Tafsir Nusantara in The Science Field: A Bibliometric Analysis in 2011-2022 using Scopus Database

Faiq Makhdum Noor

Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Kudus, Indonesia

faiq@iainkudus.ac.id

Asriyadin

STKIP Taman Siswa Bima, Indonesia

asriyadin@tsb.ac.id

Abstract

Tafsir Nusantara in The Science Field: A Bibliometric Analysis in 2011-2022 using Scopus Database. The study of *tafsir nusantara* is a cultural product that was born from the dialectical process between the *mufassir* and the cultural reality. This research aims to analyze the study of *tafsir nusantara* in the science field using bibliometric techniques from 2011-2022. This research was conducted on August 25, 2022. The data obtained were 16 documents taken from the Scopus database with the keyword "*tafsir nusantara* in the science field". The data was mapped using VOSviewer software. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that research on *tafsir nusantara* in the science field is still limited. According to Scopus data, research on *tafsir nusantara* in the science field has only been around since 2011. The dominant language used is English with 14 documents, Arabic for 1 document, and Malay for 1 document. The most dominant countries that contributed articles were Indonesia with 6 documents, Malaysia with 5 documents, and other countries with only 1 document. Based on the Vosviewer visualization, all research resulted in four clusters. The first cluster is related to research, qualitative methodology, and data analysis. The second cluster is related to Indonesia, traditions, and religion. The third cluster relates

to the influence of Islam, history, and the Qur'an. The fourth cluster deals with Malaysia, curriculum, and students.

Keywords: Tafsir Nusantara, Science Field, Bibliometric, VOS Viewer, Scopus.

Abstrak

Kajian tafsir nusantara merupakan produk budaya yang lahir dari proses dialektika antara mufassir dengan realitas budaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kajian tafsir nusantara dalam bidang sains dengan menggunakan teknik bibliometrik dari tahun 2011-2022. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 25 Agustus 2022. Data yang diperoleh sebanyak 16 dokumen yang diambil dari database Scopus dengan kata kunci "tafsir nusantara dalam bidang sains". Data dipetakan menggunakan *software* VOSviewer. Berdasarkan hasil kajian, dapat diketahui bahwa penelitian tafsir nusantara dalam bidang sains masih terbatas. Menurut data Scopus, penelitian tentang tafsir nusantara di bidang sains baru ada sejak tahun 2011. Bahasa yang dominan digunakan dalam artikel adalah bahasa Inggris sebanyak 14 dokumen, bahasa Arab sebanyak 1 dokumen, dan bahasa Melayu sebanyak 1 dokumen. Negara penyumbang artikel yang paling dominan adalah Indonesia dengan 6 dokumen, Malaysia dengan 5 dokumen, dan negara lain dengan hanya 1 dokumen. Berdasarkan visualisasi Vosviewer, semua penelitian menghasilkan empat klaster. Klaster pertama terkait dengan penelitian, metodologi kualitatif, dan analisis data. Klaster kedua terkait dengan Indonesia, tradisi, dan agama. Klaster ketiga berkaitan dengan pengaruh Islam, sejarah, dan Al-Qur'an. Klaster keempat berkaitan dengan Malaysia, kurikulum, dan siswa.

Kata kunci: Tafsir Nusantara, Bidang Sains, Bibliometrik, VOS Viewer, Scopus.

Introduction

The feud between religion and science is a classic issue that is still developing in the Western world in the form of secularism. However, Islam does not approach this scientific problem from that perspective because the Qur'an and al-Sunnah have provided a complete and perfect system that covers all aspects of human life, including scientific activities or scientific investigations. So, scientific activity is an integral part of the whole Islamic system where each part contributes to the other (Fakhri, 2010).

The Qur'an is the first reference book for Muslims as a way of life in navigating life in this world. The Qur'an contains various matters relating to human life, in which it describes matters of faith, the Shari'a, stories of the previous Prophet, matters concerning science,

and many others. In understanding the Qur'an, it is known as Tafsir (Faisal, 2021). Research on science in the Tafsir of the Qur'an can enrich human knowledge in understanding science as a whole.

Science and religion in the Islamic perspective have the same metaphysical basis with the aim of revealing God's verses. The motivation behind the mathematical search for nature is an attempt to find out God's verses in the universe (Chanifudin & Nuriyati, 2020). Tafsir is the result of scholarly ijtihad in exploring the Qur'an which is relative, contextual, personal, and temporal. A book of Tafsir will not be separated from the social, political, cultural context of the author around the birth of the book of Tafsir (Badi'ati, 2020). This is inseparable from the Tafsir that exists in Malay countries, so it is called the Tafsir Nusantara.

Research on the Tafsir Nusantara in the science field is important because it can be a reference for the people in understanding the Qur'an scientifically according to the times. Bibliometric analysis is an important knowledge that must be mastered so that prospective researchers know how far the research on the Tafsir Nusantara in the science field has been carried out and at the same time see the opportunities for this research in the future.

Theoritical Review

Tafsir Nusantara

The history of Tafsir's development in Indonesia during the modern era is intertwined with the evolution of religion. The development of Tafsir in Indonesia cannot be separated from the study and institutions as well as the existence of authors who are among the people (Fahimah, 2019). In the study of scholars of Tafsir Nusantara, such as Anthony H. Johns and Peter G. Riddel, usually the development of Tafsir Nusantara is studied as the development of interpretation in the Malay-Indonesian World (the Malay-Indonesian World) in a wider scope, although in fact the Tafsir Nusantara is not only developed in the Malay world or written in Malay, but in various regions and languages. On the other hand, it is also because the development of Tafsir in the archipelago cannot be separated from the Malay world because the spread of Islam is interrelated. Indonesian

Tafsir has relations, for example, with Malaysia and Thailand, especially in terms of intellectual networks (Saifuddin & Wardani, 2017).

Tafsir is the outcome of scholarly ijtihad aimed at exploring the Qur'an, which is both relative and contextual. Each Tafsir reflects the personal and temporal circumstances of its author. A Tafsir cannot be understood without considering the social, political, and cultural context surrounding its creation. The contributions of these scholars play a pivotal role in enhancing the educational landscape of the Islamic world. Consequently, every writer crafts interpretations that are shaped by the circumstances under which their work was produced (Badi'ati, 2020).

The development of Qur'anic Tafsir in Indonesia diverges significantly from its origins in Arabia, the place where the Qur'an was revealed and its interpretations began. These differences arise from distinct cultural and linguistic contexts. Hence, the process of interpreting the Qur'an in Indonesia requires initial translation into Indonesian, followed by a comprehensive and detailed elucidation. This often makes the interpretative journey in Indonesia lengthier compared to its birthplace (Syamsuddin, 2019).

Science Field

Al-Qur'an serves as the divine guide for humanity. Within its verses, the Qur'an encompasses numerous scientific discussions. Many of its verses resonate with scientific concepts, making the endeavor to correlate the Qur'an with science imperative (Baihaqi, 2018).

The scientific progress that began with the European Renaissance underwent a process of secularization, wherein science and religion were distinctively separated. While modern society has witnessed remarkable advancements in material prosperity, it has also manifested a trend towards individualistic lifestyles and, in some cases, a distancing from religious beliefs (Purwanto, 2016).

The Qur'an stands as an inspirational source for scientific exploration. Humanity is urged to continually reflect upon the Qur'an's teachings, fostering intellectual growth (Faisal, 2021). As science and technology evolve, so too will interpretations of the Qur'an. This enduring relevance distinguishes the Qur'an from other scriptures, which may be limited to specific eras or communities. The Qur'an's wisdom remains universally applicable

throughout time (Tajuddin et al., 2021). Establishing connections between science and the Qur'an can be conceptualized in educational frameworks, ensuring that students perceive science and faith as complementary rather than disparate domains (Noor, 2012).

A Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative method for analyzing bibliographic data in articles/journals. This analysis is usually used to investigate references to scientific articles cited in a journal, to map the scientific field of a journal, and to classify scientific articles according to a research field. This method can be used in the fields of sociology, humanities, communication, marketing, and other social groups. The approach used in the bibliometric analysis is the citation analysis approach to see 1 article cited by 1 other article, and the co-citation analysis approach to find 2 or more articles cited by 1 article (Effendy et al., 2021).

VosViewer is a free computer program available to visualize, and explore bibliometric knowledge maps. Through the visualization, it will be used to analyze the opportunities for researchers to conduct similar research (Noor & Prasetyo, 2022). VOSviewer is software for building and visualizing bibliometric networks. These networks, for example, can include individual journals, researchers, or publications, and they can build on citations, bibliographies, co-citing, or co-authoring relationships. VOSviewer also offers text mining functionality that can be used to build and visualize co-occurring networks of key terms drawn from the scientific literature.

Method

The research method used is literature study with analysis bibliometrics. Bibliometric analysis is used by analyzing articles that have been published and can be useful in conducting further research. The data used in this study came from the Scopus database, widest globally (Noor & Rahayu, 2022). The selection of the Scopus database is due to the research carried out global nature so that Scopus data is suitable to be used as a research data source. The search results are in the form of data samples downloaded in .ris and .csv formats. This study was analyzed using VOSviewer software from three types of mapping produced, namely network visualization, overlay visualization and density visualization. This research was conducted on August 25, 2022. The data obtained were 16 documents

taken from the Scopus database with the keyword "tafsir nusantara in the science field" from 2011-2022.

The search strategy is:

tafsir   AND nusantara   AND in   AND science   AND field AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2014) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2013) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2012) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2011))

Processing results and visualizations from VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel are used to analyze the output of document publications, distribution of publications in countries and language, document type, and the results of cluster visualization in the Tafsir Nusantara research in the Science Field.

Result

Based on the data shown from the Scopus database, there are 16 documents that discuss the Tafsir Nusantara in the science field. The data are summarized in 2011-2022 as shown in table 1 below.

Tabel 1. Document year by year

No	Year	Total Documents
1	2022	2
2	2020	4
3	2019	2
4	2018	1
5	2015	1
6	2014	3
7	2013	1
8	2012	1
9	2011	1

The distribution of articles based on document type is shown in table 2 as follows.

Tabel 2. The number of documents on Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022 based on document type

No	Document Type	Total Documents

1	Article	11
2	Book	4
3	Review	1

The distribution of articles based on the country is shown in table 3 as follows.

Tabel 3. Countries Distribution of Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022

No	Country	Total Documents
1	Indonesia	6
2	Malaysia	5
3	Australia	1
4	Singapore	1
5	Thailand	1
6	United Kingdom	1
7	United State	1

The distribution of articles based on the language used is shown in table 4 as follows.

Tabel 4. The percentage of documents on Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022 based on language

No	Language	Total Documents
1	English	14
2	Arabic	1
3	Malay	1

Discussion

The number of articles discussing the Tafsir Nusantara in the science field is still very limited. This can be seen in Figure 1 about the development of the number of articles from year to year as follows.
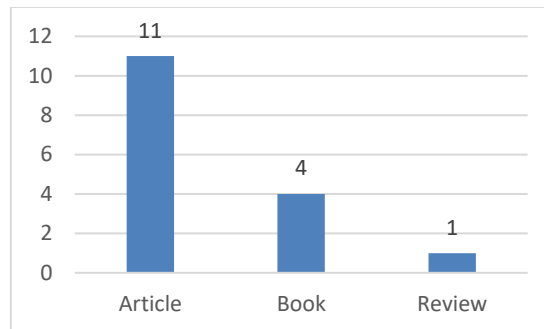
Figure 1. The number of documents on Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022
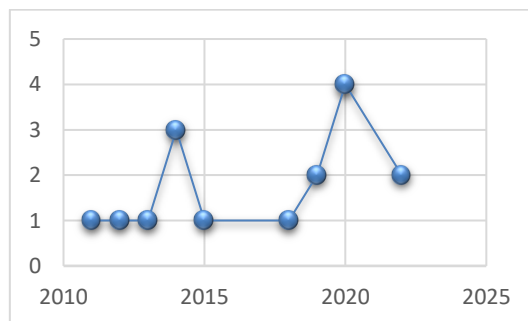
Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the trend of research on Tafsir Nusantara in the science field tends to increase from year to year.

The study of Tafsir Nusantara in the science field is written in several types of documents. The number of documents in each type of document can be seen from Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. The number of documents on Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022 based on document type

Documents in the form of articles still dominate with a total of 11 documents. Documents in the form of a book totaling 4 documents. While the documents in the form of a review are 1 document.

There are several countries that have researched the Tafsir Nusantara in the science field. The data shown in the figure 3 as follows.

Figure 3. Countries Distribution of Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022

From the distribution of countries, Indonesia and Malaysia have an important role in the development of research on Tafsir Nusantara in the field of science, each with a total of 6 and 5 documents.

The language used in the article document is still dominated by English, which is shown in Figure 4 below.
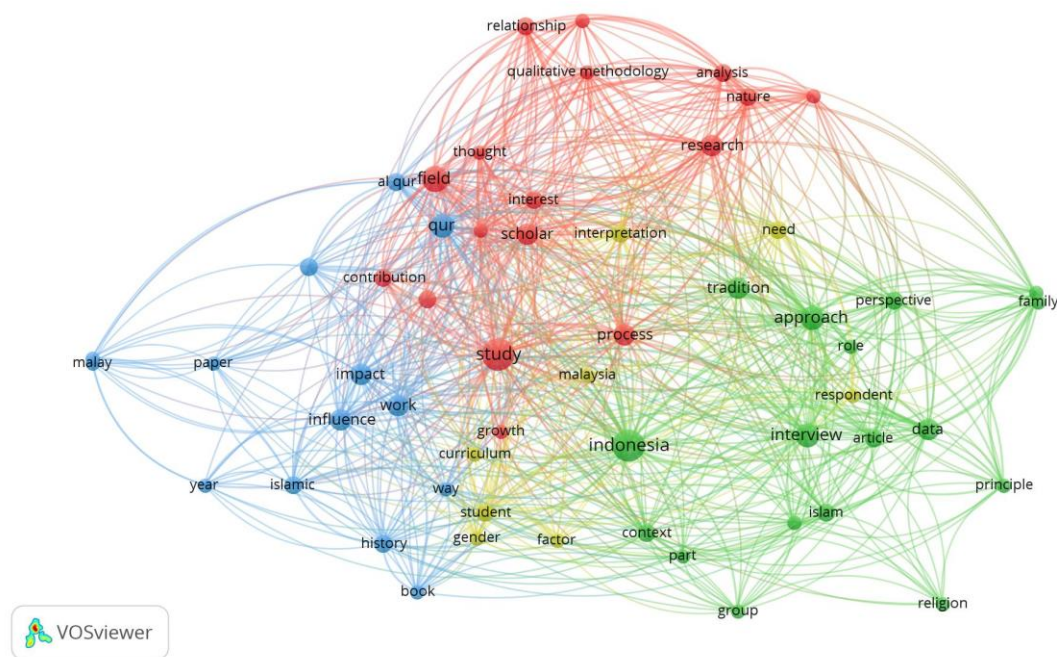
Figure 4. The percentage of documents on Tafsir Nusantara in Science Field during 2011-2022 based on language
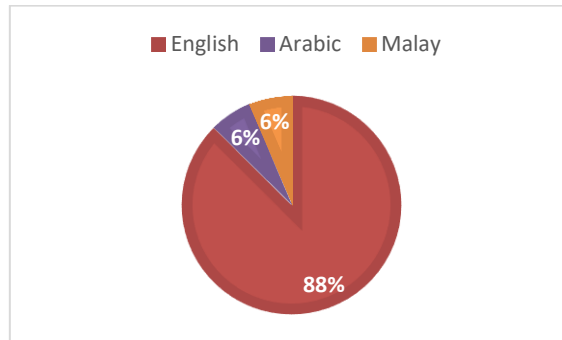
The number of articles using English is 16 (88%), Arabic 1 (6%), and Malay 1 (6%).

Results of Cluster Visualization in The Tafsir Nusantara Research in The Science Field Based on VOSViewer Software

Figure 5. Cluster in Tafsir Nusantara Research in the Science Field

Based on the Vosviewer visualization, all research resulted in four clusters. The first cluster is related to research, qualitative methodology, and data analysis. The second cluster is related to Indonesia, traditions, and religion. The third cluster relates to the

influence of Islam, history, and the Qur'an. The fourth cluster deals with Malaysia, curriculum, and students.

If we focus on the term of Islamic Tradition, it will be seen that it is related to the other terms as shown in Figure 6 as follows.

Figure 6. Relation of Term Islamic Tradition with other Term
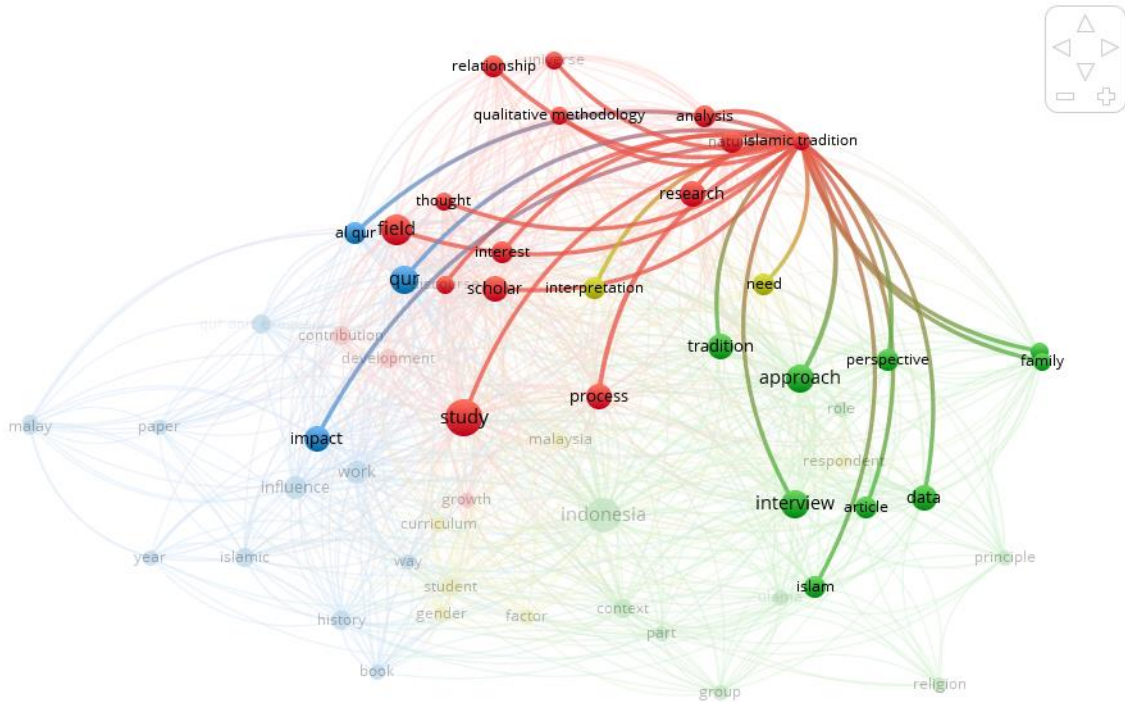
Based on the VOSViewer view, it can be seen that the term Islamic Tradition is related to several terms such as research, approach, perspective, and the Qur'an. This indicates that Islamic Tradition is one of the terms that can be used as one of the main topics in research. Religion and culture are two important elements in a society that are mutually exclusive influence (Buhori, 2017). Islamic teachings very concerned about the traditions and conventions of society to be used as a source for Islamic legal jurisprudence with refinement and certain limitations. Tradition is part of culture.

If we focus on the Indonesian term, we will see the visualization in Figure 7 as follows.

Figure 7. Relation of Term Indonesia with other Term
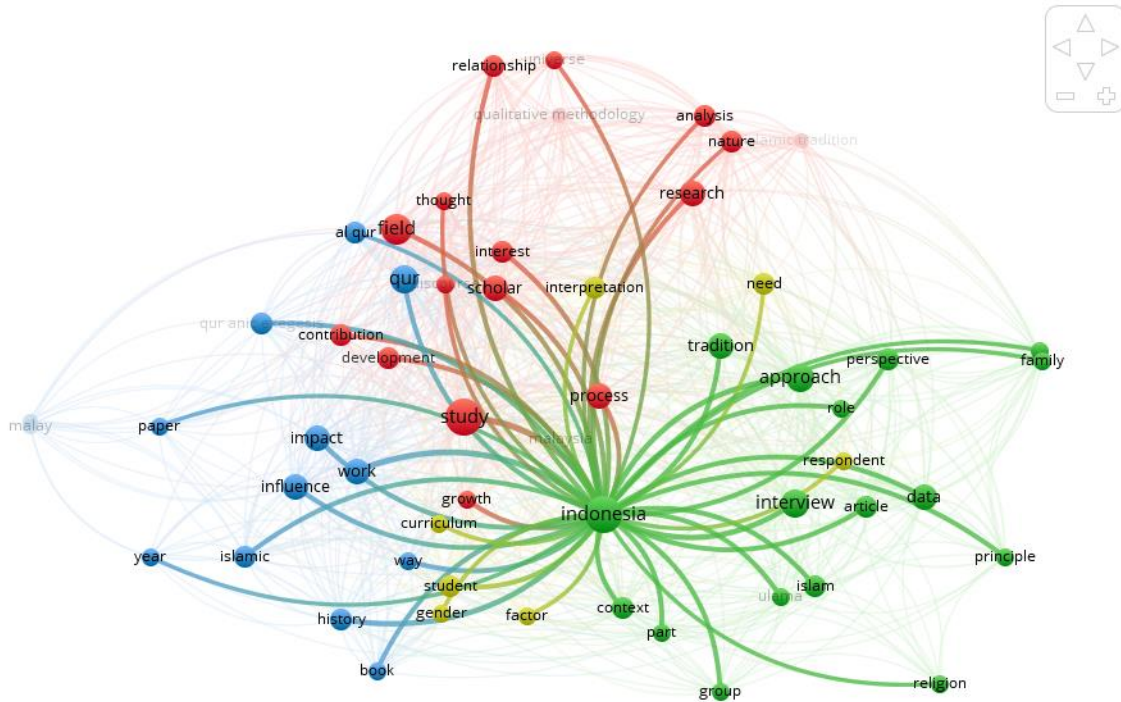
Indonesia is also known as the nusantara (Yunani, 2016). Indonesia as a home of Tafsir Nusantara research is the main term that has relations with other important terms. The Indonesian term is related to research term, Islam term, tradition term, and nature term. In this case, it can be seen that research, Islam, and tradition can represent the theme of Tafsir Nusantara. While the term nature represents the theme of science. However, the visualization of the size point in each term looks still small and not dominant. This indicates that research on Tafsir Nusantara in the science field is still very little so the opportunity to be studied is still very wide.

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it concluded that research on Tafsir Nusantara in the science field is still limited. Therefore, this research has the potential to find novelty. The trend of research on Tafsir Nusantara in the science field tends to increase from year to year. Document writing in the form of articles still dominates with 11 documents. Document writing in the form of a book with 4 documents. While writing in the form of a review of 1 document. Indonesia and Malaysia have an urgent role in the research

development of Tafsir Nusantara in the field of science, each with 6 and 5 documents. The number of articles using English is 16 (88%), Arabic 1 (6%), and Malay 1 (6%).

References

Badi'ati, A. Q. (2020). *Tafsir Nusantara dalam Dialektika Sejarah dan Pemikiran*. LP2M IAIN Salatiga.

Baihaqi, Y. (2018). Dimensi Sains dalam Kisah Al-Qur'an dan Relevansiyadenga Keakuratan Pemilihan Kata. *Aqlam: Journal of Islam and Plurality*, *3*(2). https://doi.org/10.30984/ajip.v3i2.725

Buhori, B. (2017). Islam dan Tradisi Lokal di Nusantara (Telaah Kritis Terhadap Tradisi Pelet Betteng Pada Masyarakat Madura dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam). *Al-Maslahah Jurnal Ilmu Syariah*, *13*(2), 229. https://doi.org/10.24260/almaslahah.v13i2.926

Chanifudin, C., & Nuriyati, T. (2020). Integrasi Sains dan Islam dalam Pembelajaran. *ASATIZA: Jurnal Pendidikan*, *1*(2), 212–229. https://doi.org/10.46963/asatiza.v1i2.77

Effendy, F., Gaffar, V., Hurriyati, R., & Hendrayati, H. (2021). Analisis Bibliometrik Perkembangan Penelitian Penggunaan Pembayaran Seluler dengan Vosviewer. *Jurnal Interkom: Jurnal Publikasi Ilmiah Bidang Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, *16*(1).

Fahimah, S. (2019). Tafsir Nusantara (Kajian Deskriptif Tafsir Indonesia Era Kontemporer). *Al Furqan: Jurnal Imu Al Qur'an Dan Tafsir*, *2*(1).

Faisal, M. (2021). Sains dalam Al-Qur'an (Memahami Kontruksi Pendekatan Tafsir Bil-Ilmi Dalam Menafsirkan Alquran). *BASHA'IR Jurnal Studi Alquran dan Tafsir*, *1*(1), 10.

Fakhri, J. (2010). *Sains dan Teknologi dalam Al-Qur'an dan Implikasinya dalam Pembelajaran*. *01*, 22.

Noor, F. M. (2012). Integrasi-interkoneksi Keilmuan Sains dan Islam dalam proses Pembelajaran Fisika. *Prosiding: Seminar Nasional Fisika Dan Pendidikan Fisika*, *3*(4).

Noor, F. M., & Prasetyo, D. R. (2022). Research Trend of Subject Specific Pedagogy (SSP) in Physics Learning Through Bibliometric Analysis in 2012-2021 using Scopus Database and the Contribution of Indonesia. *International Seminar Commemorating The 100th Anniversary of Tamansiswa*, 249–260.

Noor, F. M., & Rahayu, A. (2022). Global Trend of Science Edutainment Research in The Last Ten Years. *Thabiea : Journal of Natural Science Teaching*, *5*(2), 204–215.

Purwanto, A. (2016). *Nalar Ayat-Ayat Semesta, Ikhtiar Islamisasi Ilmu Alam*. 26.

Saifuddin, & Wardani. (2017). *Tafsir Nusantara: Analisis isu-isu gender dalam al-Mishbah karya M. Quraish Shihab dan Tarjuman al-mustafid karya 'Abd al-Ra'uf Singkel* (Cetakan I). LKiS.

Syamsuddin, S. (2019). Perkembangan Tafsir di Indonesia Periode Pra-Modern (Abad XIX M). *Jurnal Ilmiah Islamic Resources*, *16*(1), 23–34.

Tajuddin, M., Mildawati, T., & Masrifah, R. (2021). AyatAyat Sains dalam Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan Madrasah*, *4*(2), Article 2.

Yunani, Y. (2016). Tinjauan Sejarah terhadap Penetapan Pulau-Pulau di Indonesia. *Jurnal Criksetra*, *5*(10).