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Bibliometric Analysis of The Field of Tafsir: A Map of The Development of Research on the Interpretation of The Qur'an and Science

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Abstract

This study aims to conduct bibliometric analysis related to the interpretation of the Qur'an and science. Bibliometric analysis techniques are used to search all publications indexed in the scopus database and the data obtained are analyzed using excel, R-studio and VOSviewer. This research method involves searching and analyzing scientific articles related to the interpretation of the Qur'an and science such as, keywords, number of publications per year, main data information, number of citations, prolific researchers, and place of publication related to this study, to provide an understanding of the development and impact of research in this field. The results of the bibliometric analysis show that the interpretation of the Qur'an and science has become an increasing subject of research in recent years as well as a significant increase in the number of publications in this field. The limitation of this study is that it only takes datasets or meta data of publications indexed in Scopus. Other national and international databases were not considered in this study. This study presents a brief overview of the literature accessible to researchers and provides recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Interpretation; Koran; Science; Islam; Bibliometric.

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Introduction

In the Scopus database, in that year, the first publication was found on the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science. In recent years, research in the field of Qur'anic interpretation and science has experienced quite significant development. This is in line with the increasing interest of the community to understand religious texts in a modern context, as well as efforts to bridge the gap between Islamic teachings and scientific progress. The interpretation of the Qur'an not only functions as an explanation of the holy verses but also as a source of inspiration to answer various scientific and social challenges faced by humanity. This development is driven by several factors, including:

1. Digitalization and accessibility (Mubarak & Romdhoni, 2021)
2. Community Needs (Syahrial, 2019) (M. Syaeful Bahri, 2022)
3. The relationship between religion and science (M. Syaeful Bahri, 2022)
4. Paradigm shift in interpretation studies (Syahrial, 2019)

Abdul Fattah(Purnomo, 2020)explains that there are 3 conditions in the interpretation of the Qur'an and science, first the results of the interpretation of the Qur'an must not deviate from the main purpose of the revelation of the Qur'an, second there must be elements that show the greatness of the Qur'an, third make sure there is no contradiction between the verses of kauniyah which are the basis for the development of scientific findings with the Qur'an and science. Based on research conducted by several people(Altay, 2021)(Masigol et al., 2022)(Masigol et al., 2022)(Daneshgar, 2023; Ghaly, 2013)(Abdullah, 2017; Amirah et al., 2021; Bahammam, 2011; Baiburin & Kelly, 2018a, 2018b; Bilgili, 2015; Can, 2023; Demirciolu, 2020; "Different Faces of Critical Traditionalism in Approaching the Quran in Contemporary Indonesia, " 2022; Etemadinia & Jahromi, 2020; Liao et al., 2020; al., 2014; Mohd Noor et al., 2017; Palabiyik, 2010; Panjwani, 2020; Shannahan & Hussain, 2011; Talatapeh & Majd, 2015; Vargas-Sánchez & Moral-Moral, 2020; Yakar & Yakar, 2021)It can be concluded that research into the interpretation of the Qur'an and science has many challenges, such as the challenge of integration with pure sciences [1].

Namely the challenge in integrating interpretation with pure sciences is maintaining a balance between scientific accuracy and the authenticity of religious texts, secondly, the development of scientific knowledge [2], this challenge must also have great caution so as not to impose scientific interpretations on verses of the Qur'an that may not be intended to be interpreted scientifically. Third, dialogue between religion and science [3] is important

because bridging the gap between the two is often challenging due to differences in methodology, assumptions, and goals. Fourth, doubts and criticisms [4] exist because many scholars still doubt the synthetic interpretation. Fifth, limited knowledge [5], because the multi-aspect verses of the Qur'an require broad and diverse knowledge.

Therefore, it is important to conduct a critical analysis of existing research findings to pave the way for future research and provide projections on the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science [6]. This evaluation procedure is highly dependent on the availability of data from scientific research activities and the accuracy of the data [7]. Bibliometric indicators are one of the tools that play a role in evaluating the results of scientific research, examining the interaction between science and technology, producing a mapping of scientific fields, tracking/tracing the development of new science in a particular field, and are future indicators in making strategic plans [8]. This study aims to map the development and direction of research on the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science in publications indexed in the Scopus database from 2010-2020 [9]. 2010 was chosen as the starting year based on findings in the Scopus database that in that year the first publication was found on the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science.

Method

The bibliometric analysis method was used in this study. Information was obtained by using a Boolean search engine to comb the Scopus database between 2000 and 2024. The search was conducted on September 24, 2024. Researchers used R/R studio, VosViewer, and Microsoft Excel tools to analyze documents and networks [10]. IN THE FIRST STAGE, the researcher will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research is conducted on the bibliometric topic. In addition, the literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords. SECOND STAGE, at this stage the researcher used the KK operator to search in Scopus which resulted in 174 documents. Furthermore, filtering was carried out with the Boolean operator TITLE-ABSKEY (interpretation AND science AND islam) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) to exclude articles that were still in print and only produced 120 final documents. THIRD STAGE, analysis of the final search result documents was carried out using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to determine the number of documents per year, documents based on journals, authors, affiliations, countries, and subjects/fields. Furthermore, analysis was carried out at the network level.

The detailed search process can be seen in the image below.



Figure 1 meta data search proces

Result and Discussion

Document analysis

MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1986:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	94
Documents	120
Annual Growth Rate %	2.93
Document Average Age	8.47
Average citations per doc	7.742
References	4739
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	204
Author's Keywords (DE)	488
AUTHORS	
Authors	185
Authors of single-authored docs	77
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	80
Co-Authors per Doc	1.61
International co-authorships %	8.333
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	102

Figure 2 main data

Figure 2 provides an overview of 120 documents collected over 24 years. Including 185 authors, 77 single authors, 8.333% international co-authorship, 4,739 references with an average of 7,742 citations per document.

Documents per year

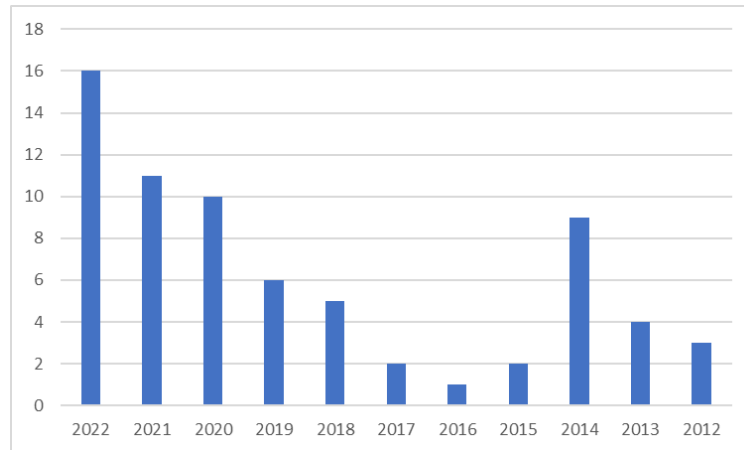


Figure 3 documents per year

The table shows that in 2012 there were 3 documents discussing the development map of research on interpretation of the Qur'an and science, and experienced a significant increase in 2022 as many as 16 documents, because in this case there are several main factors in increasing research in the field of interpretation and science such as digitalization and accessibility, community needs, relations between religion and science, and paradigm shifts in interpretation studies [11]. In 2016, it decreased to 1 document.

Document by author

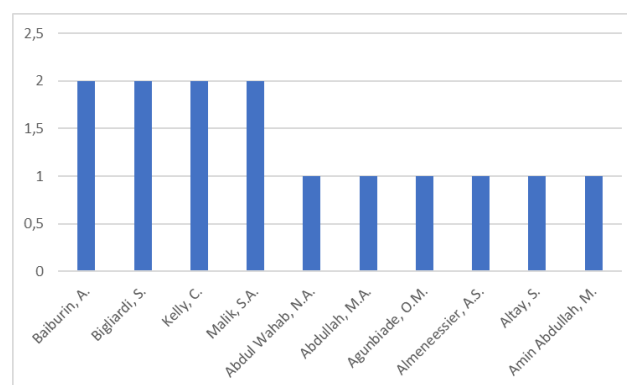


Figure 4 by author

In the picture, the most significant number of authors is 4 people, namely Baiburin, A. with 2 publications, Bigliardi, S. with 2 publications, Kelly, C. with 2 publications, Malik, SA with 2 publications while the smallest number of authors is 6 people Abdul Wahab, NA wrote 1 document, Abdullah, MA with 1

document, Agunbiade, OM with 1 document, Almeneessier, AS with 1 document, Altay, S. with 1 document, and Amin Abdullah, M. with 1 document.

Document by affiliation

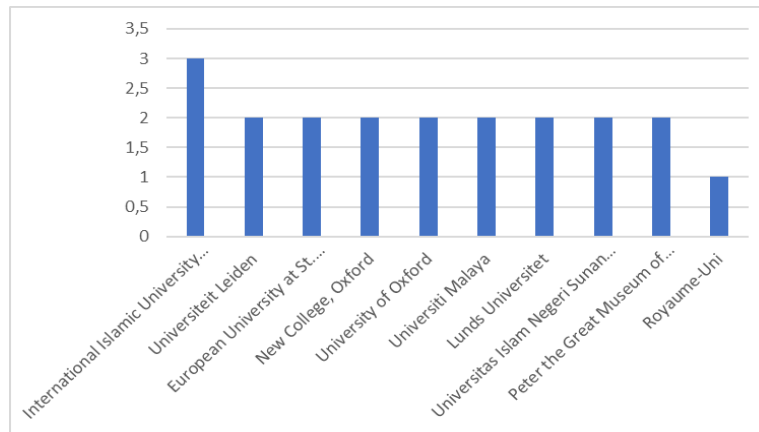


Figure 5 affiliation

Based on the data above, there is 1 university that publishes the most maps of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science, the International Islamic University Malaysia with 3 documents indexed in Scopus [12]. Then several universities publish 2 documents such as, Universiteit Leiden, European University at St. Petersburg, New College, Oxford, University of Oxford, Universiti Malaya, Lunds Universitet, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, and 1 university that publishes 1 document, namely Royaume University.

Document by country

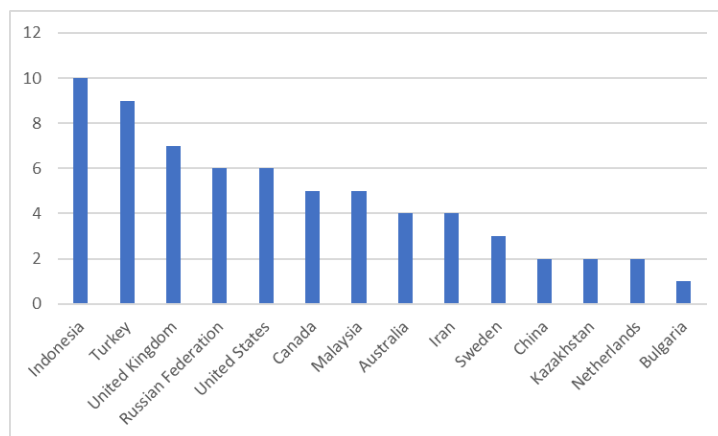


Figure 6 by country

In this data, the countries with the most publications regarding the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science are Indonesia with 10 documents, Turkey with 9 documents, and England with 7 documents, while the country with the lowest publication is Bulgaria with 1 document.

Document by source

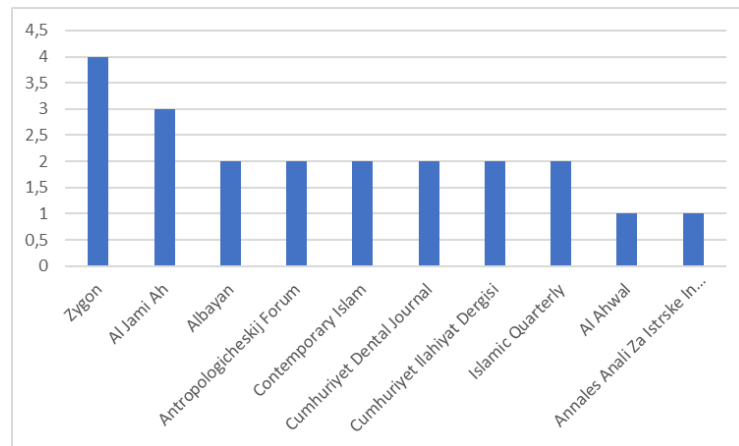


Figure 7 by source

The figure shows that the 3 main journals that are most frequently published are Zygon with 4 journals, then the second is Al Jami Ah with 3 journals and in last place is Albayan with 2 journals and the least is 1 journal consisting of 2 sources.

Three Field Plot

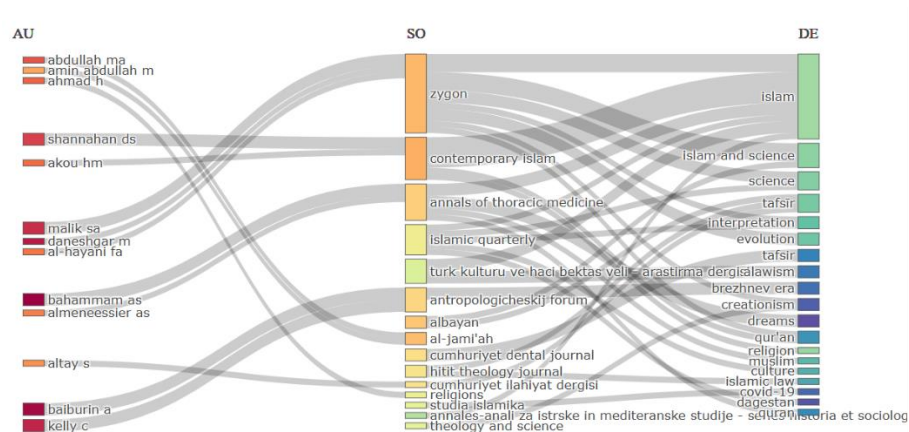


Figure 8 three field plot

Table 8 contains 3 observed elements: journal publication name, author name, and theme/topic used. The three elements are then connected with gray plot lines that are interconnected with each other. Based on the journal name, each journal shows which authors most often contribute to the journal's publications, especially those discussing the development map of Qur'anic interpretation and science research [13]. The size of the plot shows how many publications are related to the theme [14]. Based on the image above, there are 3 journals [15]. The journal that publishes the most research on the theme of the development map of the research of the interpretation of the Qur'an and science is Zygon, which is shown in orange and is related to several authors such as Malik, SA, Daneshgar, M. Al-Hayani, FA

Based on the image above, the size of the bar chart shows how many research publications each author has. Among the 13 authors who wrote the most articles on the theme of the development map of the interpretation of the Qur'an and science research are Baiburin, A., Kelly, C. Bigliardi, S. In the third element, each research topic is connected to the author who writes a lot about the topic of ICT literacy [16]. From the results of the analysis, there are 20 keywords about the development map of the interpretation of the Qur'an and science research, and the word Islam is at the top, followed by Islam and science, science, and Tafsir [17]. This shows that the word is very closely related to research related to the development map of the interpretation of the Qur'an and science research.

Corresponding authors' countries

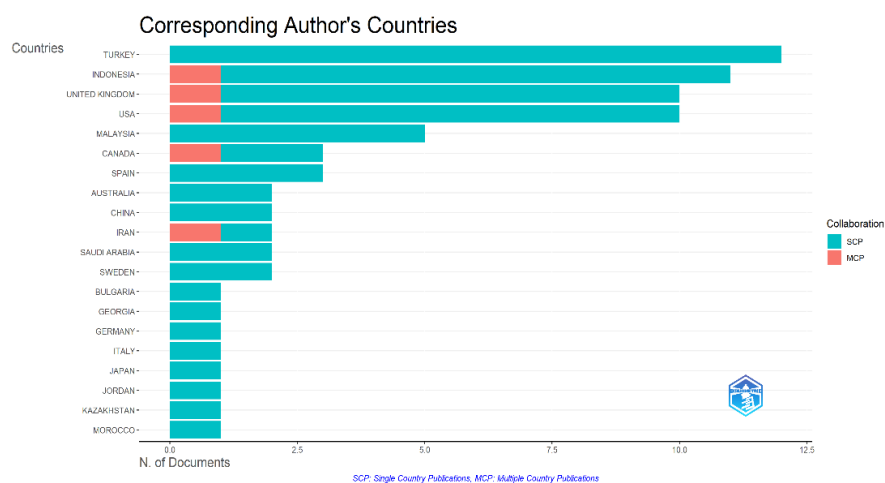


Figure 9 authors countries

From the image above, the largest SCPs are 3 countries: Turkey, Indonesia, and England. while the largest MCPs are 3 countries, namely Indonesia, England and America, while the highest continent for the corresponding author or the

dominant continent is the European continent which consists of several countries such as the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Germany, Georgia, Sweden, Spain, Italy, and Turkey [18]. If we look at the top 3 countries, namely Turkey, Indonesia, and England, there is a difference in SCP and MCP

Of the 3 countries: Türkiye SCP: 12 & MCP: 0, United Kingdom SCP: 9 & MCP: 1, Indonesia SCP: 10 & MCP: 1

We can see that Türkiye is the country with the highest SCP and the lowest MCP of the 3 countries above.

Most globally cited documents

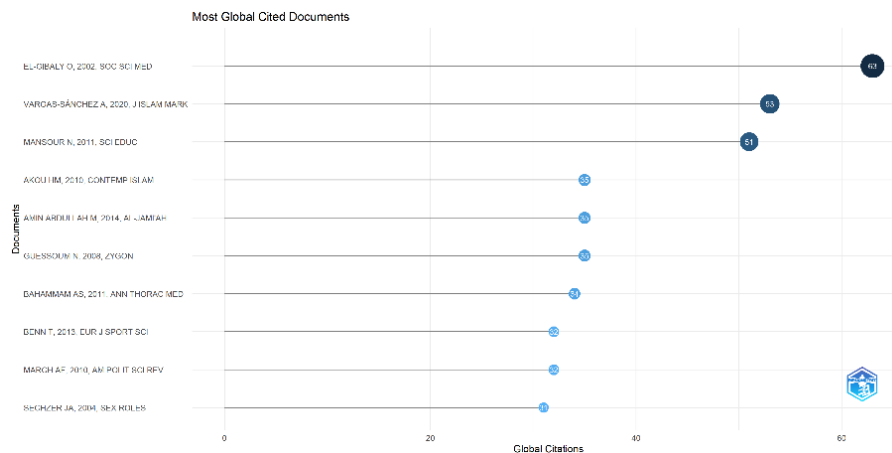


Figure 10 globally cited documents

In this data, the paper with the highest citation is EL-Gibaly. O with 63 citations, followed by the 2nd rank is Vargas-sánchez A with 53 citations and the 3rd rank is Mansour. N with 51 citations. The paper with the Highest Tc Per Year is Vargas-sánchez A with 10.60. If we look at the table above, Tc has no effect on Tc per Year because the highest Tc, which is 63, has a Tc per Year of 2.74, and Tc 53 has a high Tc per Year, which is 10.60 [19]. From here, we can understand that the Year of Publication affects Tc.

cluster 9 as many as 3 items [20]. In this image some keywords dominate according to their occurrence, cluster 1 the dominant keywords are covid-19, education, and fatwa, cluster 2 evolution, and islam and science, cluster 3 islamism and cultural factor, cluster 4 article and human, cluster 5 interpretation and science, cluster 6 Qur'an, cluster 7 islam, cluster 8 muslim, psychological aspect, and cultural anthropology, cluster 9 religion and pluralism.

Overlay

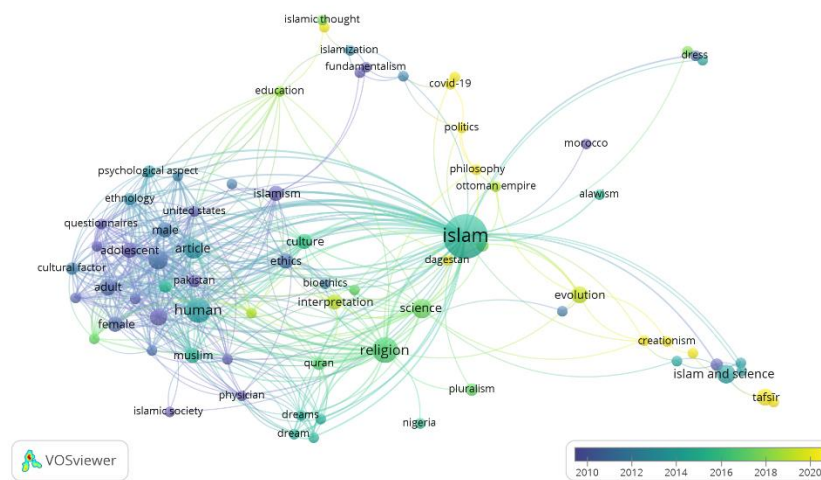


Figure 13 overlay

The image above shows the analysis of keyword networks based on overlay. It can be seen that the keywords tafsir " and, islam evolution are keywords with usage in the new year. While the keywords Islamism, Qur'an, human, moslem, etc. are keywords with relatively old usage, namely around 2010.

Density

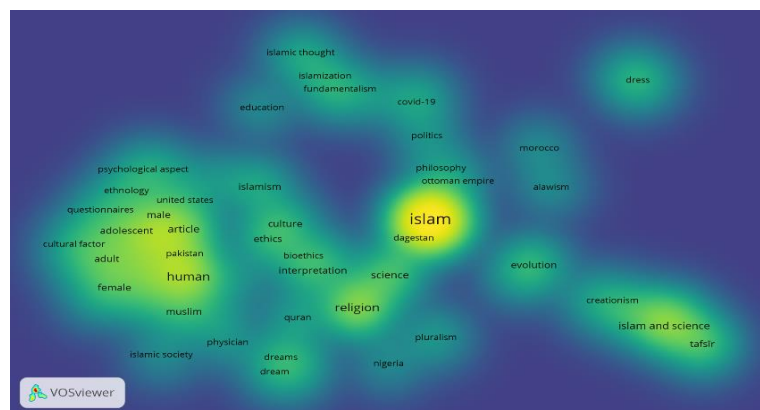


Figure 14 density

The table above is a density analysis if we look at the image above, the keywords that have the highest density are Islam, humans, religion, article, and Islam and science. The keywords that are still rarely studied are interpretation, Islam and evolution, pluralism, Islamic society, Quran, etc.

KEYWORDS	OCCURANCE	CLUSTER
Education	2	1
Fatwa	2	
Indonesia	2	
Islamization	2	
Islamic thoughts	2	
Islam and science	6	2
Interpretation	5	
Evolution	5	
Quran	3	
scientific knowledge	2	
Adolescent	4	3
Islamism	4	
Pakistan	3	
Cultural factors	3	
Risk factors	2	
Article	7	4
Human	11	
Humans	7	
Male	5	
Adult	5	
Science	7	5
Interpretation	4	
Ethics	4	
Culture	4	
History	3	

Quran	3	6
Muslim	2	
Dream	2	
Reviews	2	
Physician	2	
Islam	34	7
Alawism	2	
Internet	2	
Gender	2	
Morocco	2	
Cultural Anthropology	5	8
Muslim	4	
Psychological aspects	3	
Islamic society	2	
Ethnology	3	
Nigeria	2	9
Pluralism	3	
Religion	12	

The table above shows the emergence of each cluster representing the main themes in the field of the development map of the research of the interpretation of the Qur'an and science [21]. The theme in the first cluster is Indonesia, the theme in the second cluster is Islam and science, the theme in the third cluster is adolescent and Islamism, the theme of cluster 4 is human, the theme of cluster 5 is science, the theme of cluster 6 is the Qur'an, the theme of cluster 7 is Islam, the theme of cluster 8 is Cultural Anthropology and the theme in cluster 9 is religion.

Conclusion

The findings of this study indicate that the discussion of the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science is still very little, this can be seen from the keywords interpretation and Islam and science through Vosviewer which are very rarely studied. The university that publishes the most about the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science is the International Islamic University

Malaysia with 3 documents and the continent that dominates the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science is the European continent. The journal that publishes the most about the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science is the Zygon journal. The discussion of the map of the development of research on the interpretation of the Qur'an and science has increased in 2022 by 16 documents.

This study has several limitations, such as only using one database so that the results cannot be generalized for all studies, therefore, it is hoped that in the future, more in-depth and comprehensive research can be carried out, using additional data such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, and others.

Author Contributions

Azmil Iman Hartafana: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - review & editing, Investigation.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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