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TRENDS AND FOCUS OF RESEARCH ON SUF'AH RIGHTS IN LAND PURCHASE AND SALE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The right of syuf'ah is a privilege that is legally granted to certain individuals, usually to the joint owner or closest neighbor of the owner of the land or property to be sold. This right gives priority to the party to purchase the property before it is offered to other parties outside the scope. The main purpose of the existence of the right of syuf'ah is to maintain stability, comfort, and common interests in the surrounding environment, as well as prevent the entry of outsiders who have the potential to disrupt harmony and social order in the area. This study was conducted using a bibliometric approach, namely a method of analyzing scientific literature based on bibliographic data to identify trends, developments, and research patterns in a field of science. To support this analysis, the VOSviewer application is used as a bibliometric data visualization tool, which allows researchers to map the relationship between keywords and the distribution of topics in the relevant literature. Secondary data in this study were obtained through searching for scientific publications on Google Scholar using Publish or Perish software, which was specifically used to collect bibliographic data during the period 2020 to 2025. The results of the analysis show fluctuations in the number of journal publications related to the right of syuf'ah during the period. The peak number of publications occurred in 2022, with a total of 19 scientific articles published. This shows that in that year there was an increase in interest and attention from academics to the issue of the right of syuf'ah. In terms of publishing institutions, the most consistent and productive journal in publishing articles related to this topic is TAFAPQUH: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah. In addition, in terms of author contributions, the name Jamaludin, Mohd Hafiz emerged as the most productive author during the research period, with significant contributions to the development of literature in the field of syuf'ah law.

KEYWORDS

Bibliometrics; Vosviewer; Suf'ah Rights.

INTRODUCTION

Business activities can be defined as business activities carried out by individuals or business entities regularly and continuously (ErlyJuliyani, 2016). The activity is in the form of providing goods or services or facilities to be traded with the aim of fulfilling people's needs and making a profit. Buying and selling is exchanging something that has benefits and good value, which by exchanging money creates full and permanent ownership of the thing

exchanged as long as it is not included in the calculation of usury and debt (Hidayatul Azqia, 2022). The wisdom in allowing buying and selling is that it prevents people from having difficulty in dealing with their wealth (Munib, 2018b).

In order for the sale and purchase to take place in a permissible manner, it must follow the provisions that have been determined. The provisions in question relate to the pillars and conditions and avoid prohibited things. Humans have rights and obligations, both of which must

always be considered. Therefore, human life cannot be separated from legal regulations. Legal regulations that regulate the relationship between rights and obligations in living in society are called mu'amalah law.(Munib, 2018a). In Indonesia, regulations regarding land rights are regulated in law no. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (Zainuri, 2021). In the Basic Agrarian Law, the term sale and purchase is only mentioned in Article 26, which concerns the sale and purchase of land ownership rights (Patahuddin dkk., 2023). In other articles there is no word that mentions buying and selling, but it is mentioned as being transferred. What is meant by buying and selling itself by the Basic Agrarian Law is not clearly explained, but it is binding in Article 5 of the Basic Agrarian Law which states that national land law and customary law. This means that we use the concept, principles, legal institutions, and customary law systems. So the definition of buying and selling according to the National Land Law is the definition of buying and selling land according to customary law (Sisbiantoro, 2014). This law aims to regulate land use so that it can provide fair benefits to all parties involved.

Soil is one of the most important elements in human life (Hartana, 2020). Land has two very basic main functions as a social asset and an economic asset (Triana Rejekiingsih, 2016). As a social asset, land functions as a bond that strengthens the relationship between members of Indonesian society in community, national, and state life. On the other hand, land is also an economic asset that has strategic value in development. Therefore, land utilization must be carried out wisely and fairly, with the aim of increasing people's welfare evenly and sustainably, in order to provide the greatest possible benefits for the entire community, both now and in the future (Trisna, 2022a).

Land as an object that has economic value, is often the focus in various buying and selling transactions (Faishal Abda'uh & Moh. Asra, 2023). The sale and purchase of land, houses and gardens is closely related to the sale

and purchase which prioritizes close relatives and neighbors as buyers, which in Islamic jurisprudence is called the right of syuf'ah, while in Islamic law itself it is better known as the right of neighbors.(Luqman Nurhisam, 2023). In the fiqh of muamalah, the concept of syuf'ah is stipulated, which is a rule in muamalah or can specifically be applied in land sale and purchase transactions and their use. So that with the existence of this syuf'ah right, the landowners have a sense of tolerance and consideration for each other as users. The right of syuf'ah can be applied to immovable property in the form of mortgage rights that are jointly owned in the form of syirkah amlak, syirkah ikhtiyariyah, and syirkah jabariyah.

Conceptually, syuf'ah rights mean that a person who wants to sell land cannot simply sell it to another party without offering it to a party who is closely related or has close social relations. With this syuf'ah right, the owner of the transaction object must first offer it to close relatives or families of the same clan. If there is no partner, then a relative wants to buy the land, the sale can be done with someone from the same village and if there is no one to buy from someone from the same village, then the land owner still has to look for someone who is close to the land or where the land is located, because the neighbors must take priority. If none of the neighbors who are close to the land want to buy it, then sell it and let it go to whoever wants to buy it. However, as time progressed, the existence of shuf'ah rights began to be ignored, so that when development occurred, disputes often occurred, because many parties suffered losses due to the forgetting of these rights.

Several studies related to the rights of Suf'ah include research by(Nur Zaki dkk., 2023)by titleSyuf'ah Rights According to Muamalah Jurisprudence and Its Absorption in the Compilation of Sharia Economic Law states that the right of syuf'ah in general is the right of a partner/partner in a partnership (syafi') to forcibly take over what has been sold by his/her partner in the form of property or immovable assets to a third party or new buyer by paying compensation or costs in accordance with what

has been incurred by the third party or new buyer. Meanwhile, according to the Compilation of Sharia Economic Law in general, the right of syuf'ah is (the right to be prioritized/preference) attached to an immovable object that acts as a substitute for the object of *ṣulh*. So far, the guidelines mentioned in the KHES regarding the right of syuf'ah are still limited to mentioning the definition, wisdom and a small part of the provisions of the right of syuf'ah contained in muamalah jurisprudence. There are still many other provisions regarding the rights of syuf'ah in the jurisprudence of muamalah that have not been absorbed (adopted) in the KHES, such as the provisions regarding Masyfū 'alaih, which is one of the main topics of the rights of syuf'ah.

Further research was conducted by (Luqman Nurhisam, 2023) with the title of legal analysis of syuf'ah rights in land sale and purchase transactions (case study in the district of Darussalam) with research results Based on the analysis shows that land sale and purchase transactions are in accordance with applicable land sales provisions, in its implementation the community enforces syuf'ah activities in the process and becomes a requirement in land sale and purchase transaction activities, but there are still some who do not implement it due to a lack of understanding of syuf'ah rights. In this study, it was found that not all local people know the term syuf'ah rights in their daily lives, the term syuf'ah rights in society in general are often referred to as "neighbor rights". The implementation of neighbor rights is still used and continues to develop in society.

Several studies that have been analyzed in this study show similarities and differences with the research that the author is currently conducting. The main similarity lies in the focus of the study, where all of these studies, including this study, discuss the issue of suf'ah rights as the main object of study. However, there are quite significant differences in terms of the approach and methods used. Previous studies generally use an empirical approach through

field research methods, where data is collected directly from respondents or sources in the field. In contrast, the research conducted by the author uses a bibliometric analysis approach, which is a method based on bibliographic data analysis to identify trends, patterns, and developments in scientific literature related to suf'ah rights. This difference in approach provides different contributions to understanding the same topic, where this study focuses more on quantitative literature analysis to map the direction and tendencies of previous research in the field.

In the practice of buying and selling land, various problems are often found that can trigger disputes, especially those related to suf'ah rights. Suf'ah rights are rights held by someone, usually a neighbor or close relative, to obtain a portion or priority over a plot of land being sold, especially if the land is in a neighboring area or has certain social ties. This right can arise based on oral agreements, kinship relationships, or customary norms that apply in the community. Although suf'ah rights are not always explicitly regulated in national laws and regulations, their existence is still recognized socially and has its own power in unwritten legal practices. This is often a source of problems, especially because many parties do not understand or are not aware of the existence and legal implications of these rights. As a result, disputes over suf'ah rights often occur, both in rural areas that are still thick with customary values, and in urban areas that face complexities in the control and transfer of land rights.

This issue is important to understand so that land sale and purchase transactions can run smoothly and do not cause disputes. Therefore, research on sufa'ah rights is very important to find solutions to potential legal problems that exist. One way to understand more about sufa'ah rights is to conduct a bibliometric analysis, namely by looking at existing research trends and patterns on this topic. Through this analysis, we can see how sufa'ah rights are discussed in the legal literature. This study aims to examine

research trends on *sufah* rights in land sales and provide a clearer understanding of the application of this right in Indonesian agrarian law.

METHODS

The method in this research uses a quantitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. (Maulidiyah & Maika, 2023) namely the method which utilizes bibliographic data to evaluate and map trends and patterns in a particular discipline. (Elfi Sahara, 2024). This research falls into the descriptive research category, which aims to describe current phenomena or events without trying to influence the observed variables. (Lestary, V. S., Zulfah, Z., & Astuti, 2024). In the context of this study, bibliometric analysis is focused on the study of *sufah* rights. The data used are secondary data obtained through a scientific literature search using the Google Scholar search engine, which is accessed through the Publish or Perish application. The data collection process is carried out by applying keyword-based search techniques, in this case using the phrase "*sufah* rights" to obtain relevant publications. After the data is collected.

The researcher then utilized VOSviewer software as a bibliometric analysis tool. VOSviewer is used to map and visualize relationships between topics, research development trends, and patterns of author collaboration in publications related to *sufah* rights. Through this visualization, researchers can identify key issues, dominant themes, and the direction of study development in the realm of *sufah* rights disputes, thus providing a comprehensive picture of the research landscape in the field.

This study began by conducting a literature search using the keyword "*hak sufah*" through the Google Scholar search engine accessed through the Publish or Perish application. The time span used in this search was limited to the last five years, in order to obtain the latest publications relevant to the topic of study. From the search results, 318

publication data were obtained. The data that was successfully collected was then stored in two file formats, namely RIS and CSV formats, to facilitate the further analysis process. To analyze the research map, the researcher used VOSviewer software. The first step in this analysis is to open the VOSviewer application and select the "Create a map based on text data" option. Next, the researcher chose to read text data from the file generated by the reference manager. Data extraction was carried out based on information contained in the title and abstract of the publication. From this process, 2750 keywords were identified. However, after filtering based on eligibility criteria, only 91 keywords were selected for further analysis. The final stage of this analysis is to verify the selected keywords to ensure their relevance and consistency to the research theme. To analyze the development of the topic, the researcher used the Harzing and Mendeley applications. The results of this advanced search show that there are 149 publications related to the theme of "*rights of sufah*". The publications are then grouped by type. From the results of this grouping, it was found that there were 17 publications in book form, 120 in repository form, while the rest, as many as 22 data, were classified as incomplete data or did not have adequate publication information. This information provides an overview of the distribution and form of publications discussing the topic of rights of *sufah*, as well as showing trends and deficiencies in scientific documentation related to the issue.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Shufah linguistically means *al-Dham*, *al-Taqwiyah*, and *al-I'anah*, which means "merger". This term refers to the forced merger of property rights sold to another party in order to resell them to a more entitled party, namely a member of a group or association. *Syuf'ah* also means the takeover of a portion of joint ownership (*al-masyfu'*) by a party included in the association by force from the buyer, by paying a previously agreed selling price. *Syuf'ah* is the process of uniting a partner's portion into

a person's portion so that they become one unit. In everyday practice, syuf'ah can be seen when someone wants to sell their house, then their business partner or neighbor comes to express interest in the property. The seller will also give priority to the party with whom they have a closer relationship, compared to outsiders (Sabiq, 1983).

In the study of Fiqh Muamalah, the term syuf'ah refers to the right to obtain goods sold by another party, which can be taken by force by cooperation partners (sharik) or neighbors by paying a price according to the agreed selling value (Sabila dkk., 2025). Syuf'ah rights include two main forms. First, joint ownership arising from the form of syirkah, both syirkah amlak (ownership due to inheritance or other) and syirkah 'uqud (based on a cooperation agreement), as well as ownership of general rights or the right to hold collateral. Second, is neighborly relations. Neighbors are seen as parties who have more rights to the property around them, because syuf'ah aims to prevent losses or disturbances, either from or against the neighbors (IDAMI, 2021).

In the view of the Shafi'i school, the use of the right of syuf'ah must begin with a statement of intention from the entitled party (Rusmala Ratnawati & Al Farizi, 2023). When a partner knows of a transaction on a certain object either from his own observation or from information from others, he is obliged to immediately notify his desire to use the right of syuf'ah so as not to cause misunderstanding. The scholars agree that such notification must be made as soon as possible. However, if there is a justified excuse, such as eating because of hunger, praying, or taking a bath, then the delay in conveying the intention does not cancel the right of syuf'ah.

On the other hand, if the delay is made without an acceptable reason, and lasts for a long time, then the right of syuf'ah can be revoked, because it can harm the other party. After stating the desire, the party concerned should strengthen it with evidence or witnesses and a statement of agreement from the related

party. Although evidence or witnesses are not absolute requirements, they are important as reinforcement if there is a rejection from one of the parties.

If the object of the syuf'ah is still under the control of the seller, then the entitled party can file a claim for rights to the seller or the buyer, because both are still involved in the transaction. However, if the entitled party is silent and does not immediately claim his rights even though he is able, then his syuf'ah rights are void. If the goods have been transferred to the buyer, then the claim can only be filed against the buyer because the seller no longer has rights to the goods. In conditions like this, if obstacles arise, the problem can be submitted to the judge.

The implementation of syuf'ah must be carried out immediately after the entitled party knows that there has been a transfer of ownership (Trisna, 2022b). Delay without a valid reason will result in the termination of the right. In neighborly life, if there is adjacent land or property ownership, such as yard land, then each party has the right of syuf'ah when one of them wants to sell his share.

Scholars agree that the value of syuf'ah must be the same as the selling price agreed between the owner and the buyer. For scholars who allow syuf'ah for the transfer of ownership other than buying and selling, the ransom value of syuf'ah is calculated based on the estimated price of the object. If the transfer occurs on the basis determined by the sharia such as in the case of diyat due to injury, then the amount of compensation is adjusted to the level of the loss.

The right of syuf'ah applies to divisible property, such as land. However, there is a difference of opinion regarding objects that are difficult to divide, such as small bathrooms, stalls, or shops. The majority of scholars from the Shafi'i and Hanbali schools of thought are of the opinion that syuf'ah does not apply to assets that cannot be physically divided, because there

is no risk of a detrimental division. In addition, the benefits of such assets are limited.

However, scholars from the Hanafi school of thought as well as some Shafi'iyah, Malikiyah, and Hanabilah have the opposite opinion. This opinion is reinforced by Ibn Taimiyah. According to him, even though the asset cannot be divided without damage, there is still the potential for greater harm if joint ownership is left without a solution. He also emphasized that in the hadith of Jabir, the Messenger of Allah SAW did not explicitly limit that *syuf'ah* only applies to divisible property. Therefore, such a limitation requires clear evidence. The existence of the right of *syuf'ah* in Islam is intended to maintain harmony and stability among joint property owners, as well as prevent disturbances that can damage peace and property rights. This principle is in line with the principles in *fiqh muamalah*, which emphasizes the importance of peace, harmony, and prevention of harm in social life. (Helmi Karim., 1997).

Bibliometric study is a research approach that uses quantitative data to analyze published scientific literature, such as journal articles, books, and other types of publications. (Rostiany & Tjandra, 2022). This approach includes statistical measurements, such as the number of scientific papers, citation frequency, patterns of collaboration between authors, as well as network analysis and scientific validation, to trace trends and patterns in the development of knowledge and scientific communication. (Budianto & Dewi, 2023). This method allows the identification of the most frequently researched topics in a discipline, mapping collaborations between researchers and institutions, and assessing the impact of a study, which is usually measured by the number of citations or impact factors of related journals. In addition, bibliometric studies are also useful for tracing the development of literature over a certain period of time, as well as comparing scientific productivity between countries, institutions, or individual researchers. In practice, this method is widely used in academic and non-academic contexts, such as in policy

formulation, assessment of institutional or individual performance, and also in market or industrial sector analysis. (Budianto, 2023). The bibliometric process is generally carried out with the help of special software that is able to process and analyze data from large academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, or Google Scholar automatically. Bibliometric analysis is a method for exploring and analyzing scientific data that can be explained both qualitatively and quantitatively. (Eviota & Liangco, 2020). Bibliometric analysis helps researchers to understand research trends over a certain period of time related to one or several topics from various research fields. (Lestary, V. S., Zulfah, Z., & Astuti, 2024). The findings of this study also provide important insights for researchers, institutions, and companies in understanding the direction of scientific development and the impact of research contributions in a particular field. (Budianto & Dewi, 2023).

Bibliometric analysis is a method for exploring and analyzing scientific data that can be explained both qualitatively and quantitatively (Herawati et. al, 2022). Bibliometric analysis helps researchers to understand research trends over a certain period of time related to one or several topics from various research fields (Lestary et. al, 2023).

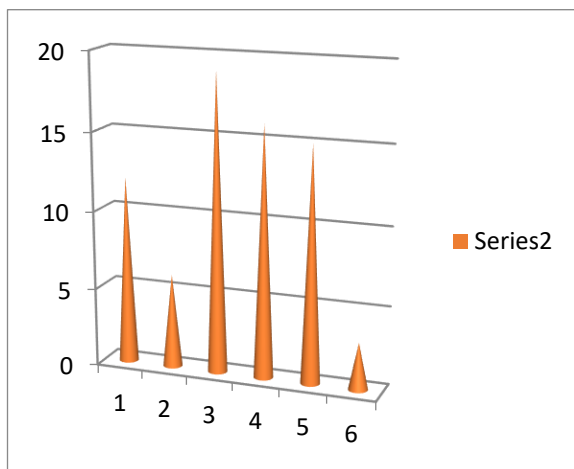
One of the software commonly used in bibliometric research is VOSviewer. (Hellen Monica Ghaby Ayu Saputra, 2022). VOSviewer is software for building and visualizing bibliometric networks. (Effendy dkk., 2021). Bibliometric studies are generally conducted with the help of special software that is able to automatically process and analyze data from various scientific databases, such as Scopus, Web of Science, or Google Scholar. The findings of this study provide important information for researchers, academic institutions, and the industrial world in understanding the direction of scientific development and the extent of its influence in a field.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the results of data collection for 5 years (2020-2025), 318 published articles were obtained regarding suf'ah rights. The types of publications are grouped into 3, namely books, repositories and journals. Each group has its own trend. However, the focus of this study is journals. The reaction of journal publication data regarding suf'ah rights during the 5-year period, namely from 2020-2025, the total number of suf'ah rights keywords in the publish or perish application from scolar data obtained 149 data from journal articles. With the highest number of article publications in 2022 and the lowest number of publications in 2025. The following is a picture of the development of journal article publications in 2020-2025

Figure 1

Trends in Research on Suf'ah Rights



Source. Data processed, 2025

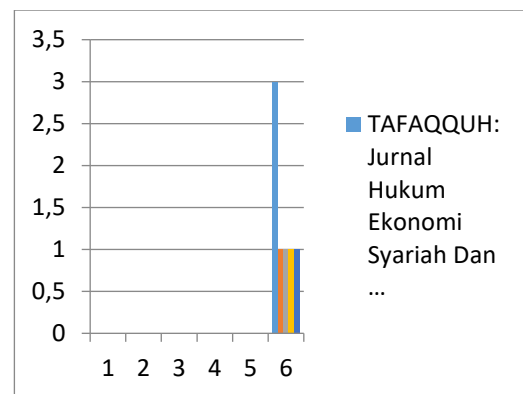
Based on the image above, it can be seen that the number of journal article publications discussing the rights of syuf'ah during the period 2020 to 2025 indexed in Google Scholar through a search using the Publish or Perish application shows fluctuations in the number of publications each year. This trend reflects the inconsistency in the interest and attention of researchers to the topic from year to year. The peak of publications occurred in 2022, with a total of 19

journal articles successfully published, making it the year with the highest productivity during that period. Conversely, 2025 showed the most significant decline, with only 3 journal articles successfully published, making it the year with the lowest number of publications. These data provide an overview of the dynamics of the development of the study of the rights of syuf'ah in the scientific literature and show how interest in this topic has changed over time.

Ranking of Institutions and Journals Publishing Scientific Publications Regarding Suf'ah Rights.

Figure 2

Ranking of Institutions and Journals Publishing Scientific Publications Regarding Suf'ah Rights



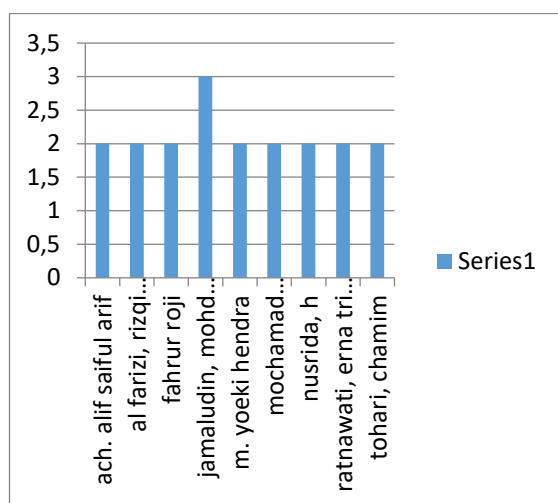
Source: Data processed, 2025

Figure 2 shows a list of the most active affiliations or institutions in publishing research articles on the Rights of Syuf'ah. From these data, it is known that Tafaqquh: Journal of Islamic Economic Law is the most productive institution in publishing scientific works related to this topic, with a total of 3 articles published. In contrast, several journals such as Al-Ihsan: Journal of Islamic Business and Economics, El-Ecosy: Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance, EKOMA: Journal of Economics, Management, Accounting, and JESI (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia) each only published 1 related article, making it the institution with the lowest contribution to research on the Rights of Syuf'ah in the period analyzed.

Productivity of Article Writers Suf'ah Rights

Figure 3

Productivity of Article Writers of Sharia Economic Dispute

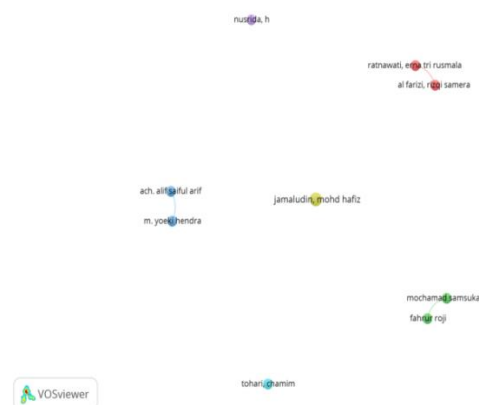


Source: Data processed, 2025

In evaluating an author's productivity, one of the main indicators used is the number and frequency of scientific publications and research results that they have contributed. Figure 3 displays data on the distribution of authors along with the number of articles published in studies on the Rights of Syuf'ah during the period 2020 to 2025. This figure provides a clear picture of the level of productivity of the authors, focusing on nine individuals who are actively involved in publications in the field. From this visualization, it can be concluded that Jamaludin and Mohd Hafiz are the two most prominent authors in terms of productivity, each of whom has published three scientific articles related to the topic of Rights of Syuf'ah in the period studied. This shows their significant contribution in enriching the literature and developing academic discourse in the field of Islamic economic law, especially regarding the issue of syuf'ah.

Map of Inflation Research Development Based on Authors

Figure 4



Source: Data processed, 2025

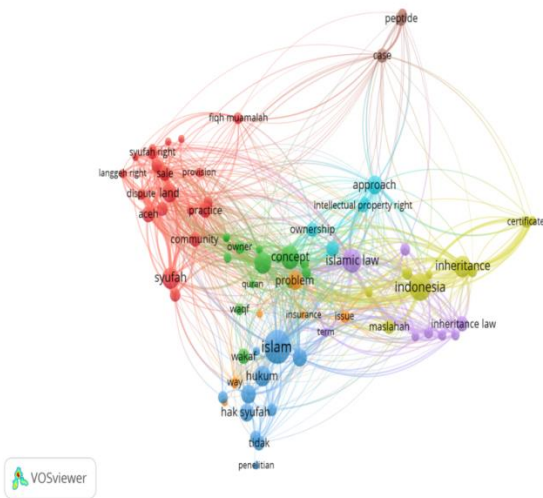
During the period 2020 to 2025, many scientific studies have been conducted and published by researchers who focus on the topic of Hak Syuf'ah. In an effort to analyze the data, VOSviewer software was used, which allows for visual bibliometric mapping. Through this analysis, a network visualization display was produced that illustrates the relationships and connections between one researcher and another in the scientific publication network. Figure 4 shows a visualization of the development map of publications in the field of Hak Syuf'ah during that period, based on data obtained from Google Scholar. This visual map shows that there are six main clusters, which are formed based on the relationships between authors who have published. Each cluster represents a group of authors who have collaborative relationships or thematic connections in their research. In this visualization, the items displayed are the names of authors who have contributed to publications in this field, while the color and position of each cluster illustrate the level of connection between authors, either in the form of direct collaboration or through similar research themes. Thus, the results of this visualization provide an in-depth understanding of the structure of the scientific network formed in the study of Hak Syuf'ah and

show the extent of the interconnectedness and cooperation between researchers in this field.

Mapping research trends around suf'ah rights

In the context of research on suf'ah rights, visualizations of search results on the Garuda website (digital reference gerba) can be displayed, exported in RIS (research information system) format, inputted and analyzed with Vosviewer. This visualization is produced to provide an explanation and understanding of how the relationship between keyword elements related to suf'ah rights, in the next section, will be analyzed regarding the findings generated from this visualization. The following are the results of data processing visualization using data processing using Vosviewer with the keyword suf'ah rights.

Figure 5 network visualization



Source: Data processed, 2025

The use of network visualization in analyzing keyword patterns and distributions through VOSviewer software allows the formation of a map of scientific publications that illustrates the relationship between relevant keywords in the study of the right to syuf'ah. The results of this visualization show that there is a close relationship and interconnected conceptual network between the various key

terms used in the literature. Through co-word analysis, the development of research in the field of the right to syuf'ah can be systematically mapped and grouped into eight main clusters that reflect the major themes in the study, with a total of 80 topics successfully identified. These findings provide deeper insight into the direction, focus, and concentration of research that has developed in this area.

Keyword	Link	Total links	Occurrence
Cluster 1. (red color)			
1. Aceh			
2. Bai taljiah	29	44	16
3. Community	5	52	4
4. Dispute	33	303	12
5. Field	24	257	7
6. Fiqh muamalah	27	154	6
7. Government	25	115	8
8. Perpetual rights	11	53	4
9. Implementation	14	247	11
10. Land	25	120	5
11. Land buying	37	601	21
12. Stay strong			
13. Okay	20	158	4
14. Practice	17	220	5
15. Provision	32	160	12
16. Purchase	37	267	14
17. Sale	28	115	6
18. Society	34	327	11
19. shufah	34	403	14
20. Syufah right	33	200	8
	32	480	27
	20	283	9
Cluster 2 (green color)			
1. Agreement			
2. Benefits	36	162	8
3. Concept	29	96	5
4. Contract bay al	44	496	31
wafa	16	104	4
5. Family			
6. Hanafis fiqh	17	61	6

school	12	100	4
7. Law	52	628	26
8. Owner			
9. Quran	40	229	9
10. Rice field	28	92	4
11. Thought	16	104	4
12. Utilization	22	82	4
13. Endowment	24	177	7
14. Waqf	7	106	14
	8	31	8
Cluster 3 (blue color)			
1. Al-Qur'an			
2. Right	24	116	9
3. Copyright	7	34	10
4. The right of the law	4	59	11
	13	43	18
5. Treasure	18	167	21
6. Law	17	37	24
7. Islam	56	581	65
8. Islamic economic system	5	35	5
9. Study	1	2	4
10. Properties	34	441	19
11. No	19	110	13
Cluster 4 (yellow color)			
1. certificate			
2. development	9	232	8
3. heir	31	175	10
4. Indonesia	23	216	8
5. Inheritance	46	745	43
6. Inheritance distribution	29	660	27
	14	114	5
7. Benefits			
8. Mudharabah contract	15	301	12
	1	10	5
9. Population classification	9	132	4
	9	132	4
Cluster 5. (purple color)			
1. Civil code	13	304	8
2. Compilation	16	223	7
3. Difference	12	261	7
4. Inheritance law	18	275	13

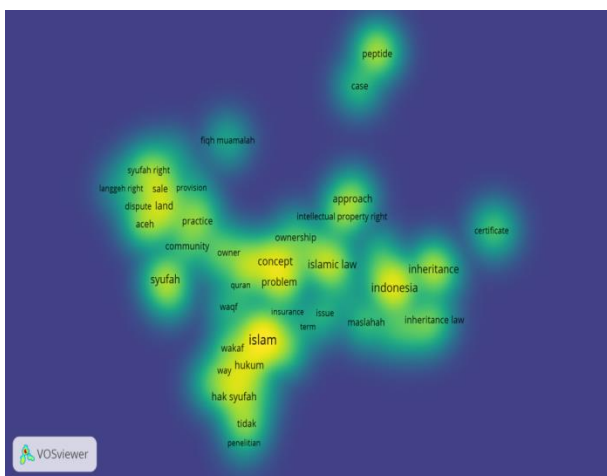
5. Islamic law	56	865	33
6. KHI	15	178	6
7. Compilation of Islamic law	21	116	9
	35	177	5
Terms			
Cluster 6 (light blue)			
1. Approach	54	391	21
2. Intellectual property	8	88	4
	8	190	10
3. Intellectual property rights	26	206	12
	8	93	6
4. Ownership	20	174	16
5. Protection			
6. Wealth			
Cluster 7 (orange color)			
1. Insurance	9	52	4
2. Issue	30	167	9
3. Land boundary	7	30	4
4. Problem	48	369	20
5. Special Needs Way	1	4	4
	31	131	7
Cluster 8 colkat colors			
1. applicability			
2. case	8	79	7
3. domain	32	198	12
4. flexible	8	78	6
polypeptide	8	78	6
5. peptide	8	132	12

Figure 5 is a visualization of clustering.

Based on the analysis of the theme of the right of syuf'ah, the results of data extraction from the title and abstract of the publication produced 2,750 keywords. To obtain more valid and relevant data, a filtering process was carried out by setting a minimum threshold for the frequency of occurrence, which was a minimum of four times. From the selection process, 91 keywords were obtained that met the criteria and were worthy of further analysis. All of these keywords were then visualized through network visualization that illustrates the network and thematic clusters of each identified publication topic. This visualization becomes even more

informative with the presence of the concept of artificial intelligence, which is applied in VOSviewer to make it easier for researchers to read existing research maps. In this way, prospective researchers can gain a faster, more practical, and more efficient understanding of the direction and concentration of studies in the field of the right of syuf'ah. Figure 5 displays a visual map of the results of the analysis of the most frequently used titles and keywords. The word "Islam" is recorded as the most dominant word, indicated by the largest size in the visualization. Meanwhile, medium-sized keywords include "hak syuf'ah," "langgeh," "suf'ah," "Indonesia," "law," and "Islamic law." On the other hand, there are also low-frequency keywords such as "hak," "family," "bai' taljiah," "mudarabah contract," and "langgeh right." These findings indicate that there are still many topics and terms related to hak syuf'ah that have not been explored in depth. Thus, there is a great opportunity for further researchers to explore these themes in order to provide scientific contributions that are useful and have a positive impact on the wider community, especially in the context of Islamic law and social order in Indonesia.

Figure 6



Data: Processed, 2025

Figure 6 presents a very informative visualization for readers, especially in understanding the latest research trends in the study of the rights of syuf'ah. Through density

visualization, the most discussed topics and those that receive high attention from researchers are displayed in bright colors. This color indicates the intensity or frequency of high keyword occurrences in publications, thus reflecting that the theme is popular or trending. Conversely, keywords that appear in dim colors indicate that the topic is still rarely discussed in scientific literature, so it can be considered an area that is still open for further exploration. In this context, Figure 6 not only functions as a visual representation of the research map, but also as a strategic tool to help prospective researchers find novelty or newness from a scientific study. By knowing keywords that have dim colors, researchers can avoid the risk of research duplication and instead be directed to explore new themes that have not been widely studied. The scope of this rarely touched study is a great opportunity for the development of broader and deeper research topics. Prospective researchers can utilize this gap to develop studies of the rights of syuf'ah from various perspectives, such as through an approach to local community customs (al-'urf), Islamic law, the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI), the principle of *maslahah mursalah*, and other social and normative approaches. The ease of finding new gaps through the density visualization feature makes the research process more efficient and effective. It is hoped that the use of this visualization can encourage the birth of various studies of the rights of syuf'ah that are more innovative, contextual, and provide significant contributions to the development of Islamic legal science and its application in people's lives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the research trend on Syuf'ah Rights during the 2020–2025 period shows fluctuations in the number of publications each year, with a peak in 2022 with 19 scientific articles. This reflects the increasing academic attention to the issue, with *Tafaqquh: Journal of Sharia Economic Law* recorded as the most

productive journal with three articles during the period. Individually, Jamaludin and Mohd Hafiz are the most active authors with three publications each, demonstrating significant contributions to enriching the literature on Islamic economic law, particularly the Right of Preemption. Given the limited number of publications and the dominance of only a few authors and journals, it is recommended that efforts be made to encourage more academics and higher education institutions to actively research and publish studies related to this topic. Additionally, expanding collaborative networks between institutions through VOSviewer and enhancing the use of bibliometric analysis technology are important steps to map research opportunities, strengthen scientific collaboration, and explore gaps in the literature that have not been extensively explored.

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