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BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY AND VOSVIEWER ABOUT POLYGAMY LAW IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SYAFI'I AND HANAFI SCHOOLS

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Abstract *Polygamy in Islam is a topic that has long been debated among scholars and society. The differences in views between the schools of jurisprudence, especially the Shafi'i and Hanafi schools, have contributed significantly to the diversity of legal interpretations regarding polygamy. Despite these differences in views, there have not been many studies that systematically map the development of scientific literature on the law of polygamy from the perspective of the Shafi'i and Hanafi schools. Bibliometric studies can be an effective method for analyzing publication trends, the identities of contributing authors and institutions, scientific collaborations, and key keywords that frequently appear in these studies. Thus, this study aims to fill this gap by conducting a bibliometric analysis of scientific literature on the law of polygamy from the perspective of the Shafi'i and Hanafi schools, in order to provide a clearer picture of the dynamics of the development of Islamic legal thought related to polygamy.. This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze publication trends, the identities of the most contributing authors and institutions, scientific collaborations, and the main keywords that often appear in the studies. Data were collected from the Scopus database and analyzed using bibliometric software such as VOSviewer. The results of the study show that the development of research on polygamy during the period 2015 to 2025, which is indexed in Scopus, shows annual fluctuations. The year 2021 recorded the highest number of publications with 11 journal articles, while in 2016 and 2018 there were only two articles each. In terms of institutions and journals, Bustanul al-Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial is recorded as the publisher with the highest number of publications on the topic of polygamy, namely six articles. Conversely, the journal with the lowest number of publications is the Journal of Family Business Management.*

Keywords: *VOSviewer, Bibliometrics, polygamy.*

INTRODUCTION

Article 1 of Law Number 1 of 1974 States that: Marriage is a spiritual and physical bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming an eternal family (household) based on the belief in the Almighty

God. Thus, marriage is not merely a formal relationship between two individuals, but rather a physical and spiritual bond built on the basis of love, responsibility, and spiritual values. Article 2 of the Compilation of Islamic Law states

Marriage according to Islamic law is a very strong contract to obey Allah's command and carrying it out is an act of worship. This means that, in the view of Islamic Law, marriage is not just an ordinary agreement, but a strong bond. (Rifki et al., 2019). The main purpose of marriage is to form a happy, harmonious, and eternal family, based on faith in God Almighty. Marriage is not merely interpreted as the fulfillment of biological needs, but as a sacred and holy agreement. This bond reflects the sincerity of both parties to live together in joy and sorrow, and to build a family life based on love, respect, and togetherness. (Ramadan & Talli, 2021)

In Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, the principle of monogamy is basically adopted, namely one man is married to one woman. (Ariana et al., 2023). However, the state still provides legal space for a husband to have more than one wife (polygamy), as long as he meets certain conditions that have been set out in the laws and regulations. Although the principle of monogamy is prioritized, Islam still tolerates the practice of polygamy, with the note that its implementation must be based on sharia and carried out fairly to all wives. If this justice is not fulfilled, then polygamy can actually cause conflict, discomfort, and serious consequences in household life (Habibie et al., 2004). Furthermore, in Law Number 1 of 1974, the practice of polygamy is only permitted under certain conditions, which are the basis for legal considerations. Among them, if the first wife is infertile, suffers from a physical disability or incurable disease, and is unable to carry out her obligations as a wife (Asy-Syifa, 2022). In such conditions, the husband can undergo the polygamy process while still complying with the applicable legal procedures and obtaining approval from the first wife.

One of the issues that has been a hot debate among Islamic legal experts

since the past until now is the status of polygamy. The majority of classical scholars and thinkers in the middle ages were of the opinion that polygamy was absolutely permissible, without strict limitations. In contrast, the majority of contemporary Islamic thinkers and the legal systems in the legislation of modern Muslim countries allow polygamy with certain conditions and only under very limited conditions (Hidayatulloh, 2015).

In its development, polygamy is also often considered a form of inequality between men and women. This is based on the view that polygamy is a patriarchal cultural heritage that leaves behind practices of oppression against women. In the past, rulers such as kings, princes, tribal chiefs, and rich people often treated women as objects of lust alone, without considering their dignity and rights as human beings. (Hidayatulloh, 2015). In modern society, the practice of polygamy remains a phenomenon that raises pros and cons. Groups that support polygamy argue that this practice does not contradict Islamic teachings, because it has been discussed explicitly in the Qur'an and Hadith. They also argue that polygamy can be justified under certain conditions, for example because the number of women is greater than men, or in social situations that require protection for women (Asy-Syifa, 2022).

Polygamous marriage continues to be an issue full of polemics and controversies, especially in the discourse between pro-polygamy and anti-polygamy groups. Public attention to this issue has increased when the practice of polygamy is carried out openly by a number of public figures, such as businessmen, politicians, clerics, and even comedians. In the midst of the media spotlight and the rapid flow of information, it is not uncommon for these events to go viral without going through the process of tabayyun or clarification first, as should be done in responding to

issues in the current era of social media (Stephen, 2024).

Imam Syafi'i, as quoted in *Mausu'atul Fiqhiyyah*, believes that the law on polygamy is sunnah if there is no urgent need. However, he emphasized that there are restrictions on women who cannot be polygamous absolutely, namely those who are mahram, such as siblings, paternal or maternal aunts, whether they are free or slaves (Hannan & Rosid, 2024). Regarding the limit on the number of wives, Imam Syafi'i explained that the maximum limit of four wives is based on the sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad SAW as a form of interpretation of the word of Allah SWT. This shows that no one, apart from the Prophet, is allowed to marry more than four wives at the same time. Meanwhile, a more contextual view was conveyed by Muhammad Shahrur, as quoted in the book *Contemporary Islamic Fiqh Methodology*. He stated that Allah SWT not only allows polygamy, but also highly recommends it under certain conditions, namely if the second, third, and fourth wives are widows who have orphans. In addition, a husband must also have a sense of worry about not being able to treat the orphans fairly. If these two conditions are not met, then according to Shahrur, the command to polygamy is null and void (Nurbaiti et al., 2024).

Hanafiyah scholars are of the opinion that polygamy without the permission of the first wife is permissible, but accompanied by the law of makruh if there is no urgent need. Polygamy is only permissible if the husband can be fair, because Allah permits polygamy only for those who can be fair. If not, the husband is only permitted to marry one wife. If he still marries more than one without being able to be fair, then the law becomes haram. Several studies related to polygamy include research by (Wijayanti, 2021) with the title of the study *Polygamous Marriage Without Religious*

Court Permission and Its Impact on Household Life with the results of the study *Polygamy that occurs in the Krapyak Pekalongan Utara community* is more motivated by the factor of injustice that causes trauma to his first wife, because the perpetrator of polygamy feels that he is able to be fair to his wives without considering the feelings of his first wife, but the reality is not in accordance with what is said. Their polygamous marriages are mostly carried out underhand because of the lack of awareness and importance in registering marriages on the grounds of the hassle of the procedures that have been set by law, so they choose unregistered marriage as a path to marriage.

Further research by (Nurbaiti et al., 2024) with the title *polygamy according to the Syafi'i school of thought*. The results of the study show that in society there are those who agree about polygamy and those who reject polygamy. People who accept polygamy assume that Allah commands more than one thing, while those who reject polygamy consider this to be related to gender injustice. In Islam, polygamy is believed to be one solution when a wife cannot provide offspring or other social considerations. However, obtaining polygamy is required by prioritizing justice among wives. If you feel unable to do justice, you are prohibited from polygamy. Islamic scholars also have different opinions in responding to this, the meaning of justice in polygamy. such as the Syafi'i school of thought which requires doing this justice in polygamy.

Further research by (Ashidique, 2021) with the title of *polygamy research in the review of sharia and reality*. The results of the study show that in the Islamic review, polygamy has its own polemics, this is represented by several Muslim intellectual views in viewing the existence of polygamy, especially related to the requirement to act fairly.

Furthermore, in the review of reality, polygamy has two impacts, namely positive and negative. Therefore, before carrying out polygamy, it is important to consider it first. This is because polygamy is carried out in accordance with the objectives of Islamic law.

Some of the studies above have similarities and differences with the research that the researcher is currently studying. The similarities are that both discuss polygamy and the differences are that the research above uses field and library research methods while the research conducted by the author uses bibliometric analysis and VOSviewer research.

The law of polygamy is one of the topics that continues to be of concern and debate in Islamic legal studies, both at the normative and practical levels. Although Islam generally permits polygamy, this practice is limited by certain conditions, especially regarding justice and the husband's ability. Among the schools of thought in Islam, the Shafi'i and Hanafi schools have different views regarding the legality and implementation of polygamy. These differences reflect the dynamics of Islamic jurisprudence thought that has developed according to the social, cultural, and methodological backgrounds of each school of thought. To understand the extent to which scientific attention to this issue has developed in academic literature, a bibliometric approach is relevant. Bibliometric studies allow tracing publication trends, study focuses, and contributions of scientists in discussing the law of polygamy based on the perspectives of the two major schools of thought. Thus, this study is important to map the extent to which academic attention has been directed to the discussion of the law of polygamy within the framework of the Shafi'i and Hanafi schools of thought, as well as to examine how the dynamics of this thought have

developed in the contemporary Islamic legal study space.

METHODS

The method used in this research is bibliometric analysis, namely a quantitative approach that aims to identify systematic patterns of various types of literature in a particular topic or field of study. (Wijaya Pramodha Wardhana et al., 2023). Through bibliographic data analysis, this method allows researchers to map research trends and patterns in the discipline being studied. (Elfi Sahara, 2024). This study uses international publication data on polygamy in the period 2015-2025, or the last 10 years, sourced from the Scopus database (www.scopus.com). Data collection was carried out by searching for publications in Scopus using the keyword polygamy. (Wijaya Pramodha Wardhana et al., 2023). From this search, 65 scientific articles were found discussing the development of polygamy indexed in Scopus during the period 2015-2025. The collected data were then analyzed descriptively based on the year of publication, journal name, author name, institutional affiliation, publication, document type, and research topic. To map the research network, the data was exported to CSV format and then processed using VOSviewer software to produce a bibliometric map of the development of library service research through institutional repositories. (Faridan & Lawanda, 2024).

DISCUSSION

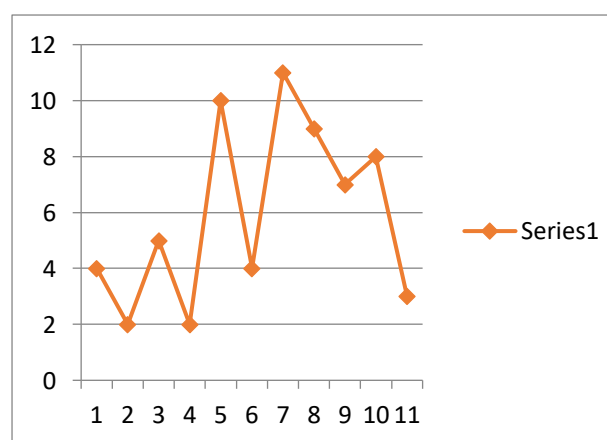
In bibliometric studies, the analysis of publication development trends refers to the patterns and directions of evolution of the number and characteristics of scientific publications in a particular field of knowledge or topic over a certain period of time. The trend analysis discussed by the researchers includes monitoring the number of

publications, dominant publishers, and the most frequently appearing concepts or keywords in the scientific literature, which are described in the form of co-occurrence mapping. Bibliometric publication development trend analysis can provide insight into the dynamics of research development, enable an understanding of trending topics, and identify directions or priority areas within a discipline. This process involves the use of statistical tools and methods to measure the impact and distribution of scientific literature, providing a deeper view of how far a field of knowledge is developing and how it contributes to the global context. (Wijaya Pramodha Wardhana et al., 2023).

Based on the results of data collection for five years (2015–2025), a total of 65 publications on polygamy were obtained from Scopus data. During the period 2020–2025, the number of journal article publications discussing the keyword polygamy based on data from Scopus was 65 articles. The highest number of publications occurred in 2021. Meanwhile, the lowest number was recorded in 2016 with.

Research Topic Development

Figure 1

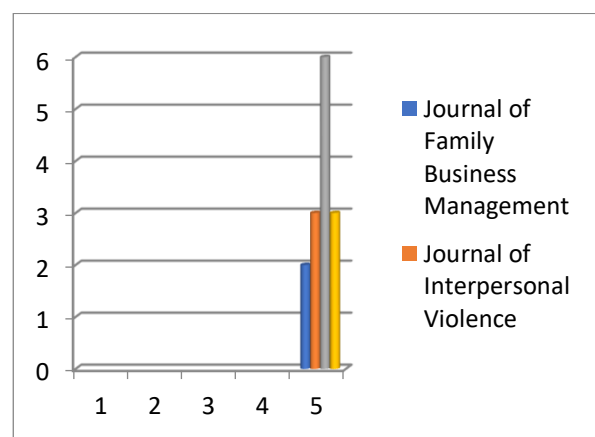


Data. Processed 2025

Based on the illustration shown previously, the number of journal article publications on polygamy indicated by Scopus shows annual fluctuations. Over the years, there have been increases and decreases in the number of publications, reflecting the dynamics of academic interest and attention to the topic. These fluctuations can be caused by various factors, such as changes in research focus, funding policies, or social and cultural developments that influence research priorities. Nevertheless, these trends provide an overview of how the topic of polygamy is treated in scientific contexts and how attention to it has evolved over time.

Ranking of Institutions and Journals Publishing Scientific Publications

Figure 2



Data. Processed 2025

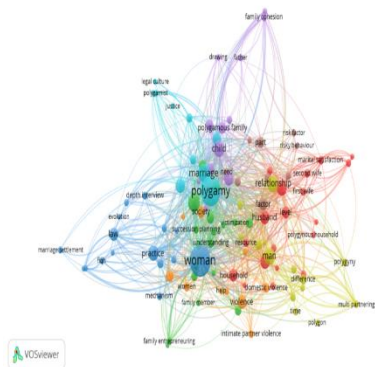
Figure 2 shows a list of the most productive affiliations or institutions in publishing research articles on polygamy. The institution with the highest number of publications is Bustanul al-Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial, which is recorded to have published six articles on this topic. In contrast, the journal with the lowest number of publications is the Journal of Family Business Management. These data show that although the topic of polygamy is discussed in various journals, the

frequency of publication is still limited and concentrated in certain journals that focus on Islamic law studies.

Mapping research trends around dowry in marriage

This study conducted a co-occurrence analysis to identify and map research topics related to polygamy. Mapping was done through two types of visualizations, namely network visualization and density visualization. Figure 3 below displays a network visualization, which illustrates the relationship between each keyword found in the context of the topic of library quality standardization in Indonesia. The eight color clusters in the visualization reflect the relationship and connectivity between keywords, while closer distances between keyword items indicate a closer relationship. In addition, special attention is paid to the larger circle points, which indicate that certain keywords have been the focus of more in-depth research or have received greater attention compared to other topics represented by smaller circle points. Thus, this visualization not only provides an overview of the structure of the keyword network but also indicates the extent to which each research topic of library quality standardization has been explored and deepened.

Figure 3



Data. Processed 2025

The image shown is the result of a bibliometric analysis that visualizes the relationship between keywords in research on polygamy. This network visualization illustrates how various concepts related to polygamy are indexed by Scopus. The size of each keyword reflects the frequency of its occurrence in various publications; the larger the word size, the more frequently the keyword appears. The connecting lines between keywords indicate the co-occurrence relationship in one document or study, indicating the thematic relationship between the terms. In addition, the color differences in this map indicate the division into groups or clusters of interrelated concepts based on the results of the bibliometric analysis. Overall, there are 8 main clusters that have been identified, each representing a particular theme or focus of study in polygamy studies.

Keyword	Link	Total links	Occurrence
Red color cluster			
1. Co-wife	41	116	4
2. Evidence	80	517	24
3. Fertility	21	132	7
4. First wife	43	200	7
5. Household	59	304	18
6. Husband	82	576	23
7. Level	77	414	17
8. Marital	33	293	9
staff action			
9. Monogamous			
counterre			
p			

10. Monogamous husband	34	91	4
11. Participant	13	116	4
12. Polygamous household	50	194	8
13. Polygamous household	36	130	6
14. Polygamous houseband	18	88	5
15. Resources			
16. Second wife	21	178	7
17. Senegal			
18. Sub Saharan Africa	56	192	7
	48	264	9
19. Wife	21	62	4
	46	105	7
	80	632	26
Green two-tone cluster			
1. Africa	45	193	11
2. Design methodology	43	126	5
3. Entrepreneurship	17	140	4
4. Family entrepreneurship	91	864	35

5. Family members			
6. Impact			
7. Implication	17	198	6
8. Influence	62	280	14
9. Literature	59	347	14
10. Originality value	34	130	9
11. Paper	57	238	12
12. Perspective	43	126	5
13. Polygamous family			
14. Presence	67	310	14
15. Risk	61	207	9
16. Secession planning	32	126	5
17. Understanding			
18. Victimization	44	102	5
	31	211	13
	26	192	9
	70	271	11
	14	102	6
Cluster 3 dark blue			
1. challenge			
2. depth interview	47	180	8
3. divorce	53	216	8
4. evolution	44	178	6
5. jurisprudence	15	45	44

6. framework	24	174	6
7. law			
8. consciousn	54	225	10
ess relief	58	442	21
9. marriage			
settlement	13	145	5
10. mechanis			
m	5	42	6
11. position			
12. practice			
13. selection	47	183	7
14. spouse			
15. state			
marriage	57	237	8
16. woman			
	68	577	26
	24	86	4
	41	100	4
	13	120	4
	95	265	115
Cluster 4 yellow color			
1. activity			
space	13	76	4
2. behavior	56	294	12
3. difference	57	257	11
4. future			
research	41	102	5
5. individual			
6. Intraction			
7. man	52	148	10
8. multi-			
partnershi	40	164	6
p			
9. partners	69	701	33

10. person	12	140	5
11. polygamou			
s interest			
12. polygon	49	245	9
13. polygon			
14. relationshi	55	198	9
p	12	140	5
15. time			
	2	10	5
	34	201	8
	86	831	33
	55	184	8
Cluster 5 purple color			
	85	831	32
1. child	28	112	7
2. disease			
3. drawing	14	125	5
4. experience			
5. family	65	602	24
cohesion	13	248	8
6. father			
7. mental			
health	36	158	6
8. mother			
9. parent	13	198	6
10. polygamou			
s family	50	347	14
11. strategy	21	95	4
12. work			
	66	458	16
	53	242	14

	45	116	6
Cluster 6 turquoise colors			
1. approach	79	558	25
2. civil servant	15	124	4
3. justice	40	113	4
4. legal cultural	13	88	4
5. life	59	256	10
6. marriage	71	773	38
8. polygamou s marriage	25	135	5
9. polygamy			
10. problem	10	2161	105
	4	455	18
Cluster 7 orange color			
1. communit y	66	449	17
2. domestic violence	22	244	12
3. health			
4. help	50	155	6
5. intimate partner violence	32	139	5
6. religious norm	27	166	8

7. society			
8. violence	20	74	4
9. women	61	331	16
	56	444	21
	57	271	10
Cluster 8 brown color			
1. factor	65	414	19
2. gender	30	101	7
3. inequality	28	104	10
4. merry market	15	69	5
5. need			
6. Nigeria	59	248	10
7. Risk factors	48	162	11
8. Risk behavior	27	123	6
	6	65	5

Publication Overlay Visualization Map

Overlay visualization maps are used to depict the intensity or density of publications on a particular topic. In Figure 4, lighter colors indicate that the topic has been widely researched and has a high publication density. In contrast, darker areas indicate that the topic is still rarely discussed in research, thus holding great potential for further exploration.

Figure 4 above shows a bibliometric visualization that maps the interrelationships between keywords in studies on polygamy, based on the chronology of publication time. In this visualization, color is used to indicate the temporal development of research topics, with purple indicating studies that appeared earlier, around 2020, while yellow represents newer topics, around 2023. Through the distribution of colors, we can track the dynamics of changes in research focus over time. Early studies, marked by purple and blue, tend to discuss broad and conceptual themes such as polygamy, marriage need, and other general issues. This reflects that research in the early stages is more theoretical and within a more general framework of thought. Over time, the direction of research shifts. In the middle period, depicted in bluish green, there is an increase in attention to topics such as Family entrepreneurship, Family member. This shows a growing interest in the legal aspects and application of the concept of polygamy. In the latest phase, marked by the color yellow, the focus of the study increasingly shifts towards practical and real issues, including topics such as behavior, future research, multi partnering, polygamous interest, polygon, polygony. This illustrates the increasing

Publication Density Visualization Map

A word cloud visualization showing the frequency of terms related to polygamy research. The most prominent words are "polygamy" and "woman". Other significant terms include "relationship", "marriage need", "family cohesion", "drawing father", "legal culture", "polygamist", "justice", "polygamous family", "child", "part", "risk factor", "risky behaviour", "marital satisfaction", "second wife", "first wife", "level", "husband", "factor", "victimization", "succession planning", "understanding", "resource", "polygynous household", "man", "difference", "multi partnering", "time", "polygon", "intimate partner violence", "family entrepreneurship", "mechanism", "women", "help", "domestic violence", "violence", "family member", "fight", "law", "evolution", "depth interview", "marriage settlement", and "practice".

Figure 6 presents important information about trending topics in polygamy research. Bright colors in this visualization indicate that the topic has been widely studied, while dimmer colors indicate that the topic is still rarely explored. This map can be used as an effective tool to identify novelty in a study. By avoiding topics that are already densely studied, researchers can avoid duplication and focus more on research areas that are less explored. Keywords that appear dim become potential clues to find new gaps that are worth developing. Through this density visualization, prospective researchers not only get an overview of the scope of previous studies, but are also directed to expand and deepen their studies.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it can be concluded that the development of research on polygamy during the period 2015 to 2025, which is indexed in Scopus, shows annual fluctuations. 2021 recorded the highest number of publications with 11 journal articles, while in 2016 and 2018 there were only two articles each. In terms of institutions and journals, Bustanul al-Ahkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial is recorded as the publisher with the highest number of publications on the topic of polygamy, namely six articles. Conversely, the journal with the lowest number of publications is the Journal of Family Business Management. This fluctuation in the number of publications reflects the dynamics of academic interest and attention to the topic of polygamy. The increase in the number of publications in 2021 may be due to factors such as changes in research funding policies, increased social awareness of the issue of polygamy, or developments in legal policies that encourage further research. Conversely, the decrease in the number of publications in 2016 and 2018 may have been influenced by factors such as changes in research priorities, limited resources, or lack of institutional support. It is important to note that the number of publications does not always reflect the quality or impact of the research. Therefore, further analysis is needed to understand the contribution of each article to the development of science and policy related to polygamy.

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