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Bibliometric Analysis of Quran Recitation Development in Scopus International Database Publications 1974-2024

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Abstract

This study applies bibliometric analysis to map the development of research on Qur'an recitation in the Scopus database between 1974 and 2024. The methods used include document and network analysis using tools such as R/RStudio, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel. The research process begins with a literature review to determine relevant keywords, then uses Boolean operators to identify 104 documents that meet the criteria. The data obtained is analyzed to map publication trends, distribution of authors, countries, institutions, journals, and collaborations between keywords. The results show a significant increase in publications since 2019, with a peak in 2023. Countries such as Indonesia and the United States dominate publications, while the University of Malaya is the institution with the highest contribution. The Journal of Religion and Health and Journal of Qur'anic Studies recorded the highest number of publications. Lead authors such as Babamohamadi H. and Ghorbani R. showed significant influence, with high citation growth. This study suggests the need for stronger global collaboration and application of technology in Qur'an recitation research to improve the quality of learning.

Keywords: *Quran Recitation; Islam; bibliometric analysis; Scopus; VOSviewer*

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Introduction

The bibliometric analysis of Quran recitation development within the Scopus International Database represents a significant scholarly endeavor aimed at understanding the trends, patterns, and impacts of research in this specialized field. As the Quran holds a central place in Islamic education and culture, the study of its recitation—encompassing techniques, technology, and pedagogy—has garnered increasing attention from researchers. This analysis seeks to map the landscape of publications related to Quran recitation, identifying key themes, influential authors, and the evolution of research outputs over time.

Bibliometric studies, such as those conducted by Putera et al. and Koçyiğit, provide a methodological framework for analyzing publication activity within specific domains, utilizing databases like Scopus to extract relevant data [1],[2]. These studies typically employ quantitative methods to assess publication trends, citation patterns, and the geographical distribution of research outputs [1]. For instance, the bibliometric analysis of articles on healthy aging highlighted the effectiveness of using Scopus as a data source, which can similarly be applied to the study of Quran recitation [2].

In the context of Quran recitation, recent studies have explored various dimensions, including technological advancements in recitation training and educational strategies for memorization [3],[4]. The integration of mobile applications and digital tools has transformed how learners engage with Quranic texts, enhancing accessibility and fostering innovative learning methods [3]. Moreover, the development of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) systems tailored for Quranic recitation exemplifies the intersection of technology and religious education, as seen in works focused on creating benchmarks for recitation recognition [5],[6]. These technological advancements not only facilitate learning but also address challenges related to pronunciation and tajweed, which are critical for accurate recitation [7].

The significance of Quran recitation extends beyond mere textual engagement; it plays a vital role in the spiritual and educational development of individuals within the Muslim community. Studies have shown that structured recitation practices contribute to mental well-being and cognitive development, reinforcing the importance of Quranic education in various settings, including Islamic boarding schools [8],[9]. The establishment of institutions dedicated to Quran recitation development, as noted by Suarni, further underscores the commitment to enhancing the quality and accessibility of Quranic education [10].

In summary, a bibliometric analysis of Quran recitation development in Scopus publications not only illuminates the academic landscape surrounding this vital aspect of Islamic education but also highlights the interplay between

traditional practices and modern technological innovations. By systematically examining the contributions and trends in this field, researchers can better understand the evolving dynamics of Quran recitation and its implications for education and community

Method

A This study uses comprehensive bibliometric analysis in the form of document and network analysis. The information was obtained using the Boolean search engine to comb through the Scopus database between 1974 to 2024 [2]. The search will be conducted on November 14, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. Researchers use R/R-Studio tools, VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel to analyze documents, citations, and networks.

The stages taken by researchers are as follows, among others: The first stage, researchers will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure relevant research is carried out with bibliometric topics [3]. In addition, literature review is useful for determining appropriate keywords and is considered to represent the scope of research.

In the second stage, researchers used Boolean operators TITLE-ABS-KEY(quran AND recitation) to search Scopus which yielded 405 documents. Further filtration was performed with the Boolean operators LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA,"ARTS") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA,"SOCI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE,"ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE,"j")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE,"English")) to limit only English documents and articles as document types, resulting in a final document of 104.

The third stage, analysis is carried out on the final document search using Scopus analyzer and R and Rstudio to find out the number of documents per year, documents by journal, author, affiliation, country, and subject or field. Furthermore, analysis of the document network level was carried out by reading visualizations through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing with keyword type (co-occurrence). The detailed research procedure can be seen in figure 1. Below

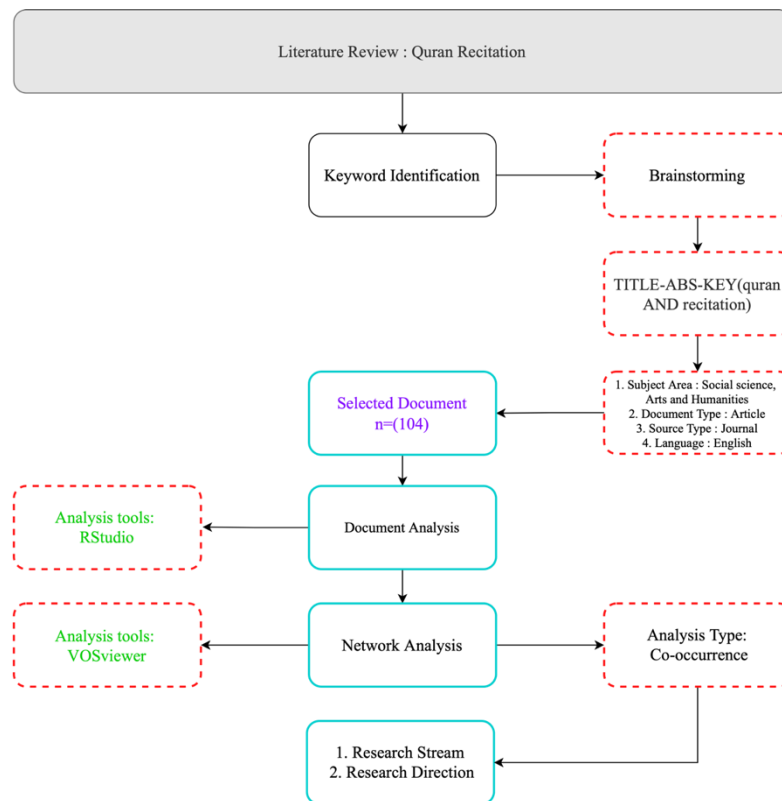


Figure 1. Research procedure

Result and Discussion

The data presented in Figure 2. highlights the development in the number of publications on Quran Recitation from various years, revealing significant trends over time. Between 1974 and 2014, the number of publications remained relatively low, typically from 0 to 3 per year. However, in 2015-2018, an increase in publishing activity began to be seen, with certain peaks, such as in 2016, when it reached 6 publications per year. From 2019 onwards, the trend changes drastically, showing a steady increase in publications [4],[5]. The period between 2019 and 2024 reflects a very marked spike, with the annual number of publications continuing to increase, reaching 9-18 publications per year. Notably, the year 2023 marks the highest level of publication activity in the dataset, reaching 18 publications per year.

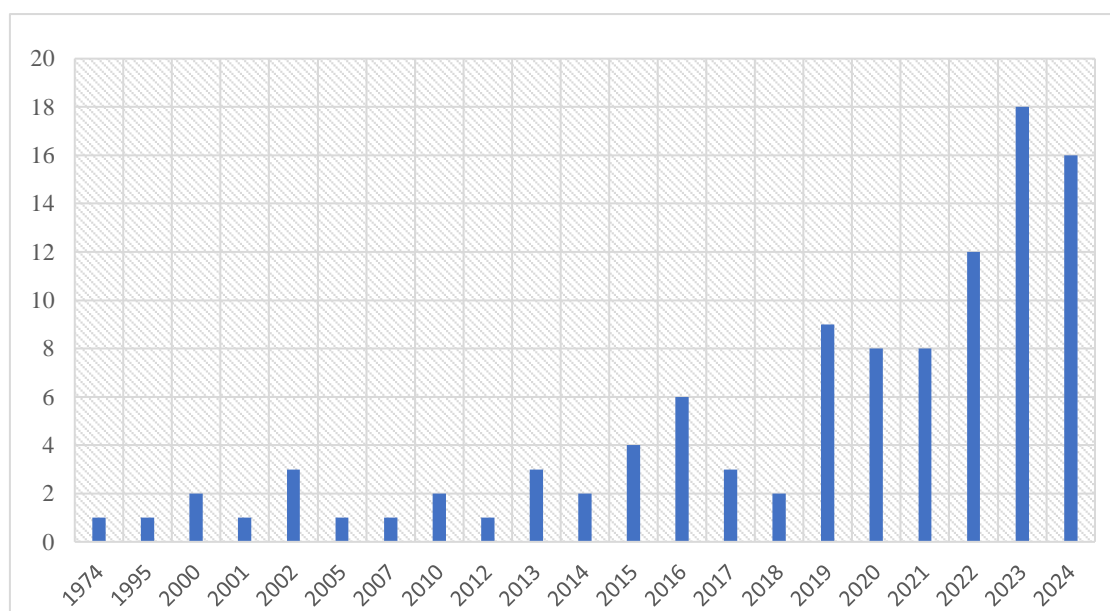


Figure 2. Publication by Year

The Figure 3. shows the number of publications by country. The countries with the highest number of publications are Indonesia and the United States, each reaching around 19 publications. Next, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom have a fairly high number of publications, ranging from 12-15 publications [6],[1]. At the middle level, Jordan recorded around 8 publications, while Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey had almost the same number of publications, 4 publications. On the other hand, Egypt is the country with the lowest number of publications, around 3.

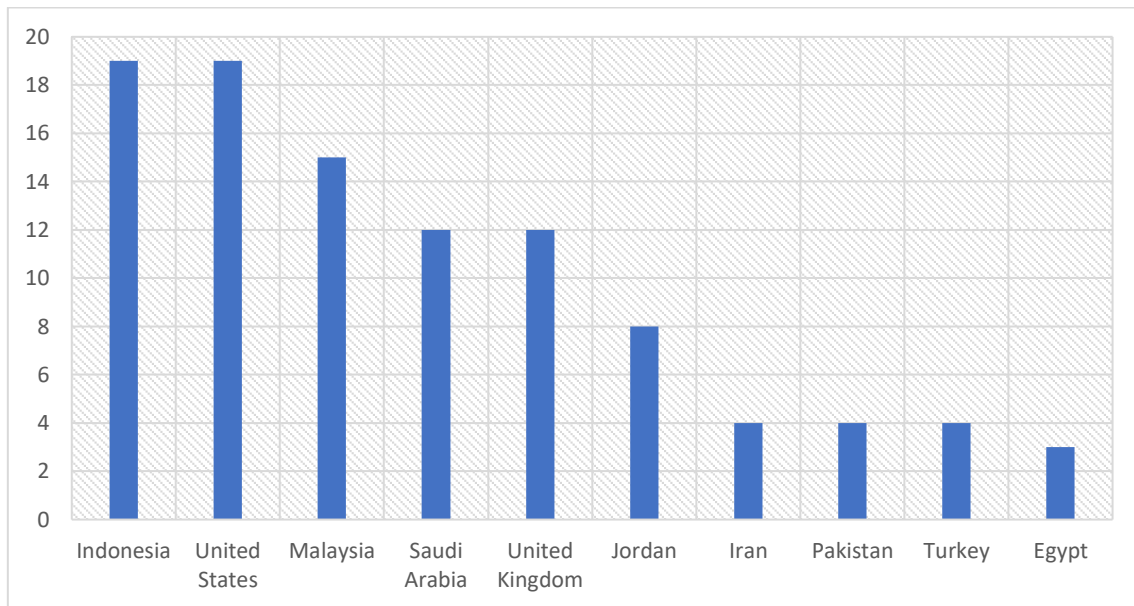


Figure 3. Publication by Country

Based on Figure 4, there is variation in the number of publications produced by each institution. University of Malaya is ranked highest with the most publications, which is 5 publications. On the other hand, University of Leeds and Cairo University have the lowest publications on this list, with each only contributing 2 publications [7],[8]. The other universities are consistent at 3 publications

This analysis shows that the University of Malaya is the institution with the largest contribution in terms of the number of publications. However, there is a significant difference between the institutions with the highest and lowest number of publications, which is likely influenced by factors such as access to resources, research focus, and institutional priorities.

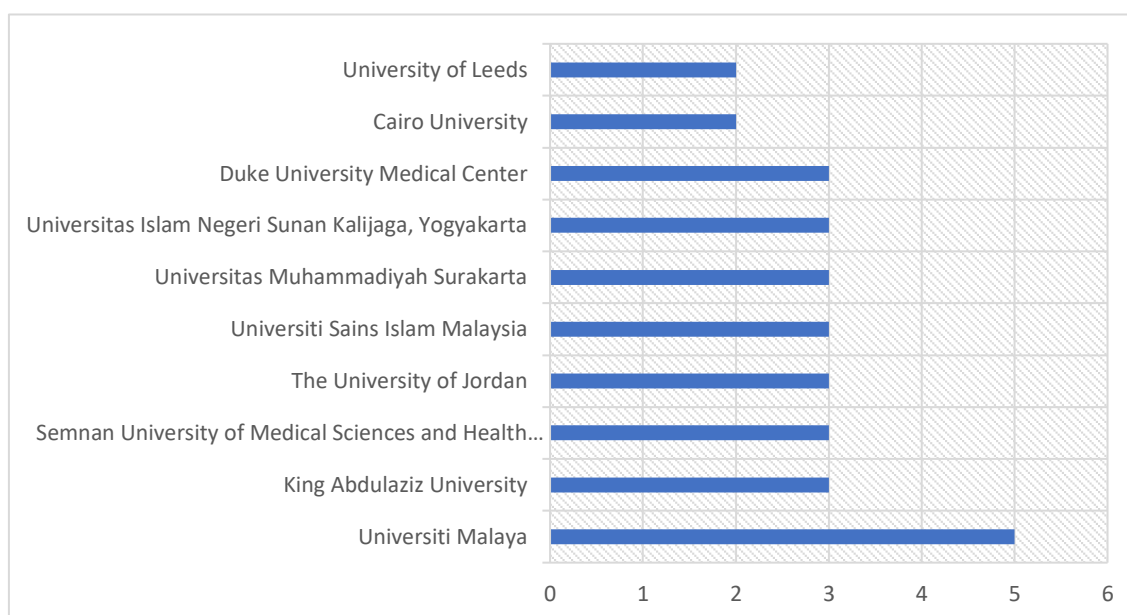


Figure 4. Publication by Affiliation

Based on the Figure 5., the distribution of the number of publications from various journals that are affiliated with the research can be seen. The Journal of Religion and Health has the highest number of publications, which is 7 publications, indicating the main focus of research related to health in the context of religion [9]. Furthermore, the Journal of Qur'anic Studies is in second place with 6 publications, indicating a great interest in studies related to the Qur'an.

Several other journals, such as the International Journal of Speech Technology and the Journal of Semitic Studies, each have 4 publications, indicating a significant attention to language-based technology and Semitic studies. Contemporary Islam, Religions and Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi also have 3 publications each, indicating important contributions to contemporary studies of Islam and Islamic theology.

last, the journal of Quranic studies and interpretation, Albayan, and the International Journal of Learning Teaching and Educational Research were recorded with the fewest number of publications, namely 2 publications.

This analysis shows a variation in research focus across journals, with religious health studies and Quranic studies dominating. This reflects diverse research trends, from health issues to technology, as well as education and Islamic studies. Journals with a higher number of publications are likely to have greater appeal to researchers or a broader topic coverage.

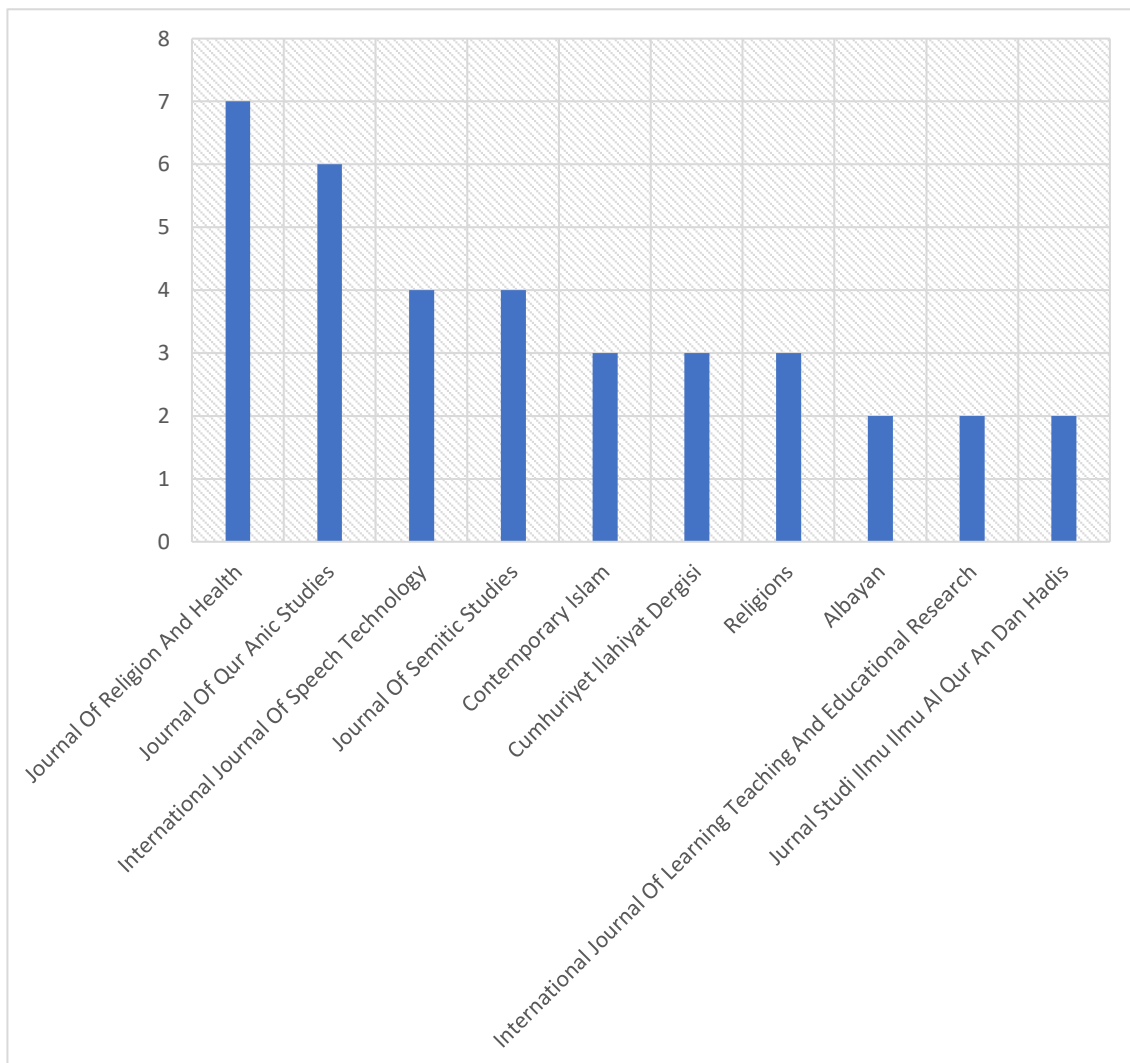


Figure 5. Publication by Source

Based on the data in the table Table 1., all authors have an H-index of 2, indicating that each author has at least two articles that have been cited at least twice. This reflects an even contribution among authors in the field of Quran Recitation. In terms of G-index, Babamohamadi H and Ghorbani R stand out with a value of 3, meaning their work has a stronger citation distribution than other authors. Meanwhile, the highest M-index of 0.222 is owned by Atwell E, Brierley C, and Gent B, indicating rapid citation growth since their initial publication in 2016.

When viewed from (TC) total citations, Babamohamadi H, Ghorbani R, and Jahani C lead with the highest number of citations, which is 67 citations. This

shows the relevance of the authors is quite influential and often referred to in other studies. From (NP) Number of papers, Babamohamadi H and Ghorbani R also excel with three articles published, compared to other authors who have an average of only two articles. The initial year of publication (PY_start) also provides an interesting picture, authors such as Atwell E, Brierley C, and Gent B, who started publication in 2016, showed rapid citation growth, On the other hand, Babamohamadi H, Jahani C and Ghorbani R who started earlier in 2015, showed consistent performance as authors with the highest citations.

Overall, these data indicate that research in the field of Quran reading involves evenly distributed author contributions. although some authors such as Babamohamadi H and Ghorbani R can be considered as major authors in this field because they have high H_index, G_index, and TC. New authors such as Atwell E, Brierley C, and Gent B also show great potential to become relevant researchers in the future. Researchers can prioritize authors with high H_index and M_index for publication or references, because these authors show significant impact in the literature.

Table 1. Most Relevant Authors

Author	H_index	G_index	M_index	TC	NP	PY_start
Afsaruddin A	2	2	0,087	22	2	2002
Atwell E	2	2	0,222	13	2	2016
Babamohamadi H	2	3	0,2	67	3	2015
Brierley C	2	2	0,222	13	2	2016
Gent B	2	2	0,222	12	2	2016
Ghorbani R	2	3	0,2	67	3	2015
Ibrahim Nj	2	2	0,167	31	2	2013
Idris Myi	2	2	0,167	31	2	2013
Jahani C	2	2	0,2	67	2	2015

H-index = an author has an h-index 'h' when they have h papers that have been cited at least h times, G-Index= is where the top G articles have jointly received G citations, M-index = is the H-index divided by the number of years of active authors, TC = Total Citations, NP =Number of papers, PY Start = beginning of the year of publication

Table 2. Most Site Document

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
Rafique R	2019	2	28	7,14
Bedford I	2001	1	9	11,11
Brierley C	2016	1	11	9,09
Ismail Mh	2023	1	1	100,00
Babamohamadi H,	2017	1	35	2,86
Supriyadi T	2019	1	19	5,26
Ibrahim Nj	2013	1	25	4,00
Babamohamadi H,	2015	1	32	3,13
Pilotti Mae	2020	0	0	
Dweirj L	2023	0	0	

Table 2. shows the list of most cited documents based on local (LC), global (GC) citations, and LC/GC ratio. Babamohamadi H. (2017) has the highest number of global citations (35), followed by Babamohamadi H. (2015) (32) and Rafique R. (2019) (28), indicating significant influence in the global community. However, locally, Rafique R. (2019) has the highest number of citations (2), while the other documents only received one local citation. Ismail Mh. (2023) recorded the highest LC/GC ratio (100%), indicating high relevance in the local context but not yet known globally [10]. In contrast, documents such as Pilotti Mae (2020) and Dweiri L. (2023) have no citations at all, thus requiring further promotion. Overall, this table shows documents with potential local and global relevance, which can be used as strategic references in research.

The Figure 6. is a visualization of the occurrence of research on Quranic Studies, with a minimum cluster size of 10. From the image there are 4 clusters formed. Cluster 1 is Red with a total of 19 items, Cluster 2 is Green with a total of 16 items, Cluster 3 is Blue with a total of 16 items, Cluster 4 is Yellow with a total of 15 items. The dominant keyword is Islam with a total link strength of 59

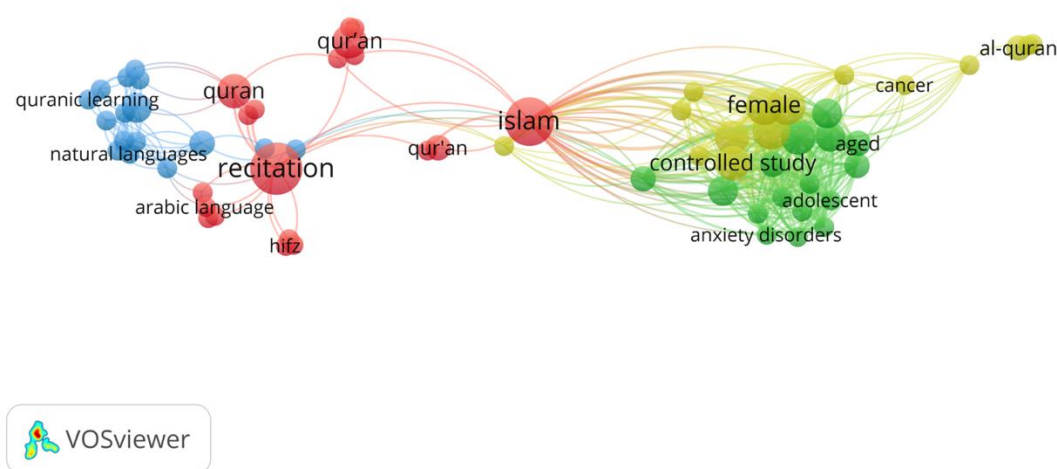


Figure 6. Co-occurrences Network Visualization

Conclusion

This bibliometric analysis shows that research on Qur'an recitation has increased significantly since 2019, with a peak in publications in 2023. Countries such as Indonesia and the United States dominate publications, while the University of Malaya is the institution with the highest contribution. Journals such as the Journal of Religion and Health and the Journal of Qur'anic Studies recorded the highest number of publications, reflecting a variety of research focuses, from health to Islamic theology. Authors such as Babamohamadi H. and Ghorbani R. are prominent figures with high citations, while new authors such as Atwell E. and Brierley C. show great potential. This finding also indicates that the keyword "Islam" dominates this research. In the future, more intensive global collaboration and diversification of research topics are needed, including the use of technology to support learning Qur'an recitation more effectively.

Author Contributions

Raden Ayu Halima: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Supervision, Project administration.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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