

Journalistic Ethics in Covering Sharia Economic Issues: An Islamic Perspective

M Yoserizal Saragih

Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara
yoserizal@uinsu.ac.id

DOI: 10.47760/cognizance.2024.v04i10.012

Abstract:

This study explores how the principles of journalistic ethics can be applied in covering issues of Islamic economics. In the era of rapidly developing digital media, journalism plays an important role in disseminating information about Islamic economics, which is increasingly relevant in the global economy. However, the delivery of this information is often faced with ethical challenges, such as objectivity, truth, and public interest, especially in the context of an economic system based on Islamic values. This study analyzes the basic principles of journalistic ethics, such as accuracy, independence, and fairness, and how these values synergize with Islamic teachings, especially in terms of Islamic economics. In addition, this study also discusses Islamic views on the dissemination of information, social justice, and protection of individual rights that can be a guide for journalists in carrying out their duties. Through literature studies and theoretical analysis, this study found that the principles of journalistic ethics are in line with Islamic teachings, especially in terms of upholding justice, transparency, and social responsibility. In conclusion, the integration of journalistic ethics and Islamic perspectives in covering sharia economics can improve the quality of information conveyed to the public, encourage broader awareness of the importance of an economy based on moral and religious values, and minimize the distortion of information that is detrimental to society.

Keywords: Journalistic Ethics, Sharia Economic, Islamic Perspective

I. Introduction

Etymologically, journalism or journalism (journalism) comes from the word journal (English) or du jour (French) which means a diary or record of daily events or can also be interpreted as a daily newspaper (Suhandang, 2023). The word journal or du jour itself comes from Latin, namely diunalis which means 'daily' or 'everyday' (Paay, 2013). Similarly, Webster's World University Dictionary describes journalism as "The work of editing and writing for newspapers and magazines (Ginting, 2020). "In simple terms, journalism is defined as activities related to recording or reporting on a daily basis. Thus, journalism is not a press, or a mass media. Journalism is an activity that allows the press or mass media to work and be well recognized (Musman & Mulyadi, 2017).

In the dictionary, journalism is defined as the activity of preparing, editing, and writing for newspapers, magazines or other magazines. According to the Indonesian Encyclopedia, journalism is a professional field that seeks to present information about events and/or daily

life (basically in the form of explanations, interpretations and studies) periodically using existing publishing facilities. In the book Indonesian Journalism Writing News and Features: A Practical Guide for Professional Journalists, it is revealed that when viewed in terms of form and management, journalism is divided into three main parts: print media journalism (newspaper and magazine journalism), auditive electronic media journalism (radio broadcast journalism), journalistic audiovisual media (television journalism) (Musman & Mulyadi, 2017).

Print journalism includes daily newspaper journalism, weekly newspaper journalism, daily tabloid journalism, weekly tabloid journalism, and magazine journalism. Auditive electronic media journalism or broadcast radio journalism, is greatly influenced by the verbal, technological, and physical dimensions. Verbal relates to the ability to structure words, sentences, and paragraphs effectively and communicatively. Technology, related to the technology that allows radio transmission power to be captured clearly and clearly by the radio receiver. Physically, it is closely related to the level of physical health and the ability of the audience listener to absorb and digest every message, word or sentence conveyed. Audiovisual electronic media journalism is a combination of verbal, visual, technological, and dramatic dimensions.

Departing from the above understanding, Islamic Economics has been born since the Prophet Muhammad spread the teachings of Islam, then continued by his friends to have made such rapid progress during the Abbasid Dynasty and in the end it is still carried out today, although currently there is still a lot of confusion (Fathurrohman, 2017). Western economy in the economic activities of the community, especially Muslims. The emergence of Islamic economics is not because of orthodox economics, but because history proves that the emergence of Islamic economics has been since the Prophet Muhammad lived. Islamic economics is an integral part of Islamic teachings, not the impact of the circumstances that forced its emergence, so it is not because of orthodox economics that it forces the presence of Islamic economics. Sharia economics also has a very important goal, namely to create human welfare, especially to meet the needs of each individual in a way that is legalized by government law and sharia law (religion).

II. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Journalism

Etymologically, Journalism comes from the word Journ. In French, journ means daily record or report. In simple terms, journalism is defined as an activity related to recording or reporting on a daily basis (Suhandang, 2023). Thus, journalism is not a press, or a mass media. Journalism is an activity that allows the press or mass media to work and be recognized for its existence well. In the dictionary, journalism is defined as the activity of preparing, editing, and writing for newspapers, magazines or other magazines. According to the Indonesian Encyclopedia, journalism is a professional field that seeks to present information about events and/or daily life (Suherdiana, 2020).

Along with the advancement of information technology, what started as a daily report was printed into a daily newspaper. From print media to electronic media, from electronic advancement, information media was created in the form of radio. It is not enough for radio to only have sound, there is also a new breakthrough in the form of audio-visual media, namely TV (television). The information media is not satisfied with just television, the

internet was born, as a free and unlimited network. And now with the development of technology, it has given birth to many media (multimedia). Journalism can be briefly limited to the activity of preparing, writing, editing, and delivering news to the public through certain media channels. Journalism includes activities ranging from reporting to dissemination to the public. Previously, journalism in a narrow sense was also called print publication. This understanding is not only limited to print media such as newspapers, magazines, and so on, but extends to electronic media such as radio or television.

Based on the media used, including print journalism, electronic journalism (Ahmad, 2015). Lately, online journalism has also flourished. In the past, journalistic activities were carried out manually, ranging from news search to news reporting activities or news collection carried out in a very simple way. This is because in the past there were still minimal tools to support journalistic activities. In addition, journalism in ancient times was only understood as a print publication. But now not only from there, electronic media also contributes in terms of reporting as well as mass media actors. It can be seen that currently the world of technology is developing. This technological development also affects the development of journalism. In the past, only a professional journalist was able to carry out journalistic activities. Where the journalistic activity in question is searching, collecting, processing and reporting news to the wider community. However, nowadays, journalistic activities are not only carried out by professional journalists.

With the invention of internet technology, journalistic activities can be carried out by anyone, without having to have a background as a professional journalist. Everyone can carry out activities to search, collect, process, and report news to the wider community. The term used for this journalistic development is citizen journalism. In citizen journalism, all members of the community are able to carry out journalistic activities regardless of educational background and expertise. The presence of citizen journalism encourages everyone to have the courage to write and report information/news to many people without the need for a label or professional journalist status.

2.2 Scope of Journalistic Activities

The scope of journalism is public relations or the field of journalistic work. The scope of journalism usually ranges from journalistic work, news, to clarifying current issues. This journalistic scope does not only apply to the mass media, but also to electronic media such as radio and television broadcasts. Based on its nature, news which is one of the scope of journalism can be divided into two types, namely the latest news and magazines (Ginting, 2020). Before publication, each of these reports must be prepared or written after clarification regarding the character or writing technique. Thus the scope of journalism includes:

1. The basic concept of journalism which includes the definition of the concept, function and historicity of journalism.
2. The diversity and character of journalism that contains forms of journalism in practice is adjusted to the media and journalistic trends
3. Journalism profession and its institutions
4. Journalistic implementation which contains sources of journalistic works, languages, journalistic techniques and various journalistic works
5. The moral spirit of journalistic activities is reflected in journalistic ethics.

Meanwhile, Palapah and Syamsudin in (Ginting, 2020) dividing the scope of journalism into two parts, namely News and Views. News is defined as a form of nonfiction writing based on factual events (what happened) and actual (recent incidents); reports on actual facts, are attention-grabbing, considered important, and considered extraordinary. The news itself literally means important or new (new). If abbreviated, NEWS is North, West, south and East. This shows that news is news from all directions/around the world (Juhara, 2005). In the form it contains questions of what (what happened), who (who was involved in the news), when (when it happened), where (where the event happened), why (why it happened), and how (what was the order in which it happened). Or commonly abbreviated as 5 W + 1 H.

There are a few things that make something called news. Journalists must include the following values:

- a. Objective (factual and impartial)
- b. Actual (recent or non-stale events)
- c. Extraordinary (strange, abnormal, out of the norm)
- d. Important (has an influence or impact on the interests of many people)
- e. Distance (the closer the event, the more important it is for the audience at the location)

News is grouped into several forms of news, namely spot news, straight news, interpretive news, interpretive news, news news, and others.

Straight news is usually the shortest news, but it remains solid and answers the question of 5 W + 1 H. News that is considered very crucial is usually referred to as Stop Press (Rajagukguk, 2019). If the news is broadcast on television and radio media, it is called breaking news, because it is broadcast on the sidelines of other events.

News can be divided into two main parts, namely:

1. Coloring news is usually the shortest news, but it remains solid and answers the question of 5 W + 1 H. News that is considered very important is usually referred to as Stop Press. If the news is broadcast in television and radio media, it is called breaking news, because it is broadcast on the sidelines of other events. Straight news consists of:
 - a. News facts
 - b. Interpretive reports
 - c. Reportage
 - d. Featured news, consisting of:
 - e. Features of human interest
 - f. Historical features
 - g. Biography and personality features
 - h. Travel features
 - i. Scientific features

2. Audience

The audience is the opinion of the person concerned about a problem or event. This view is usually expressed by people who are experts and have mastered the problem. This person is a person who is considered reliable and trusted to discuss issues or events that will be in the news. In writing, views are usually in the form of editorials, articles, opinions, letters to readers, essays, and so on. However, there are also articles that do not include news

but also do not include opinions, i.e. features. A feature is a combination of news and display. Features can be tips, biographies, travel notes, or about human interests.

The display can be divided into several sections, namely:

- a. Editorial
- b. Special articles
- c. Column
- d. Featured Articles

III. Methods

This research method uses a qualitative approach with a literature study design and theoretical analysis to explore and understand the relationship between journalistic ethics and Islamic perspectives in covering sharia economic issues (Rukajat, 2018). First, the researcher collected data through a literature review including books, journal articles, and online sources that are relevant to the theme raised. These sources were selected based on their credibility and relevance to the research. The main focus of this study is on the principles of journalistic ethics and Islamic teachings related to sharia economics. Second, the analysis was carried out by identifying and describing the principles of journalistic ethics, such as accuracy, independence, fairness, and social responsibility (Miles & Huberman, 1992). Furthermore, the researcher compared these principles with the values contained in Islamic teachings, especially those related to ethics and morals in conveying information. This analysis process involves a synthesis of various perspectives to find alignment and inconsistency between journalistic ethics and Islamic principles. The results of this analysis are expected to provide new insights into how journalists can act in accordance with professional ethics while adhering to the moral values taught in Islam. Through this method, the study aims to provide constructive recommendations for journalists covering sharia economic issues, as well as to raise awareness of the importance of ethical and responsible reporting.

IV. Discussion

3.1 Definition and Types of Mass Media

According to Lexicon of Communication, mass media is a means of conveying messages that are directly related to the wider community, such as radio, television and newspapers (Syarief, 2017). Media is the plural form of media which means intermediary or intermediary. Mass comes from the English mass which means group or collection. Thus, the definition of mass media is an intermediary or tool used by the masses in relation to each other, including in the mass media, especially newspapers, magazines, radio, television and film as the Top Five Mass Media, as well as the internet (cyber media, online media).

a. Types of Mass Media

- a. Print Mass Media (Print Media). Mass media is printed on sheets of paper.
- b. Electronic Mass Media (Electronic Media). A type of mass media whose content is disseminated through sound or images and sounds using electrical technology, such as radio, television and film. Electronic media has several characteristics, namely being fast in conveying information, able to reach a wider audience, able to display the process of an event that occurs. which is accompanied by direct reporting from the scene and is more interesting because it is packaged by combining audio and visual. Although the presentation of

information in electronic media does not examine the problem in depth because it is constrained by the high production process, through this electronic media access to information can be obtained by the public more quickly.

- c. Online media (online media) is mass media that is presented online on internet websites.

b. Characteristics of Online Media

The characteristics and advantages of online media compared to "conventional" (print/electronic) media include:

- a. The capacity of the entire web page can accommodate very long texts
- b. Loading and editing the script can be done anytime and anywhere.
- c. The published schedule can be anytime, anytime.
- d. Fast, once uploaded, accessible to everyone.
- e. Reach all over the world that has internet access.
- f. Actual, contains actual info due to the ease and speed of presentation.
- g. Update, update information continuously and can be done at any time.
- h. Interactive, two-way, and "egalitarian" with perks such as comment columns, chat rooms, polls, etc.
- i. Documented, information is stored in a "data bank" (archive) and can be found through "links", "related articles", and "search" (search) facilities.
- j. Connect with other sources (hyperlinks) related to the information presented

c. Nature and Capabilities of Print Media and Electronic Media

The development of human civilization over time has resulted in an increase in work aids (technology used) (Ngafifi, 2014). Initially, the field of information and communication technology produced print technology (mechanics), then audio/radio technology (electronics), film technology (a combination of mechanics and electronics), and then audiovisual/television technology, teletext/video, and interactive telematics (electronic) technology. Each media has advantages and disadvantages in its function as a means, but for the audience, these advantages and disadvantages can actually complement each other in clarifying the reception of information or the content of the message.

Through radio and television media, information can be received quickly but not in detail, while detailed information can be obtained through periodic mass media that are printed. Print and electronic periodic mass media have the necessary characteristics according to periodic mass media, namely publicity, universality, periodicity, continuity, and actuality, which means:

- a. Publicity: means it can be disseminated to the public
- b. Universality: the content of the message is general or universal, which means that it can be read, heard, or seen by anyone.
- c. Periodicity: presented to the audience periodically or regularly. Presented here means published or broadcast.
- d. Continuity: presented continuously, until facts and opinions that contain news value are no longer considered important or interesting by most audiences.
- e. Actability: the content of the message prioritizes the value of novelty.

Table 1. Differences in the nature of periodic, print and television mass media

Print	Electronics/broadcasting	
	Radio	Television
Printing process	Broadcasting / Transmission process	Transmission / Transmission Process
The content of the message is printed, can be read anywhere and anytime	The content of the audio message, can be heard at a glance when there is a broadcast	The content of audiovisual messages, can be seen and heard at a glance when there is a broadcast
Message content can be read repeatedly	Unplayable	Unplayable
Only present events/opinions that have occurred	Can present current events/opinions	Can present current events/opinions
Unable to present the opinion of the source directly (audio)	Can present the opinion (audio) of the source directly/originally.	Can present the opinion (audiovisual) of the source directly/originally.
Writing is limited to columns and pages	Writing is limited by seconds, minutes, and hours	Writing is limited by seconds, minutes, and hours
The meaning of the period is limited by the day, week, month	Periodic meanings are limited by seconds, minutes, and hours	Periodic meanings are limited by seconds, minutes, and hours
Distribution via land/sea and air transportation	Distribution via broadcasting/transmission	Distribution via broadcasting/transmission
The language used is formal	The languages used are formal and non-formal languages (spoken language)	The languages used are formal and non-formal languages (spoken language)
Sentences can be long and detailed	Sentences are short, concise, simple and clear.	Sentences are short, concise, simple and clear.

Media capabilities are:

1. Flicative ability, the medium can capture, store, and re-display an object or event if it is needed again one day. You do this by drawing, writing, shooting, shooting, recording.
2. Manipulative ability, an object or event that uses media can be changed (manipulated) in its appearance (including its size and or speed) according to needs. Example: size: miniature Borobudur temple (large Borobudur becomes smaller); Speed: growth of corn plants from planting seeds to harvesting, how to take pictures and then make photos one and speed up.
3. Distributive capability, an object or event that uses media can be disseminated (distributed) to a wider area with a larger number of recipients. For example: RT wants to announce that someone has died, by using the medium of a microphone in the mosque, this information can be disseminated immediately.

4. Journalistic Grouping

In terms of form and management, journalism is divided into three main parts: Print Media Journalism (Newspaper and Magazine Journalism), Auditive Electronic Media Journalism (Radio Broadcast Journalism), Audiovisual Media Journalism (Television Journalism).

d. Print Media Journalism

Print media journalism includes daily newspaper journalism, weekly newspapers, daily tabloid journalism, weekly tabloid journalism, and magazine journalism (Qorib et al., 2019). Print media journalism is influenced by two factors, namely verbal and visual factors (EMA & SI, n.d.). Verbal, places a strong emphasis on our ability to choose and organize words in sentences and paragraphs that are effective and communicative. Visual, refers to our ability to organize, place, design layouts or things. -Things that are of concern to the aspect.

The news material that we want to convey to our readers is indeed very important. However, if the news is not placed correctly, the impact will be less significant. This is what the visual design, layout, or display section should look out for. Print media journalism is influenced by two factors, namely verbal and visual factors. Verbal, places a strong emphasis on our ability to choose and organize words, sentences, and paragraphs effectively and communicatively. -things related to appearance. The news material that we want to convey to our readers is indeed very important. However, if the news is not placed correctly, the impact will be less significant. This is what the visual design, layout, or display section should look out for.

In a journalistic perspective, every information presented to the public must not only be true, clear and accurate but also must be interesting (Supit et al., 2018). Arouse interest and appetite for reading (newspapers, magazines), listening appetite (radio broadcasts), and viewing appetite (television). This, among other things, distinguishes journalistic works from other works, such as scientific works. Journalistic work must be correct and packaged in attractive language and presentation. Scientific papers are usually only true but less interesting.

The life of the print media is determined by "the conditions in which it lives", namely: the political system, the power system, and the culture of power." So every change in the political system, the press system will also change according to what the authorities want. In addition to following the periodic publication time every morning or evening, as a daily, weekly or monthly, and occasionally issuing special editions, the appearance of the newspaper also makes a difference. For example, Kompas, in mid-2005 made changes in size, columns, images, photos, and layout and layout, as well as presentation language and reporting style.

The same goes for magazine looks. Since the reform began in Indonesia, many magazines have sprung up. They pursue people's needs for a wide range of information, from light to heavy. In various news magazines, for example, journalists not only report public events but also pursue various hidden information. Journalists are sent to cover various public institutions, commercial companies, or governments.

e. The Role of Islamic Journalism: MediaDa'wah

There are at least five roles media Sermon:

1. As an Educator (Muaddib)

Carrying out the function of Islamic education. He should be more knowledgeable about the teachings of Islam than the average reader. In the past, the mass media, he educated Muslims to carry out the commands of Allah SWT and stay away from His prohibitions. Islamic journalists or media have a noble obligation to prevent Muslims from behaving contrary to Islamic law, as well as to protect the public from the bad influence of anti-Islamic non-Islamic mass media.

2. As an Information Straightener (Musaddid).

There are at least three things that must be straightened out by the journalist Muslim. First, information about the teachings and Muslims. Second, information about the works or achievements of Muslims. Third, more than that, Muslim journalists are required to be able to explore – conduct investigative reporting – about the condition of Muslims in various parts of the world. The role of Musaddid feels relevant and urgent considering the information that comes from Islam and its people. The West is usually biased (deviant, one-sided) and distorted, manipulative, aka full of engineering to corner Islam that it does not like. Here, Muslim journalists are required to try to eradicate Islamophobia which is a product of propaganda. The West is anti-Islamic.

3. As a Reformist (Mujaddid)

Spreading the renewal of understanding and practice of Islamic teachings (Islamic reformism). Muslim journalists should be "spokesmen" for reformists, calling on Muslims to uphold the Qur'an and as-Sunnah, to purify their understanding of Islam and its practices (cleansing it of heresy, superstition, superstition, and non-Islamic foreigners). , and apply it in all aspects of people's lives.

4. As a Unifier (Muwahid)

Journalists or sharia media must be able to be a bridge that unites Muslims. So Journalistic Code of Ethics which is impartiality (not taking sides with any particular group and presenting both sides of any information) must be enforced. Muslim journalists should discard sectarian attitudes that are ideally and commercially unprofitable.

5. As a Fighter (Mujahid)

Islamic fighters. Through Mass media, Muslim journalists strive to shape public opinion that encourages the upholding of Islamic values, brings Islamic symbols to life, promotes a positive image of Islam and rahmatan lil'alam, and instills the spirit of jihad among the people.

From the activities of the Prophet and his companions carrying out written da'wah, especially those addressed to kings, it shows that the journalistic foundation has been laid by him in harmony with the condition and progress of the people at that time. As in the hadith of Turmudzi: 2640:

عَنْ أَنَسٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَتَبَ قَبْلَ مَوْتِهِ إِلَى كِسْرَى وَإِلَى قَيْصَرَ وَإِلَى النَّجَاشِيِّ وَإِلَى كُلِّ جَبَّارٍ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَ لَيْسَ بِالنَّجَاشِيِّ الَّذِي صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أَبُو وَ عَيْسَى هَذَا حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ غَرِيبٌ

"After telling us that Yusuf bin Hammad Al Bashri had told us Abdul A'la from Sa'id from Qatadah from Anas that before the death of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), he had written a letter to Kisra (king of Persia), the Emperor (king of Rome), Najashi and to every dictator, he called them (believers) to Allah, did not the king of Najasha ever be prayed for by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him)." Abu Isa said; This hadith is hasan sahih gharib".

3.2 Definition of Islamic Economics

According to some Islamic economists, the idea of Islamic economics is "a systematic attempt to understand economic problems, and human behavior relationally in an Islamic perspective". Meanwhile, according to Muhammad Abdul Manan is "a social science that studies the economic problems of society inspired by Islamic values". According to the Central Agency for the Study and Development of Islamic Economy, the definition of Islamic economics is "a science that studies human efforts to allocate and manage resources to achieve falah based on the principles and values of the Qur'an and Sunnah (Nupus, 2020)".

3.3 Sources of Islamic Economic Law

Legal sources in Islamic economics (Hasan, 2021) be:

1. Koranul Karim

The Qur'an is the main, original, eternal and main source in Islamic economic law that Allah SWT revealed to the Prophet Muhammad to correct, straighten and guide mankind to the right path. In the Qur'an there are many verses that underlie Islamic economic law, one of which is in Surah An-Nahl verse 90 which states about improving the welfare of Muslims in all fields including the economy.

2. Hadith and Sunnah

After the Qur'an, the sources of economic law are Hadith and Sunnah. Which economic actor will follow this source of law if there are no complete details about economic law in the Qur'an.

3. Ijma'

Ijma' is the third source of law, which is the consensus both of the community and the path of the scholars, which is inseparable from the Qur'an and Hadith.

4. Ijtihad or Qiyas

Ijtihad is an effort to continue all efforts to find the possibility of more or less Sharia problems. Meanwhile, qiyas is an opinion which is the main tool of ijthihad produced through analogical reasoning.

5. Istishab, Istislah and Istishab

Istislah, Istislah and Istishab are part of the other sources of law and have been accepted by a small number of the four schools of thought.

3.4 Relationship between Journalism and Islamic Economics

Journalism is a field that has a wide scope of broadcasting. Journalism will be of great help with anything in this era. With the presence of various types of mass media, both electronic and print, the economy is more advanced by following the current trend. The economy is very influential with the existence of mass media developed through journalism. All economic developments are easy to explore with the help of mass media.

Departing from the above statement, the sharia economy is now growing rapidly. Islamic economics is widely known by the wider community. With the presence of mass media in the form of gadgets, making the sharia economy easily accessible to anyone. The public can easily update the growing information about the sharia economy.

All forms of economic news will continue to be updated in the mass media. Such as currency exchange rates, Islamic sharia stocks and others. Islamic economics has a great influence on the sustainable development of people's lives. The public can now easily understand the development of Islamic economics.

For this reason, journalism and Islamic economics have a very close and mutually beneficial relationship between the two, and make society more advanced along with the times.

V. Conclusion

Sharia economic journalism can be interpreted as one of the media in developing sharia economic businesses supported by Islamic concepts. All forms of the existing economic system are carried out using social media as a container. Moreover, in the digital era, we are required to be able to manage one thing by using the media, one of which is the economic system. The presence of mass media makes the economic system more advanced and improved. With this, it makes access between fellow humans in economic activities easier and more practical. With the hope that the presence of this system will make the economy and journalism more able to work together well, so that the expected goals are achieved.

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