
Critical Study Live Tilawah on TikTok by Taking Income According to Sharia

Khusna Hanifah^{1*}, *Salsa Bella Dewi Anggraeni*², *Miftahus Sa'adah*³, *Fathimah Az Zahra*⁴, *Sakinah Marhamah*⁵, *Fatimah Az-Zahra*⁶, *Syahidah Nur Hayati*⁷, *Maryam*⁸, *Febryan Hidayat*⁹

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9} Pendidikan Agama Islam, Ma'had 'Aly Bahasa Arab dan Pendidikan Islam, Indonesia

^{1*}khusnahanifah9@gmail.com, ²salsabella034@gmail.com, ³miftahussaad4h@gmail.com,
⁴qaireenjazeen10@gmail.com, ⁵sakinahmarhamah124@gmail.com,
⁶ffatimahazzahra312@gmail.com, ⁷syahidahnurhayati02@gmail.com,
⁸maryam3412743@gmail.com, ⁹rosyid.alhuda@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This study aims to find out the law of income from live recitation on TikTok from a sharia perspective. This research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive analysis approach to data from books and journals. It is known that the use of TikTok social media is very common in all circles with users reaching 1.5 billion. The existence of a live streaming feature that can provide income (commission) from viewers for creators (people who do live streaming) makes many people make TikTok a source of income. Some time ago, there was a phenomenon of live recitation of the Qur'an on TikTok, where content creators had the opportunity to earn income from such activities. In fact, in general, it is not permissible to take wages from the recitation of the Qur'an. The results concluded, that in Islamic law, there is no prohibition to receive commissions from work or activities that do not contain immoral elements. However, if the activity is related to worship, there is a difference of opinion among the scholars. After careful research and allusion (comparing similarities) with several tsars (sources) salaf with this issue, research succeeded in obtaining two laws in taking income from live recitation on TikTok, namely mubah if it aims to be for public interest or benefit, and haram if it aims to worship or get closer to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala.*

Keywords: *tiktok, live streaming, income, tilawah, sharia perspective.*

INTRODUCTION

Social media platforms have experienced rapid development in recent years, affecting various aspects of life, including the way people access religious content. One interesting phenomenon that has emerged is the practice of live tilawah (reading the Quran live) on TikTok. TikTok, as a very popular short video-sharing platform, provides a space for a variety of creative and educational content, including religious ones. The practice of live recitation on TikTok attracts the attention of many users because of the ease of access and interactivity it offers. Through the live feature, Quran readers can directly interact with the audience, answer questions, and provide explanations about the verses read. However, behind its popularity and educational benefits, there is debate about the commercialization aspect of this practice, especially when the recitation is monetized [1]-[4].

Monetization on TikTok is done through the donation feature or "gifts" given by viewers to content creators during live broadcasts. These gifts can then be converted into cash, providing income opportunities for Quran readers. On the one hand, this monetization is considered a way for content creators to get rewarded for the effort and time they dedicated. However, on the other hand, there are concerns regarding the conformity of this practice with the principles of sharia, especially about the sanctity of the Quran and the intention to read the holy book [5].

From the perspective of Sharia, all forms of financial transactions must meet certain principles, such as justice, not containing elements of *riba* (interest), *gharar* (obscurity), and *maysir* (gambling). In addition, the intention and purpose in every act of worship, including reading the Quran, must be purely to gain the pleasure of Allah SWT, not solely to obtain material benefits. Therefore, it is important to examine whether the practice of monetized live *tilawah* is by sharia principles or violates existing regulations [5].

This research will discuss the phenomenon of live *tilawah* on TikTok from a sharia point of view, examining various aspects related to monetization and its impact on the intention and essence of reading the Quran. Thus, this research is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding and guidance for Muslims in utilizing digital technology while still upholding sharia values.

In today's era of digitalization, social media has become an inseparable part of society in everyday life. The number of internet users in Indonesia currently reaches 204.7 million people, with 191 million of them being active users of social media. This was revealed by the media platform We Are Social in a report released in January 2022. In addition to video stories and video sharing which have become two trends on social media, rapidly growing technology has caused many new trends, one of which is live streaming. One application that has a live-streaming feature is TikTok. TikTok is a social media application that has become one of the platforms that has attracted attention from various circles, especially teenagers. They use this platform as a way to entertain and interact with followers, as well as a source of income [6]–[9].

The large number of TikTok users and the existence of several features that can provide income or commissions for creators make many people make TikTok a source of income. Some time ago, there was a phenomenon of live recitation of the Qur'an on the TikTok application, where a creator had the opportunity to earn income from these activities [1]–[4].

In this context, the research was conducted to explore the relationship between TikTok, specifically through its live streaming feature, with the practice of recitation of the Qur'an and knowing the law of earning income from live recitation on TikTok. The main problem is how TikTok, as a platform that offers the opportunity to earn income through live streaming, and legal studies around recitation of the Qur'an to earn income, especially by live streaming on the TikTok application. By understanding TikTok's impact on its use for religious and cultural purposes, we will understand how the dynamics between digital technology, religious practice activities, and aspects of Islamic law interact and influence each other [6]–[9].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income is income earned by a person from various sources such as wages, business profits, and capital gains before tax deductions. The main factors in earnings are wages and salaries. This income is measured from all sources of income owned by a person and is also known as gross profit. The calculation of income is carried out individually to determine the tax payable. The higher a person's income, the greater his responsibility in managing finances [5].

TikTok is a Chinese social media and music video platform launched in September 2016 by Zhang Yiming, founder of Toutiao. Although it was once temporarily banned because it

was considered to contain content that harms morals, especially for children, this application was soon back in stock and even more popular during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. TikTok is designed to facilitate the creation of short music videos and is currently becoming very popular in various circles. Apart from being entertainment, TikTok is also used as a learning medium, helping to develop students' creativity and express themselves through making videos [6]-[9].

Tilawah Al-Qur'an is the activity of reading the holy book of the Qur'an in a beautiful voice, commonly done by Muslims as a first step in learning and understanding the Qur'an. Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) sometimes read the Qur'an in a tone to set an example and interest Muslims. The word Qur'an comes from the word قرأ which means to read, and the science that studies how to read it is called the science of Qira'at. Tilawah and Qira'at have the same meaning, which is to read the Qur'an. Tilawah also means accompanying, following, and reading in Arabic. Learning how to read the Qur'an correctly according to rules such as makhori'jul surat and shifatul surat is a must, as taught by the Prophet to the companions and passed on by the scholars. Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "You should be the one who studies the Qur'an and teaches it" (HR. Bukhari) [10]-[13].

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is qualitative, with a literature approach, and is descriptive analysis, with a data analysis approach because it is based on various sources of Islamic law. The theme discussed is related to TikTok income generation through recitation of the Qur'an [14], [15].

The use of this qualitative research method will also explore the phenomenon of recitation of the Qur'an on TikTok as a source of income according to a sharia perspective. This research will use a case study approach to explore the experiences of individuals who utilize the TikTok platform for recitation of the Qur'an and earn income. Data will be collected through in-depth interviews with actors, observers, and fiqh experts to understand the motives, methods, and sharia implications of such activities. In addition, content analysis will be conducted on Qur'an recitation videos on TikTok to identify strategies used to attract audience attention and earn income. This study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the practice of reciting the Qur'an on social media and its evaluation according to sharia principles [14], [15].

Table 1. Research Method

No	Types of research	Model and Description
1	Research Methods	Qualitative
2	Types of Research	study book
3	Nature of Research	Qualitative Description
4	Approach	Data Analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TikTok and Its Existence in This Day and Age

TikTok is one of the social media applications that is currently trending in various circles. This application is widely used because it provides unique and interesting special effects that are easy to use in creating and watching short videos. TikTok is also supported by a wide selection of multilevel filters, songs that vary according to needs and online store offers with yellow basket icons [16], [17].

At the beginning of the launch, the TikTok application was a platform called Douyin to create and share videos accompanied by short songs, which were only 15 or 60 seconds. This application was launched by a company from China, China, ByteDance in 2016. In just over a year, Douyin was used by one hundred million users with one billion video views every day. Douyin's application received a coronation as the best application on the Play Store owned by Google in 2018 in Indonesia. This application has successfully attracted the attention of various age groups, so that users are not limited to teenagers, but also include parents and children. Due to Douyin's skyrocketing popularity, it expanded outside China under the name of the TikTok application. Based on Sensor Tower's report, the TikTok app has been downloaded 700 million times throughout 2019. Downloads of the TikTok app and Douyin (the Chinese version of the TikTok app), have reached more than 2 billion downloads globally [\[18\]–\[20\]](#).

During the pandemic, when the government required people to stay at home and keep their distance, TikTok app users shot up sharply because it was not easy for teenagers to stay at home. In the period from July to September of 2021, TikTok had 1.04 million users worldwide. Apps Business reported that the app was downloaded 196 million times in the period from July to September 2022, showing a growth of 4.8% from the previous three-month period and 5.4% on an annual basis. Most of TikTok's users, which is 313 million, were in Asia Pacific (excluding China and India) in 2021. According to data from Statista, Indonesia is the country with the second-highest number of TikTok users in the world. The number of users in Indonesia reached 99.07 million in April 2022, below the United States which has 136.42 million users. The year 2022 period is not July to September, TikTok has 1.53 billion active users, which in the previous month had 1.47 billion users. In February 2023, the number of TikTok users in Indonesia will increase to 109.8 million [\[21\]–\[23\]](#).

The data already mentioned shows that TikTok has a relevant existence. The increase in the number of active users of TikTok from time to time, supported by features that keep up with technological developments, makes TikTok's existence remain strong and sustainable.

How to Earn *Income* from *Tiktok* Live Streaming

TikTok Live was first introduced in 2019. The live streaming feature on the TikTok application is the ability to broadcast live videos in real-time to application users without having to be downloaded and continue to flow just like that. TikTok's live streaming feature allows users to share live moments, communicate with followers, answer their questions, and allow interaction among viewers in the comments section during the broadcast. It provides a more interactive and enjoyable experience than video recording [\[24\]](#).

The *live streaming* feature on TikTok is not only a place for creative expression but also a source of income for its users. During the live, viewers can give gifts in the form of stickers, which have a coin value that can be exchanged for money. Virtual gifts such as hearts, coins, diamonds, and other digital gifts can be purchased with in-app virtual currency [\[25\]](#).

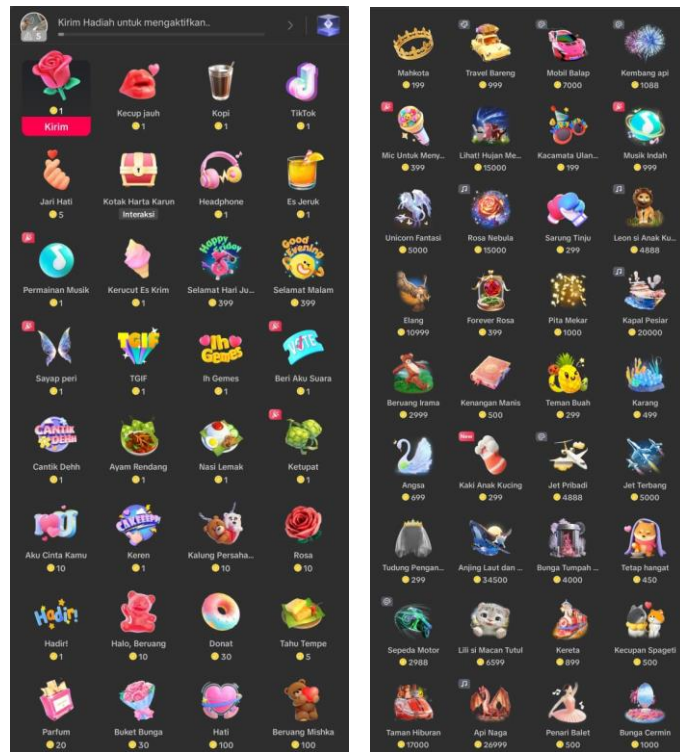


Figure 1, TikTok illustration. Source: Personal Photos and Creations of the Author

TikTok also sets terms and conditions for live streaming for the convenience of users, including;

- a. Be 16 years old or over to create a Tiktok account
- b. 1000 followers are required to activate the live-streaming feature
- c. Updated the Tiktok app to the latest version [26].

The mechanism for earning commissions through live streaming on TikTok is to use the "Gift Points" feature. Viewers can give creators virtual gifts during the live broadcast, such as TikTok coins or TikTok diamonds. Each reward has a specific conversion value. Creators can then redeem those rewards for cash or other rewards through TikTok's monetization features, subject to a minimum amount of rewards to be collected.

Table 2. Coin Price on TikTok App (as of December 2022)

Amount of Coins	Price
5	Rp 1.200
70	Rp 17.000
350	Rp 83.000
700	Rp 165.000
1.400	Rp 330.000
3.500	Rp 825.000
7.000	Rp 1.647.000
17.500	Rp 4.121.000

Source: support.tiktok.com

TikTok users can collect those coins and exchange them at any time, with a minimum withdrawal amount of USD 100 and a maximum of USD 1,000 per day. In addition, TikTok provides a partner program that allows creators to generate additional revenue through sponsorships, product promotions, or additional monetization features. It was recorded that as many as 71% of consumers have accessed live-streaming shopping in the Indonesian market [27]-[29].

The success of *live streaming* on TikTok is influenced by several key factors, including creativity in content, consistency in live streaming, precise timing, and good interaction with the audience. In addition, factors such as the number of viewers, the duration of the live stream, and video quality also play an influence. To retain the audience, it is recommended to actively recommend products to them, invite interaction, schedule live consistently, provide discounts regularly, and improve the quality of the products offered. Thus, success in TikTok live streaming can be achieved through a combination of strategies that cover those aspects [30].

Recitation of the Qur'an in Islamic Perspective

Tilawah of the Qur'an is one of the special worship with multiple rewards, it is the best form of dhikr where tilawah is a means of fortification, guard, protection, and self-guidance. As Allah commands Subhanahu wa Ta'ala in His words:

وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

It means: "And read the Qur'an slowly."

Tilawah is linguistically a recitation as in the big dictionary Indonesian interprets tilawah as a reading (Qur'anic verse) well and beautifully, and in the dictionary al-munawir the word التلاوة synonym القراءه has the meaning of reading. However the word at-tilawah is more common than al-qiroah, every tilawah is qiro'ah while every qiro'ah is not necessarily tilawah. The definition of recitation of the Qur'an terms according to Abdul Aziz Abdul Rauf is to read the Qur'an with readings that show the letters and be careful in reciting to make it easier to understand the meanings contained in the Qur'an. Tilawah Al-Qur'an is a worship in which every letter is counted as a reward, it includes dhikr which has the most benefits including liver medicine [31].

The recitation of the Qur'an has several virtues, including the following:

- a. Great rewards will be obtained by those who read the Qur'an, as mentioned in the Qur'an surah Fathir: 29

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنفَقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً يَرْجُونَ تِجَارَةً لَّن تَبُورًا ﴿٢٩﴾

It means: "Indeed, those who always read the Book of Allah (Qur'an), uphold prayers, and infuse some of the sustenance that We bestow on him secretly and openly, they expect a trade that will never lose."

- b. Rewarded with 10 virtues in each letter.

قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِّنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ وَالْحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَلِهَا لَا أَقُولُ الْم حَرْفٌ وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ وَلَا م حَرْفٌ وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ

It means: "Whoever reads one letter of the Kitabullah will obtain one hasanah (virtue), and one hasanah will be multiplied to ten. I don't say alif lam mim one letter, but ali one huruf, lam one letter, and mim one letter." (At-Tirmidhi).

- c. Being ahlullah and khosotuhu

عن أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: إِنَّ لِلَّهِ أَهْلِينَ مِنَ النَّاسِ. قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَنْ هُمْ؟ قَالَ: هُمْ أَهْلُ الْقُرْآنِ، أَهْلُ اللَّهِ وَخَاصَّتُهُ

Anas bin Malik, said: The Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam said: "Verily Allah has many members (families) from among men". The Companions asked: "O Messenger of Allah, who are they?" He said: "The members of the Qur'an are ahl ullah and His special people." (HR. Ibn Majah, no. 215; Ahmad, nos. 12279, 12292, 13542. It was mentioned by Shaykh Al-Albani in Shohih Al-Jami', nos. 2165, 2528, and Shohih At-Targhib, no. 1432. And instigated by Shaykh Shu'aib Al-Arnauth in Takhrij Musnad Ahmad)

d. Elevated in the Hereafter according to what was last read from the Qur'an

يُقَالُ لِصَاحِبِ الْقُرْآنِ أَفْرَأُ وَارْتَقِ وَرَتِّلْ كَمَا كُنْتَ تُرْتِّلُ فِي الدُّنْيَا فَإِنَّ مَنْزِلَكَ عِنْدَ آخِرِ آيَةٍ تَقْرُؤُهَا

It is said to those who read (memorize) the Qur'an later, 'Read and ascend and tartillah as you in the world tartil it! For your position is at the end of the verse you read (memorize).' (Hr. Abu Dawud and Tirmidhi from Amr bin Ash).

e. A better person than alms with two camels reads and learns two verses in the mosque:

عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ غَامِرِ الْجُهَنِيِّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا وَخُجِنَ فِي الصُّفَّةِ فَقَالَ: أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْدُوَ إِلَى بَطْحَانَ أَوْ الْعَقِيقِ فَيَأْخُذَ نَاقَتَيْنِ كَوْمًا وَيَنْ زَهْرًا وَيَنْ بَعِيرٍ إِثْمَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا قَطِيعَةَ رَحِمٍ " قَالُوا: كُلُّنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: " فَلَاَنْ يَغْدُوَ أَحَدُكُمْ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَيَتَعَلَّمَ آيَتَيْنِ مِنَ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ نَاقَتَيْنِ، وَإِنْ ثَلَاثٌ فَثَلَاثٌ مِثْلُ أَعْدَادِهِنَّ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ

From Uqbah ibn Amir (may Allah be pleased with him), he said, "The Messenger of Allah came out to meet us in the shuffah (foyer of the mosque), and he asked, "Which one of you likes to go every day to the market of Buth-han or the valley of Al-'Aqiq, and he comes home with two female camels with big humps, without committing a single sin or breaking the cord?" We replied, "O Messenger of Allah, we all love that." The Prophet said, "Why does one of you not go to the mosque and study or recite two verses of the Qur'an, (it) is better for him than two female camels, three verses are better than three female camels, and so also reciting four verses is better for him than four female camels, and so on several verses are read (better than) the same number of camels." (HR. Abu Dawud) [32].

In the recitation of the Qur'an, adab (ordinances or manners) is needed as a form of obedience to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala and respect for the Qur'an. The adab in the recitation of the Qur'an is: letting go of the intention because of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, reading the Qur'an in a holy state, sitting well and facing the Qibla, being instructed to clean the mouth by miswak, reading ta'awudz when starting to read the Qur'an, reading basmalah, reading with tartil and not too fast, tafakkur and reciting the verses read, improving the voice when reading the Qur'an [33].

Law Earns Income from Tilawah

Income or commissions in the form of gifts or gifts given by viewers to creators during *live streaming* on the TikTok application can be exchanged for cash. The commission obtained by creators is legitimate or can be done because there is no element of coercion on the part of TikTok or creators so that viewers give a virtual gift, they give it for free or voluntarily [34].

In Islamic law, there is no prohibition against a person getting a remuneration or commission from a lawful job he does unless there are propositions that forbid it [35]. The acquisition of live streaming commissions on the TikTok application is allowed by the legal basis of the Qur'an Surat Yusuf verse 72:

قَالُوا نَفَقْدُ صُوعَ الْمَلِكِ وَلِمَنْ جَاءَ بِهِ حِمْلُ بَعِيرٍ وَأَنَا بِهِ زَعِيمٌ

Meaning: They answered, "We have lost the king's cup, and whoever can return it will get (food weighing the weight of) the camel and I guarantee it."

The hadith of the Prophet Sallallahu alaihi wa salam in the narration of Imam Al-Bukhari from Abu Sa'id explains about allowing work with a ju'alah contract towards something beneficial (good things) and efforts made. And also fulfilled the pillars and conditions that exist by Islamic law including:

- a. Ja'il is the party who rewards the achievement of work (natijah) and has been determined like a follower who watches live streaming,
- b. Maj'ul lah is the party who carries out ju'alah or workers complete the requested work, such as creators who live stream,
- c. Maj'ul 'alaih or work used as an object of ju'alah is live streaming on TikTok,
- d. Ja'al or wages are rewards from something in the form of property that is known to be of type and size and must be sacred, can be handed over, and owned by the requester ju'alah such as commissions in the form of virtual gifts that have different values in each image given by the audience to the creator during the live stream. The law is not allowed if the content presented by the creator contains negative elements such as content that has elements of pornography, khamr, and so on because it is not by existing conditions, namely illegal transactions on something that is not good, such as khamar and everything that opposes Islam [36], [37].

But the wages in acts of worship (obedience) such as prayer, fasting, Hajj and recitation of the Qur'an are disputed by scholars because of different views on these works. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said:

أَقْرَأُوا الْقُرْآنَ وَلَا تَعْلَمُوا فِيهِ وَلَا يَحْفُوا عَنْهُ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا بِهِ وَلَا تَسْتَكْتَبُوا بِهِ

It means: "Read the Qur'an, do not overdo it, do not look away, do not make it for food, and do not use it as a tool for self-enrichment"

The Hanbali Madzhab's view on the law of taking wages for work in the context of worship is described in the following explanation:

- a. Can't take wages

According to the Hanbali School in general, it is not permissible to take wages for jobs directly related to certain religious worship or activities, such as chanting the adhan, teaching the Qur'an, fiqh (Islamic law), hadith (teachings of the Prophet Muhammad), performing Hajj for others (badal hajj), and fasting qadha (substitute fasting).

- b. Can take wages if including mashalih

The remuneration is permissible if the work is considered to be mashalih (public interest or benefit), such as teaching the Qur'an, hadith, and fiqh. In this regard, the work has far-reaching benefits for society and is important to carry out even though it requires financial compensation [38].

- c. Haram takes wages that include taqarrub

The taking of wages is prohibited if the work falls under taqarrub (self-approach to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala), such as recitation of the Qur'an, performing prayers, and other services that are personal and aim to worship Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala. This work should be done to worship Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala alone, not for financial gain [39].

So, in the Hanbali School whether or not to be rewarded for work related to worship is determined based on its purpose, whether for public benefit or self-approach to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala.



Figure 2. Tilawah via tiktok. Source: Personal Photos and Creations of the Author

Shaykh Muhammad bin Salih Al-Uthaymeen when asked, "What is the law of taking wages from reading the Qur'an?". He replied: "Reading the Qur'an to earn wages is haram because reading the Qur'an is charity. Charity should not be used as a means to seek the pleasures of the world. If it is used as a means to seek the pleasures of the world, then the reward is void. Based on the words of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala:

مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا نُوفِّ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْمَالَهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لَا يُبْخَسُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا النَّارُ ۗ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُوا فِيهَا وَبِطُلٌ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٦﴾

It means: "Whosoever willeth the life of the world and its adornments, We shall give them the perfect reward of their work in the world and they in that world will not be harmed. These are those who do not obtain in the hereafter, except hell and disappear in the hereafter what they have worked for in the world and in vain what they have done" (QS. Hud: 15-16).

So he who reads the Qur'an to get a reward has no reward in the side of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala" [40].

Although there are differences of opinion among scholars regarding the taking of wages in matters that constitute worship, it should be understood that studying and teaching the Quran is important and commanded in Islam, as the Prophet sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam narrated by Al-Bukhari from Uthman bin Affan

إِنَّ أَفْضَلَكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

It means: "At best you are the ones who learn the Qur'an and teach it"

CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded that TikTok is a derivative application of the Douyin platform launched by a Chinese company called ByteDance. TikTok is a unique application with various features that are trending in various circles today, its users reach 1.5 billion outperforming Facebook and Instagram application users. In the TikTok application, there is a live streaming feature that provides an interactive experience and can be a source of income for its users. During the live stream, viewers can give virtual gifts in the form of stickers (such as hearts, coins, and diamonds) that have a coin value and can be exchanged for money. Success in TikTok live streaming can be achieved through a combination of strategies that cover various aspects such as content creativity, live streaming consistency, timeliness, good interaction with the audience, and so on. Tilawah can be interpreted as a good and beautiful recitation (verse of the Qur'an). Tilawah has various virtues including that the reader gets a great reward, the reward of 10 virtues in each letter, and the elevation of the reader in the afterlife. When reading / recitation of the Qur'an should also carry out manners/manners that have been prescribed such as facing the Qibla, reading in a holy state, reading ta'awudz and basmalah, etc. The income or commission earned by creators can be done because there is no element of coercion from TikTok or creators. In Islamic law, there is no prohibition for a person to earn wages or commissions from a halal job. The wages in acts of worship such as prayer, fasting, Hajj, and recitation of the Qur'an are disputed in their permissibility. Based on the results of the study, two laws were obtained to take income from live tilawah on TikTok, namely mubah (may) if it aims for public benefit and haram if it aims to worship or get closer to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala.

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Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributors to the study, all authors read and approved the final study, and all authors stated no conflict of interest (problems arising from individuals prioritizing personal interests).

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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