

Bibliometric Analysis of the Development of Hadith Studies in Reputable International Scientific Publications

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Keywords:

Hadith Studies, bibliometric,
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to understand and analyze trends and patterns in scientific publications related to Hadith studies through bibliometric analysis using data from the Scopus database from 2013 to 2024. This is a bibliometric study on the Scopus database to examine the structure and dynamics of the Hadith studies field. The research involves five stages: determining search keywords, selecting articles, validating data, and data analysis. This study utilizes VOSviewer to analyze the annual publication trends, author data and citations, publication types and media, and the research development map in Hadith studies. The results show a fluctuating increase in the number of Hadith studies publications over the last decade, dominated by journal articles (70.7%). The most prolific author is Christopher Melchert, while Tubishat et al.' works are the most cited. The *Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi* journal is the main publication source. Topics like "hadith" and "study" are the most discussed, while topics such as translation, narration, chain, Islamic tradition, originality value, transmission, companion, collection, theology, state, Islamic law, Islamic perspective, and language are less explored, opening opportunities for future research. These findings can help develop Hadith studies curricula and enhance global academic collaboration.

Kata kunci:

Kajian Hadis, bibliometrik,
Penerbitan Saintifik, Scopus

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk memahami dan menganalisis trend dan corak dalam penerbitan saintifik berkaitan dengan kajian Hadis melalui analisis bibliometrik menggunakan data dari pangkalan data Scopus dari tahun 2013 hingga 2024. Ini adalah kajian bibliometrik mengenai pangkalan data Scopus untuk meneliti struktur dan dinamik bidang kajian Hadis. Penyelidikan ini melibatkan lima peringkat: menentukan kata kunci carian, memilih artikel, mengesahkan data, dan analisis data. Kajian ini menggunakan VosViewer untuk menganalisis trend penerbitan tahunan, data pengarang dan sitasi, jenis dan media penerbitan, serta peta perkembangan penyelidikan dalam kajian Hadis. Hasil kajian menunjukkan peningkatan yang berubah-ubah dalam jumlah penerbitan kajian Hadis sepanjang dekad yang lalu, didominasi oleh artikel jurnal (70.7%). Pengarang yang paling produktif adalah Christopher Melchert, manakala karya Tubishat et al. adalah yang paling banyak disitasi. Jurnal *Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi* adalah sumber penerbitan utama. Topik seperti "hadith" dan "studi" adalah yang paling banyak dibincangkan, manakala topik seperti terjemahan, riwayat, rantai, tradisi Islam, nilai keaslian, transmisi, sahabat, koleksi, teologi, negara, undang-undang Islam, perspektif Islam, dan bahasa kurang diterokai, membuka peluang untuk penyelidikan masa depan. Penemuan ini boleh membantu membangunkan kurikulum kajian Hadis dan meningkatkan kerjasama akademik global. Penghargaan kepada STIBA, Makassar dan UIS.

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1. Introduction

Hadith Studies is a crucial branch in Islamic studies, focusing on the study, understanding, and analysis of the Prophet Muhammad's hadiths (Sulistio et al., 2024). These hadiths are the second source of law in Islam after the Quran, making a deep understanding of Hadith Studies vital for the development of Islamic law and religious practice (Ismail et al., 2022). The education and study in this field involve various aspects ranging from textual criticism, historical transmission, to the methodology of understanding hadiths (Ernawati et al., 2024).

The importance of Hadith Studies education extends beyond religious knowledge to various social, cultural, and even legal aspects in Muslim societies (Binbeshr et al., 2021). For example, a correct understanding of hadith can influence the interpretation of Islamic law applied in daily life (Arabi, 2021; Thalib et al., 2020). Additionally, Hadith Studies also plays a significant role in shaping cultural norms and values within Muslim communities, such as in ethics, worship practices, and social interactions (Islamov et al., 2021).

Research on Hadith Studies is increasingly attracting the interest of academics internationally. Many experts acknowledge this growing interest in Hadith Studies (Affani & An, 2024). Although most studies on Hadith are conducted in Muslim-majority countries, some Western scholars are also beginning to pay attention to this topic (Kurahman, 2022). The development of Hadith Studies research in Western countries, where the majority of the population is non-Muslim, has shown significant growth in recent decades (Syachrofi, 2021). Renowned universities in the West, such as Harvard University, Oxford University, the University of Chicago, and Leiden University, have programs that include Hadith Studies (Altıntaş, n.d.). These research institutions often have dedicated departments focusing on Islamic studies and the Arabic language. Similarly, there are several academic journals that serve as important platforms for Hadith Studies research, such as the *Journal of Islamic Studies*, *Islamic Law and Society*, and *Studia Islamica*. These journals frequently publish articles on Hadith Studies from historical, theological, and philological perspectives. Many of these studies are interdisciplinary, combining Hadith Studies with anthropology, history, and linguistic studies. This approach helps in understanding the social and cultural contexts in which hadiths were developed and disseminated.

With the advancement of information technology, access to and the distribution of knowledge about Hadith Studies has expanded significantly. Scientific publications in this field have seen a substantial increase in both quantity and quality. This development is not only occurring in academia but also among independent researchers and religious institutions. Information technology enables scientific publications to spread more quickly and widely, making it easier for researchers and the general public to access the latest information. Unfortunately, until now, there is no definitive data on the number of international publications related to Hadith Studies from both Muslim-majority countries and Western countries. This information is crucial for helping academics in Hadith Studies to get an overview of the development of their field year by year. Therefore, research that examines the latest developments in Hadith Studies is essential.

In this context, bibliometric analysis becomes a very effective tool for studying the development and patterns in Hadith Studies literature. Bibliometric analysis uses quantitative data to identify publication trends, collaboration patterns among researchers, and the most discussed topics (N. Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). With this tool, researchers can understand how research in Hadith Studies has developed over time, identify major contributions in this field, and know the direction and focus of future research. Bibliometric analysis also helps measure the impact and influence of specific publications and recognizes collaborative networks between institutions and researchers worldwide (N. J. Van Eck et al., 2010). Overall, Hadith Studies through scientific publications and bibliometric analysis makes a significant contribution to the development of hadith studies, helping ensure that knowledge and understanding of hadiths can continue to evolve and be updated according to the needs of the times.

Based on the above explanation, research that examines the development of Hadith Studies disseminated through scientific publications is crucial. With the increasing number of scientific publications, there is an urgent need to identify research patterns, scientific contributions, and collaborative networks among researchers. Bibliometric analysis can provide valuable insights into emerging research trends, help researchers identify research gaps, and direct future research efforts.

Previous research has discussed various aspects of Hadith Studies, but few have used a bibliometric approach. For instance, Nurseha (2023) conducted a bibliometric analysis of publications using the keyword “takhrij hadith” in the Dimensions database, providing important insights into the dynamics of takhrij hadith research, particularly in identifying trends, centers of excellence, and collaborative relationships in this study.



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Meanwhile, Mutmainnah & Busro (2023) discussed bibliometric analysis of publications using the keyword “asbabul wurud” in the Dimensions database. This research identified several prominent authors and institutions based on their number of publications, indicating a concentration of expertise and research in some academic centers, and the most frequently cited and influential works in asbabul wurud research, offering an overview of the most important literature in this field. However, studies specifically using bibliometric analysis to map scientific publications in this field are still very limited, especially in reputable international publication databases such as Scopus. Therefore, this research aims to understand and analyze trends and patterns in scientific publications related to Hadith Studies through bibliometric analysis using data from the Scopus database between 2013 and 2024.

This research will fill the existing research gap by providing a more systematic and comprehensive analysis. Thus, this study offers novelty by applying bibliometric analysis to scientific publications in Hadith Studies as an approach that has not been widely done before. Through this analysis, this research is expected to identify trends, collaboration patterns, and topics currently being discussed in the Hadith Studies literature. Additionally, this research will provide a comprehensive knowledge map of how Hadith Studies has developed in scientific literature and identify key contributions and influences of previous research.

This research will focus on the development of Hadith Studies over time, up to the present, with references covering at least the last decade (2013-2024). Data analysis includes the number of publications per year, distribution of authors and their origins, and the locations of these research publications. This research will specifically search for international publications using the Scopus database. Scopus is one of the largest publication indexing services globally, covering almost all international journal publications. The Scopus academic database was chosen because it provides access to a commonly used information pool for research and writing, including titles, abstracts, and keywords (Chadegani et al., 2013; Falagas et al., 2008).

This study employs quantitative methods to identify trends in Hadith Studies research. Through bibliometric analysis, relevant publications are examined to identify research trends, key concepts, and important keywords (Gupta & Bhattacharya, 2004; N. Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The study explores scientific literature and analyzes the methodology and trends within the subject of Hadith Studies. Researchers utilize bibliometric maps to better understand the topics being researched (Borgman & Furner, 2002), specifically in the field of Hadith Studies. The processing of the publication database and analysis of international publication trends are conducted using VOSviewer software. For mapping and clustering modules, VOSviewer employs an integrated model for mapping and clustering using functions presented by Newman and Girvan (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

The research is conducted in five stages: (1) keyword determination; (2) data search; (3) article selection; (4) data validation; and (5) data analysis. The determination of keywords is aligned with the research objective, namely “Science of Hadith” in international publications. Therefore, the keywords used are “Science of Hadith” OR “Hadith Studies” OR “Hadith” OR “Sunnah” OR “Sunna” which are relevant to the theme of Hadith Studies. Data search using these keywords is conducted for international publications published between 2013 and 2024. The search is performed in the Scopus database. The search results are then selected and validated to allow the data to be analyzed. Selection and validation are carried out in the form of diagrams and data tables categorized into several types: publication development per year, author data and citations, types and media of publication, and a research development map of Hadith Studies. This categorization is then analyzed in accordance with the research objectives.

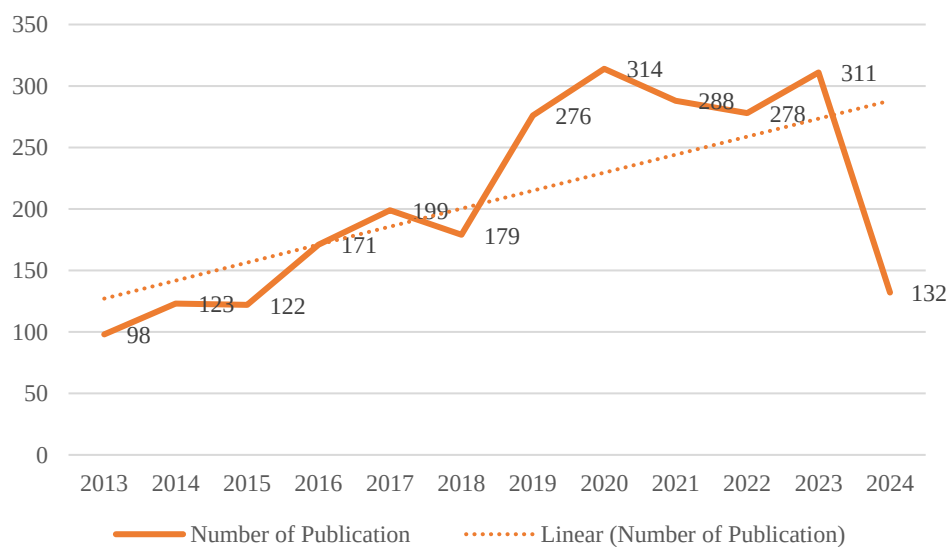
2. Development of Hadith Studies Publications

After extracting and mapping the database of scientific publications in the field of Hadith Studies from the Scopus database, the data on the Development of the Number of Hadith Studies are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Development of the Number of Hadith Studies Publications

	Frequency	Percentage
Year		
2013	98	3.9
2014	123	4.9
2015	122	4.9
2016	171	6.9
2017	199	8.0
2018	179	7.2
2019	276	11.1
2020	314	12.6
2021	288	11.6
2022	278	11.2
2023	311	12.5
2024	132	5.3
Total	2491	100.0

Source: Scopus.com (Processed Data, 2024)



Graph 1. Tren of the Number of Hadith Studies Publications

Source: Scopus.com (Processed Data, 2024)

The Table 1 and Graph 1 presents the evolution of publications focused on Hadith studies from 2013 to 2024, based on data sourced from Scopus.com. Over the years, the number of publications has shown significant variability, reflecting the dynamic interest in this field, with an increasing trend from year to year. In 2013, there were 98 publications, constituting 3.9% of the total publications analyzed. This number increased steadily over the subsequent years, reaching its peak in 2020 with 314 publications, representing 12.6% of the total. From 2013 to 2017, there was a gradual rise in publications, with noticeable jumps in 2016 and 2017, likely indicating heightened scholarly activity or increased research funding during those years. Subsequently, although the number of publications slightly decreased in 2018 and 2019, there was a significant resurgence in 2020 and 2021.

The year 2023 saw another notable peak with 311 publications, accounting for 12.5% of the total, suggesting sustained interest in Hadith studies. However, by 2024, the number decreased to 132 publications, comprising 5.3% of the total, possibly reflecting fluctuations in academic focus or external factors influencing research outputs. Overall, the data underscores the fluctuating nature of scholarly output in Hadith studies,

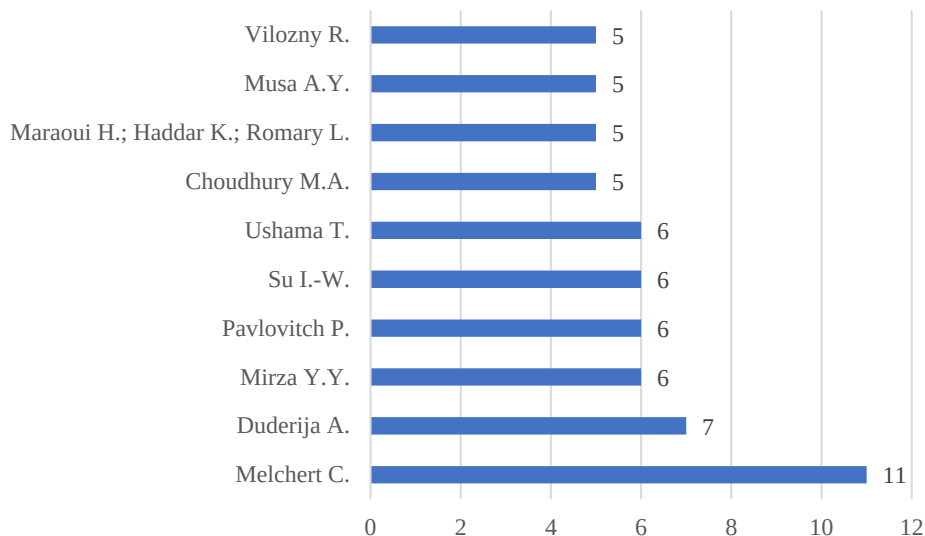
influenced by varying factors such as academic trends, institutional priorities, and global events impacting research agendas.

The fluctuations in the development of Hadith Studies publications, especially during 2018-2023, may be due to several different factors. Among them are the changing research trends in Hadith Studies over time. In certain years, there may be increased interest in specific topics or research methods, leading to a surge in the number of publications. Conversely, a decline in interest or a shift in research focus can result in a decrease in publications. Additionally, fluctuations in funding or availability of resources for Hadith Studies research can also affect the number of publications. In certain years, research institutions may have more budget or support for research projects, increasing the production of publications. However, in other years, there may be budget cuts or resource limitations hindering research activities.

Furthermore, significant events or changes in the social, political, or cultural context can influence research interests and focus. For instance, unstable political or social situations can divert researchers' attention from academic research to more immediate or pressing issues. Similarly, advancements in technology and research methods can also impact the number of publications. The application of new technologies or innovative research methods can trigger an increase in the number of publications as researchers are interested in using new tools and approaches. A combination of these factors and others can contribute to the fluctuations in the development of Hadith Studies publications during 2018-2023. In further analysis, it is important to consider the broader context and more specific factors that may influence research trends during this period.

2.1. Authors and Citations

From the perspective of authors, there is no dominant author or researcher in terms of the number of works. Most authors have only 1-11 research publications.



Graph 2. Top Ten Number of Publications by Author

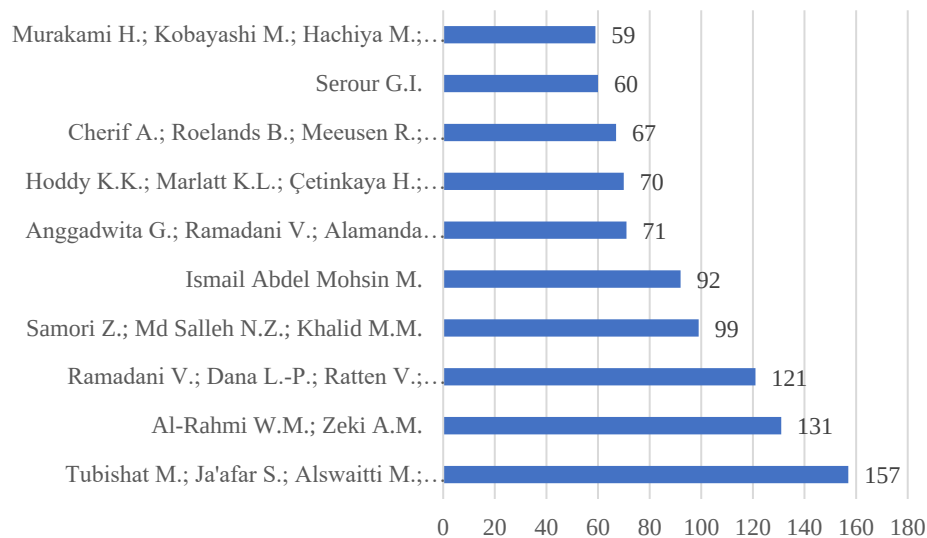
Source: Scopus.Com (Processed Data, 2024)

The Graph 2 provides an overview of the top ten authors based on their publication counts in the field of Hadith studies, sourced from Scopus.com as of 2024. It highlights the prolificacy and contribution of these scholars to the academic discourse on Hadith. Leading the list is Melchert Christopher (Scopus IDE: 26032910300) with 11 publications, demonstrating a substantial output and a significant scholarly impact. It can be stated that the most productive author/researcher in the field of Hadith Studies is Christopher Melchert, a Professor of Arabic and Islamic Studies from the University of Oxford (See Graph 1). This indicates Melchert's significant contribution to the scientific literature in the field.

Following closely are A. Duderija, Y.Y. Mirza, P. Pavlovitch, T. Ushama, and I.-W. Su, each with 6 publications, showcasing their consistent engagement and contribution to the field. Several authors, including H. Maraoui, K. Haddar, and L. Romary collectively authored 5 publications, indicating collaborative efforts or joint

research endeavors that have contributed notably to Hadith studies. Similarly, M.A. Choudhury, A.Y. Musa, and R. Vilozny also contributed 5 publications each, underscoring their active involvement and scholarly output.

This compilation reflects the diversity and dedication of researchers in advancing knowledge within Hadith studies, illustrating their varied contributions through individual and collaborative research efforts. This graph provides insights into the most influential and productive authors in the field of Hadith Studies based on the number of documents published and indexed by Scopus. This information is useful for identifying key figures in research, understanding collaboration trends, and recognizing individual contributions to the development of knowledge, particularly in the field of Hadith Studies. Overall, Graph 1 provides a detailed view of individual contributions in the scientific publication landscape, illustrating how some authors have played important roles in the development of research in the field.



Graph 3. Top Ten Most Cited Publications
 Source: Scopus.Com (Processed Data, 2024)

Additionally, the Graph 3 presents the top ten most cited publications based on data sourced from Scopus.com, highlighting significant contributions across various fields of study. It can be said that the most frequently cited authors/researchers in Hadith Studies are Tubishat et al., as evidenced by their work titled “Improved sine cosine algorithm with simulated annealing and singer chaotic map for Hadith classification” which has been cited 157 times and published in the Neural Computing and Applications in 2022 (See Graph 2), indicating its substantial impact within its research domain. Following closely is the work by Al-Rahmi and Zeki, cited 131 times, underscoring its influence in the academic community. Ramadani et al.'s collaborative effort garnered 121 citations, reflecting its relevance and scholarly recognition. Similarly, the research collaboration of Samori et al. amassed 99 citations, suggesting its notable contribution to the field. Other notable entries include Ismail Abdel Mohsin's work with 92 citations, Anggadwita et al.'s publication with 71 citations, and the research collaboration by Hoddy et al. with 70 citations, each demonstrating significant academic impact.

Further down the list, publications by Cherif et al. (67 citations), Serour (60 citations), and Murakami et al. (59 citations) also highlight their respective contributions to their fields of study. Overall, these highly cited publications underscore their influence and recognition within the academic community, reflecting the importance of their findings and the impact on further research and development.

2.2. Types and Media of Publications

Based on the examination of 2492 research article publications retrieved from the Scopus database, six frequent types of publications include Journal Article, Book, Book Chapter, Data Paper, Conference Paper, Letter, and Review, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Type of Publications

Type of Publication	Frequency	Percent
Article	1761	70.7
Book chapter	295	11.8
Review	185	7.4
Conference paper	172	6.9
Book	50	2.0
Conference review	14	.6
Note	4	.2
Data paper	2	.1
Editorial	2	.1
Erratum	2	.1
Short survey	2	.1
Not Identified	1	.0
Letter	1	.0
Retracted	1	.0
Total	2492	100.0

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Based on Table 2, it is known that out of a total of 2492 recorded publications, articles constitute the majority, with 1,761 instances, making up 70.7% of the total publications analyzed. This indicates that articles are the predominant form of scholarly communication within the dataset. Following articles, book chapters account for 295 publications, representing 11.8% of the total, showcasing their significant role in academic literature. Reviews, including both reviews and conference reviews, collectively amount to 199 publications, with reviews alone contributing 185 (7.4%) and conference reviews comprising 14 (.6%). These forms provide critical evaluations and summaries, contributing to the scholarly discourse. Conference papers, amounting to 172 (6.9%), demonstrate the importance of conference proceedings in disseminating research findings and fostering academic exchange. Books, as standalone publications, are less frequent but still notable, with 50 instances (2.0%). Other types such as notes, data papers, editorials, errata, short surveys, and those not identified each contribute minimally, highlighting their specific roles in academic communication. In summary, the data underscores the diverse array of publication types contributing to scholarly knowledge in the dataset, reflecting varied modes of academic discourse and dissemination.

Next, from the perspective of publication sources, the top ten sources were identified as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Sources and Number of Publications

No.	Source of Publication	Number of Publications
1	Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi	84
2	AlBayan	53
3	Religions	31
4	Samarah	27
5	Global Journal Al-Thaqafah	26
6	International Journal of Religion	26
7	Hitit Theology Journal	25

8	Advanced Science Letters	24
9	Afkar	24
10	Al-Shajarah	22

Source: Processed Data (2024)

The Table 3 presents an overview of key sources contributing to scholarly publications in 2024 within the field of religious studies. Each source plays a distinctive role in disseminating research and fostering academic discourse. Leading the list is *Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi*, which has published 84 articles, establishing itself as a prominent source for scholarly contributions. It is closely followed by *AlBayan*, with 53 publications, indicating its significant role in the academic community. *Religions*, hosting 31 publications, serves as another important platform for research in religious studies, while *Samarah* has contributed 27 publications, reflecting its consistent engagement in scholarly discourse. The *Global Journal Al-Thaqafah* and the *International Journal of Religion* each have published 26 articles, demonstrating their comparable influence and contribution to the academic literature. *Hitit Theology Journal* follows closely with 25 publications, emphasizing its role in advancing theological research. Similarly, *Advanced Science Letters* and *Afkar* have each published 24 articles, highlighting their involvement in interdisciplinary studies intersecting with religious themes. *Al-Shajarah* concludes the list with 22 publications, contributing significantly to the scholarly dialogue in religious studies. This compilation underscores the diverse and vital roles these sources play in shaping and disseminating knowledge within the field of religious studies, reflecting varied perspectives and approaches that enrich academic discourse.

2.3. Mapping the Development of Hadith Studies Research

The mapping of the development of Hadith Studies research using VOSviewer produces a visualization that shows the relationships between various topics that frequently appear in the Hadith Studies literature. In selecting the type of data, the researchers used the “create a map based on text data” feature. The data source was “read data from reference manager files” with supported file types being RIS. The counting method used was Binary Counting, with a minimum number of occurrences of terms set at 50, and a number of terms to be selected at 273 items from 2492 documents. The result of the topic mapping in Hadith Studies using Network Visualization mode is shown in Figure 1.

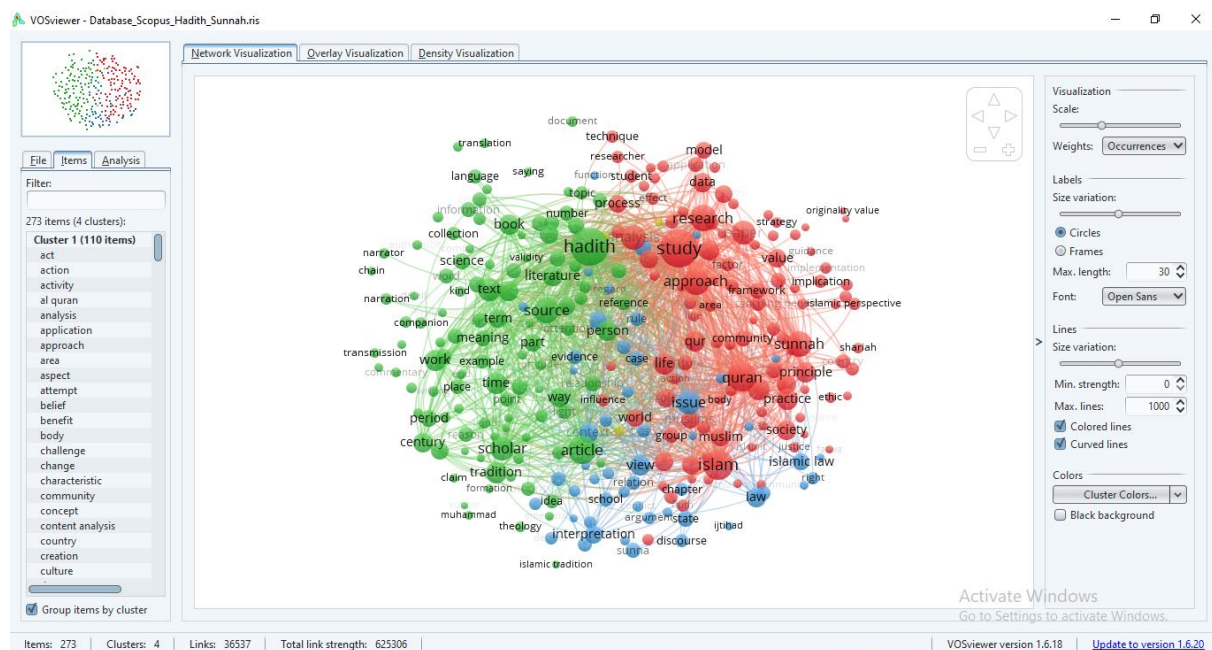


Figure 1. Topic Mapping in Hadith Studies with Network Visualization Mode
Source: Processed Data (2024)

From Figure 2, it is known that there are 273 items divided into 4 clusters. Cluster 1 consists of 110 items, including act, action, activity, al quran, analysis, application, approach, area, aspect, attempt, belief, benefit, body, challenge, change, characteristic, community, concept, content analysis, country, creation, culture, etc. Cluster 2, with 109 items, includes account, addition, al hadith, allah, arabic, article, attention, attitude, authenticity, author, authority, beginning, book, category, century, chain, claim, classification, collection, commentary, companion comparison, etc. Cluster 3 comprises 51 items such as accordance, argument, basis, case, chapter, child, condition, conflict, consideration, context death, debate, difference, discourse, evidence, existence, family, figh, function, ijthihad, and others. Cluster 4, with 3 items, includes quranic verse, today, and worship.

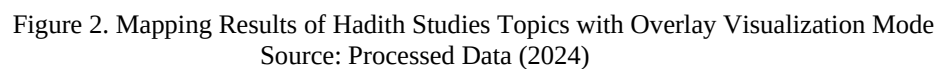
In Figure 2, each node (vertex) in this map represents a topic or keyword frequently appearing in Hadith Studies. The size of each node indicates the frequency of appearance of that keyword in the analyzed publications—larger nodes indicate more frequent discussion of those topics. The lines connecting these nodes illustrate relationships between the topics. Thicker lines signify stronger connections or associations between two topics, indicating they frequently appear together in the same publications. Nodes that are close together and connected are often grouped into clusters of the same color. Each cluster represents closely related topics. In this figure, we can observe several main clusters represented by different colors such as red, green, blue, and yellow.

The largest cluster centered around the keyword “study” is the red cluster. The keyword “study” is at the network's center, signifying its centrality in all the analyzed literature. From “study” there are numerous lines connecting to various other keywords, indicating that the study of hadith encompasses various aspects and other topics such as act, action, activity, al quran, analysis, application, approach, area, aspect, attempt, belief, benefit, body, challenge, change, characteristic, community, concept, content analysis, country, creation, culture, etc.

Next is the green cluster, centered around the keyword “hadith.” This keyword is connected to other keywords like account, addition, al hadith, allah, arabic, article, attention, attitude, authenticity, author, authority, beginning, book, category, century, chain, claim, classification, collection, commentary, companion comparison, et. In the blue cluster, topics within this cluster use the keyword “issue” connected to keywords such as accordance, argument, basis, case, chapter, child, condition, conflict, consideration, context death, debate, difference, discourse, evidence, existence, family, figh, function, ijthihad, and others. The last, in the yellow cluster, centered around the keyword “today” connected to keywords such as quranic view, today, and worship indicating that the hadith is often discussed within the broader context of Islam and hadith sources.

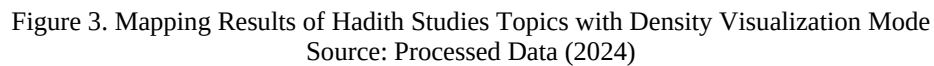
By analyzing the interrelationships of these keywords, we can gain a clearer picture of the various topics and sub-topics frequently discussed in hadith studies literature. This also helps understand how these topics are interconnected and the primary focuses of existing research.

This visualization provides a comprehensive overview of how various topics in Hadith Studies are interconnected and organized. The node “study” as the central point underscores its importance in the literature. The strong relationships between topics in different clusters indicate the interdisciplinary nature and complexity of Hadith Studies. By understanding this topic structure, researchers can identify research trends, gaps in the literature, and opportunities for further study. This Network Visualization serves as an effective tool for navigating and understanding the research landscape in Hadith Studies. The small circles in Figure 2 still represent areas where researchers have yet to produce extensive research results, presenting opportunities for new studies, such as studies on narrator, chain, tafsir, commentary, sufism, ijthihad, and more.



From Figure 3, it is evident that nodes like “hadith” and “syudy” are central topics with strong connections to many other topics, indicating that Hadith Studies remain at the core of the analyzed literature. Topics such as indonesia, interview, literature review, authenticity, narrator, chain, narration, transmission, companion, and emmergence are closer to yellow, indicating that these are newer or have been the focus of research in recent years (2020-2024). Topics like government, country, islamic law, justice, study, etc. appear in green, suggesting that these topics were more frequently discussed in the early years of the analyzed period (2013-2020).

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Conversely, topics like translation, narration, chain, Islamic tradition, originality value, transmission, companion, collection, theology, state, Islamic law, Islamic perspective, and language, appear in green or blue, suggesting that while these topics are important, they do not have the same density as central topics. Interestingly, these topics appear in shades of blue or dark green, indicating they are less frequently discussed in the analyzed literature. These topics could be areas for future study as they are less explored and potentially promising for further research. This Density Visualization offers insights into the primary research focuses in Hadith Studies and areas that may require more attention. The identification of lower-density topics suggests opportunities for further exploration and underscores the potential for new research to contribute significantly to a comprehensive understanding of Hadith Studies. For example, topics like translation, narration, chain, Islamic tradition, originality value, transmission could benefit from more focused research efforts. Researchers can use this information to identify gaps in the literature and guide their research efforts towards areas that could provide substantial contributions.

3. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, several key conclusions can be drawn:

1. Over the years, the number of publications has shown significant variability, reflecting the dynamic interest in this field, with an increasing trend from year to year, particularly from 2013 to 2023.
2. Regarding authors, there is almost no dominant author or researcher with a significant number of works. Most authors have between 1 to 11 research works. The most productive researcher in Hadith Studies is Christopher Melchert (Scopus ID 26032910300). Additionally, prominent researchers in Hadith Studies referenced include Tubishat et al., as evidenced by their work titled “Improved sine cosine algorithm with simulated annealing and singer chaotic map for Hadith classification” which has been cited 157 times and published in the Neural Computing and Applications in 2022.
3. It is known that out of a total of 2492 recorded publications, articles constitute the majority, with 1,761 instances, making up 70.7% of the total publications analyzed. Following articles, book chapters account for 295 publications, representing 11.8% of the total. Reviews, including both reviews and conference reviews, collectively amount to 199 publications, with reviews alone contributing 185 (7.4%) and conference reviews comprising 14 (.6%). Conference papers, amounting to 172 (6.9%), demonstrate the importance of conference proceedings in disseminating research findings and fostering academic exchange. Books, as standalone publications, are less frequent but still notable, with 50 instances (2.0%). Other types such as notes, data papers, editorials, errata, short surveys, and those not identified each contribute minimally, highlighting their specific roles in academic communication.
4. In terms of publication sources during the analyzed period, the Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi contributes the most with 84 publications. AlBayan ranks second with 53 publications. Journals like Religions, Samarah, The Global Journal Al-Thaqafah, and the International Journal of Religion each have more than 25 publications, highlighting their important role in disseminating research in Hadith Studies. This data illustrates the varied sources contributing to Hadith Studies literature, indicating that this field is dispersed across various disciplines and published in a range of scholarly journals, both focusing on Islamic studies and relevant fields.
5. Topic mapping indicates that “hadith” and “study” are central to much research, with related topics such as approach, research, analysis, quran, and sunnah also frequently discussed. The relationships between these topics reflect the interconnectedness and complexity of Hadith Studies. Notably, topics like translation, narration, chain, Islamic tradition, originality value, transmission, companion, collection, theology, state, Islamic law, Islamic perspective, and language are identified as less frequently discussed in the literature, suggesting they represent areas for future study and exploration, with potential opportunities for further research.

As implications, these research findings can be used to develop more comprehensive educational curricula on Hadith Studies and enhance hadith literacy among academics and practitioners. Increased collaboration among scholars from Muslim and non-Muslim countries can enrich perspectives and methodologies in Hadith Studies. Furthermore, identifying low-density topics indicates opportunities for further research that can fill gaps in the existing literature. This research provides a comprehensive overview of the development of Hadith Studies in scholarly literature, offering valuable insights for future research development and emphasizing the importance of bibliometric analysis in understanding scientific dynamics.

The bibliometric study on Hadith Studies using data from the Scopus database from 2013 to 2024 has provided valuable insights, although it has some limitations that need to be considered. This research focused on scholarly publications indexed in Scopus, which, while extensive, still has limitations in covering all relevant publications in Hadith studies. For future studies, it is recommended to integrate data from additional databases such as Web of Science or Google Scholar to broaden the scope and ensure a more comprehensive representation of global Hadith literature. Furthermore, the study limited the analysis period only from 2013 to 2024. While it provides an overview of trends in the past decade, research into the period before 2013 and developments that may occur after 2024 could provide broader historical context and deeper understanding of the evolution of Hadith studies. Longitudinal approaches could be beneficial for identifying long-term changes in research focus and methodologies. Language limitations are also an issue, as this analysis primarily considered publications in English. Future studies should consider including publications in major languages of the Islamic world such as Arabic, Urdu, or Persian to ensure better inclusion of global perspectives on Hadith. Another suggestion is to develop analytical methods by considering alternative approaches such as social network analysis or textual

analysis. These approaches could provide additional insights or different perspectives on the interconnections between topics and dynamics in Hadith studies.

4. References

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