



The 2nd ICONQUHAS 2018

International Conference on Qur'an-Hadith, Information
Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities

Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
October 2- 4, 2018

Scopus[®] All accepted and presented papers will be submitted to
Scopus indexed IEEE Xplore, record number: 45125

Organized by:

Supported by:



TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOMING REMARKS | 5

WELCOMING REMARKS | 7

WELCOMING REMARKS | 9

CONFERENCE PROGRAM | 12

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS ABSTRACTS AND CV | 30

PRESENTED PAPER ABSTRACTS | 34

PARALLEL SESSION 1: | 34

Alqur'an translation parallel corpus for the development of Alqur'an translation studies in indonesia | **34**

Weka for the machine learning of Qur'an verb aspect and tense in arabic to english translation | **35**

Text mining approach for topic modeling of corpus Alqur'an in indonesian translation | **35**

The Qur'anic classification uses algorithm c4.5 | **36**

Implement indonesian stemming system for indonesian translation of the Qur'an | **37**

PARALLEL SESSION 2 : | 38

Mobile application tutorial hajj and umroh an android smartphone | **38**

Qur'an e-learning: learn to read Alqur'an using mobile application | **39**

Keyword searching on xml for fatwa ulema in indonesia | **39**

Innovative way of indonesian muslim millennial to memorize the Qur'an (*Qur'an-memo community* and the making of virtual social network) | **40**

Study The Qur'anic tafseer in the age of social media: study learning Qur'anic tafseer with indonesian on facebook | **41**

PARALLEL SESSIONS 3 | 42

Development of Qur'an search engine for the indonesian language query | **42**

Google trend analysis of discussion about *thematic commentary* | **42**

Data mining of the Qur'an through qsoft 705 for the development of 'ulum al-Qur'an study | **43**

Application of data mining as model in concluding tafsir bil ma'tsur substance and ra'yi in tafsir tahrir wa tanwir ibnu 'asyur | 43

PARALLEL SESSIONS 4 | 45

Development of database of the abu lais' thought regarding hadith | 45

The shifting of dai's reference from printed books to e-book and hadith application | 45

Lidwa pusaka application in learning hadith | 46

Method of hadith criticism for fighting hoax | 47

Qur'an and hadith in social media: messages of the Qur'an and hadith in using social media | 47

PARALLEL SESSIONS 5: | 49

Non muslim face in islamic social media: analysis of islamic websites on *takfir* verses | 49

Family homicide bombing in contemporary indonesia: the use and abuse of the Qur'an as reflected in media coverage | 49

Revitalization of *falsafah* shaykh ja'far shodiq in the development of inclusive tafsir method and its function to minimize the against radicalism in social media | 50

The emergence of cyberterrorism and security threats in southeast asia | 51

PARALLEL SESSIONS 6 | 52

Methodology of braille Qur'an for indonesian blind: learning methods of the Qur'an oldest braille Alqur'an printing machine in the world | 52

The effect of the development of science and technology toward religion | 53

Technology from the view point of Qur'anic anthropology | 53

The role of government in preservation and distribution of muslim scripture: from written to digitAlqur'an | 54

Printed or digitAlqur'an? The voices of young muslims in the digital era | 55

PARALLEL SESSIONS 7: | 56

The information structure of clause in the Qur'an: corpus based study of functional grammar | 56

Development of recognition Qur'an letter foundation for beginners on indonesian islamic foundation waqf (iiwf) | 57

Forward chaining to identify *haid* and *istihadhab* based on Qur'an-hadith | 57

Hahslm equation in Qur'an al-hijr 15.87 | 58

Talaqqī- musyāfahahin technology based learning al-Qur'an reading | 58

PARALLEL SESSIONS 8: | 60

Contextulization of hadith in measuring digital based qibla direction | 60

Islamic calendar: prototype of hijri calendar application using rapid application development method | 61

At-tashil 4.2 application for apportionment of estate in islamic law of inheritance | 61

Implementation method of weighted product (wp) determining the amount of distribution zakat funds to mustahik | 62

Distribution decision support system for mustahik zakat funds using vikor and entropy methods | 63

PARALLEL SESSIONS 9: | 64

Religious framing of new media technology: islamic salafi movement in indonesia and their communal narratives of the internet | 64

Strengthening islam and ethnicity through social media: sundanese translation of the Qur'an on facebook | 65

Modern Qur'anic hermeneutics: a case study on the controversy of shahrur's thought of religious reform in media | 66

PARALLEL SESSIONS 10 | 68

Methodology of Qur'anic interpretation in *website* (the case of muslim.or.id) | 68

Reciprocity in Qur'an and hadits: a study on mubaadalahnews.com and mubaadalah.com | 69

The role of social media in improving the understanding of Alqur'an and religious proselytizing (a study of high school students in semarang) | 69

Online religion as lived religion? Construction of living Qur'an and hadis in the islamic short movie *cinta subuh* | 70

Contribution of media in preaching religious intolerance in west java: intolerance news content analysis on kompas media.com and tribun news year 2017 | 71

PARALLEL SESSIONS 11 | 72

Information retrieval on hadith literature lidwa pusaka using language modelling | 72

Electronic media accuracy in tracking source of hadith research | 73

Hadith text classification: a literature review | 73

One day one hadith: challenges and opportunities | 74

It-based hadis private vocational school in hadith science products in sunan kalijaga uin the 2016 kkni curriculum | 74

PARALLEL SESSIONS 12 | 75

Qeeg study on reading Qur'anic verse 36 'yasin' and malay language | 75

Multimedia prayer application for education with rapid application development method | 76

The effectiveness of audiovisual aids in teaching history of islam | 76

Digitalizing Qur'anic manuscript using office lens for educational and research purposes | 77

Flash multimedia application: an e learning arabic language for mastering fluency in reading the Qur'an | 78

PARALLEL SESSIONS 13 | 79

Contribution of media in disseminating religious intolerance in west java: intolerance news content analysis on kompas media.com and tribun news year 2017 | 79

Al-fatâ (muslim muda indonesia) buletin and modernity: a case study of discussing the Qur'an in relation to tolerance and nationalism" | 80

Modern exegesis of dhâllun in indonesia: a case study on evie effendi's controversy | 81

The war strategy in the information era: an analysis on the qur'ân and ḥadīth about the methods for winning a war | 81

COMMITTEE OF ICONQUHAS 2018 | 84

WELCOMING REMARKS CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE

Irma Riyani



Assalaamu'alaykum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh,

It is a privilege and great honour for me on behalf of the Organizing Committee to welcome all the experts and academics to the 2nd International Conference on Qur'an and Hadith Studies. We are delighted to have you all with us to participate and share your knowledge and experiences in our conference. Thank you for coming and welcome to Bandung. Many of you have travelled long distance to be here. I hope this conference will give what you expect to.

We are also honoured to have prominent scholars with us today: We have Prof. Dr. Abdullah Saeed from the University of Melbourne, Australia an expert in contemporary Qur'anic Studies, and Prof. Dr. Mohamed Fauzan Noordin from International Islamic University Malaysia who expert on using Information Technology and media for the Study of Qur'an and Hadith. We also have Associate Prof. Dr. Nurazzah Abdul Rahman from University Teknologi MARA Malaysia also expert in Data retrieval of Hadith Studies. We also thank Dr. KH. Ahmad Luthfi Fathullah a lecturer from our university who usually facilitate the students in studying Hadith in his Pesantren. We, actually invite a prominent scholar from Leeds University, United Kingdom, Prof. Dr. Eric Atwell. Unfortunately, he could not be with us here today because his daughter has to go on surgery. However, He already recorded his speech for today and could interact with us through Skype (I hope the connection is running well). Prof. Atwell is an expert in Computational Linguistics and specifically in supervising many students deal with data mining of the Qur'an. Thus, all of the keynote speakers are esteemed specialists in contemporary Qur'an and Hadith Studies. So, prepare yourselves to be challenged, excited, and inspired!

International conference on Qur'an and Hadith Studies (ICONQUHAS) is an annual event committed to actively engage the scholars of Qur'an and Hadith studies to increase quality of research capacity for potential collaborative projects and networks.

This year, the theme of ICONQUHAS is “Qur’an–Hadith, Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities.” Actually, we dare ourselves to take this topic for several reasons and one of them is that living in millennial era, Qur’an and Hadith Studies should accommodate close appropriation of technology and media related to methodologies, teachings and practices. These multimedia presentations are useful tools in transforming the Qur’an and Hadith into a new concept. The impact of these new presentations of primary Islamic sources is significant on how they are used and understood in everyday life. The technology revolution introduces a new beginning to the study of Qur’an and hadith in both ways: a challenge as well as an opportunity. A challenge to be affected related to authority, content and source; while opportunity is related to wider access, distribution and multitude presentation. And today in this conference, we would learn on how to take this opportunity.

This is a three–day conference. Day 1 we will hear the presentations from experts as I mention earlier in plenary sessions. Day 2 we will have parallel sessions composes of 13 sessions: tackles important issues on Qur’an and Hadith Studies related to the conference theme. And day 3 is an annual meeting of Qur’an and Hadith studies. I also would like to welcome the AIAT members to this conference. The venue for day 2 and day 3 will be at Grand Cordela Hotel.

In this occasion, allow me to thanks the Rector of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Prof. Dr. H. Mahmud M.Si, Dean of the Faculty of Ushuluddin Prof. Dr. H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag, Director of LP2M (Institute for Research and Community Development) Dr. H. Munir, MA and Dr. Wahyudin Darmalaksana, M.Ag (Head of Research Center), for all the supports for this conference.

Special thanks to all the committee members, colleagues and students for their endless work for making this happening.

Finally, I hope you will benefit from many thoughtful and enriching discussions. It is wonderful to see so many of you here. Happy discussing and enjoy your stay in Bandung.

Wassalaamu’alaykum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh.



WELCOMING REMARKS
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF USHULUDDIN
SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY BANDUNG

Prof. Dr. H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag

Assalaamu'alaykum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh,

As the Dean of Faculty of Ushuluddin, Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung, it is my honour to welcome you to the 2nd International Conference on Qur'an and Hadith Studies hosted by our Faculty. A warm welcome to various distinguished speakers who will deliberate and discuss all different facets of this exciting topic.

This Conference is one of serial events marks the celebration of the faculty 50th Anniversary and we are proud to be able to host it today. Faculty of Ushuluddin is established 50 years ago together with the establishment of IAIN Sunan Gunung Djati at that time, in 1968. Hopefully, this year Faculty of Ushuluddin will improve the qualities in all aspects of academic achievements to be better than in the previous years.

This conference is designed to provide and share the new insight of Qur'an and Hadith studies in contemporary era especially related to technology and media. The theme of this conference is so challenging related to Qur'an and Hadith, Information Technology and Media and how we response to this challenging era. Actually, Qur'an and Tafsir study program and Hadith study program in our faculty are beginning to accommodate the discussion of Information Technology in our curriculum. We have the subject of digitalization of the Qur'an and Hadith where the students are trained to be familiar with many applications and software that can be utilized in the study of Qur'an and Hadith.

We also establish Qur'an and Hadith laboratory and hope turn it to Data Centre Qur'an and Hadith. We collaborate with several institutions for its

development. And today, we will officially launch this Data Center Qur'an and Hadith in the Faculty of Ushuluddin followed by the performance of each team.

Along with this conference, we are also organizing the 3rd Annual Meeting of Qur'an and Tafsir Studies Association. Welcome to all members.

I also would like to express my appreciation to the committee who organize this event to its success, and also the lecturers, the staff and all the students who participate in this great event.

I hope that you find the conference and your stay in Bandung both valuable and enjoyable. I wish the conference a great success.

Wassalaamu'alaykum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh.



WELCOMING REMARKS RECTOR OF SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI BANDUNG STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY BANDUNG

Prof. Dr. H. Mahmud, M.Si

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السادات الحضور اصحاب المعالي والافاضل
ضيوف المؤتمر الدولي الثاني للقرآن الكريم والسنة الشريفة

ايها الحفل الكريم الباحثين والمشاركين

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على المبعوث رحمة للعالمين سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه.

إنه ليسعدني ومنذ البداية أن أتقدم إليكم جميعاً بأصدق التهاني وأخلص الشكري بمناسبة المؤتمر الدولي الثاني للقرآن الكريم والسنة الشريفة .

اهلا ومرحبا بكم في جامعتكم الثانية الجامعة سونان غونونغ جاتي الاسلامية الحكومية بمدينة باندونج جاوي الغربية.

أرحب بكم جميعا أيها الإخوة، أيها الأخوات ضيوفنا من المشاركين والمحاضرين , الباحثين والمشاركين.

وأشكر كل من أسهم من قريب أو من بعيد في إعداد وانعقاد هذا المؤتمر المميز

بداية اسمحو لي ان اتفق معكم بانه لمن المفهوم من الدين بالضرورة ان كل مسلم عاقل قد اعتقد

في أن القرآن والسنة مصدران أصليان للتشريع الإسلامي، وقد اعتنى العلماء المسلمون على

مرّ العصور بدراستهما، وبيان ما تضمنناه من تشريعات وأخلاق وعقائد .وتعدّ كتب التفسير

والحديث من أهم المصنّفات التي عنيت بهذه الجوانب،

وعلى جانب هذا فقد اعتنى المسلمون الأوائل بعمل التأليف المؤلفات من التفاسير والشروح مشتركا

بمختلف العلوم والمعارف الاسلامية من الفقه والعقائد كما استخدم علوم الإنسانية من اللغات والمنطق

و الفلسفة وغيرها من العلوم المستوردة في حينها، منطلقا أن الحكمة ضالة المسلم أنى وجدها أخذها.

وها نحن اليوم التي نعيش في فترة من الزمان تداولت فيها العلوم المعارف جاءت من منطلق مواكبة العصر وما تمخض عنه من معارف

إنسانية مختلفة، كعلوم الطب، والمنطق، والفلسفة، والإدارة، والسياسة، والحساب، وغير ذلك من العلوم.

فدراسة القرآن والحديث والبحث فيهما كنصوص دينية أساسية في الإسلام يحتاج الي دراسة علمية لا يمكن تجنب الرؤى الجديدة وطرق القراءة المختلفة , وذلك لاكتشاف المعاني من وجهات نظر مختلفة وفي سياقات مختلفة في فهم هذين المصدرين بالعديد من التحديات الموجهة في عصر العولمة.

فالمناقشة والابحاث التي ترتبط بدراسة القرآن والحديث في ضوء هذا العصر العولمة هي عديد من القضايا مثل قضايا التطرف والتقنيات وحقوق الإنسان والجنس والبيئة وغيرها الكثير.

وكذلك قضايا تكنولوجيا و الإعلام، عشنا في عصر تسمى عصر الثورة الصناعية الرابعة (4.0) فإن فهمنا اليومي لدراسات القرآن والحديث يستوعب التملك الدقيق للتكنولوجيا ووسائل الإعلام والعلوم المتعلقة بالتعاليم القرآن والحديث. فانطلاقا من تلك المقومات جاءت أهمية هذه المؤتمر الدولي للدراسة القرآنية والحديثية .

ومرة أخرى مرحبا بكم في هذه المناسبة الطيبة التي ارجوا ان تسهم من خلال بحوثكم المقدمة ولقاء العلمي الدولي , مدخلات العلمية الجادة ونتيجة قيمة نحوي الموضوعة المؤتمر لتنمية حضارتنا الاسلامية

الاساتذة الباحثون الكرام ساحول كلامي الي تقديم شكري وتقديري الي جميع المقدمين والباحثين علي وجه الخصوص:

Prof. Dr. Abdullah Saeed,
الاسترالية Melbourne من جامعة ,

Prof. Dr. Eric Atwell
البريطاني Leeds من جامعة

Prof. Nurazzah Abdul Rahman
ماليزية

Dr. KH. Ahmad Luthfi Fathullah

من الجامعة سونان غونونغ جاتي الاسلامية الحكومية باندونج و مدير مركز لدراسة الحديث الشريف
بجاكرتا الاندونيسية

كما أن شكري موصول الي :

Prof. Dr. H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag

عميد كلية أصول الدين بجامعة سونان غونونغ جاتي الاسلامية الحكومية باندونج

لرعاية ودعمه المتواصل علي عقد هذه الندوة علي مستوي أفضل.

وأسجل شكري وتقديري ايضا الي جميع المقدمين والباحثين الذين لهم اياد بيضاء في تدقيق الابحاث
تدقيقا جادا واهلا وسهلا في باندونج.

وأخيرا لا يسعني الا أن أقدم حسن تقديري الي جميع اللجان الذين بذلو جهودهم لعقد هذه اللقاء
العلمي الدولي و الي كل من تساهم بالجهد , أقول لكم بكل اخلاص اعترافا بالجميل:
طوبى لكم هذا الجهد وحزاكم الله خير الجزاء.

"هنئية لكم جميعا علي انعقاد هذه المؤتمر الدولي الثاني للقرآن الكريم والسنة الشريفة"

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

CONFERENCE PROGRAM THE 2nd ICONQUHAS AND THE 3rd ANNUAL MEETING OF QUR'AN AND TAFSIR STUDIES ASSOCIATION 2018

DAY 1 (Tuesday, October 2, 2018)

NO	TIME	ACTIVITY	ORGANIZER/ SPEAKER	VENUE
1	07.30 - 09.00	Registration	Registration	Auditorium Anwar Musaddad
2	09.00 – 10.00	<p>Opening Ceremony:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recitation of the Qur'an 2. Indonesian Anthem 3. Speeches: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Speech of the OC b. Welcoming Speech Dean Faculty of Ushuluddin 4. Welcoming Speech Rector of UIN Sunan Gunung Dja ti Bandung 5. Launching of Data Center of Qur'an and Hadith Studies 6. Doa 	<p>MC: Fanny Fitria & Salwa Reciter : M. Rif'at Dirijen : Ushuluddin Voice Irma Riyani, M.Ag, PhD</p> <p>Prof. Dr. H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag</p> <p>Prof. Dr. H. Mahmud, M.Si</p> <p>Dr. Ahmad Izzan</p>	Auditorium Anwar Musaddad

3	10.00 – 10.00	Marawis Performance	Agus Sopian, S.Ud	Auditorium Anwar Musaddad
4	10.00 – 12.00	PLENARY SESSION 1		
		<p>Qur’anic Studies, Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>“Approaches to the Qur’an in the Age of Information Technology: Challenges and Opportunities.”</p> <p>“Information Technology and Qur’anic Studies: A Preliminary Discussion”</p> <p>“Accommodating Information Technology for Qur’anic Studies.”</p>	<p>Moderator : Dr. Ahmad Ali Nurdin</p> <p>1. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Saeed (University of Melbourne, Australia)</p> <p>2. Prof. Dr. Mohamed Fauzan Noordin (International Islamic University, Malaysia and International Institute of Islamic Thought)</p> <p>3. Prof. Dr. Eric Atwell (University of Leeds, UK)</p>	Auditorium Anwar Musaddad
5	12.00 – 13.30	<i>BREAK AND LUNCH</i>		

PLENARY SESSION II				
6	13.30 – 16.00	Hadith Studies, Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities	Moderator: Irma Riyani, M.Ag, PhD	Auditorium Anwar Musaddad
		“Challenges and Opportunities of Information Technology in Contemporary Approaches to Hadith Studies.”	4. Associate Professor. Dr. Nur Azzah Abdul Rahman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	
		“Manahij al-Mu”ashirah fi, Dirasah Ilm al-Hadith.”	5. Dr. K.H. Ahmad Lutfi Fathullah (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)	

DAY 2 (Wednesday, October 3, 2018)

NO	TIME	ACTIVITY	ORGANIZER AND SPEAKER	VENUE
1	07.00 – 07.30	RE-REGISTRATION	Registration	Alfa Ballroom 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung
2	07.00 – 09.00	PLENARY SESSION 3	Moderator: Dr. Jajang A. Rohmana, M.Ag “Accommodating Media and Technology in Qur’an and Hadith Studies: A Discussion” Prof. Dr. Phil. Sahiron Syamsudin; Prof. Dr. Yusuf Rahman, MA Prof. Dr. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag	Alfa 1, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

3	09.00 – 11.00	<p style="text-align: center;">PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Computational Program of the Qur'an:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Translation and Classification</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali Ramdhani</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nur Hizbullah & Zaqiatul Mardiah (Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia), “Alqur’an Translation Parallel Corpus for the Development of Alqur’an Translation Studies in Indonesia.” • Jawahrah Alasmari & Eric Atwell (University of Leeds, UK), “WEKA for the Machine Learning of Qur’an Verb Aspect and Tense in Arabic to English Translation.” • Dwi Rolliawati, Indri Rozas; Khalid; Muhamad Ratodi (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya), “Text Mining Approach for Topic Modeling of Corpus Alqur’an in Indonesian Translation.” • Mohamad Irfan, Wisnu Uriawan, Nur Lukman, Opik Taupik Kurahman, Wahyudin Darmalaksana (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “The Qur’anic Classification Uses Algorithm C4.5.” • Syopiansyah Jaya Putra, Muhammad Nur Gunawan, Novi Dwi Cahyanti, Suci ratnawati, Dwi Puspitasari (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Implement Indonesian stemming system for Indonesian translation of the Qur’an” 	Alfa 1, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung
---	---------------	---	--	---

4	09.00 – 11.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 2:</p> <p>Islam and Computational Program:</p> <p><i>Mobile Applications</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Dr. Phil. Sahiron Syamsudin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurhayati Buslim, Siti Kholifah Faujiah, Herlino Nanang, Busman, Hendra Bayu Suseno (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, School of Economic Gotong Royong Jakata), “Mobile Application Tutorial Hajj and Umrah on Android Smartphone.” • Dadang Darmawan, Abdullah Hanifan, Raden Roro Sri Rejeki Waluyajati, Alamah Alfahiroh, ”Qur’an E-Learning:Learn to Read Qur’an Using Mobile Application” • Khalid Faruqi, Dewi Khaerani, Husni Teja Sukmana, Yusuf Durachman (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Keyword Searching on XML for Fatwa Ulema in Indonesia” • Mohamad Sobirin (UIN Walisongo Semarang) “Innovative Way of Indonesian Muslim Millennial to Memorize the Qur’an (Qur’an-Memo Community and the Making of Virtual Social Network)” 	Alfa 2, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung
---	------------------	---	--	---

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suryadinata, Ach. Baiquni (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Study The Qur’anic Tafseer in the Age of Social Media (Study Learning Qur’anic Tafseer with Indonesian on Facebook)” 	
5	09.00 – 11.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>3</p> <p>DigitAlqur’a n:</p> <p><i>The Use of Internet and Data Mining</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant:</p> <p>Dr. Ahmad Rafiq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenti Agustin, Rina Noor Santi, Ahmad Juaini Syukri (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Development of Qur’an Search Engine for the Indonesian Language Query.” • Miftah Khilmi Hidayatulloh (Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta), “Google Trend Analysis of Discussion about Thematic Commentary in Indonesia.” • Izzah Faizah Siti Rusydati Khaerani, Rosihon Anwar, Hapikry Permana, Siti Chodijah, “Data Mining QSoft 705 for the Development of “Ulum al-Qur’an Study” • Afrizal Nur, Mustakim, Celsa Bella (UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau), “Application of Data 	Alfa 3, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<p>Mining as Model in Concluding the Substance of Tafsir Bil Ma'tsur and Bil Ra'yiin Al-Tahrir Wa Al-Tanwir of Ibnu 'Asyur.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budi Pracoyo, Adhia, Pranoto, Yayan Mulyana, “The Development of QSoft for the Blind” 	
6	09.00 – 11.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>4</p> <p>Computational Program of Hadith Studies: <i>The Use of Internet and Digital Media</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Dr. Ali Masrur, M.Ag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nawir Yuslem, Muhammad Irwan Padli Nasution, Ahmad Muhaisin B Syarbaini (UIN Sumatra Utara), “Development of Database of The Abu Lais” Thought Regarding Hadith” • Zarkasih, Rian Vebrianto (UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau), “The Shifting of Dai’s Reference from Printed Books to E-Book and Hadith Application.” • Dadah, Ecep Ismail, Casram (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Lidwa Pusaka Application in Learning Hadith” • Niki Alma Febriana Fauzi (Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta), “Method of Hadith Criticism for Fighting Hoax in Social Media.” 	Alfa 4, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khairunnas Jamal, Syawaluddin Siregar (UIN SUSKA Riau, STAIR Bagan Batu Rokan Hilir), “Qur’an and Hadith in Social Media: Messages of The Qur’an and Hadiths in Using Social Media” 	
7	11.00 – 13.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>5</p> <p>Qur’an, Internet, and Social Media: Religious Source and Radicalism</p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Asep Muhamad Iqbal PhD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmad Zainal Abidin, Salamah Noorhidayati, Imam Ahmadi (IAIN Tulungagung, JawaTimur), “Non-Muslim Face in Islamic Social Media (An Analysis of Islamic Websites on Takfir Verses).” • Kusmana (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Family Homicide Bombing in Contemporary Indonesia: The Use and Abuse of the Qur’an as Reflected in Media Coverage.” • Ma'mun Mu'min (IAIN Kudus), “Revitalization of Falsafah Shaykh Ja’far Shodiq in the Development of Inclusive Tafsir Method and Functions to Minimize Against Radicalism in Social Media.” • Badrus Sholeh, Imam Subchi, Munzier Suparta, Jauhar Azizy, Anis Fuadah, 	Alfa 1, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<p>Nur Azlin Mohamed Yasin (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “The Emergence of Cyber Terrorism and Security Threats in Southeast Asia”</p>	
8	11.00 – 13.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>6</p> <p>Methodologies of the Qur’an and Hadith: <i>Media and Technology</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Dr. Jajang A Rohmana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ade Jamaruddin, Akhmad Mujahiddin, Zikri Darussamin (UIN Sunan Syarif Kasim Riau), “Methodology of Braille Qur’an for Indonesian Blind (Learning Methods of the Qur’an Oldest Braille Al-Qur’an Printing Machine in the World).” • Iu Ruslina, Abdillah, Dadang Kahmad (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “The Effect of the Development of Science and Technology toward Religion.” • Imam Subchi, Munir, Rena Latifa (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Technology from the View Point of Qur’anic Anthropology” • Widyawati, Munir (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung) “The Role of Government in Preservation and Distribution of Muslim 	Alfa 2, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<p>Scripture: From Written to DigitAlqur'an"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desi Nahartini, Mumin Roup, Rena Latifa, Imam Subchi, Husni Tedja Sukmana (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), "Printed or DigitAlqur'an? The Voices of Young Muslims in the Digital Era" 	
9	11.00 – 13.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 7</p> <p>Computational Program of the Qur'an: Grammar, Letter and Chain</p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Dr. Mohamad Irfan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Yunus Anis, Eva Farhah, Afnan Arummi (Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta), "The Information Structure of Clause in the Qur'ān: Corpus Based Study of Functional Grammar." • Muhammad Farouq, Nurhayati Buslim, Hendra Bayu Suseno, Andrew Fiade (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), "Development of Recognition Qur'an Letter Foundation for Beginners on Indonesian Islamic Foundation Waqf (IIWF)." • Wisnu Uriawan, Dian Sa'adilah M, Wahyudin Darmalaksana, Muhammad Ali Ramdhani, Banyu Putri Fatimah (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), "Forward Chaining to Identify Haidl and Istihadhah based on Qur'an-Hadith." 	Alfa 3, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roikhan Mochamad Aziz (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Hahslm Equation in Qur’an Al-Hijr 15.87.” • Lilik Ummi Kaltsum (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Talaqqī- Musyāfahahin Technology Based Learning Al-Qur’an Reading” 	
10	11.00 – 13.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>8</p> <p>Islam and Computational Program: Digital Media</p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant:</p> <p>Dr. Dadang Darmawan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridwan Hasbi (UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau), “Contextualization of Hadith in Measuring Digital Based Qibla Direction.” • Husnul Qodim, Busro, Robbi Rahim, (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, SekolahTinggi Ilmu Manajemen Sukma, Medan, Indonesia), “Islamic Calendar: Prototype of Hijri Calendar Application using Rapid Application Development Method.” • SaifudinNur, M. Solahudin, Irwan Abdurrohman (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “At-Tashil 4.2 Application for Apportionment of Estate in Islamic Law of Inheritance” 	Alfa 4, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. Tabah Rosyadi, Denis Oktavianto, Siti Umami Masruroh, Tien Rohmatin (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Implementation Method of Weighted Product (WP) Determining The Amount of Distribution Zakat Funds to Mustahik” • Siti Umami Masruroh, Isyroqi Rohmanul Galby, M. Tabah Rosyadi, Imelda Rustanti Julia (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta) , “Distribution Decision Support System for Mustahik Zakat Funds Using VIKOR and Entropy Methods” 	
11	14.30 – 16.30	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS</p> <p>9</p> <p>Living Qur’an, Internet, and Social Media: Islamic Movement, Identity and Authority</p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant:</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Yusuf Rahman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asep Muhamad Iqbal & Irma Riyani (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Religious Framing of New Media Technology: Islamic Salafi Movement in Indonesia and their Communal Narratives of the Internet.” • Jajang A Rohmana, Mulyana, Ali Masrur (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Strengthening Islam and Ethnicity through Social Media: Sundanese Translation of the Qur’an on 	Alfa 1, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<p>Facebook.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syukroni Fasjud, Kusmana (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Modern Qur’anic Hermeneutics: A Case Study on The Controversy of Shahrur’s Thought of Religious Reform in Media” • Muhammad Shuhufi & Fatmawati (UIN Alauddin Makassar), “Religious Authority in New Media” Era.” • Dody S Truna, Erni Isnaeniah (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Tracking The Qur’anic Texts as the Basis of Radicalism in Social Media” 	
12	14.00 – 16.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 10</p> <p>Qur’an and Hadith Studies in New Media: <i>The use of Internet and Social Media</i></p>	<p>Moderator/ Discussant: Kusmana PhD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Millah Maryam, Ahmad Izzan, Izzah Faizah St. Rusydati Khaerani (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung) “ Methodology of Qur’anic Interpretation in website (The Case of muslim.or.id)” • Alai Nadjib (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Reciprocity in Qur’an and Hadits: A Study on Mubaadalahnews.com and Mubaadalah.com” 	Alfa 2, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri Wahyu Hidayati (IAIN Salatiga), “The Role of Social Media in Improving the Understanding of Alqur’an and Religious Proselytizing (A Study of High School Students in Semarang)” • Miski, Khoirul Hidayah, Ali Hamdan (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang), “Online Religion as Lived Religion? Construction of Living Qur’an and Hadith in the Islamic Short Movie Cinta Subuh.” 	
13	14.00 – 16.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 11</p> <p>Computational Program of Hadith Studies: <i>The Use of Internet and Digital Media</i></p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Prof. Dr. Anton Athoillah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ika Rahayu Ponilan, Agus Suyadi Raharusun, Mujiyo, Moch. Arif Bijaksana, Adiwijaya (Telkom University Bandung, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Information Retrieval on Hadith Literature LIDWA PUSAKA Using Language Modeling.” • Masiyan (UIN Sulthan Thaha Sulayman Jambi), “Electronic Media Accuracy in Tracking Research Resources of Hadith.” • Nursyahidah Alias, Nurazzah Abdul Rahman, Normali Kamal Ismail, 	Alfa 3, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<p>ZulhilmiMoh. Nor, Muhammad Nazir Alias, Mohd.Sham Kamis (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pahang; Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor; UniversitiSains Malaysia; Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia), “Hadith Text Classification: A Literature Review.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limmatus Sauda’ (Institut Pesantren KH. Abdul Chalim, Mojokerto, JawaTimur), “Study of Hadith in the Millennial Era: The Study of ‘One Day One Hadith’” • Muhammad Al-Fatih Suryadilaga (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta), “It-Based Hadis Private Vocational School In Hadith Science Products In Sunan Kalijaga Uin In The 2016 KKNi Curriculum” 	
14	14.00 – 16.00	<p>PARALLEL SESSIONS 12</p> <p>Qur’an and Technology: Multimedia Presentation</p>	<p>Moderator/Discussant: Cecep Nuralam MA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norsiah Fauzan, Muhammad Sophian Nazaruddin, Ida Juliana Hutasuhut, Ahmad Sofian Shminan, Merikan Aren, Syifaa Mohd. Sabri (Universiti Malaysia Sarawak) “qEEG study on Reading Qur’anic verse 36 Yasin and Malay Language” 	Alfa 4, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rifki Rosyad, Abdul Syukur, Busro, Robbi Rahim (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen Sukma, Medan, Indonesia), “Multimedia Prayer Application for Education with Rapid Application Development Method” • Wawan Hernawan, Usep Dedi Rostandi (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “The Effectiveness of Audiovisual Aids in Teaching Qur’anic based-History” • Mochammad Zaka Ardiansyah, Widya Cahyadi, M. Khusna Amal (IAIN Jember, Universitas Jember), “Digitalizing Qur’anic Manuscript Using Office Lens for Educational and Research Purposes” • Neng Hannah, Husnul Qodim, Ramdani Wahyu Sururie, Robbi Rahim Rahim (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen Sukma, Medan, Indonesia), “Flash Multimedia Application: An E Learning Arabic Language for Mastering Fluency in Reading the Qur’an” 	
--	--	--	--	--

15	16.30 - 17.45	<p style="text-align: center;">PARALLEL SESSIONS1 13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Islam and Social Media</p>	<p>Moderator and Discussant: Dr. Abdul Syukur, MA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deni Miharja, Sahya Anggara, Muhlas Althabrani, (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung), “Contribution of Media in Disseminating Religious Intolerance in West Java: Intolerance News Content Analysis on Kompas Media.com and Tribun News Year 2017” • Ningrum Dewi Aprilia, Kusmana, (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Al-Fatâ (Muslim Muda Indonesia) Buletin And Modernity: A Case Study Of Discussing The Qur’an In Relation To Tolerance And Nationalism” • Akbar Faris Maulana, Kusmana (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “Modern Exegesis of Dhâllun in Indonesia: A Case Study on Evie Effendi’s Controversy” • Abdul Hakim Wahid (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta), “The War Strategy in The Information Era: An Analysis on the Qur’ân and Hadîth about the Methods for Winning a War” 	Alfa 3, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung
----	---------------------	--	---	---

16	19.00 - 19.30	Closing Ceremony	The Committee of Iconquhas 2018	Alfa Ballroom, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung
	19.30- 21.00	Annual Meeting Program	Discussion on Designing SKPI for IAT graduates The Committee AIAT	Alfa Ballroom, 8 th floor Grand Cordela Hotel Bandung

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS ABSTRACTS AND CV

Accommodating Information Technology for Qur'anic Studies: Corpus Resources for the Qur'an

Eric Atwell, Professor of Artificial Intelligence for Language,
School of Computing, Faculty of Engineering, University of Leeds, UK
<http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/eric> e.s.atwell@leeds.ac.uk

Our AI4L Artificial Intelligence for Language research group in the School of Computing at the University of Leeds has collected, analysed and annotated a variety of Qur'an and Hadith corpus resources, and these have been widely used by other researchers in Corpus Linguistics, Computing and Artificial Intelligence, and Religious Studies (Atwell 2018a,b). Classical Arabic texts, in particular the Qur'an and Hadith, are a specialised genre. The Classical Arabic Qur'an has been analysed, translated, interpreted and annotated by scholars for over a thousand years, to give us knowledge sources for rich corpus linguistic annotation. AI researchers at Leeds University have collaborated with Arabic linguists to develop a number of Classical Arabic corpus resources: The Qur'anic Arabic Corpus with several layers of linguistic annotation; the Qur'ana Qur'an pronoun anaphoric co-reference corpus; the QurSim Qur'an verse similarity corpus; the Qur'any Qur'an corpus annotated with English translations and verse topics; the Boundary-Annotated Qur'an Corpus; the Qur'an Question and Answer Corpus; the Sunnah Arabic Corpus with detailed morphological tagging; the Multilingual Hadith Corpus; the King Saud University Corpus of Classical Arabic; and the Corpus for teaching about Islam. We have also worked with Qur'an translations, in English and Malay. Modern Arabic corpus researchers focus on online news, web-pages, and internet social media; these might see to differ markedly from religious texts in language and genre. However, Qur'an verses are short text snippets, analogous to modern tweets or customer reviews. Qur'an verses enriched with corpus linguistic analyses can provide rich training data for supervised Machine Learning of language models. So, the language of the Qur'an may inform Modern Arabic computational linguistics and artificial intelligence research; and in turn, these Qur'an language resources can be used for Qur'anic Studies research.

References:

Atwell, E. (2018a). Classical and Modern Arabic Corpora: genre and language change. In: Whitt, R. (ed.) Diachronic Corpora, Genre, and Language Change, John Benjamins.

Atwell, E. (2018b). Using the Web to model Modern and Qur'anic Arabic. In: McEnery, T; Hardie, A; Younis, N (eds.) Arabic Corpus Linguistics, Edinburgh University Press.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Eric Steven Atwell

Professor of Artificial Intelligence for Language,
School of Computing,
University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK

Education:

BA (1st Class) Computing and Linguistics, University of Lancaster, 1981
PhD, University of Leeds, 2008. Corpus linguistics and language learning: bootstrapping linguistic knowledge and resources from text.
<http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/7504/>

Academic responsibilities: TEACHING: Data Mining, Text Analytics, etc.; Computing BSc and MSc dissertations; personal tutor; **RESEARCH** Supervision: 38 PhD students, 20 Research Fellows; **PLUS:** writing publications, research project proposals etc; Peer Review College for AHRC, EPSRC, Qatar-QNRF, HongKong-RGC, Poland-NCRD, Irish Research Council, EU-H2020; PhD, MSc external examiner; journal and conference reviewer; visitor SUSTECH Sudan etc.; Arabic-L and Language@Leeds research networks.

Employment history and previous academic responsibilities:

2013-2017 Associate Professor, U of Leeds: Research, Teaching, AI4L research group leader

1996-2013 Senior Lecturer, U of Leeds: Research, Teaching, NLP research group leader

300+ PUBLICATIONS (* 50+ Journal papers; in Computing, many publications are in conference proceedings), **h-index** at scholar.google.com: **29** “h-index does not account for the typical number of citations in different fields.” (Wikipedia); my h-index is on a par with h-indexes of Professors of Computing at Leeds University. **EXAMPLES:**

Atwell E (2018) Using the Web to model Modern and Qur’anic Arabic. In: McEnery T; Hardie A; Younis N eds. Arabic Corpus Linguistics, Edinburgh University Press.

Atwell E (2018) Classical and Modern Arabic Corpora: genre and language change. In: Whitt RJ ed. Diachronic corpora, genre, and language change, John Benjamins.

Alshutayri A; Atwell E (2018) Creating an Arabic Dialect Text Corpus by Exploring Twitter, Facebook, and Online Newspapers. Proceedings of OSACT’2018 Open-Source Arabic Corpora and Processing Tools.

Atwell ES; Alfaifi AYG (2016) Arabic corpus linguistics research at the University of Leeds. In: Elarian Y ed. Arabic Language and Computing, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Center for Arabic Language Services.

*Dukes K; Atwell ES; Habash N (2013) Supervised collaboration for syntactic annotation of Qur’anic Arabic. Language Resources and Evaluation Journal, 47 (1), pp. 33-62.

And many others, for further queries please visit: www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/eric/

Assoc. Prof. Dr Nurazzah Binti Abd Rahman

Associate professor at Faculty of Computer & Mathematical Sciences Universiti Teknologi MARA 40450 Shah Alam Selangor Darul Ehsan MALAYSIA

Academic Qualifications

Doctor of Philosophy 2011 Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, MALAYSIA

MSc Computer Science 1987 - 1989 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, U.S.A.

BSc Computer Science & Mathematics 1983 - 1987 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, U.S.A. Graduated with Cum Laude

Working Experiences 2011 – current

2011 – current Associate Prof. Fakulti Sains Komputer dan Matematik, Universiti Teknologi MARA 40450 Shah Alam, MALAYSIA

2000 – 2011 Associate Prof. Faculty of Information Technology and Quantitative Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA

Publications

Ismail, R., Rahman, N.A., Bakar, Z.A. (2018), Term Concepts From English Translated Qur'an Using Single Term Concepts Using Statistical Methods, International Journal Of Engineering And Technology(UAE) (SCOPUS)

Ismail, R., Rahman, N.A., Bakar, Z.A. (2017), Ontology learning framework for Qur'an. Advanced Science Letters Vol. 23 (5), pp. 4175-4178. (SCOPUS)

Ismail, R., Rahman, N.A., Bakar, Z.A. (2017). Extractions of Synonym Relations from English Translated Qur'an Using Seed Word Patterns, World Applied Sciences Journal 35 (New Advancement of Research & Development in Computer Science): 102-107, 2017 ISSN 1818-4952. DOI: 10.5829/idosi/wasj.2017.102.107 Nurazzah Abd Rahman, Normaly Kamal Ismail, Zulhilmli Mohd Nor, MN Alias, MS Kamis, Nursyahidah Alias. (2017). Tagging Narrator's Names In Hadith Text. Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, Vol. 9 (5S), 295-309.

Rahman, N.A., Soom, A.B.M., Ismail, N.K. (2017). Enhancing Latent Semantic Analysis by Embedding Tagging Algorithm in Retrieving Malay Text Documents. Studies in Computational Intelligence, Vol. 710, pp. 309-319. (SCOPUS)

PRESENTED PAPER ABSTRACTS

PARALLEL SESSION 1: COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE QUR'AN: *TRANSLATION AND CLASSIFICATION*

ALQUR'AN TRANSLATION PARALLEL CORPUS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALQUR'AN TRANSLATION STUDIES IN INDONESIA

Nur Hizbullah, Zaqiatul Mardiah
(Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia)

In the field of language studies and research, Alqur'an is often used as an object and source of primary data. In line with the dynamics in technology, data and format of conventional Alqur'an writing is converted and developed to become a digital data. Further development brings Alqur'an digital data becoming a corpus with all its variants, including parallel corpus which pairs Alqur'an texts in Arabic with its translations in non-Arab languages. This makes use and utilization of this type of data easier for the development of broader studies on Alqur'an. This study aims to describe the urgency of Alqur'an parallel corpus and its Translation in Indonesian language and local languages in the Indonesian archipelago. This study applies the descriptive method to discuss the availability of materials and data of Alqur'an translation in several local languages in the Archipelago. Furthermore, we will also describe the experimental process in preparing an initial model for the Alqur'an parallel corps and its translation in Indonesian language. The result of this study reveals that the availability of products containing materials and data of Alqur'an and its Translation in Indonesian language and local languages can be an important capital and main basis for preparation of an Alqur'an parallel corpus and its Translation for the development of Alqur'an translation studies in Indonesia. Furthermore, the result of study can be utilized to evaluate or review the methodology used for translation of Alqur'an into local languages in Indonesia. It is also important to introduce this step and continued with strategic efforts to encourage Alqur'an translation studies into local languages. This prototype of model Alqur'an parallel corpus and its Translation into Indonesian language can at least be

tested through corpus processing applications available in the website of Sketch Engine.

WEKA FOR THE MACHINE LEARNING OF QUR'AN VERB ASPECT AND TENSE IN ARABIC TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

J. Alasmari, E. Atwell
(University of Leeds)

We investigate how to predict the most appropriate verb tenses to use in Qur'an Arabic to English translation, by Machine Learning from several respected English translations of the Qur'an. We assume that Arabic verb context can predict the tense to select in English translation: linguistic features such as particles, helping verbs, conditional particles or adverbs may influence aspect of an Arabic verb, and have an effect on its corresponding English translation verb tense. Data mining with the Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (WEKA) is used to train and test WEKA machine learning classifiers on Arabic verb perfect and imperfect aspect and their English tense and aspect translations, and to test the predictive function of candidate features by using the dataset of Qur'an Arabic verbs-in-context. In experiments, data mining is used to discover the extent to which the linguistic features affected the Arabic imperfect aspect, and its English corresponding tense and aspect translations. The findings show that the delivered model is not always able to predict the English tense for the Arabic aspect in all translations in the test set. The reason of this is the multiplicity of different translations that are used by expert Qur'an translators to translate the Arabic aspect. However, when the translations mostly agree, the model offers a good accuracy.

TEXT MINING APPROACH FOR TOPIC MODELING OF CORPUS ALQUR'AN IN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION

Dwi Rolliawati, Indri Sudanawati Rozas, Khalid, Muhamad Ratodi
(Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya)

The Qur'an is the religious text for Muslims that is revealed to humanity as a guide to solve any problems in all aspects of life. Therefore Qur'anic text is widely translated in various countries around the world, including in Indonesia

which predominantly by Muslim. Difficulties in understanding The Qur'anic text in Arabic as well as the limited research on the Indonesian translation Qur'an related to science and technology, have opened a broad challenge to contribute to this realm. This paper proposed topic modelling of corpus in Indonesian Translation Qur'an by generated four main topics that are firmly related to human life, such as 1) heaven (surga) and hell (neraka), 2) The world (dunia) and the hereafter (akhirat), 3) Science (ilmu), charity (amal), and jihad, 4) Day (siang), night (malam), life (hidup), and death (mati). Those four topics were related to the moderator variables associated with the revelation location of Qur'anic verses (Makki and Madani). Of all the modeling topics tested by word count, Makki's Surahs contributes above 50% compared to Madani's Surahs. So the study results can be a reinforcement from the science's point of view that Makki verses were indeed emphasizing the faith as the foundation of Islam. This can be seen from the frequencies numbers that indicate the words "hidup" (161), "neraka" (157), "surga" (105), "dunia" (127), "amal" which is closely related to the human faith during their life in the world was discussed more in Makki's verses than Madani's.

THE QUR'ANIC CLASSIFICATION USES ALGORITHM C4.5

**Mohamad Irfan, Wisnu Uriawan, Nur Lukman, Opik Taupik
Kurahman, Wahyudin Darmalaksana**

(Department of Informatics, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

According to the place he descended, the surah can be divided into Makkiyah and Madaniyah groups. This division is based on the place and time that is predicted to decrease the surah or certain verses, where the surah that descended before the Prophet S.A.W migrated to Madinah classified as surah makkiyah while the surahs that descended after it belongs to Madaniyah surah. Surah that descended on Mecca in general suras with a small number of verses, contains the principles of faith and morality, the call is addressed to humans. While the surahs that descend on Medina, in general, have a large number of verses, containing the rules that govern one's relationship with God, or someone with another (shari'ah) and other discussions. The division by phase before and after the hijrah is considered more appropriate because there is a surah Madaniyah which descended on Mecca. the surah that was sent down in Mecca was 86 suras, and 28 suras were revealed in Medina. This grouping is done by determining the classification of data and using an algorithm.

Algorithm C4.5 is one induction decision tree to conduct the classification process, the results of testing the accuracy of applications made using C4.5 algorithm is 95.6%. From this result, it is known that the C4.5 algorithm is quite well used in the classification process for the classification of suras in the Qur'an.

IMPLEMENT INDONESIAN STEMMING SYSTEM FOR INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'AN

Syopiansyah Jaya Putra, Muhammad Nur Gunawan, Novi Dwi Cahyanti, Suci Ratnawati, Dwi Puspitasari

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Indonesian translation of the Qur'an (ITQ) is the Qur'an's translation document into the Indonesian language containing the life guidelines of Muslims, so the need for the application of the Indonesian stemming system (ISS) to facilitate learning and understanding the contents of the ITQ. In the stemming process implementation in the ITQ document, there are errors, namely the beheading of too little from the supposed (under stemming), overtaking (over stemming) and no beheading (unchanged) to produce an incorrect base word. This paper focuses on the Indonesian stemming system implementation for ITQ so as to produce training data that can minimize errors in the application of the stemming process. The system development methodology consists of 5 stages, including: Empirics in Algorithm Design, Implementation, Experimental Setup, Measure, and Conclusion. In the application of Indonesian stemmer uses Porter algorithm with a rule-based approach. The application of the text processing process starts from tokenization, stop word removal, and then the token that has been the result of stemming. The study and development of this system resulted in an application system that optimizes the application of the tokenization process, stopword removal and stemming ITQ. The results of this study and enhance the application system can help users understand ITQ and the researchers in developing advanced research in the field of text mining for ITQ and hadiths

PARALLEL SESSION 2 : ISLAM AND COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM: *MOBILE APPLICATIONS*

ABSTRACTS

MOBILE APPLICATION TUTORIAL HAJJ AND UMROH ON ANDROID SMARTPHONE

Nurhayati, H. Nanang, S.K. Faujiah, H.B. Suseno, Busman
(Department of Informatics, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University)

KBIH as government partners in order to realize and Umrah pilgrims are independent and have coaching institute rituals of Hajj are very attractive to pilgrims and Umrah. One of the emerging KBIH is KBIH Al-Manafiyah North Cikarang Bekasi. However, knowledge of media used for training rituals of Hajj in KBIH uses contextual media in the form of guide books and leaflets paper. It is not yet effective and efficient because there is a guide book that is sometimes difficult to understand and the limited time to study it more deeply. Of the problems the author wants to build a mobile application on the Android platform that is able to provide guidance information Hajj and Umrah are not only comprehensive but also practical. Methodology application development using Rapid Application Development, which consists of three phases: planning, design and implementation workshop to design the UML (Unified Models Language) and developed using Android Framework SDK, the Java programming language, PHP is a server side programming language, MySQL as database, Google Maps. Based on these results with the application of the congregation can easily obtain information about the Hajj and Umrah guide practical.

QUR'AN E-LEARNING: LEARN TO READ ALQUR'AN USING MOBILE APPLICATION

**Dadang Darmawan, Abdullah Hanifan, Raden Roro Sri Rejeki
Waluyajati, Siti Alamah Alfahiroh**

(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Telkom University)

Reading Qur'an is one of Muslims' basic needs. Unfortunately there are still many Muslims who cannot read Qur'an correctly. Mobile application "Alqur'an Learning" aims to provide useful media to learn to read Qur'an for millennial Muslims. It will be more private, flexible, accessible, credible, and mobile. It can be downloaded freely via Google Play on android Smartphone. This application is expected to eliminate most of the obstacle faced by millennial Muslims in learning to read Qur'an correctly.

KEYWORD SEARCHING ON XML FOR FATWA ULEMA IN INDONESIA

**Khalid Faruqi, Dewi Khaerani, Husni Teja Sukmana, Yusuf
Durachman**

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Fatwa is a term of opinion or interpretation on a matter related to Islamic law. Fatwa means "answer", "advise" or even "opinion" in Arabic. Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), a council that harbor the Muslims in Indonesia issued Fatwa as a decision about issues of consideration also as the holding of the implementation that occurred in Indonesia. Written in a structured document, Fatwa contains information theorems based on the decision related to the fatwa in question. This study, producing a keyword based on Fatwa document issued by MUI. Each keyword is extracted according to document structure. The result then generated as search queries over hyperlinked XML documents. The output of this study will support the search engine for official MUI Website, and the result returns more document with high relevancy to the keywords.

INNOVATIVE WAY OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM MILLENNIAL TO MEMORIZE THE QUR'AN (*QUR'AN-MEMO COMMUNITY* AND THE MAKING OF VIRTUAL SOCIAL NETWORK)

Mohamad Sobirin

(Department of Qur'an Studies, UIN Walisongo Semarang)

This study aims to answer important questions on the new phenomenon of memorizing the Qur'an practiced by Indonesian Muslim millennial who make use of android based application as tools to preserve the Qur'an i.e. *Qur'an-Memo Community*; can this app's features accede to their demand to memorize the Qur'an in the current context? And how do the app's methods of memorizing the Qur'an (*tahfiẓ*) guide them to learn by heart effectively? By applying a qualitative and descriptive-analytical approach, I found that the *Qur'an-Memo Community* seems to be able to fulfill the demand of Indonesian Muslim millennial to memorize the Qur'an in today's context. This app comes to innovate several aspects of the Qur'an memorizing tradition in Indonesia; (1) Integrating the tradition of memorizing the Qur'an with information technology, is the prominent reason to create this app to be compatible with "digital literate Muslims generation (Sobirin, 2016)" who desire to commit the Qur'an into memory, (2) Method, this app offers new method of memorizing the Qur'an which called as linear method, recording, and puzzles, (3) Social networking, this app provides a service connecting all users which possibly would like give comments and corrections each other over their each own memorization (4) Corrections, in addition to services to provide feedback among fellow memorizers, there is also a corrective service guided by an *ustaz* who has mastered the Qur'an memorization in monthly paid mode. This correction service shows that although the way of memorizing the Qur'an seems new and innovative, it still holds the basic principle of the tradition of memorizing the Qur'an; the direct correction addressed by the experts of the Qur'an to users who perform the Qur'an memorizing.

STUDY THE QUR'ANIC TAFSEER IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA: STUDY LEARNING QUR'ANIC TAFSEER WITH INDONESIAN ON FACEBOOK

M. Suryadinata, Ach. Baiquni

(Faculty of Ushuluddin Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Social media became a new trend in the delivery of Islamic messages including conveying The Qur'anic interpretation. Various applications are used to provide content learning tafsir from start twitter, facebook, Instagram, line, WhatsApp group, youtube to telegram. All of these applications are a new way of conveying messages and da'wah of Islamic teachings. This study describes the use of facebook as a medium of learning interpretation Qur'an. In this study, author using Marshal McLuhan theory that puts the media as a new device that becomes biased from technological development. So the conclusion as to how this new trend will affect the interpretation of the Qur'an and this phenomenon will produce new interpreters whose interpretive credibility is questionable. Then, the research earn picture of the 5 groups learning tafsir Qur'an in social media only 2 groups that explain the Qur'an in accordance with the terms interpretation of Qur'an.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 3 DIGITALQUR'AN: *THE USE OF INTERNET AND DATA MINING*

ABSTRACTS

DEVELOPMENT OF QUR'AN SEARCH ENGINE FOR THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE QUERY

Fenty E.M.A, Rina Candra N.S, Achmad Juaini Syukri
(Informatics Department, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta)

This study aims to build a search engine for the Qur'an verses of Indonesian keywords that are furnished by thematic index of the Qur'an. The query is inputted using the Indonesian keyword which will be matched with the translation database of Alqur'an in Indonesian language. The resulting query results shown will provide the highlight on the search keyword, users can save the result to xls and/or pdf format. If users feel the search results are less relevant to the desired theme, they can search based on the list of thematic classifications available in tree form.

GOOGLE TREND ANALYSIS OF DISCUSSION ABOUT *THEMATIC COMMENTARY*

Miftah Khilmi Hidayatulloh
(Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta)

Thematic commentary is one of the Qur'an interpretation methods that is widely researched by Qur'an researchers in Indonesia. The book *Bidayah fi Tafsir Al-Mawdu'at* which mentioned as the first book explaining the details about this method was translated in September 1994 by RajaGrafindo Persada. Since that year, this method has been discussed furthermore. However, there is no research that explains how the interest of Qur'an researchers in the Thematic commentary and how if this method is compared to the other 3 methods - *tablili*, *ijmali* and *muqaran*. This research analyses the problems using google trend that assisted with Google Keyword planner to predict the total

of trend number. Researcher found the trend in thematic commentary was not so great, however, interest in Thematic commentary remained greater than the other three methods.

DATA MINING OF THE QUR'AN THROUGH QSOFT 705 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'ULUM AL-QUR'AN STUDY

Izzah Faizah Siti Rusydati Khaerani, Rosihon Anwar, Siti Chodijah
(Department of Qur'an and Hadith, Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

The main focus of 'ulum al-Qur'an study or the sciences of the Qur'an is to examine all things related to the Qur'an from epis-temological, ontological and axiological bases. 'Ulum al-Qur'an is a vast field of Islamic study and has many subjects to study and examine such as *asbab al-nuzul*, *mufradat*, *fawathi al-Suwar*, and *tikrar*. Some of them are seemed complicated to study. It is, therefore it requires a tool to facilitate 'ulumul Qur'an study. Qsoft 705 is one of Qur'an application that seems to be able to help Islamic scholars to obtain valid and useful data Qur'an ac-curately. This article will discuss how this application works to search and obtain repeated words (*tikrar*) in the Qur'an. The method used in this article is descriptive analysis that help to explain how QSoft 705 works in helping users to search Qur'an data. The result shows that Qsoft 705 is able to search *tikrar*. Moreover, it is able to filter and sort *tikrar* in verse, *tikrar* in sentence, and *tikrar* in word. Furthermore, Qsoft 705 also help users to know how many *tikrar* existed both in the Qur'an in verse, sentence, and word.

APPLICATION OF DATA MINING AS MODEL IN CONCLUDING TAFSIR BIL MA'TSUR SUBSTANCE AND RA'YI IN TAFSIR TAHRIR WA TANWIR IBNU 'ASYUR

Afrizal Nur, Mustakim, Celsa Bella
(Departement of Science Al-Qur'an and Tafsir Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau)

Tafsir is a method to explain the intent and content of Alqur'an to the readers. Two widely accepted methods of tafsir are called Tafsir bilMa'tsur and Tafsir bir-Ra'yi, the difference between them is based on their respective sources

known as saheeh and daif. In practice, there have been a lot of concerns in distinguishing between those two methods and put them in a systematic unit. So far, the most commonly used technique for classification is by using data mining modeling in computer science. This technique can classify and recognize Alqur'an texts based on similarity. So, it can be easily classified between one verse with another. This technique is also applied in the form of web-based system using K-Nearest Neighbour algorithm. The result has the best iteration process with the accuracy of 97.7% and a value of error of 1.9% in the 8th experiment. With the use of K-NN, any practitioner can perform Alqur'an text classification system quickly and precisely.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 4

COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM OF HADITH STUDIES: *INTERNET AND DIGITAL MEDIA*

ABSTRACTS

DEVELOPMENT OF DATABASE OF THE ABU LAIS' THOUGHT REGARDING HADITH

**Nawir Yuslem, Muhammad Irwan Padli Nasution, Ahmad Muhaisin
B Syarbaini**
(Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara)

As a Moslem, there is no doubt that the Qur'an and Hadith are the highest references in Islam. Contextualization of Hadith of Abu Lais contributed significantly to the dynamics of Islamic law. With the contextualization of Hadith of Abu Lais is effective in making Hadiths relevant to the development of context so that the Islamic law it contains becomes dynamic and relevant. Along with the development of this era required electronic media that can store data and accurate information about his thought. By using Information Communication and Technology (ICT) can be developed a database that can provide information with accurate, fast and relevant and efficient use of storage space to be accessible from anywhere and anytime. Thus the documentation and dissemination of Abu Lais thought will be stored online and can be known by many people around the world.

THE SHIFTING OF DAI'S REFERENCE FROM PRINTED BOOKS TO E- BOOK AND HADITH APPLICATION

Zarkasih, Rian Vebrianto
(Program Studi Tadris IPA FTK UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau)

This study aims to explore (1) shifting of dai's reference from printed books to e-book and hadith application; (2) the difference of dai's hadith literacy from various institutions; and (3) educational background contributions to their

hadith literacy. This research was a quantitative research. The samples of research were 90 *dai* in Pekanbaru city, Riau province which consisted of 44 persons affiliated in Association of Indonesian Mosques (IKMI) organization and 46 persons from Indonesian Council of Propagation (MDI). The data were collected by using test and questionnaire. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that there was shifting of *dai*'s reference from using printed books to e-books and hadith application in enriching dakwah materials. E-books and hadith application were also used in validating hadith quality. This study also found that there was no significant difference in the literacy of hadith between *dai* from MDI and IKMI. Furthermore, educational background of *dai* did not contribute to the literacy of hadith significantly.

LIDWA PUSAKA APPLICATION IN LEARNING HADITH

Dadah, Casram, Ecep Ismail
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

This study focuses on using Lidwa Pusaka application in learning and teaching hadith and science of hadith. Lidwa Pusaka is an abbreviation of the Institute of Science and Da'wah and Publication of Religious Facilities which was initiated by an alumnee from the Middle East which contains 62,000 Hadiths from the 9 books that mu'tabar (pole Tis'ah) namely Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sunan Abu Daud, Sunan Tirmidzi, Sunan Nasai, Sunan Ibn Majjah, Musnad Ahmad, Muwatha Malik and Sunan Al-Darimi. The advantages possessed by this application is the tracing of the origin of Hadith, the meaning of the hadith, the path of transmission of the hadith. The object of this study is the study of subjects of muamalah Hadith. and Hadith Science in Hadith Science study program in the fourth semester, using the learning media approach. This study uses a correspondence method that is part of a multivariate analysis that studies the relationship between two or more variables by simultaneously sharing rows and columns of contingency tables. The results of this study conclude that the use of application lidwa heirlooms is very effective in supporting the success rate of learning subjects hadith and science of hadith among students of Hadith Science Department in Ushuluddin Faculty UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Which ranks are satisfied presentation is 75%, quite satisfied is 21% and not satisfied is 4%.

METHOD OF HADITH CIRITICISM FOR FIGHTING HOAX

Niki Alma Febriana Fauzi

(Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan)

Social media has become an impartiatly part of people life in contemporary era. All information can be obtained through social media, either politics, economics, religious life and so on. Sometimes, unfortunately, some people are trapped by hoax information. There is no awareness to verify information which they acquire. This paper explores method of hadith criticism for verifying information. In order to reach out objective of this paper, literature studies were done to obtain data required. This paper is using qualitative method as a method of analyse. Based on this study, the writer found that method of hadith criticism in *'ulum al-hadith* can be utilized to verify information which spread on social media. In addition, in this paper, the writer tries to apply the method of hadith criticism to verify information step by step.

QUR'AN AND HADITH IN SOCIAL MEDIA: MESSAGES OF THE QUR'AN AND HADITH IN USING SOCIAL MEDIA

Khairunnas Jamal, Syawaluddin Siregar

(UIN SUSKA Riau, STAIR Bagan Batu Rokan Hilir)

The experts and media observers consider that the 21st century is a technology and information century, where human being enters the era of "millennium information." This era is marked by information which is disseminated through the mass media that will significantly determine the direction of community development. The aims of this writing were to investigate the message of the Qur'an and Hadith in Using Social Media. This research was a library research using thematic interpretation method, by collecting reading that talks about the five senses of human being, then determining the topic and analyzing using the interpretation of tahlili, then took a conclusion. In the Qur'an and hadith found several key words about social media, which implies the importance of caution,

self-awareness and intelligent literacy about social media: First, qaul zur which means bad words or false testimony. Included in this category is beautifying a lie or tazyin al-kizb; Second, tajassus and ghibah. Tajassus means finding fault of others. While ghibah is talking about the shame or badness of others; Third, Namimah or bring to conflict. The point is to bring one news to another party with the intention to make conflict with other parties. Fourth, sukhriyah which means degrading or mocking others.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 5: QUR'AN, INTERNET, AND SOCIAL MEDIA: *RELIGIOUS SOURCE AND RADICALISM*

ABSTRACTS

NON MUSLIM FACE IN ISLAMIC SOCIAL MEDIA: ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC WEBSITES ON *TAKFIR* VERSES

Ahmad Zainal Abidin, Salamah Noorhidayati, Imam Ahmadi
(IAIN Tulungagung, Jawa Timur)

Millennial era characterized by the use of social media as a medium of communication between humans. This media can be used and tested as by any group. This study highlights the use of social media as a medium to offer the interpretation and values that are considered to have been done by many groups of takfiri, especially their interpretations of the takfir verses on three websites: www.rumaysho.com, www.almanhaj.com and www.eramuslim.com. This paper uses descriptive-analysis method. the object of the study is the interpretation model of the takfir verse on the three websites mentioned. The study found that the three websites are very strict in identifying Muslims versus non-Muslims, Muslims vs. infidels as well as assertive in infidelity of all non-Muslims through a series of methods, approaches and the tendencies of such a clear understanding to sharply distinguish between Muslims and non-Muslims beliefs.

FAMILY HOMICIDE BOMBING IN CONTEMPORARY INDONESIA: THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE QUR'AN AS REFLECTED IN MEDIA COVERAGE

Kusmana
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This paper discusses the ironic practice documented in the media (internet) about the fact that Islam (the Qur'an and Hadith) evidently forbids suicide, yet some Muslims from time to time end their lives for various reasons. The recent

suicide was even surprising because it was done by Muslim families themselves. The QS 4: 29-30 informs clearly that God forbids suicide and anyone does it will be sent to the Hell. Some Hadiths narrated by Bukhary and Muslim inform that God will punish anyone who ends his or her life. The phenomena become more interesting to discuss since element of societies recently abused religion to do so by utilizing it to end other lives. The suicide bombing was done by a family, the concept of the smallest institution in societies in which every social force idealizes it as the place where reproduction is legitimately carried out, fundamental values such as honesty, bravery, justice, and equity are nurtured, and love is planted. Using a descriptive-analysis, this study identifies how this irony of the discourse and practice of suicide as represented in the media can be explained, what it does represent in terms of being Muslims in modern era.

REVITALIZATION OF *FALSAFAH* SHAYKH JA'FAR SHODIQ IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE TAFSIR METHOD AND ITS FUNCTION TO MINIMIZE THE AGAINST RADICALISM IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Ma'mun Mu'min

(Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus)

Indonesia is known as the largest Muslim population country in the world that promotes Islamic moderation. But from March 28 1981 to May 16 2018 the Indonesian nation was shocked by 41 bomb blasts carried out by terrorists in the name of religion and jihad. Dozens of people died and hundreds were injured. There are terrorists who are members of the Command Jihad, Jamaah Islamiyah, Laskar Jihad, Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin, Western Indonesian Mujahideen, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah, and Daulah Islamiyah Nusantara, and those affiliated to ISIS. The development of terrorism in Indonesia is due to many factors, such as ethnicity, nationalism, separatism, poverty, economic inequality, globalization, non-democracy, violations of humanity, dissatisfied intelligence, and religious radicalism. Nowadays the terrorists use social media as tool of radicalism and terrorism spreading, thus it spreads quickly and can be accessed by all groups individually and in groups. The problems start with selecting certain verses to justify their movements, misinterpreting of religious texts methods, there was goals to be achieved, and actions beyond religious and humanitarian values. To minimize the occurrence of religious radicalism required method of inclusive interpretation, which put forward the values of

pluralism, harmonism and humanism. This study discusses the revitalization of Syekh Ja'far Shodiq's philosophy in developing inclusive interpretation methods to minimize the development of radicalism in social media. The author used the religious concept of Clifford Geertz and Glock and Stark, concept of religious texts reading of Paul Ricoeur, concept of religion function of Joachim Wach, and the concept of religious attitude Richard Niebuhr. Design of this study were field research and qualitative approaches with socio-anthropological perspectives. There were four main finding: (a) the falsafah of Sheikh Ja'far Shodiq, (b) revitalization of the Sheikh Ja'far Shodiq falsafah, (c) the functionalization of Sheikh Ja'far Shodiq falsafah in the development of inclusive interpretation method, and (d) the function of inclusive interpretation method in minimizing the development of radicalism in Social Media.

THE EMERGENCE OF CYBERTERRORISM AND SECURITY THREATS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

**Badrus Sholeh, Munzier Suparta, Imam Subchi, Jauhar Azizy, Anis
Fuadah Z., Nur Azlin Mohamed Yasin**

(Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta)

The article examines cyberterrorism and how it threatens security in Southeast Asia. Debates among concepts of cyber terrorism show how it becomes a complex new war conducted by terrorist groups. They launched serious attacks against networks, computer and information which affected to government, private and personal infrastructure. The study shows that terrorist groups in Southeast Asia from JI to ISIS networks have attempted to take great advantages from cyber operations to develop their terrorist agenda. It recommends to state and non-state actors in preventing and countering cyber terrorism by strengthening partnership among them.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 6 METHODOLOGIES OF THE QUR'AN AND HADITH: *MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY*

ABSTRACTS

METHODOLOGY OF BRAILLE QUR'AN FOR INDONESIAN BLIND: LEARNING METHODS OF THE QUR'AN OLDEST BRAILLE AL- QUR'AN PRINTING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

Ade Jamarudin, Akhmad Mujahidin, Zikri Darussamin,
(State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau)

The Qur'an is a guide and demand for the life of Muslims, both as individuals and as people. As a guide and demand for life. Braille letters are a type of touch writing system used by blind people. This system was created by a Frenchman named Louis Braille. Braille Qur'an began in Pakistan and certain Arab countries, in the form of conceptions that still had to be perfected which then came up with the formulation of Arabic Braille letters. The Braille Qur'an first appeared in Indonesia around 1954. The special methodology used by teachers was modification of ways and tools for reading and writing Braille. The equipment used is waste material and equipment such as pieces of cloth; sandpaper with different textures, scissors, thick and thin paper, grain; letter board or reading or Record Plank, Reglet and questioner or stylus. The Braille Qur'an published in Jordan is written with rasm imla'i or according to the rules of nahwiyah.

THE EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TOWARD RELIGION

Iu Rusliana, Abdillah, Dadang Kahmad
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Science has undergone a significant development, especially since the scientific revolution in the west. science in traditional times and Islam is very strong with the transcendent divine element. The metaphysical element in Islamic science is an important part that continues to be developed by Muslim scientists especially in the field of cosmology. Thought and religion at the time were two adjoining and even mutually reinforcing areas. The principle of classical science has really disappeared when the west is in the spirit of a revolution in the scientific revolution. This development of western thought has brought significant changes especially in the field of science, where they have secularized between religion (faith) and science. Nature that is considered sacral by non-modern humans, massively exploited by modern humans, especially with the help of technology. In this study, the author wanted to examine the extent to which the influence of science and technology advances on the life and beliefs of modern humans. From the results of reading from various sources, the authors found that the development of modern science and technology very rapidly, really has influenced the beliefs of modern humans. Beside, modern humans have experienced an acute spiritual crisis.

TECHNOLOGY FROM THE VIEW POINT OF QUR'ANIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Imam Subchi, Munir, Rena Latifa
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Anthropology is a term that is used to refer to the study of several aspects of human life. A Qur'anic anthropology is not found as one coherent and systematically organizes system of thought, located in one sura, but can be constructed from relevant terms and expressions found throughout the text. The Qur'an, the Holy Book of Islamic religion, contains a lot of anthropological

information as it has information regarding the story of people before the era of Islam and of Muhammad and his Companions. Those information can be traced on The Qur'anic narration on human activities. This study try to explain technology, as one of seven elements of anthropological aspect (using Koentjaraningrats' anthropological theory). The result shows that the principles of science and technology actually have proof in the Qur'an.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN PRESERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MUSLIM SCRIPTURE: FROM WRITTEN TO DIGITALQUR'AN

Widyawati, Munir

(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Indonesia constitutes a country with the most populous Muslim in the world. However, this country is not based on Islam; rather it prefers to be Pancasila state. This fact, no doubt, leads to a question concerning how the state manages the religious life of its majority citizen, especially in terms of their scripture, Alqur'an. This research raises such a question, with a specific reference to government policies in terms of preservation and distribution of The Qur'anic text. This is important due to the fact that the Qur'an is held by Muslims to be a sacred scripture which is prevented from any mistake and change, that the state should pay a serious attention to its nobility and authenticity. On the other hand, this scripture has been suffered many times from mistakes in print, and even has been discredited by a number of parties, that cause the anger of Muslims. This research concludes that although not from very beginning, the state had indeed concerned with the policies of preservation and distribution of Qur'anic text. Those policies took form of regulations and provisions that bind all interest-parties in order to preserve and venerate the Qur'an. Moreover, the state had formed an exclusive institute comprising of professionals to run those regulations and provisions. The state even had facilitated its citizen to understand their scripture through translation, exegesis and so on. However, in terms of punishment, the state has not acted at maximum manner so that mistakes in writing and printing Qur'anic text reoccur, and so does the harassment of the text. To arrive at the conclusions above, this research uses content analysis method companioned with several approaches. Political

approach is necessary to see the background of policies, since politics will end with policies. Moreover, theological approach is important to explain the position of the Qur'an in Muslim belief, especially Indonesian Muslims. In addition, this research needs legal approach to see how Islamic law (fiqh) handles the issue arising from the attempt at preservation of The Qur'anic text. As for the data, this research utilizes primary and secondary sources gathered through different methods. By the primary sources this research means regulations or provisions and their derivatives issued by the government, i.e., Ministry of Religious Affairs, while secondary sources mean all resources relevant to issues raised in this research. It is for this reason that data collection is conducted through library research and interview with those competent in the field, especially the officials at Committee of Correction of Qur'anic Text (Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Alqur'an, LPMQ).

PRINTED OR DIGITAL QUR'AN? THE VOICES OF YOUNG MUSLIMS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

**Desi Nahartini, Mumin Roup, Rena Latifa,
Imam Subchi, Husni Tedja Sukmana**
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This study is intended to voice the use of digitAlqur'an by Islamic university students. In the midst of the digital age and the increase of various types of digital applications that increasingly facilitate human life, it turns out that the presence of digitAlqur'an as a substitute for printed Alqur'an still need to be revisited from several aspects. The respondents of this study are 137 students studying at Islamic universities. The results of this research indicate that there is still the need to use the printed Qur'an. Students feel that they cannot leave the printed version of Qur'an or have not yet fully switched to digitAlqur'an. This is due to several factors, namely: (1) there is still some questions about reading the Qur'an, whether to perform ablution or not before reading the digitAlqur'an, (2) the digitAlqur'an has been reported to be less comfortable than the printed Qur'an because several students stated that their eyes is irritated and tired when reading DigitAlqur'an in a long duration.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 7:

COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE QUR'AN: *GRAMMAR, LETTER AND CHAIN*

ABSTRACTS

THE INFORMATION STRUCTURE OF CLAUSE IN THE QUR'ĀN: CORPUS BASED STUDY OF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

Muhammad Yunus Anis, Eva Farhah, Afnan Arummi
(Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta)

This research will investigate the information structure of Theme and Rheme in the Qur'an. Theme had been defined as the given information and the Rheme had been considered as the new information. Arabic clause had been divided into two basic information structures (Theme + Rheme) which had been laid in the (*mubtada* + *khabar*) and (*fi'l* + *fa'il*). The main data in this research had been collected from The Qur'anic Arabic Corpus (QAC). The first problem in this research will describe the grammatical aspect of triliteral root *sin hamza lam* (TRSHL) in the clause of Qur'anic Arabic Corpus. The second problem will elaborate the triliteral root *sin hamza lam* in the construction of Theme and Rheme, this triliteral root had been occurred in the Qur'an 129 times, in six derived forms. This triliteral root had been selected to become the model of the other and the next research about the triliteral root at the Qur'anic Arabic Corpus. Thus the annotation of Corpus in Qur'an had been developed by investigating the information structure based on the Arabic roots. The lack of annotation in The Qur'anic Corpus can be filled by the data mining about the (Theme + Rheme) construction based on the triliteral root at Qur'an.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECOGNITION QUR'AN LETTER FOUNDATION FOR BEGINNERS ON INDONESIAN ISLAMIC FOUNDATION WAQF (IIWF)

Nurhayati, M. Farouq, H.B. Suseno, A. Fiade, Busman
(Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University)

The lifestyle changes follower by the changing times. The use of technology, such as smart phones and computers that spread blamed the cause of the ballooning illiterate Qur'an to 54%. Indonesian Foundation for Islamic Waqf Foundation (IIWF) sees the tools of this technology can even be used as part of a literacy Qur'an. This study aims to provide the application of learning to read the Qur'an for the foundation IIWF. Development of the system used in the study is the development of methods Multimedia versions of Luther-Sutopo with the following approach: Concept, Design, Material Collecting, Assembly, Testing, and Distribution. Media development learn to read the Qur'an was created with the PHP programming language for websites and Flash Action Script applications for learning to read the Qur'an. The results of this application are the website of the foundation IIWF that allows for downloading e-books and interactive applications to read the Qur'an. Based on Black Box testing and User Acceptance User to user, IIWF foundation, showed that applications that have been created have been functioning properly, satisfy the desires of the foundation IIWF and can help the foundation in the fight against illiteracy IIWF Qur'an to Muslims in Indonesia. These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing papers for conference proceedings.

FORWARD CHAINING TO IDENTIFY *HAID* AND *ISTIHADHAH* BASED ON QUR'AN-HADITH

Wisnu Uriawan, Dian Sa'adillah Maylawati, Wahyudin Darmalaksana,
Muhammad Ali Ramdhani, Banyu Putri Fatimah
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

One of Muslim woman is lack of knowledge about distinguish *haid* or menstrual blood and *istihadhab* blood. A lot of women who are still confused and do not know the rules from Qur'an and Hadith in this regard. In addition,

many people do not know about the term of *istihadbah* and how to define it. This study aims to build application that can help people, especially Muslim woman, to identify *haid* and *istihadbah* clearly. We used forward chaining algorithm in this study, because it is simple and considered suitable for determining the identification of *haid* and *istihadbah* and also because the facts, rules, and goals have been clearly defined. We tested our system with questionnaire of 50 respondents. The result showed that 86% of *haid* and *istihadbah* cases was correctly identify.

HAHSLM EQUATION IN QUR'AN AL-HIJR 15.87

Roikhan Mochamad Aziz

(State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

The research aims to found the form Qur'anic equation that almost able to unite the dimensions of time and space, but it still needs clear structure and systematics of the concept. Islam in the Qur'an Surah Al-Hijr [15]: 87 was interpreted as instruments of 7 and Qur'an. Qur'anic equation can be synchronized with the symbols of the root word of Islam. The research data from Qur'an and real factor in universe. The methodology uses system approach based on prophecies development and empirical values. The approach of the study is descriptive analysis with comparative advantages. The conclusion is Qur'an has equation as $H = Ah$ (SLM) to be a fundamental pattern of the creation.

TALAAQQĪ- MUSYĀFAHAHIN TECHNOLOGY BASED LEARNING AL-QUR'AN READING

Lilik Ummi Kaltsum

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Talaqqī-Musyāfahah is a key requirement in learning the Qur'an. Talaqqī-Musyāfahah means the teacher and students must be through face-to-face meetings so that the teacher could clearly know the mouth of the students when reciting verses of the Qur'an. The culture of Talaqqī-Musyāfahah has existed since the time of the Prophet (PBUH). This culture has continued for

generations until the time of the ulema (Muslim scholars) of the Qur'an. the transmission of the Qur'an is carried out under strict supervision so that the teacher is very responsible for the correctness of the pronunciation of students when reciting the Qur'an. However, this culture has begun to erode following the developments of science and technology. Consequently, internet access makes ones easily in learning to recite the Qur'an. This has in turn resulted in a decrease in the willingness of those willing to meet the teacher. finally, someone prefers to build a self-dicrected learning in dealing with the Qur'an without the Talaqqī-Musyāfahah. This article will explore several internet programs related to learning the Qur'an and its tajwid rules. In addition, it will also evaluate the culture of the community in learning the Qur'an through the internet without Talaqqī-Musyāfahah, including its impacts. The main purpose of this article is to prove that technological offerings related to learning the Qur'an could not deny the importance of Talaqqī-Musyāfahah between the teacher and students. This research is important because it will help open up the public insight. That the internet is only a tool to facilitate any learning process. However, the Qur'an recitation must be shown to the teacher through face-to-face meetings to be corrected.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 8: ISLAM AND COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM: *DIGITAL MEDIA*

ABSTRACTS

CONTEXTULIZATION OF HADITH IN MEASURING DIGITAL BASED QIBLA DIRECTION

M. Ridwan Hasbi

(Faculty of Ushuluddin, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau)

Measuring digital based qibla direction as implementation in the development of a mosque new and checking the mosque re which have long standing. Qibla direction very important that Rasulullah said qibla for those who are outside Mecca is Harom`s land and between east and west were qibla. Contextulization of hadith for position as issues in the plate earth earthquakes and ease digitalization of qibla direction realize the qibla direction of tolerance threshold direction that way out of coordinate. Research methods in measuring digital based qibla direction is a descriptive-analytic with a qualitative approach. Contextulization of hadith related with areas far from Mecca sufficient to meet latitude between east and west north south. Threshold tolerance related with qibla ijthadi that are dzanny so 1-10 level still within the ease .The calculation on veered 1 level from point coordinate of Ka'ba about 140 miles to 1400 miles with the direction latitude front and ijthad in the west to Indonesia

ISLAMIC CALENDAR: PROTOTYPE OF HIJRI CALENDAR APPLICATION USING RAPID APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT METHOD

Husnul Qodim, Busro, Robbi Rahim

(Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Hijri calendar is a calendar that is generally used as a referral of Muslims around the world to know the big day of Islam, Hijri calendar different from the Gregorian calendar because the calculation is done by calculating the movement of the moon and to get information the big day of Islam is designed a prototype calendar

hijri application by applying the method Rapid Application Development so that application development can be done quickly without compromising the main features of the use and ease of porting into web or android based applications. Experiment perform to get the big day of Islam done in 2017, 2018 and 2019 with excellent and accurate results.

AT-TASHIL 4.2 APPLICATION FOR APPORTIONMENT OF ESTATE IN ISLAMIC LAW OF INHERITANCE

Saifudin Nur, M. Solahudin, Irwan Abdurrohman

(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

The objective of research is to describe and explain the At-Tashil 4.2 application. This application is to calculate apportionment of estate for per heir in Islamic law of inheritance easier and faster. This simple research uses the descriptive and explanation method. This application program is free explored from google, which is developed by kaisansoft.com (website), programmed by Mr. Ahmad Ruswandi with his email address kaisansoft@gmail.com. It's also adopted and shared by website Pustaka Islam Digital. This application currently supports 3 (three) languages: English, Arabic, and Indonesian. It does not take certain school of fiqh, but it applies school of compromise method. This application is easy way, only type the blank by choosing the heirs and number of person and typing the amount of estate. Automatically, the machine shall

show up the result or output with detail apportionment of estate for every heir. Finally, we can save the result as the name of inheritance case. We can also do calculating drill.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD OF WEIGHTED PRODUCT (WP) DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTION ZAKAT FUNDS TO MUSTAHIK

**M. Tabah Rosyadi, Denis Oktavianto,
Siti Ummi Masruroh, Tien Rohmatin**
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Zakat is one of the obligations that must be met as a Muslim. Recipient of zakat in Islam is called a Mustahik. Baitul Maal Hidayatullah as one of the zakat institution in Indonesia is calling for a zakat funds to Mustahik right. In the process of distribution of zakat, BMH sometimes have little trouble memporsikan nominal amount of the distribution of zakat funds to Mustahik. The distribution of zakat funds were good and fair is an obligation for BMH in giving zakat funds to Mustahik, according to the background of each Mustahik. Background factors could be considered fair in the distribution of zakat funds to Mustahik, so there is no jealousy between Mustahik. BMH to facilitate the channelling zakat, then takes a decision support system. Implementation Method of Determining the Amount of Weighted Product In Against Mustahik Zakat Disbursement will allow BMH in calculating zakat funds will be received in accordance Mustahik their background. This decision support system was developed using the programming language PHP and using MySQL to manage the database. Calculation method for determining the amount of the distribution of zakat funds to Mustahik using Weighted Product (WP). This method will do the calculations based on the criteria that have been determined and taking into account the values of alternatives based on these criteria. The end result of this decision-making system, BMH can determine the amount of nominal distribution and charity towards each Mustahik.

DISTRIBUTION DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR MUSTAHIK ZAKAT FUNDS USING VIKOR AND ENTROPY METHODS

**Siti Ummi Masruroh, Isyroqi Rohmanul Galby,
M. Tabah Rosyadi, Imelda Rustanti Julia**
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

Zakat is worship which involves property that functions socially. Every Muslim is obliged to pay zakat. The potential for zakat in Indonesia is very high. As one of the zakat institutions has helped mustahik so that mustahik can become a muzakki. With some mustahik criteria determined in channeling and charity, mustahik should be prioritized in the distribution of zakat funds. This is due to differences in the background and economic conditions of the mustahik themselves. This study intends to design a decision support system for the distribution of zakat funds with web-based VIKOR and Entropy methods. The method used is the VIKOR method (Vlse Kriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje) as a ranking method and the Entropy method as a method of weighting criteria. The system development method used is the RAD (Rapid Application Development) method. Data collection methods used are interviews and literature studies. The results obtained are the priority mustahik ranking sequence according to the criteria obtained.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 9:

LIVING QUR'AN, INTERNET, AND SOCIAL MEDIA: *ISLAMIC MOVEMENT, IDENTITY AND AUTHORITY*

ABSTRACTS

RELIGIOUS FRAMING OF NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGY: ISLAMIC SALAFI MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA AND THEIR COMMUNAL NARRATIVES OF THE INTERNET

Asep Muhamad Iqbal, Irma Riyani
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Many studies focus their analysis on the nature and characteristics of the internet to answer the question about why Islamic groups and movements harness the internet as a new important resource. Using this medium perspective, they believe that the internet adoption by Islamic groups and movements is closely related to what *the medium* can and will do in the ways it differs from old media. This article, however, suggests that the answer should be found on *the users* in that how and why Islamic groups and movements harness this new media technology. Using this user-centred perspective and focusing on Islamic Salafi groups in Indonesia, it analyses how the proponents of Islamic Salafi movement in Indonesia defined and interpreted the adopted internet as a new resource in a communal discourse inspired and supported with references to religious texts. It argues that as they required a theological legitimacy in order to engage fully with the internet as a new chosen resource, Salafi factions legitimised and heralded the internet as a new resource of collective action through narratives informed and guided by Islamic texts and Salafi world views.

STRENGTHENING ISLAM AND ETHNICITY THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA: SUNDANESE TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'AN ON FACEBOOK

Jajang A Rohmana, Mulyana, Ali Masrur
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

This paper focuses on the relation between Islam, ethnicity and the use of social media among Sundanese people, using the construction of identity approach. The object of the study is the translation of the Qur'an in Sundanese which posted to revive Muslim interests through the mobile application Facebook. My focus is one of social groups on Facebook, *Pustaka Sunda*, which already discussed the Sundanese translation of the Qur'an since 2016. This study shows that the emerging of new literacy of media culture through media technologies is creating structural changes of religious practices within society, including the reading of the Qur'an and its Sundanese translation on social media. The reading of the Sundanese translation of the Qur'an through social media is more stronger than before especially when it relates to the issue of ethnic identity. It is a part of an effort to affirm the closeness of Islam and Sundanese culture. The group of *Pustaka Sunda* or Sundanese literature as one of the largest Sundanese groups shows the effort to affirm their Islamic identity and culture in the form of strengthening of Islamic literacy through Sundanese translation of the Qur'an.

Religious Authority in "New Media" Era

Muhammad Shuhufi, Fatmawati
(UIN Alauddin Makassar)

In the social sphere, the development of religion requires "explanation" which has credibility to explain and convey religious messages. In reality, however, religious authority is not static, but dynamic. In its development, religion requires an explanation to reach its adherents. In Islam, the authorities interpret The Qur'anic verses, issue laws and give religious fatwas given to people who have met certain criteria, whether those relating to the integrity of personality, as well as those related to the mastery of the knowledge used to extract from the source of Islam. This paper describes descriptively the phenomenon of the

so-called "new media" era that has implications for religious authority, so that there has been a shift in the religious authority from the concept of conventional authority to this new media authority. In this paper also presented the effect of change of this authority in Islamic society both from the methodology aspects of the field of religious sciences and its effects on the practice of Islamic teachings

MODERN QUR'ANIC HERMENEUTICS: A CASE STUDY ON THE CONTROVERSY OF SHAHRUR'S THOUGHT OF RELIGIOUS REFORM IN MEDIA

Syukroni Fasjud, Kusmana

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This article discusses the controversy of Muhammad Sharur's reform ideas documented in media. Sharur's proposal of modern Qur'anic hermeneutics which mainly falls on two points, documented off and on line attracts different responses. Shahrur believes that there is no synonymise words in Arabic language of the Qur'an, and the second, Muhammad has roles and positions either as ordinary, prophet or as the messenger. Using a descriptive-analytic method, this study discusses how scholars respond over Shahrur's proposal of religious reform which are circulated in media. Shahrur also utilizes information technology by opening a question and answer column at www.shahrour.org as a medium to discuss different kinds of issues. The study finds that readers of Sharur's works can be grouped into two main groups: those who appreciate Sharur's reform, and the other are those who decline his modern hermeneutics reading of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

TRACKING THE QUR'ANIC TEXTS AS THE BASIS OF RADICALISM IN SOCIAL MEDIA

Dody S Truna, Erni Isnaeniah
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Social media is an effective tool used by the radicals groups to recruit and radicalize people for home grown terrorism operations. These groups attracts its social media users with the promise of affection, closeness, acceptance, and brotherhood. Users may one day find themselves in confusion, disorientation, alienation, or disappointment; so they are easily carried away by radical propaganda. Thank to the excessive uses of the social media by the radical groups, the phenomenon of religious radicalism and terrorism today has created a paradoxical discourse that religion creates not only grace or mercy to all creation (rahmatan lil alamin), but also a disaster. The radicalists and terrorists uses religious notions to legitimate their thought and actions. This paper analyzes some of The Qur'anic verses uploaded to the social media, which are often interpreted and defined as basis of thoughts and actions of the radicals movements.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 10

QUR'AN AND HADITH STUDIES IN NEW MEDIA: *THE USE OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA*

ABSTRACTS

METHODOLOGY OF QUR'ANIC INTERPRETATION IN *WEBSITE* (THE CASE OF MUSLIM.OR.ID)

Millah Maryam As-Sa'idah, Ahmad Izzan,
Izzah Faizah Siti Rusydi Khaerani
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Abstract: Technological developments have affected every activity of people around the world, including Muslim communities in Indonesia who are beginning to use technology in spreading Islamic studies. The interpreters of the Qur'an have long utilized the increasingly sophisticated technology, by using electronic media as a tool to spread the study of Qur'anic interpretation. In this case, the website became one form of online media that can be used in the interpretation of the Qur'an. This study aims to analyze the sources, methods, and patterns of the interpretation of the Qur'an in the website, specifically in *Muslim.or.id*. This research uses qualitative research method through literature study by using the descriptive-analytical method to get the conclusion. The results of this study reveal the sources, methods, and styles of interpretation used by the website *Muslim.or.id*. The source of The Qur'anic interpretation on the *Muslim.or.id* website is *bi al-ma'thūr* and *bi al-ra'yi*. In addition, this website using two methods namely *mauḍu'i* and *muqaran*. This inconsistency is due to the number of authors contribute in writing the articles in the website. The characteristics used by the website are *ijtima'i* because the published interpretation is the theme or issue that is the trend of its time and answering several problems faced by Muslim community in Indonesia.

RECIPROCITY IN QUR'AN AND HADITS: A STUDY ON MUBAADALAHNEWS.COM AND MUBAADALAH.COM

Alai Nadjib
(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This paper discusses about efforts to uncover Qur'anic texts and hadith that are fair for male and female relations. As an actual topic and become a reference, the way to disseminate the ideas is done so that the themes can immediately reach the reader. This method is then supported by rapid and sophisticated IT development. One of them is with electronic media, e-news etc. Mubadalahnews.com is a site that spreads the ideas and concepts of mubadalah (reciprocity) whose ideas and ideas are spread through mubadalahnews.com and mubaadalah.com. Mubadalah is trying questions on the relationship of men and women in the text by revealing the main texts and revealing the message by looking for munasabah or linkages with other texts. The author tries to examine whether there are methods other than mubadalah in reinterpreting the text of male and female relations? What is the uniqueness and distinctiveness of the mubadalah. How the idea of the mubadalah is disseminated to a wider network.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN IMPROVING THE UNDERSTANDING OF ALQUR'AN AND RELIGIOUS PROSELYTIZING (A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SEMARANG)

Tri Wahyu Hidayati
(IAIN Salatiga)

Social media is an online media that enables its users to easily participate, share and create the content. The most common forms of social media are blog, social network, and wikis. There are more than 140 million Indonesians use internet, and they are so familiar with social media through smartphone or computer. This study aims to examine types of social media students use, how the

frequency of social media usage, and the purpose of using social media. This research is an explorative descriptive study which is conducted on high school students in Semarang. The results showed that the types of social media used by students are line, whatsapp, and instagram.

ONLINE RELIGION AS LIVED RELIGION? CONSTRUCTION OF LIVING QUR'AN AND HADIS IN THE ISLAMIC SHORT MOVIE *CINTA SUBUH*

Miski, Khoirul Hidayah, Ali Hamdan

(Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang)

This article intends to examine how the short movie *Cinta Subuh* presented particular online religion. By using the perspective of constructivism, the primary data is the movie *Cinta Subuh* and other secondary data. It is analyzed by using a framework of content analysis. This study shows that *Cinta Subuh* is a picture of online religion, especially among the millennial generation by displaying a variety of Islamic faces that are various, ranging from traditionalist, fundamentalist, modernist to liberalist, even though the face of fundamentalist Islam tends to be more highlighted. Moreover, this study opens a more specific new space compared with online religion that is living Qur'an and Hadith as it is embodied through the existence of Qur'an text and certain Hadith that become the opening of *Cinta Subuh* for each edition. The text of the verse of the Qur'an and the Hadith is understood, practiced by each of the main actors so that it becomes the dominant part of the overall plot of the movie.

CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIA IN PREACHING RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN WEST JAVA: INTOLERANCE NEWS CONTENT ANALYSIS ON KOMPAS MEDIA.COM AND TRIBUN NEWS YEAR 2017

Deni Miharja, Sahya Anggara, Muhlas
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

The writing of this article is based on a research report from SETARA Institute which stated that West Java is considered to be one of the provinces with the highest level of religious intolerance. Such as interference places of worship in various forms: assault, sealing, rejection, destruction of houses of worship, and the prohibition of the construction of houses of worship, the prohibition of worship activities, and others. The intolerance news published in various online media so that the information immediately spread and read by the public. The objective was to determine the contribution of online media in conveying the news of religious intolerance which occurred in West Java in 2017. This study used content analysis to analyze some news delivered online media in preaching religious intolerance that occurred in West Java in 2017, while its online media, namely Kompas Com. and Tribun News. The results obtained that online media Kompas Com. and Tribun News contributed to disseminating news content of religious intolerance in West Java during 2017, in the form of reports of incidents of attacks, sealing, rejection, destruction of houses of worship, restrictions on the construction of houses of worship, and the prohibition of worship activities.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 11

COMPUTATIONAL PROGRAM OF HADITH STUDIES: *INTERNET AND DIGITAL MEDIA*

ABSTRACTS

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL ON HADITH LITERATURE LIDWA PUSAKA USING LANGUAGE MODELLING

IkaRahayu Ponilan, AgusSuyadi Raharusun, Mujiyo
(Telkom University, Bandung; UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Hadith is the word (sabda), deeds, decrees and approval of Prophet Muhammad SAW which is used as the basis of Islamic Sharia law after the Qur'an. Currently, there are many websites that provide information about the hadith to facilitate the user in the learning process, such as LIDWA PUSAKA website which is used to search the hadith in Indonesian translation known as Information Retrieval (IR). This study aimed to improve the Indonesian translation of hadith translation system, using the probabilistic approach or Language Modeling (LM) as a method of searching the hadith against partial matching user queries and estimating the relevance of hadith documents by calculating the unseen word probability value (unseen word) in each hadith document to the query. Thereby avoiding the probability 0 for the retrieval process of the document. This research resulted in the value of relevance of hadith document to 26.54% of user queries for Mean Average Precision throughout the hadith, 24.16% for Mean Average Precision @ 30 on top 30 documents and recall @ 30 value on top 30 documents was 34.71% for Dirichlet Smoothing method.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA ACCURACY IN TRACKING SOURCE OF HADITH RESEARCH

Masiyan M Syam

(Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, Indonesia)

In era of technology, the use of electronic media cannot be avoided in all aspects of life. Included in the study of hadith, the use of this media also cannot be ignored. In some studies found inaccurate data provided by the electronic media. This paper attempts to show the test results on the accuracy of the electronic media in the tracking of initial source of hadith research. This paper is qualitative research by using snowball sample method. The results are show that some media are accurate, while some are inaccurate

HADITH TEXT CLASSIFICATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

**Nursyahidah Alias, Nurazzah Abd Rahman, Normaly Kamal Ismail,
Zulhimi Mohamed Nor, Muhammad Nazir Alias, Mohd Sham Kamis**
(Universiti Teknologi MARA Pahang)

Hadith text classification is a domain specific research which requires involvement from both - science computer and hadith researcher. This paper presents literature on hadith text classification from different perspective in computer science such as classification process and issues related to it. It will be the basis for future research on the classification of Malay-translated hadith text.

ONE DAY ONE HADITH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Limmatus Sauda'

(Institut Pesantren KH. Abdul Chalim, Mojokerto, Indonesia)

Fathul Bari, an Islamic scholar from Indonesia, takes the benefits of the advancement of technology and social media to share knowledge and information. He initiates the program of 'one day one hadith', an online program of studying hadith about public-related issues and posting the discussion on the WhatsApp group chat. Presenting concise, dense and reliable discussions, Fathul Bari has been successfully popularised the hadith not only in Indonesia but also across countries, as well as attracted public interest in involving in this program. This paper, therefore, aims at discussing the challenges and opportunities of studying hadith in millennial era.

IT-BASED HADIS PRIVATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN HADITH SCIENCE PRODUCTS IN SUNAN KALIJAGA UIN THE 2016 KKN CURRICULUM

Muhammad Al-Fatih Suryadilaga

(UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta)

Hadith as a scientific study always develops rapidly, one of which is through the development of technological information. Efforts to study and utilize IT are carried out by the Study Program of Hadith UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. This is evident in the 2016 IQF curriculum that was taught to students since 2016. In the posture of hadith studies in other curricula there are at least four subjects with 14 credits taught are hadith and IT. The study was 8% of the total other studies based on text or other non-text. With this lecture based on practicum, the hadiths and ITs make students able to produce hadith products and their digitization such as memes of hadith, the status of the study of hadith, the hadith and the thematic and arbain nawawi understandings both online and enjoyed by most people in general.

PARALLEL SESSIONS 12 QUR'AN AND TECHNOLOGY: MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION

ABSTRACTS

QEEG STUDY ON READING QUR'ANIC VERSE 36 'YASIN' AND MALAY LANGUAGE

Norsiah Fauzan, Muhammad Sophian Nazaruddin, Ida Juliana Hutasuhut, Ahmad Sofian Shminan, Merikan Aren, Syifaa Mohd. Sabri
(Faculty of Cognitive science, 94300, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak)

This article reports the study on the brainwaves patterns between the activity of reading the Arabic and reading Malay text among the final year undergraduates in the university of Malaysia Sarawak. Three students volunteered for the research and their brain waves were observed and recorded to find out the difference of brainwave pattern while reading Arabic and Malay language. The observation showed a dominant production of delta followed by theta while reading Arabic and Malay language. The text used for reading were from Verse 36 (Arabic and the translated version in Malay) of the Qur'an. The average mean of delta wave were higher for the reading of Arabic language at the frontal lobe than while reading the Malay translation. The frequency of delta rhythm of the Arabic language differed from the Malay language due to the nature of the Arabic language. The neural circuits of the rhythm from the Arabic recitation implicates not on just the spatial visual area at the parietal lobe but also the visual eye movement at the frontal region guided by the Visual system at the Medial temporal area.

MULTIMEDIA PRAYER APPLICATION FOR EDUCATION WITH RAPID APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT METHOD

Rifki Rosyad, Abdul Syukur, Busro, Robbi Rahim
(Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Prayer is a duty for Muslims who must be carried out every day at least 5 times each day from small children to adults without any reason, for small children, especially in primary schools to learn prayers can be done using multimedia media-based learning media to know the order the correct way of praying, the correct verses also know the meaning of each verse spoken, making the application by applying the RAD method can provide convenience for the development of applications from desktop-based to mobilebased or vice versa and expected applications can be used for various platform.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AUDIOVISUAL AIDS IN TEACHING HISTORY OF ISLAM

Wawan Hernawan, Usep Dedi Ronstandi
(Faculty of Ushuluddin, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

This paper explains the effectiveness of audiovisual aids in teaching history of Islam. My object is the teaching of History of Islamic Civilization subject using DVD video for my students at Faculty of Ushuluddin, Islamic State University (UIN) Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, using learning media approach. This research shows that the audiovisual aids is a very effective technique for improving the achievement of student learning. The effectiveness of audiovisual aids can be see from highly response rate of the students who agree to the use of audiovisual aids in teaching history of Islam (92.5%); highly agree to the use of interactive DVD video (87.5%); more easier to understand (82.5%); in line with student expectations (77.5%); and agree to recommend the use of audiovisual aids in teaching history of Islam (72.5%). This study has implications for the research on technology of audiovisual in helping lecturer to develop their teachings for students of higher Islamic education in Indonesia.

DIGITALIZING QUR'ANIC MANUSCRIPT USING OFFICE LENS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH PURPOSES

Mochammad Zaka Ardiansyah, Widya Cahyadi, M. Khusna Amal
(IAIN Jember, Universitas Jember)

Field researchers, in the process of data collection, are highly likely to find old manuscripts, whether it is related or not to the study. However, they find it difficult to preserve it because of the absence of digitization equipment. The article presents experimental results to compare the photo resolution captured by smartphone Xiaomi Redmi 5a camera using Office Lens version 16.0.10228.20093 and DSLR camera Canon EOS M10 mirrorless camera using Canon EF-M 15-45mm f/3.5-6.3 IS STM lens. It is then analyzed with performance level released by the Federal Agencies Digital Guidelines Initiative (FADGI), The Guidelines for Digitization Published by UMass Amherst Libraries and Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Archival Materials for Electronic Access: Creation of Production Master Files – Raster Images published by US National Archives and Record Administration (NARA). The results showed that manuscripts images captured by Smartphone Xiaomi Redmi 5a camera using Office Lens version 16.0.10228.20093 have the potentials to fulfill the 3 star performance level of FADGI, if the other conditions are fulfilled. They also meet UMass Amherst Libraries full-size high-resolution and meet NARA alternative minimum criteria if projected with 13 inches LCD projector or LCD monitor screen. In turn, they deserve to be used for general researchers, teacher and lecturer who need manuscripts for learning materials and course practicum. Manuscripts digitization with smartphone camera and Office Lens can be an alternative to gain manuscript archive master image as well as with DSLR camera assisted by a tripod and Dual Camera Book Capture System as standard digitization equipment. Office Lens has many beneficial features, such as fast autofocus, automatic cropping, shadow reduction, and auto correcting capturing angle. Office Lens is suitable with the smartphone camera to produce manuscript archive master image above 300 PPI for projecting on 13-inch resolution LCD projector or LCD monitor screen.

FLASH MULTIMEDIA APPLICATION: AN E LEARNING ARABIC LANGUAGE FOR MASTERING FLUENCY IN READING THE QUR'AN

Neng Hannah, Husnul Qodim, Ramdani Wahyu Sururie, Robbi Rahim
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

Arabic language is one of the 6 international languages recognized by the united nations, as a muslim except learning English we must learn Arabic language. Arabic language is the main language to read the Qur'an and good Arabic language will be minimize errors when reading the Qur'an that can cause different meanings, basic Arabic learning made using Adobe Flash CS6 shows many examples of words in Arabic and there are also exercises to test the knowledge of Arabic language that has been learned by the user, is expected with this multimedia application allows users to learn Arabic.

PARALLEL SESSIONS1 13 ISLAM AND MEDIA SOCIAL

ABSTRACTS

CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIA IN DISSEMINATING RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN WEST JAVA: INTOLERANCE NEWS CONTENT ANALYSIS ON KOMPAS MEDIA.COM AND TRIBUN NEWS YEAR 2017

Deni Miharja, Sahya Anggara, Muhlas Althabrani
(UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung)

The writing of this article is based on a research report from SETARA Institute which stated that West Java is considered to be one of the provinces with the highest level of religious intolerance. Such as interference places of worship in various forms: assault, sealing, rejection, destruction of houses of worship, and the prohibition of the construction of houses of worship, the prohibition of worship activities, and others. The intolerance news published in various online media so that the information immediately spread and read by the public. The objective was to determine the contribution of online media in conveying the news of religious intolerance which occurred in West Java in 2017. This study used content analysis to analyze some news delivered online media in preaching religious intolerance that occurred in West Java in 2017, while its online media, namely Kompas Com. and Tribun News. The results obtained that online media Kompas Com. and Tribun News contributed to disseminating news content of religious intolerance in West Java during 2017, in the form of reports of incidents of attacks, sealing, rejection, destruction of houses of worship, restrictions on the construction of houses of worship, and the prohibition of worship activities.

AL-FATÂ (MUSLIM MUDA INDONESIA) BULETIN AND MODERNITY: A CASE STUDY OF DISCUSSING THE QUR'AN IN RELATION TO TOLERANCE AND NATIONALISM”

Ningrum Dewi Aprilia, Kusmana

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This paper discusses one example of an effort to respond to the widespread understanding of radicalism among young Indonesians. This study is considered important because there have not been many efforts made by various groups that target young people. Al-Fatâ Bulletin (Muslim Muda Indonesia) is the result of a collaboration between The Political Literarcy Institute, Convey Indonesia and PPIM UIN Jakarta on August 25, 2017. The purpose of this publication is to convey the peaceful messages of Islam. Using descriptive analysis, the authors discusses how Al-Fata bulletin which is published on every Friday relates its content to tolerance and nationalism in the emergence of religious radicalism in the country. This study finds that the management of al-Fata deploys four steps in present the content of the bulletin, first, by describing the sources of Islam, such as the Qur'an and Hadith and citing several interpretations and traditions of the hadith according to the theme raised. Secondly, by describing the current issues and some social realities faced by society today. Third, by discussing the dimensions of tolerance and nationalism with relevant religious messages. Finally, by providing religious messages in achieving peace for the reader. By applying these four steps, they are able to send peaceful messages of Islam (rahmatan lil alamin) in the frame of Tolerance and Nationalism. In other words, they send the messages that are opposed to religious radicalism.

MODERN EXEGESIS OF DHÂLLUN IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY ON EVIE EFFENDI'S CONTROVERSY

Akbar Faris Maulana, Kusmana

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

This study discusses the case of the viral video of Evie Effendi's talk show. In his talkshow he argued that the prophet Muhammad had been astray. His opinion was based on his understanding of the word 'dhâll' in Sura al-Dhuḥâ verse 7. It is interesting to discuss further how his opinion was reacted by the public. By using descriptive analytical methods, this study answers how the problems occurred and turned out to be a controversy. This study finds that the use of the word 'sesat' as a translation of the word 'dhâll' is not new because the debate on the meaning of 'dhâll' in Sura al-Dhuḥâ verse 7 has occurred since classic period. Another, the study finds that it is understandable if Evie received harsh criticism from the public since the interpretation of the Qur'an requires high requirements to meet before one could interpret it.

THE WAR STRATEGY IN THE INFORMATION ERA: AN ANALYSIS ON THE QUR'ĀN AND ḤADĪTH ABOUT THE METHODS FOR WINNING A WAR

Abdul Hakim Wahid

(UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta)

The millennium era is characterized by an easily access to all information. A group of people which has more data and information will gain power over the rests. Hence, it is necessary for Muslim to pay attention to information and take it seriously to rule the world, even to win a war that can happen at any time. The best way for that can be obtained from the two main sources of Islam. In

the Qur'ān, there are many verses which portray the victory of a group, henceforth the Qur'ānic text can be developed as reliable war strategy. In addition, in the Ḥadīth of the Prophet is also found many messages about the future of Muslims in this disrupted millennial age. For this reason, with a historical method and contextual approach, this article aim to reveal the strategy for winning the war which is implicitly affirmed in the Qur'ānic verses and the Prophetic sayings.

COMMITTEE OF ICONQUHAS 2018

STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag – Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung

Drs. H. Mulyana, Lc, M.Ag - Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung

Dr. H. Wawan Hernawan, MA – Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung

Dr. H. Engkos Kosasih, M.Ag – Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung

Dr. H. Munir, MA – Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung

GENERAL CHAIR AND CO-CHAIR

Prof. Dr. H. Rosihon Anwar, M.Ag – Sunan Gunung Djati, State Islamic University Bandung

Prof. Dr. Yusuf Rahman, MA – Syarif Hidayatullah, State Islamic University, Jakarta

Dr. Kusmana, PhD – Syarif Hidayatullah, State Islamic University, Jakarta

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Irma Riyani, M.Ag, PhD

Dr. Jajang A. Rohmana, M.Ag

Dr. Izzah Faizah St. Rusydati Khaerani

Dr. Dadang Darmawan, M.Ag

Dr. Agus Suyadi Raharusun, Lc

Dr. Ali Masrur, M,Ag

Busro, M.Ag

Special Thanks to:

All Faculty of Ushuluddin Staff members

Faculty of Ushuluddin Lecturers

Students Volunteers

