and British Journal of Religious Education. The intellectual structure of the domain and the taxonomy of Islamic Education research presented in this study can be reused by lecturers, teachers, administrators, and other stakeholders to support the teaching and learning environment in educational institutions (Busro et al., 2022).

The next bibliometric study discusses the aesthetics of Quranic recitation with the mujawwad style of Quranic recitation, aiming to beautify the recitation of the Quran. The research uses bibliometric methods on the Dimensions database to find data for analysis in categories of research, publication trends, productive researchers, and publication venues related to the mujawwad Quranic recitation research. To obtain this data, five stages are conducted, including keyword determination, data search, article selection, data validation, and data analysis. The results of this research show that the highest research category is mujawwad Quranic recitation, which continues to grow each year. The highest research was found in the year 2021. The most productive researcher is Cut Fauziah, and the publication venue that publishes the most is the journal At-Tibyan. It can be illustrated how important aesthetics are in reciting the sacred verses of the Quran

through the mujawwad method. Therefore, the study of mujawwad Quranic recitation needs to be further developed and maintained (Amira Meina Zahro & Busro Busro, 2023).

The four articles above, two of them discuss the urgency of Quranic interpretation, and two others examine Islamic education and the aesthetics of Quranic recitation with the mujawwad style using bibliometric methods.

Meanwhile, the paper below delves into the study of Quranic interpretation pursued by the interpreters, especially in the beloved nation, Indonesia, titled "The Study of Quranic Interpretation (Tafsir) in Indonesia." As the most populous Muslim country in the world, it is important to reexamine the field of Quranic interpretation to ensure the continuity of identity, tradition, and scholarly reproduction of the Quran across generations. The research results show that the practice of Quranic interpretation in Indonesia was pioneered by Abdurrauf al-Singkili, Syekh Nawawi al-Bantani, Mahmud Yunus, Ahmad Hasan, Muhammad Hashbi Ash Shiddiqy, H.B Jassin, H. Bakri Syahid, Buya Hamka, and continues to the present with figures like Muhammad Quraish Shihab. The pattern of interpretation in Indonesia contains three main dimensions: epistemology (sources/methods/criteria of Quranic knowledge used), methodology (how to interpret the normative dimensions of the Quran used), and the historical dimension of knowledge. Thus, the subjective nature of the Quranic text is transformed into the objective nature of scholarly text. Furthermore, ethics involve the relationship between the Quran and social reality (Igisani, 2018).

Considering the five articles above, research on mapping Quranic interpretation articles using bibliometric analysis has never been conducted. Therefore, the author attempts to examine the mapping of Quranic interpretation articles using bibliometric analysis techniques to explore all publications indexed in the Scopus database from 1994 to 2023. Then, the data is analyzed using Excel and R/R-Studio. Subsequent analysis is done with VOSviewer for visual analysis of keyword appearances and document citations simultaneously.

## Methodology

Bibliometric analysis methods are used in this research. Data were obtained by using a Boolean search engine to search the Scopus database from 1994 to 2023. The search was conducted in the first week of June 2023. The researcher used R and Rstudio, VosViewer, as well as Microsoft Excel to analyze citations, document content, and networks. The procedures followed in this research are based on previous studies that used bibliometric analysis to generate maps of research themes in various fields, such as manufacturing (Caviggioli & Ughetto, 2019) and sustainable tourism (Bhatt et al., 2020).

In the first stage, the researcher conducted a literature review on related themes to ensure that the bibliometric study is relevant to the research topic. Additionally, the literature review helps determine suitable keywords that can represent the research scope.

In the second stage, the researcher used the Boolean operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (quran AND tafsir) to search Scopus, which resulted in 326 documents. Subsequently, filtering was done using the Boolean operator (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) to restrict the search to English-language documents and articles as the document type, resulting in a final set of 189 documents.

In the third stage, the analysis was conducted on the final set of search results using Scopus Analyzer and R/Rstudio to determine the number of documents per year, documents by journal, authors, affiliations, countries, and subjects/fields. Furthermore, a network analysis of the documents was performed using visualization through VOSviewer, and data processing was carried out using Microsoft Excel.

## Result and Discussion

In the results and discussion, tables and analyses related to the Quranic interpretation article will be presented with the following points:

- 1) Document analysis, including main information about the data, documents by year, most relevant authors, documents by affiliation, country, and the sources of selected journal articles, a three-field plot, corresponding author's countries, most globally cited documents, and most locally cited documents.
- 2) Network analysis, including accuracy analysis of Quranic interpretation research, keyword network overlay analysis, and Quranic interpretation research density analysis.

For more clarity, it will be elaborated as follows:

## Document Analysis

### Main Information About Data

Table 1. Overview of documents collected over 29 years

Description	Numbers
<u>Data Information</u>	
Timespan	1994:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	87
Documents	189
Annual Growth Rate %	3.86
Document Average Age	6.82
Average citations per doc	2.228
References	8994
<u>Document Content</u>	
Keywords Plus (ID)	30
Author's Keywords (DE)	769
<u>Author Information</u>	
Authors	299
Authors of single-authored docs	114
<u>Author Collaboration</u>	
Single-authored docs	123
Co-Authors per Doc	1.89
International co-authorships %	5.291
<u>Document Type</u>	
Article	189

Table 1 provides an overview of the 189 documents collected over 29 years. It includes 299 authors, 114 single authors, 5.3% international authorship collaboration, 8994 references, with an average of 2,228 citations per document.

### Documents by Year

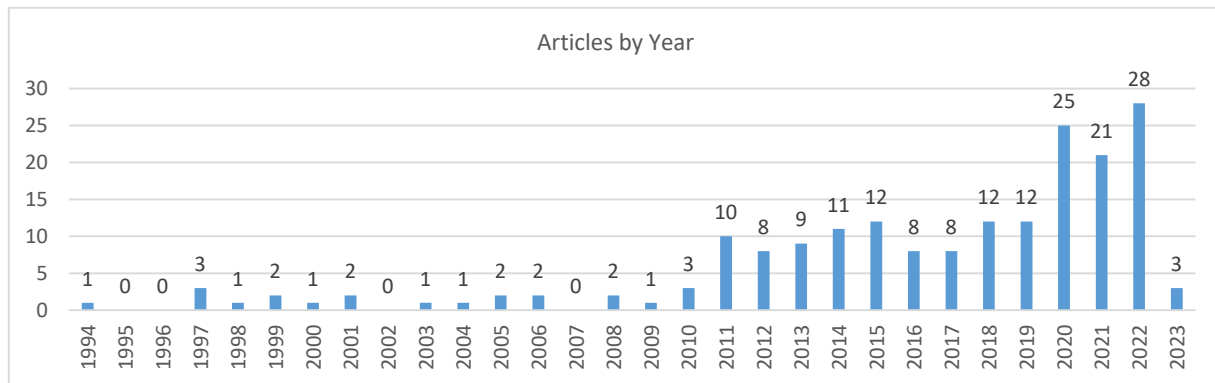


Figure 1. Number of articles in the subject of Quranic interpretation year by year

Figure 1 shows that from 1994 to 2010, the number of articles discussing Quranic interpretation ranged from 1 to 3 articles. Quranic interpretation emerged as a relatively new theme with limited research attention. This number remained stagnant for 16 years without significant growth. However, there was an increase in articles starting in 2011, with 10 articles, reaching its peak in 2022 with 28 articles.

Based on observation, this increase coincided with the end of the pandemic, and activities in general began to rejuvenate. In the data available for the year 2023, there has been a decline in Quranic interpretation articles, with only 3 articles observed so far. However, 2023 is not yet concluded and still has half a year remaining. It is still quite possible that there will be an increase in the number of articles written on the topic of Quranic interpretation.

### Most Relevant Authors

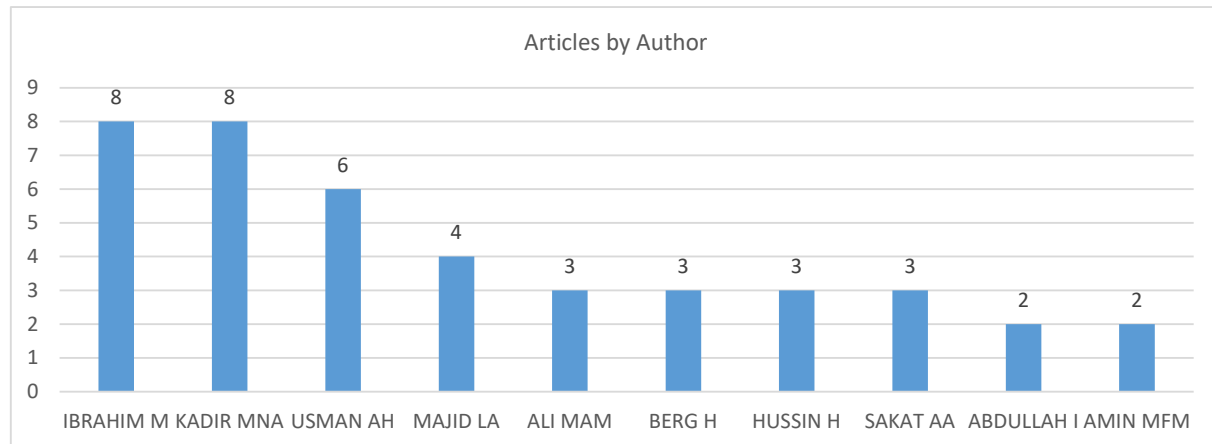


Figure 2. Top 10 authors of the article in Quranic interpretation

Figure 2 presents the top 10 relevant and productive authors who have reviewed articles on the theme of Quranic interpretation. Upon observation, in the data, Ibrahim M and Kadir MNA each have 8 articles to their name, followed by Usman AH with 6 articles. Majid LA has 4 articles, while Ali MAM, Berg H, Hussin H, and Sakat AA each have 3 articles, and the remaining 2 articles are written by Abdullah and Amin MFM.

### Documents by Affiliation

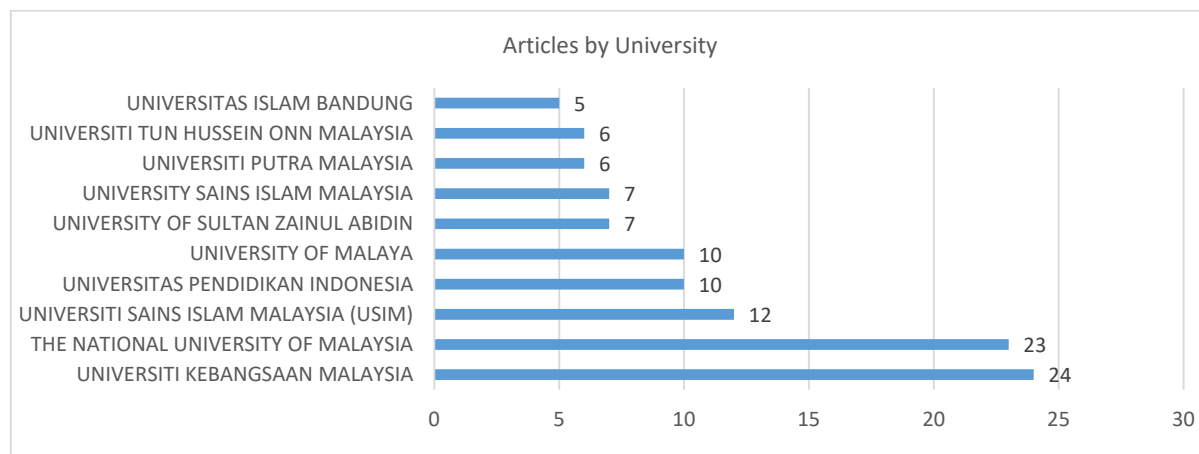


Figure 3. Top 10 universities which contributed the most in the subject of Quranic interpretation

Based on the available data, the most common affiliation is with the National University of Malaysia (UKM), with a total of 24 articles. Following closely is The National University of Malaysia with 23 articles.

Subsequently, there are 12 articles from the University of Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), 10 articles from the University of Malaya, and also 10 articles from the University of Sultan Zainul Abidin. There are 7 articles affiliated with the University of Putra Malaysia, and 5 articles each from University of Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia and the Bandung Islamic University.

### Documents by Country

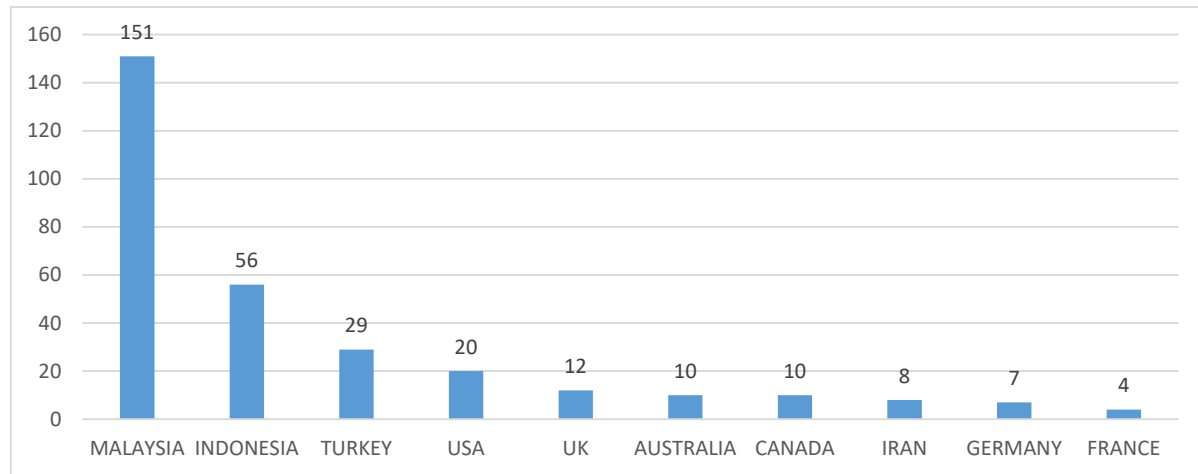


Figure 4. Top 10 countries which contributed the most in the subject of Quranic interpretation

Figure 5 shows the number of published articles based on the top 10 countries of origin that have focused on the theme of Quranic interpretation during a 29-year period (1993-2023).

The country with the highest number of published articles is Malaysia with 151 articles. Following that is Indonesia with a total of 56 articles, Turkey with 29 articles, the United States with 20 articles, 12 articles from the United Kingdom, 10 articles from Australia, and Canada. Furthermore, Germany has 7 articles, and France has 4 articles.

### Documents by Source

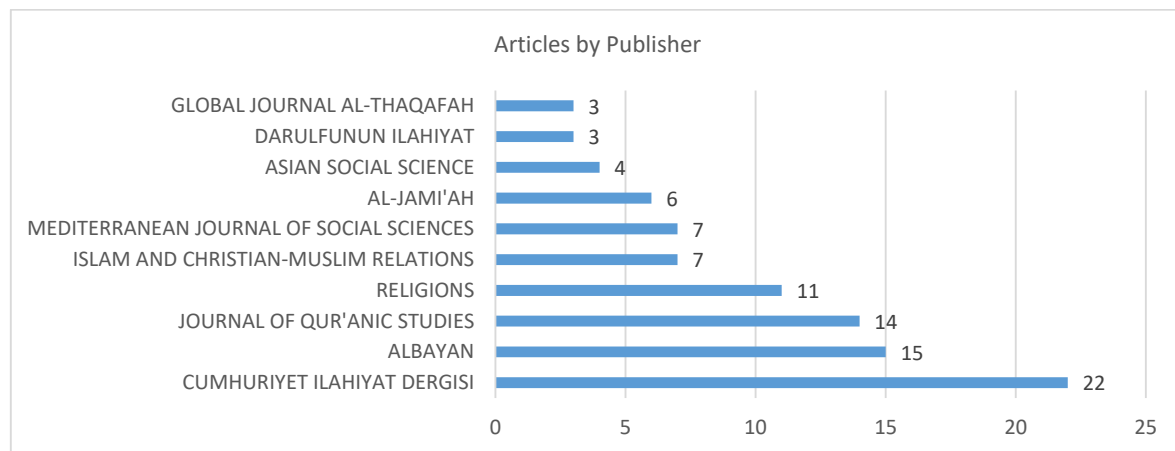


Figure 5. Top 10 publisher of journal in Quranic interpretation

The journal with the highest number of publications is *Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi* with 22 published articles, followed by *Al Bayan* with 15 articles, *Journal of Qur'anic Studies* with 14 articles, *Religions* with 11 articles, *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations* with 7 articles, and *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* also with 7 articles. *Al Jami'ah* has 6 articles, *Asian Social Science* with 4 articles, *Darulfunun Ilahiyat* with 3 articles, and *Global Journal Al Thaqafah* with 3 articles.

### Three-Field Plot

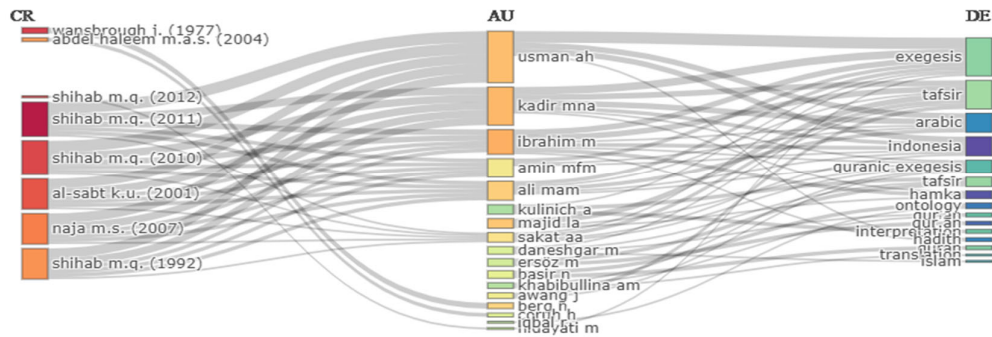


Figure 6. Three-field plot of journal publications, author names, and the themes/topics they address

Figure 6 displays the three-field plot (Sankey diagram) of three observed elements: the names of journal publications, author names, and the themes/topics they address. These elements are then connected by grey lines in the plot, showing their relationships. Based on the journal names, each journal indicates which authors have contributed most frequently to their publications, particularly those addressing Quranic interpretation themes.

The size of the plot indicates the extent of publications related to those themes. From the chart above, there are 14 journals that have published the most research on Quranic interpretation themes and are connected to various authors such as Usman, Kadir, Ibrahim, Amin, Ali mam, Kulinich, Sakat, Basir, and others. Based on the chart above, there are 17 of them.

The size of the bar diagram indicates how many research publications each author has contributed. Among these 10 authors, those who have written the most articles on the topic of Quranic exegesis are Usman, Kadir, Ibrahim, Amin, Ali mam, Kulinich, Sakat, and Majid.

In the third element, each research topic is linked to authors who have written extensively on the topic of exegesis (tafsir). From the analysis, there are 17 keywords related to exegesis, with "Tafsir" being at the top. This indicates that this word is closely associated with research related to Quranic interpretation.

### Corresponding Author's Countries

From the data in figure 7, it is evident that the largest corresponding author presence (SCP) comes from Malaysia, Turkey, and Indonesia, while the largest multiple corresponding author presence (MCP) is from Malaysia and Australia. Therefore, the dominance in terms of both SCP and MCP is in Asia, with these three countries leading the way.

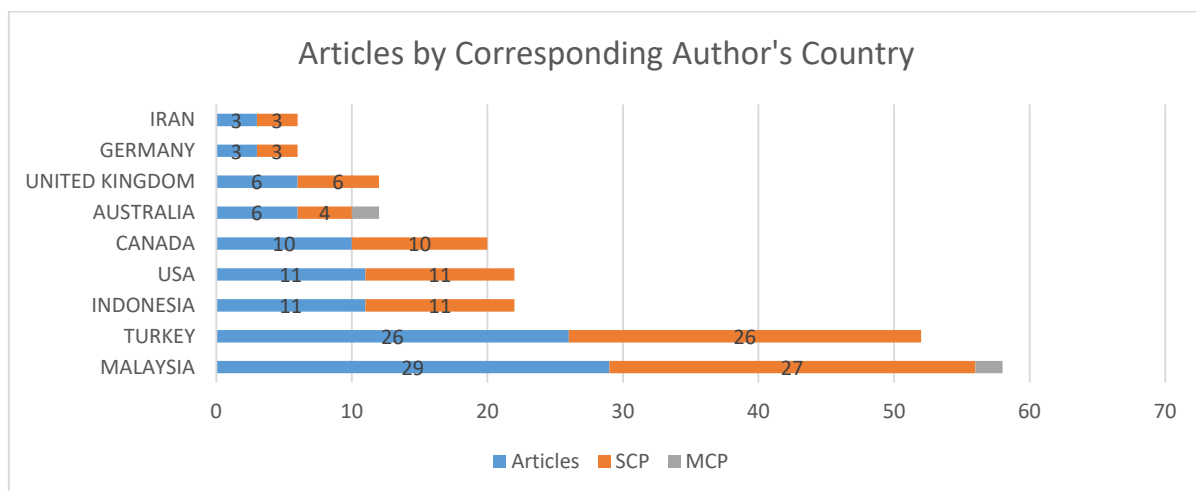


Figure 7. Country with corresponding author in the subject of Quranic interpretation

### Most Global Cited Documents

Table 2. Total global journal citations for Quranic interpretation

Document	DOI	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
KHALIDI T, 2022, RELIGIONS	10.3390/rel13010032	2022	1	1	100.00
SUPRIYADI T, 2020, J ADV RES DYN CONTROL SYST	10.5373/JARDCS/V1216/S20201198	2020	1	4	25.00
QADAFY MZ, 2019, STUD ISLAM	10.15408/sdi.v26i2.8144	2019	1	1	100.00
MAHASNEH AA, 2018, DIRASAT HUM SOC SCI		2018	1	2	50.00
BASIR N, 2017, ADV SCI LETT	10.1166/asl.2017.8911	2017	1	1	100.00
ÇORUH H, 2017, ISLAM CHRISTMUSLIM RELAT	10.1080/09596410.2017.1280915	2017	1	2	50.00
ISMAIL NB, 2017, STUD ISLAM	10.15408/sdi.v24i3.5187	2017	1	4	25.00
SYAMIMI MOHD N, 2014, ASIAN SOC SCI	10.5539/ass.v10n10p236	2014	1	2	50.00
USMAN AH, 2014, GLOBAL J AL-THAQAFAH	10.7187/GJAT522014.04.01	2014	1	2	50.00
ROHMAN I, 2013, INDONESIA J ISLAM MUSLIM SOC	10.18326/ijims.v3i1.73-95	2013	1	1	100.00

In Table 2, it is apparent that all papers or articles in the dataset have the same total LC (Local Citations) for each article, which is 1 LC. Articles with a ratio of LC to GC (Global Citations) are as follows:

1. SUPRIYADI T, 2020, J ADV RES DYN CONTROL SYST and ISMAIL NB, 2017, STUD ISLAM, LC: 1, GC: 4
2. MAHASNEH AA, 2018, DIRASAT HUM SOC SCI, ÇORUH H, 2017, ISLAM CHRISTMUSLIM RELAT, SYAMIMI MOHD N, 2014, ASIAN SOC SCI, USMAN AH, 2014, GLOBAL J AL-THAQAFAH, LC: 1, GC: 2

The table also indicate that publication year does not influence LC.

### Most Local Cited Documents

Table 3. Total local journal citations for Quranic interpretation

Paper	DOI	Total Citations	TC/Year
IQBAL R, 2013, MULTICULT EDUC TECHNOL J	10.1108/METJ-03-2013-0009	30	2.73
BRIGAGLIA A, 2005, J RELIG AFR	10.1163/157006605774832225	17	0.89
HALEEM MASA, 2018, J QU'RANIC STUD	10.3366/jqs.2018.0320	15	2.50
TOORAWA SM, 2011, J QU'RANIC STUD	10.3366/jqs.2011.0004	15	1.15
RIZVI SH, 2006, J QU'RANIC STUD	10.3366/jqs.2006.8.1.58	14	0.78
BERG H, 2011, NUMEN	10.1163/156852711X562317	13	1.00
NETTON IR, 2000, J QU'RANIC STUD	10.3366/jqs.2000.2.1.67	13	0.54
NOH MAC, 2014, MEDITERRANEAN J SOC SCI	10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n16p313	12	1.20
BERG H, 1997, METHOD THEORY STUDY RELIG	10.1163/157006897X00025	12	0.44
NETTLER R, 1994, BR J MIDDLE EAST STUD	10.1080/13530199408705594	12	0.40



Table 3 above presents data on the top 10 authors of papers/articles based on citation references. In the table, the paper with the highest total citations is the one authored by IQBAL R, 2013, MULTICULT EDUC TECHNOL J, with a total of 30 citations. Furthermore, besides having the highest total citations, the paper by IQBAL R also has the highest total citations per year, which is 2.73 per year.

Table 3 also provides data on the influence of total citations on total citations per year and the publication year's influence on total citations per year. The results show that, when observed, total citations do not affect total citations per year. Similarly, the publication year does not impact total citations per year.

## Network analysis

### Including Accuracy Analysis of Quranic Interpretation Research

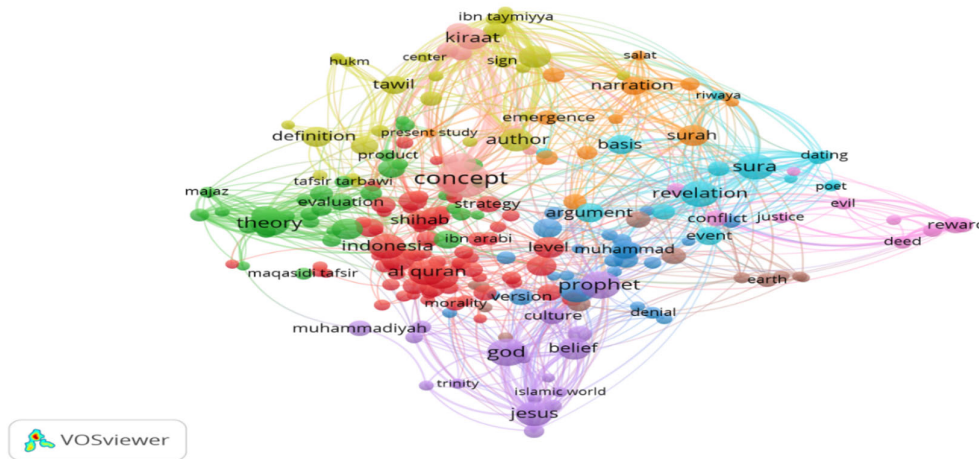


Figure 8. Visualization of co-occurrence networks of important terms in Quranic interpretation

The above chart represents the occurrence analysis of Quranic interpretation research. There are 10 clusters with a total of 234 items.

1. Cluster one contains 72 items, with the top three keywords being ability, al-Quran, ambiguity.
2. Cluster two has 33 items, dominated by the top three keywords: al-Mawardi, Arabic language, Arabic rhetoric.
3. Cluster three consists of 25 items, with the top three keywords being al-Tabari, at-Takathur, ancestor.
4. Cluster four has 25 items, with the top three keywords being acceptance, author, center.
5. Cluster five contains 19 items, with the top three keywords being angel, belief, birth.
6. Cluster six comprises 15 items, with the top three keywords being argument, basis, date.
7. Cluster seven has 14 items, dominated by the top three keywords: companion, emergence, Holy Quran.
8. Cluster eight contains 12 items, with the top three keywords being act, al-Amanah, confusion.
9. Cluster nine has 10 items, with the top three keywords being conflict, connection, deed.
10. Cluster ten contains 9 items, with the top three keywords being accuracy, concept, kind.

### Keyword Network Overlay Analysis

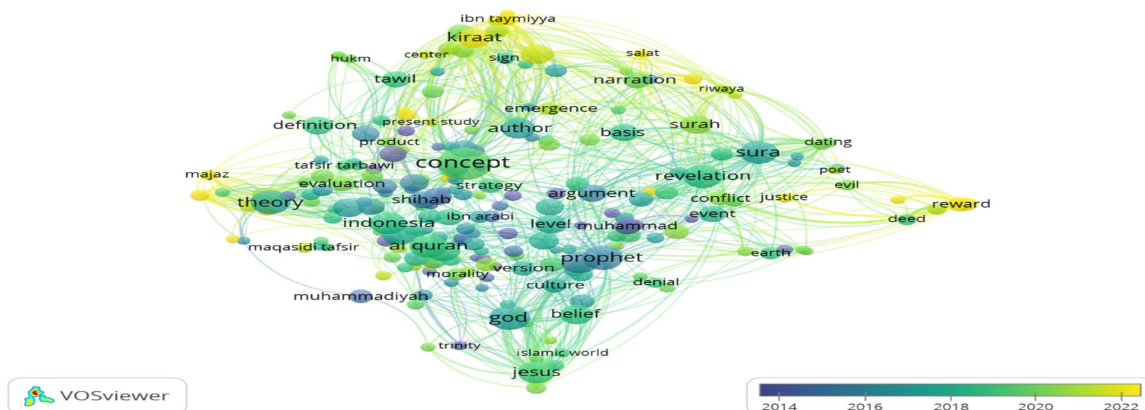


Figure 9. Visualization of co-occurrence networks of important terms in Quranic interpretation by year

The chart above shows keyword network analysis based on overlay. It is evident that the keywords reward, majaz, and Ibn Taymiyya are the keywords used in the most recent years. Meanwhile, the keywords shihab, Muhammad, and argument are keywords that have been used relatively longer, around the year 2014.

### Qur'anic Interpretation Research Density Analysis

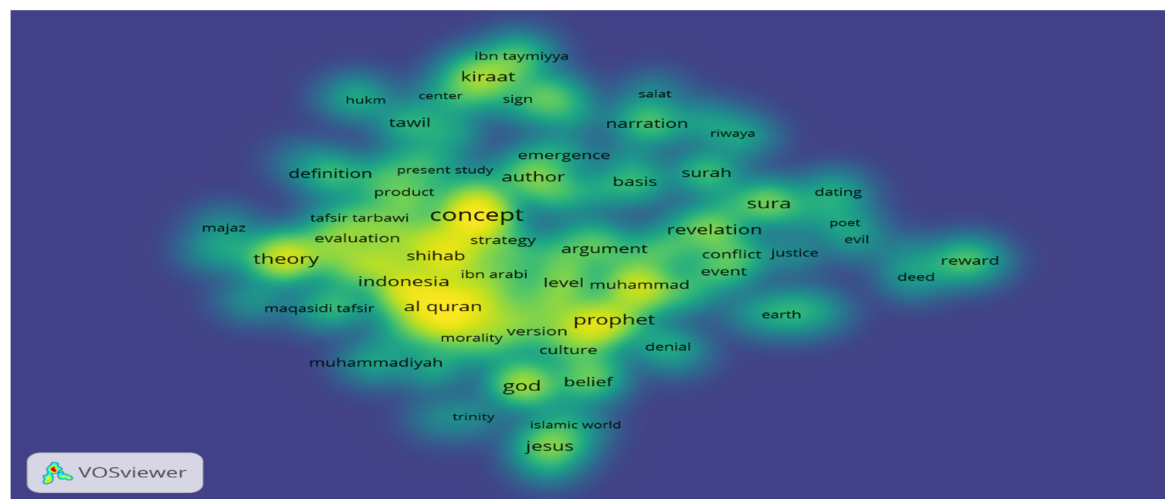


Figure 10. Visualization of density of important terms in Qur'anic interpretation

The analysis of research density, mapping keywords with high density, reveals that keywords such as concept, al-Quran, shihab, and prophet have high research density, while keywords like majaz, hukm, riwaya, and reward are less frequently studied.

## Conclusion

In the research on Qur'anic interpretation using bibliometric analysis, the data for this study was obtained using a Boolean search engine to search the Scopus database from 1994 to 2023. The search was conducted in the last week of June 2023. The researchers used R and Rstudio, VosViewer, as well as Microsoft Excel to analyze citations, document content, and networks.

The findings from the data analysis of Qur'anic interpretation articles indicate that Malaysia is the country that contributes the most publications, with affiliations from the National University of Malaysia. Ibrahim, M., and Kadir, M.N.A. emerge as the most prolific authors. The most frequently published journals on the theme of Qur'anic interpretation are *Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi*, *Al Bayan*, and *Journal of Qur'anic Studies*.

Based on the published articles, it can be observed that there are still many opportunities for researchers who wish to explore Qur'anic interpretation with various keywords, as mentioned in the network analysis.

A limitation of this research is that it focuses on presenting mapping data and has limited analysis. The data obtained using the Boolean search engine to search the Scopus database is subject to changes over time, and data updates should be performed to obtain the most recent information, which can impact the entire data analysis. Nevertheless, the validity of the data remains useful and beneficial over time.

Conducting research using the methods outlined above also provides ideas with valid data, and researchers should strive to base their research on valid data that can be accounted for and justified.

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