

# The Intersection of Quranic Studies and Modern Technology: A Bibliometric Analysis of Academic Publications from 2000 to 2024

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**ABSTRACT:** The study aims to examine patterns, subjects, and developments in scholarly works concerning Quranic studies and contemporary technology between the years 2000 and 2024. A thorough bibliometric analysis was used in the study, utilizing information from 1,225 publications from 668 sources that were indexed in Scopus. The information was gathered using keywords like "Quran," "technology," "computer," "internet," "digital," and "science." R/R-Studio was used for document and citation analysis, VOSviewer was used for network visualizations, and Microsoft Excel was used for data administration. The findings show noteworthy trends in the theme groupings, authorship patterns, and annual publishing rates. With an average of 5.081 citations per document and an average document age of 6.94 years, the study indicated an annual growth rate of 9.42%. 2,708 authors in all made contributions to the topic, with 10.45% of them collaborating internationally. Important phrases like "Quran," "ontology," and "engineering education" became crucial to narrowly targeted study projects. Leading contributors were found to be Malaysia, Indonesia, and Turkey, with research activity peaking between 2015 and 2022. The study provides insightful suggestions for future research possibilities while highlighting the transnational and collaborative nature of present Quranic studies and modern technology research. Future research should focus on enhancing multidisciplinary collaboration and leveraging advanced visualization tools to further refine research focus and effectiveness. These results offer important new perspectives on resource allocation in this dynamic field for academics and policymakers.

**Keywords:** bibliometric analysis; quranic studies; modern technology; information technology; global collaboration.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Quranic studies integration of modern technology is a unique junction of modern digital technologies with traditional religious scholarship. In the past, Quranic studies have mostly relied on traditional scholarly techniques to understand, memorize, and teach the Quran[1]. However, the emergence of digital technology has given this discipline new dimensions, opening the door to more advanced techniques for textual analysis, wider knowledge sharing, and creative approaches to teaching and learning [2, 3].

It is essential to comprehend the distribution, frequency, and connections of study subjects in the quickly evolving field of academic research to spot patterns and direct future research [4, 5]. This study examines a dataset of scholarly publications from 2000 to 2024 in order to shed light on how different research fields have changed over this time[6]. With 668 sources and 1225 documents, the collection represents a wide spectrum of international joint activities and intellectual contributions [7, 8].

Important variables including the average age of papers, the average citation count per document, and the annual growth rate of publications are included in the scope of this analysis. We also look at 2708 writers' contributions, showing the scope of global partnerships and the distribution of both single and multi-authored

works[9]. We seek to identify major themes and new areas of interest within the academic community by concentrating on high-frequency keywords and their co-occurrences [10, 11].

Our study makes use of sophisticated visualization methods, such as density and network visualizations made with VOSviewer, to show the intricate connections between various research areas [12, 13]. The multidisciplinary nature of modern research is clearly illustrated by these visualizations, which show clusters of related phrases. The terms "quran," "ontology," and "engineering education" are examples of high-density fields that show major research effort and emphasis [14, 15].

Additionally, the analysis looks at the geographic distribution of research contributions, highlighting noteworthy results from Turkey, Malaysia, and Indonesia. This geographic viewpoint emphasizes the multifaceted sources of scholarly activity and the worldwide scope of academic study[16].

Through an analysis of the chronological development of study subjects, this work also pinpoints changes in scholarly attention during the previous twenty years. The results provide insightful information on how research priorities have evolved and potential directions for future endeavors[17]. This thorough analysis offers a basis for comprehending the dynamic and linked landscape of scholarly inquiry in addition to mapping the current condition of academic research. To provide significant bibliometric information from articles on the Intersection of Quranic Studies and Modern Technology, mapping was done to address the following queries:

1. From 2000 to 2024, how did the thematic focus and research priorities in Quranic studies and contemporary technology change, and what forces shaped these changes throughout this period?
2. According to keyword frequency and co-occurrence analysis, what are the main research subjects and developing fields of interest in the nexus of Quranic studies and contemporary technology?
3. How do patterns of national and international scholarly collaboration affect the creation and sharing of research in technology and Quranic studies, and how do these collaborations influence the composition of the global research community?
4. In what ways do the regional patterns in the creation of scholarly works on Quranic studies and contemporary technology mirror the larger socio-political and cultural backgrounds of the participating nations?

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study uses a quantitative method with a comprehensive bibliometric analysis approach, including document and network analysis [3, 18]. Data was collected through a Boolean search on the database from 1897 to 2024, conducted on July 27, 2024, at 10:42. R/R-Studio software, Vos Viewer, and Microsoft Excel were used for document analysis, citations, and networking [19, 20].

The stages of the study include: the researcher conducts a literature review to ensure the relevance of the research and identify gaps in bibliometric topics [21]. the study also helped determine the right keywords for the scope of the study, then, a search using the boolean operator in scopus (title-abs-key ("qur'an") and title-abs-key ("technology" ) or title-abs-key ( "computer" ) or title-abs-key ( "internet" ) or title-abs-key ( "digital" ) or title-abs key ( "science" ) ) and pubyear > 1999 and pubyear < 2025 produced 1225 documents[22-25]. furthermore, filtration uses the boolean operator from scopus ((limit-to (subjarea, "arts"))) and (limit-to (srctype, "j")) and (limit-to (language, "english")) in total it produced 38 documents.

The bibliography search results were saved in the EndNote X9 application and saved into a CSV file to be opened in the Excel or Numbers application. The saved files were then checked and the metadata was completed [26, 27]. In the end, bibliometric analysis was used in this study to determine the annual quantity of documents based on journals, authors, affiliations, nations, and fields of study. Scopus analyzer and R/R-Studio were utilized for this purpose [28, 29]. VOSViewer was used to study the document network visualization, and Microsoft Excel was used to handle the data [30, 31]. The details can be seen in the following figure:

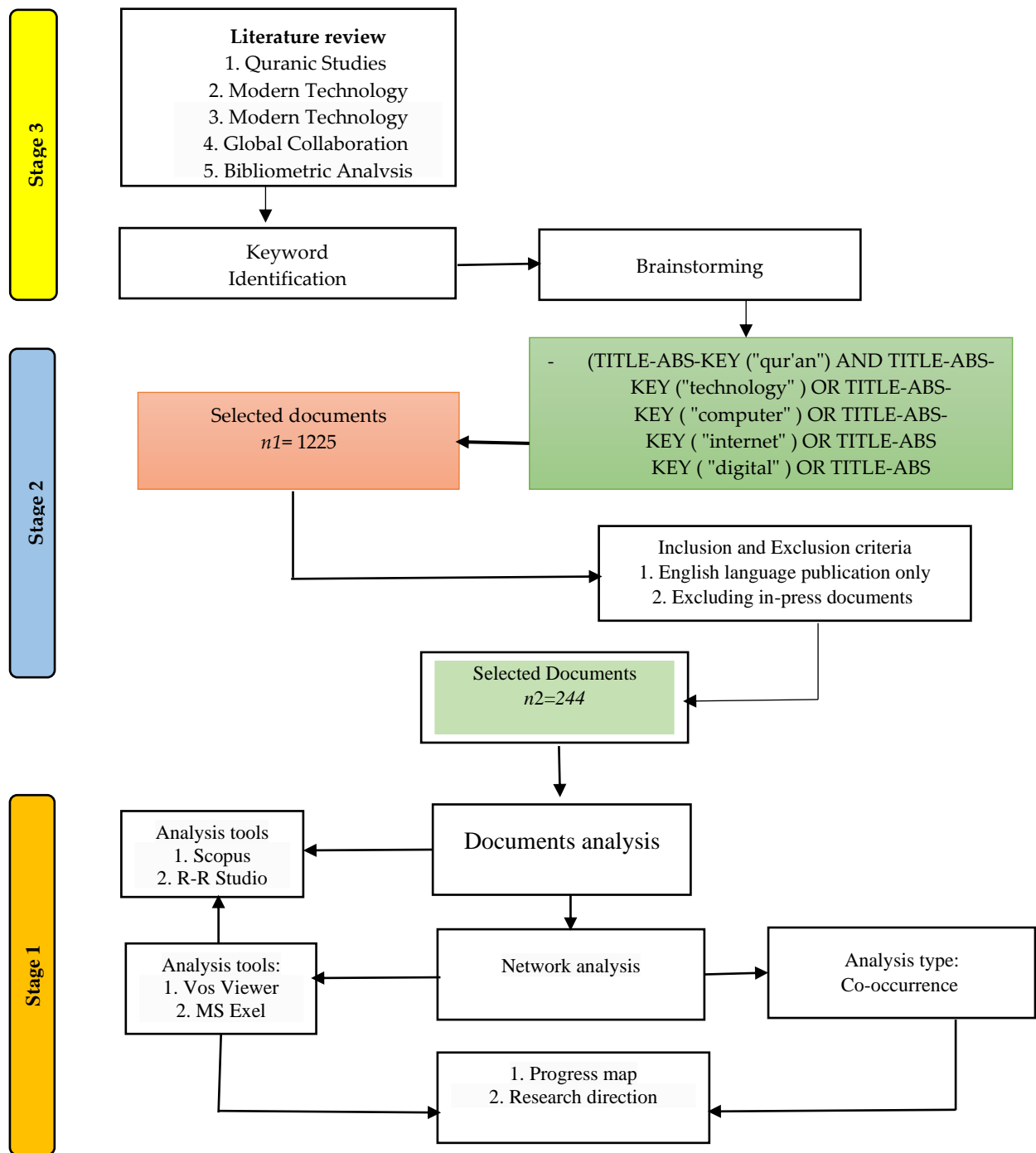


FIGURE 1. Primary documents.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Table 1. Primary documents.

Main Information About Data	
Timespan	2000:2024

Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	668
Documents	1225
Annual Growth Rate %	9.42
Document Average Age	6.94
Average citations per doc	5.081
References	42360
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	3215
Author's Keywords (DE)	3515
AUTHORS	
Authors	2708
Authors of single-authored docs	405
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	456
Co-Authors per Doc	2.63
International co-authorships %	10.45
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	675

The collection, which consists of 668 sources including books and journals, spans the years 2000 to 2024 and has a total of 1225 items. The dataset's average age of documents is 6.94 years, and its average yearly growth rate is 9.42%. Every document has been mentioned 5.081 times on average, and 42,360 references have been made to all of the documents. Regarding content, there are 3515 Author's Keywords—words supplied by the authors to characterize their documents—and 3215 Keywords Plus, which are keywords that commonly appear in the titles of referenced articles but not in the articles themselves. Of the 2708 authors who contributed to the dataset, 405 of them wrote documents by themselves[21]. There are 2.63 co-authors on the paper. Furthermore, 10.45% of the documents include international co-authorship, demonstrating the cooperation of writers from other nations. Sixty-seven of the total materials are categorized as articles.

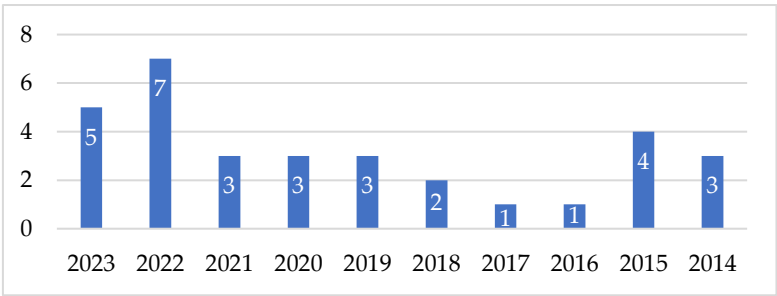


FIGURE 2. Years chart.

Figure 1's bar chart shows how many documents were released year between 2014 and 2023. The data shows that over this time, publication activity has fluctuated. Three documents were released in 2014, and the number of documents increased to a maximum of four in 2015. After that, there was only one publication in each of the years 2016 and 2017. In 2018, there was a minor rise in two documents [20]. The number of publications each year did not change from 2019 to 2021 at three. The year 2022 saw the most publications, with seven documents, while 2023 had the release of five documents. This graph shows the different levels of scholarly output during the specified years, with notable peaks in 2015 and 2022.

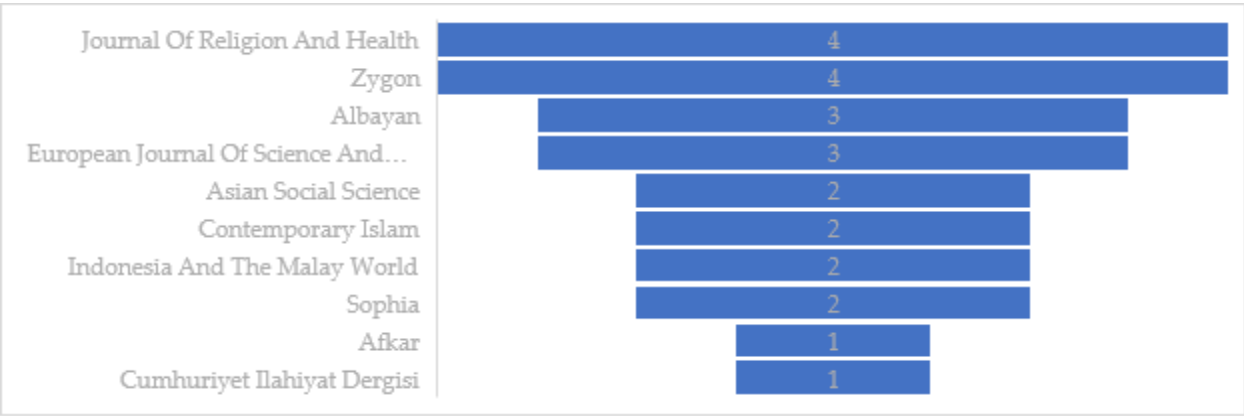


FIGURE 3. Years chart.

A bar chart showing the distribution of documents by source is shown in Figure 2. With four contributions apiece, the "Journal of Religion and Technology" and "Zygon" are the most active sources, according to the chart [32, 33]. The "Albayan" and the "European Journal of Science and Technology" each include three documents after this [34-36]. Two documents were given by each of the following sources: "Asian Social Science," "Contemporary Islam," "Indonesia and the Malay," and "Sophia." Finally, "Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi" and "Afkar" each provided one document graph illustrating the variety of sources from which the papers are drawn, with specialized periodicals about religion and interdisciplinary studies accounting for the largest contributions [37-42].

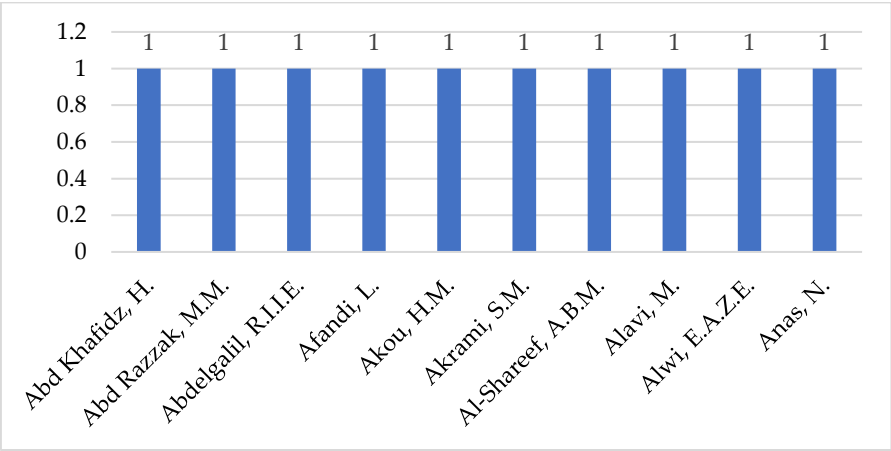


FIGURE 4. Author's name chart.

A bar graph illustrating the quantity of documents authored by different writers is presented in Figure 3. The fact that each listed author has provided one document suggests that all of the authors have contributed equally. The writers are: Al-Shareef A.B.M., Alavi M., Alwi E.A.Z.E., Anas N., Akou H.M., Akramij S.M., Abd Razzak M.M., Afandi L., and Abd Khafidz H. This figure highlights the diverse and cooperative nature of the authorship, with each author making an equal contribution to the dataset.

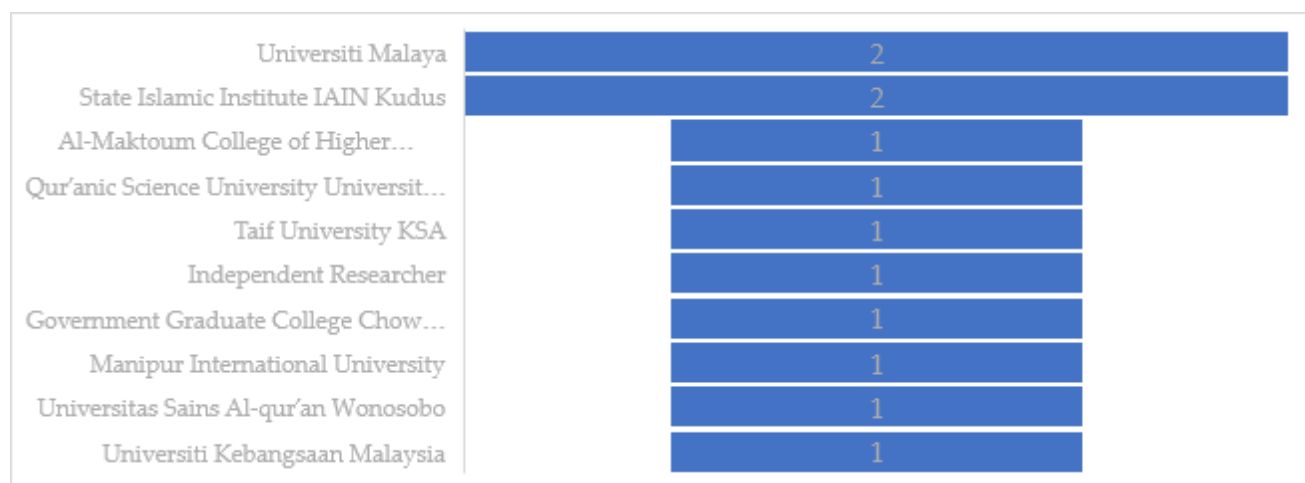


FIGURE 5. Affiliation chart.

Figure 4 presents a bar chart illustrating the distribution of documents by author affiliation. According to the chart, the State Islamic Institute IAIN and Universiti Malaya each donated two documents, ranking them as the top two contributing universities. One paper was supplied by the following other institutions: Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Independent Researcher, Government Graduate College, Taif University KSA, Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, Qur'anic Science University, Manipur International, and Independent Researcher[43-45, 3]. The writers' diverse institutional affiliations are highlighted in this chart, which shows a wide spectrum of academic and research environments from universities to independent researchers.

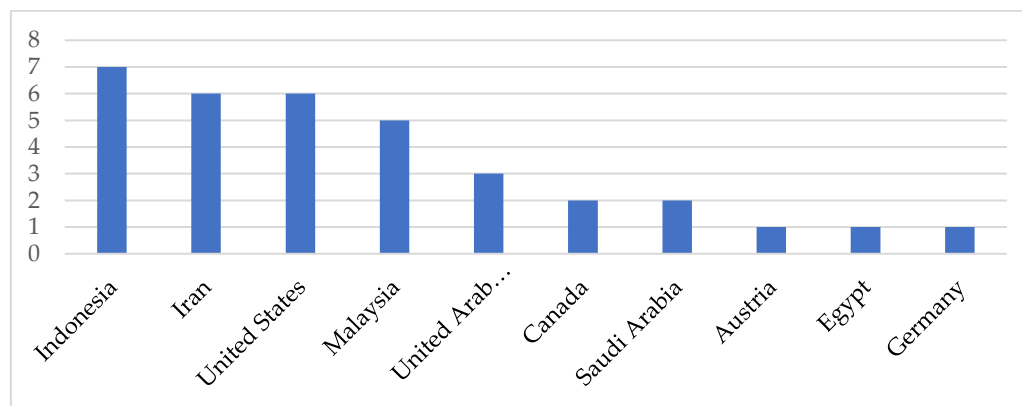


FIGURE 6. Countries chart.

Figure 5 is a pie chart that shows the distribution of documents by country, indicating the contribution of each country to the dataset. With 20% of the documents, Indonesia is in first place, followed by Iran with 17% and the US with 18%. The United Arab Emirates contributes 9%, and Malaysia makes up 15%. Saudi Arabia and Canada each contribute 6% of the total [7]. Germany, Austria, and Egypt each provide 3%. This graph illustrates the noteworthy contributions made by nations on different continents, showing the wide and varied scope of scholarly and research endeavors.

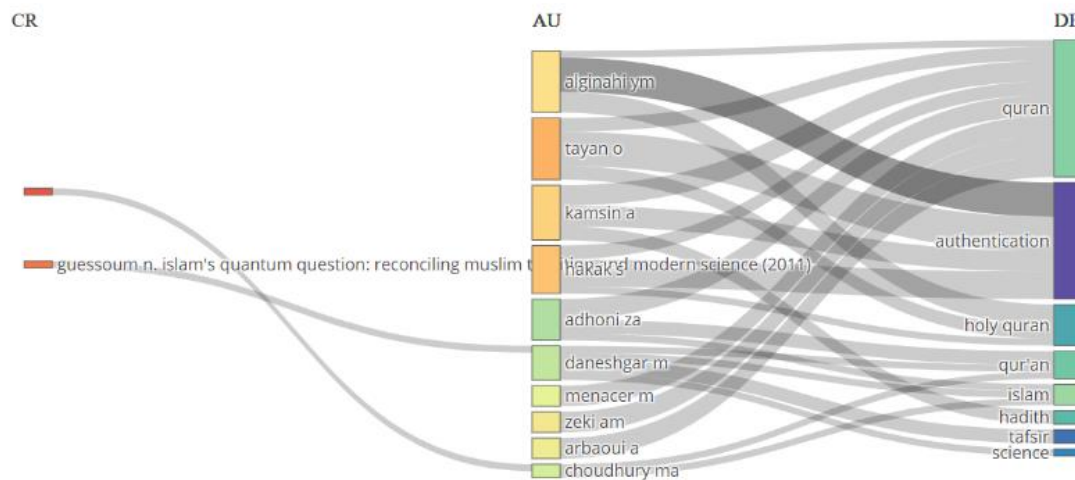


FIGURE 7. Sankey Diagram of Author, Journal, and Keyword Relationships.

Source: Scopus data based using R/R studio

Figure 6 is a three-field plot that illustrates the connections between cited references (CR), authors (AU), and author keywords (DE). The plot shows how different elements are interconnected across these three fields.

- Cited References (CR): The plot starts with a cited reference, "guessoum.n. islam's quantum question: reconciling muslim the...", which is a key reference point.
- Authors (AU): Several authors are connected to this cited reference, including alginahi ym, tayan o, kamsin a, adhoni za, daneshgar m, menacer m, zeki am, arbaoui a, and choudhury ma. Each author has multiple lines connecting them to both the cited references and the author keywords.
- Author Keywords (DE): The author keywords linked to these authors include terms like "quran," "authentication," "holy quran," "Qur'an," "Islam," "hadith," "tafsir," and "science." These keywords represent the main topics and themes of the documents authored by the listed researchers. The plot visually represents the relationships between the cited works, the contributing authors, and the primary topics of their research, showcasing how a particular reference influences various authors and research themes.

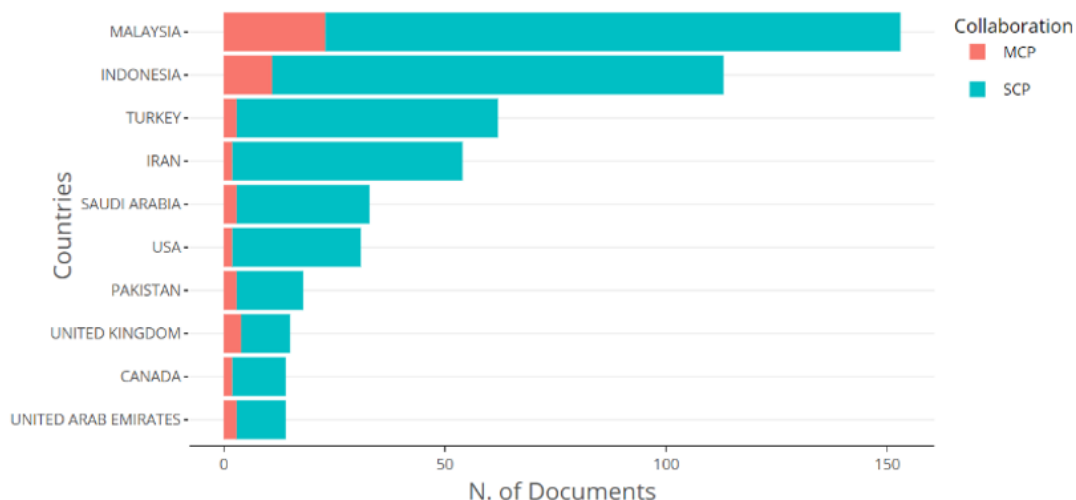


FIGURE 8. Corresponding author countries chart.

The number of documents by the nations of the corresponding authors is displayed in a bar chart in Figure 7, which also highlights two different kinds of collaborations: MCP (Multiple Country Publications) and SCP (Single Country Publications).



- Malaysia leads with the highest number of documents, primarily in SCP, but also has a notable amount of MCP.
- Indonesia follows, with a significant number of SCP and a smaller portion of MCP.
- Turkey and Iran have a similar trend, with a higher number of SCP than MCP.
- Saudi Arabia, the USA, and Pakistan also show a predominance of SCP over MCP.
- The United Kingdom, Canada, and the United Arab Emirates contribute fewer documents, with a majority being SCP and minimal MCP.

The majority of research is carried out within a single nation rather than through international collaborations, as this chart shows the dominance of single-country collaborations in various nations. The leading contributors are Iran, Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Indonesia, indicating their substantial participation in scholarly research conducted within their boundaries.

**Table 2.** Most global documents cited.

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
SACHEDINA A, 2009, ISLAM BIOMED ETHICS PRINC AND APPL	174	10.88	11.08
ABU SHAWAR B, 2005, INT J CORPUS LINGUIST	131	6.55	4.09
DAAR AS, 2001, CAN MED ASSOC J	118	4.92	1.00
BRANINE M, 2010, PERS REV	107	7.13	7.23
HOFFMAN M, 2014, J POLIT	83	7.55	13.20
ALQAHTANI M, 2015, TURK ONL J EDU TECH	70	7.00	13.09
HUBER D, 2010, BULL WHO	66	4.40	4.46
ULLAH H, 2014, INT J ISLAM MIDDLE EAST FINANC MANAGE	60	5.45	9.55
PARADISE TR, 2005, ENVIRON HAZARDS	59	2.95	1.84
HAMDAN MN, 2018, J RELIG HEALTH	58	8.29	13.09

The most widely cited publications worldwide are included in Table 2, which also offers a thorough summary of their influence in terms of total citations (TC), citations per year (TC per Year), and normalized total citations (Normalized TC). Here's a detailed explanation of each column and the data it presents:

-Total Citations (TC): The total number of citations received by each paper is listed in this column. The study with the most citations, "Islam Biomed Ethics Princip and Appl," was written by Sachedina A. in 2009. It has 174 total. Subsequently, with 131 citations, is Abu Shawar B's 2005 study published in the "Int J Corpus Linguist"; Daar AS's 2001 paper published in the "Can Med Assoc J" has 118. The list also includes other works with 107–58 citations.

-TC per Year: The average number of citations the paper obtains per year is shown in this column. The highest average citation count in this table is 10.88 per year for Sachedina A's article. Hamdan MN's 2018 work in the "J Relig Health" has 8.29 citations per year, suggesting its recent and considerable effect, and Hoffman M's 2014 paper in the "J Polit" has a noteworthy 7.55 citations per year.

-Normalized TC: The normalized total citations are displayed in this column, offering a metric that takes into consideration variations in citation styles throughout disciplines. The work by Hoffman M has the highest normalized TC, at 13.20. It is closely followed by the papers by Alqahtani M. from the 2015 issue of "Turk Onl J Edu Tech" and Hamdan MN., both at 13.09. Additionally, a high normalized TC of 11.08 is shown in Sachedina A's article.

In conclusion, Hoffman M.'s 2014 article is noteworthy for its high normalized TC, indicating a substantial effect within its area, whereas Sachedina A.'s 2009 paper stands out with the most total citations. Based on their normalized citation counts, the papers by Alqahtani M and Hamdan MN likewise have a noteworthy impact.



## 2. NETWORK ANALYSIS

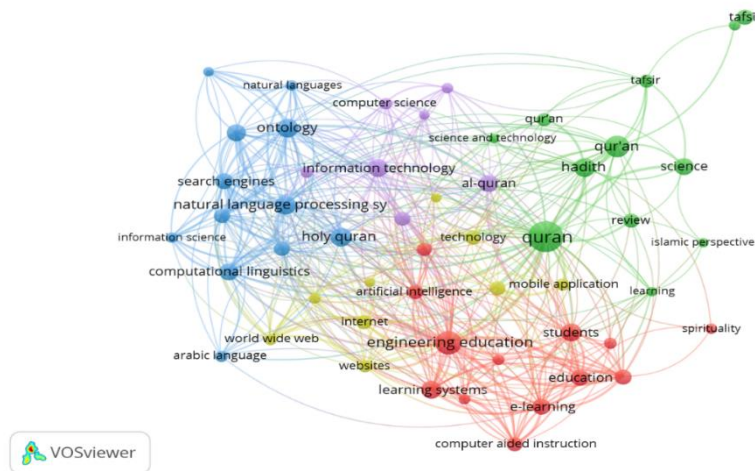


FIGURE 9. Bibliometric analysis based on networked titles.

Figure 8 shows the relationships between the different research terms in the dataset using a network visualization made with VOSviewer. Each node represents a keyword, with node sizes reflecting their frequency of occurrence, and edges (lines) between nodes indicating co-occurrence relationships, with thicker lines representing stronger connections. The visualization is divided into clusters, each representing a different thematic area: the green cluster focuses on Islamic studies with keywords like "quran," "tafsir," "hadith," and "science," indicating a strong research interest in religious texts and their interpretations; the blue cluster centers around computational linguistics and natural language processing, with keywords such as "ontology," "natural language processing sy," "search engines," and "computational linguistics," highlighting research in language technologies and information science; the red cluster includes keywords like "engineering education," "education," "e-learning," "learning systems," and "students," showing a focus on educational technology and pedagogy; the purple cluster encompasses keywords related to information technology and its applications, such as "information technology," "al-quran," and "science and technology;" and the yellow cluster contains keywords like "artificial intelligence," "mobile application," and "internet," reflecting interests in advanced technologies and their practical applications. The keyword "Quran," which is positioned in the center and is associated with multiple clusters, suggests that it has a wide range of applications in a variety of research fields. This effectively illustrates the multidisciplinary nature of modern academic research and highlights the interactions between Islamic studies, educational technologies, and information technology [46].

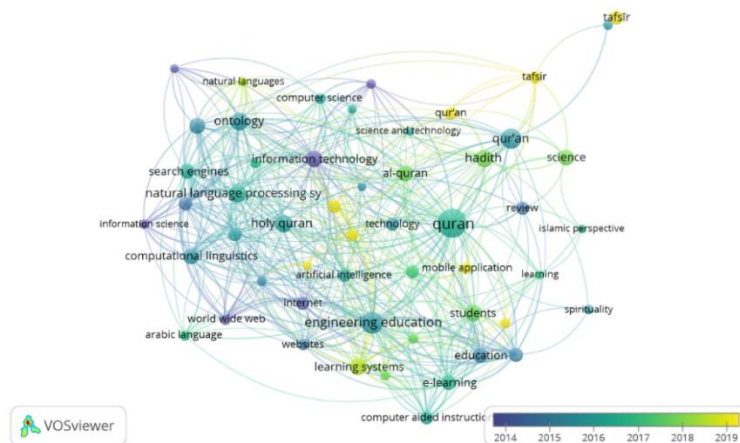


FIGURE 10. Co-occurrence network on Intersection of Quranic Studies and Modern Technology.

Figure 9 shows the temporal progression of study subjects based on keywords using an overlay visualization made with VOSviewer. The average publication year of papers connected with each term is indicated by a color gradient that goes from dark blue (older years, approximately 2014) to yellow (more recent years, around 2019). The network structure from the preceding image is preserved in the display, where nodes stand for keywords and edges for co-occurrence associations.

The heavy blue coloring of keywords like "ontology," "natural language processing system," and "search engines" indicates that these fields had a rise in research activity between 2014 and 2015. On the other hand, terms like "quran," "tafsir," "engineering education," and "education" are highlighted in light green and yellow, suggesting that they are associated with more current research, specifically from 2018 to 2019. Keywords like "holy quran," "information technology," "artificial intelligence," and "mobile application" are examples of intermediate domains, which are displayed in green and light blue. These areas reflect constant study interest throughout a wider range of years, often from 2016 to 2017.

The graphic also shows how closely related various fields of study are to one another, with notable cross-referencing between groups, especially when it comes to the relationship between Islamic studies and keywords related to education and technology. This illustrates how modern research is diverse and how the emphasis on fusing technology and Islamic studies and education is changing. The prominence of the term "quran" and its associations with different groups highlight its wide applicability and substantial study endeavors throughout the years [47].

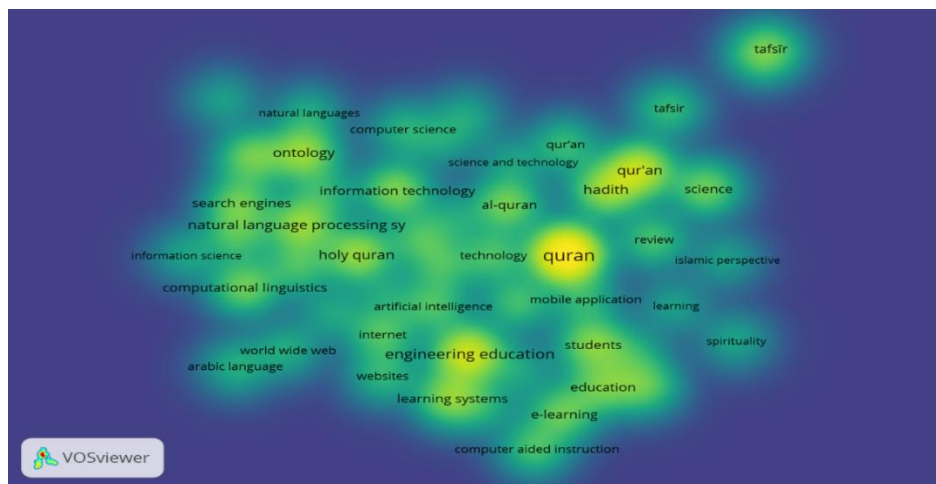


FIGURE 11. Density Visualization of Keyword Co-occurrence in Quranic Studies and Modern Technology.

A density visualization showing the concentration of research activity around different terms in the dataset, produced with VOSviewer, is shown in Figure 10. The density of keyword occurrences and co-occurrences is shown by the color gradient, which goes from blue to green to yellow, with yellow denoting the highest-density areas and blue being the lowest.

The keyword "quran" is prominently highlighted in bright yellow, signifying its central and highly frequent role within the dataset. Other significant high-density keywords include "ontology," "natural language processing sy," "engineering education," "information technology," and "tafsir," all of which appear in yellow and green, demonstrating their importance and frequent co-occurrence with other terms. Medium-density areas, shown in green, include keywords like "holy quran," "education," "learning systems," "al-quran," "hadith," "science," and "students," indicating moderate levels of research activity and connectivity. Low-density areas, depicted in blue, encompass keywords such as "spirituality," "review," "Islamic perspective," "computer-aided instruction," "Arabic language," and "world wide web," highlighting lower frequency and fewer connections with other keywords. With clusters of high-density keywords pointing to certain study fields, particularly around Islamic studies, educational technologies, and information technology, the image shows that research topics are widely dispersed but interrelated.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Significant patterns and trends are revealed by this bibliometric analysis of academic publications on Quranic studies and modern technologies from 2000 to 2024. With an average of 5.081 citations per document and an annual growth rate of 9.42%, the study, which looked at 1,225 publications from 668 sources, reflects the growing academic impact and interest in this interdisciplinary topic. Important subjects including engineering education, ontology, and the Quran have become research hotspots. With 10.45% of articles involving international collaboration, Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia have made notable contributions. This highlights the worldwide reach and cooperative nature of this study. With 10.45% of articles involving international collaboration, Turkey, Indonesia, and Malaysia have made notable contributions. This highlights the worldwide reach and cooperative nature of this study. Utilizing sophisticated visualization tools such as R/R-Studio and VOSviewer has brought attention to the field's transdisciplinary character and the changing objectives of research, especially between 2015 and 2022.

The comprehensive methodology used in the study guarantees the correctness of its conclusions, pointing up patterns and areas of knowledge lacking that can direct further investigation. The significance of global cooperation and the changing connection between Quranic studies and contemporary technology is emphasized by this examination. It is advised that future studies look into how cutting-edge technology like blockchain and artificial intelligence can be applied to Quranic studies. The study, preservation, and dissemination of Quranic knowledge could undergo a radical change because to these technologies. Prioritizing real-world applications in the classroom, thinking through the moral ramifications of technology integration, and concentrating on long-term digital preservation initiatives are also necessary. The study's wider ramifications indicate that as technology develops, it will probably become more deeply integrated into Quranic studies, creating new chances for multidisciplinary cooperation and creativity. This study contributes to the continuing conversation on the relationship between religion and technology by offering insightful information to academics, educators, and politicians.

#### Funding Statement

This research did not receive any financial support.

#### Author Contributions

Andri Nirwana AN: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Mohamad Ali: Supervision, Project administration. Mahmudulhassan: Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Investigation. Muthoifin: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – review & editing, Waston: Investigation.

#### Conflict Of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

#### Data Availability Statement

Provide details on where data supporting reported results can be found, including links to publicly archived datasets.

All data collected from this research is sourced from the Scopus Database from 2019 to 2024.

#### Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude to all academics at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, LPPI UMS, and all lecturers at the Faculty of Islamic Studies who have provided support for the completion of this research and an anonymous reviewer for providing valuable input on these papers. We are grateful to the four reviewers for providing valuable comments and suggestions.

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