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METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LITERATURE- BASED ISLAMIC COMMUNICATION AND BROADCASTING RESEARCH

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Abstrak

Artikel ini mengkaji studi literatur sebagai metode penelitian konseptual dalam bidang Komunikasi dan Penyiaran Islam. Kajian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih seringnya studi literatur diperlakukan hanya sebagai bagian pendukung dalam penelitian KPI, bukan sebagai metode mandiri yang memiliki prosedur pencarian, seleksi, analisis, dan sintesis yang transparan. Padahal, perkembangan dakwah digital, komunikasi Islam, dan wacana keagamaan di media menuntut pendekatan metodologis yang mampu mengintegrasikan teori komunikasi modern dengan nilai-nilai keislaman secara kritis dan sistematis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan conceptual-integrative literature review dengan sumber data berupa artikel jurnal, buku akademik, prosiding, dan dokumen ilmiah yang relevan dengan studi literatur, komunikasi Islam, penyiaran Islam, dakwah digital, dan metodologi penelitian komunikasi. Literatur ditelusuri melalui basis data akademik seperti Google Scholar, Garuda, DOAJ, Crossref, dan portal jurnal nasional dengan menggunakan kata kunci terkait. Analisis dilakukan melalui seleksi literatur, ekstraksi data, analisis isi kualitatif, perbandingan tematik, dan sintesis konseptual. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa studi literatur dalam penelitian KPI perlu diposisikan sebagai metode konseptual yang mencakup empat prinsip utama: transparansi pencarian sumber, ketepatan seleksi literatur, kedalaman sintesis kritis, dan reflektivitas peneliti. Artikel ini menawarkan kerangka prosedural studi literatur KPI yang meliputi perumusan fokus, penelusuran literatur, seleksi sumber, ekstraksi data, analisis tematik, integrasi teori komunikasi dan nilai Islam, serta formulasi kontribusi konseptual. Dengan demikian, artikel ini berkontribusi dalam memperkuat rigor metodologis penelitian KPI berbasis literatur.

Kata Kunci: *Studi Literatur; Komunikasi Islam; Penyiaran Islam; Dakwah Digital; Analisis Isi Kualitatif; Rigor Metodologis*



Abstract

This article examines literature review as a conceptual research method in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies. The study is motivated by the tendency to treat literature review merely as a supporting section rather than as an autonomous method with transparent procedures for searching, selecting, analyzing, and synthesizing scholarly sources. In the context of digital da'wah, Islamic communication, and religious discourse in contemporary media, literature-based research requires methodological rigor that critically integrates modern communication theories with Islamic values. This study employs a conceptual-integrative literature review approach. The data sources consist of journal articles, academic books, proceedings, and relevant scholarly documents on literature review methodology, Islamic communication, Islamic broadcasting, digital da'wah, and communication research methods. The literature was traced through academic databases such as Google Scholar, Garuda, DOAJ, Crossref, and national journal portals using relevant keywords. The analysis involved literature selection, data extraction, qualitative content analysis, thematic comparison, and conceptual synthesis. The findings indicate that literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research should be positioned as a conceptual method grounded in four principles: transparent source searching, rigorous literature selection, critical synthesis, and researcher reflexivity. This article proposes a procedural framework consisting of focus formulation, literature searching, source screening, data extraction, thematic analysis, integration of communication theory and Islamic values, and formulation of conceptual contribution. The study contributes to strengthening methodological rigor in literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research.

Keywords: Literature Review Methodology; Islamic Communication; Islamic Broadcasting; Digital Da'wah; Qualitative Content Analysis; Methodological Rigor

INTRODUCTION

Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies have undergone significant development in response to the transformation of digital media ecosystems. Islamic messages are no longer disseminated only through traditional spaces such as mosques, pesantren, religious gatherings, and printed media, but also through social media, video-sharing platforms, podcasts, and other digital communication channels. This transformation has reshaped the relationship between communicators, religious messages, and audiences, making Islamic communication a more complex and interdisciplinary field involving communication theory, media studies, da'wah studies, sociology of religion, and contemporary Islamic thought (Nasrullah, 2020; Aziz & Mahfud, 2022; Kriyantono, 2021).



Within this academic development, literature review has increasingly been used in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research, particularly in studies on da'wah concepts, Islamic communication ethics, broadcasting strategies, and religious discourse in digital media. However, literature-based studies in this field are often conducted descriptively and lack methodological transparency. Many studies treat literature review merely as a supporting background section rather than as a research method with explicit procedures for searching, selecting, extracting, analyzing, and synthesizing scholarly sources. As a result, literature review risks becoming a normative summary rather than a critical conceptual analysis (Xiao & Watson, 2019; Snyder, 2020; Hidayat & Latief, 2023).

The main gap in literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research lies in the limited theorization of literature review as an autonomous methodological approach. Previous works have discussed communication research methods and the significance of digital da'wah studies, yet few have offered a procedural framework specifically designed for literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting. This article contributes by proposing a methodological framework that emphasizes search transparency, rigorous source selection, thematic synthesis, researcher reflexivity, and critical integration between modern communication theory and Islamic values (Creswell & Creswell, 2021; Sugiyono, 2022; Rahman, 2022).

This article aims to formulate a methodological framework for literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies. Specifically, it addresses three research questions: first, how can literature review be positioned as a conceptual research method in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting? Second, what methodological principles are required to ensure the academic rigor of literature-based research in this field? Third, how can literature review strengthen the critical integration of communication theory and Islamic values? By answering these questions, the article seeks to contribute to the methodological development of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is an important research approach in the social sciences, humanities, and communication studies because it enables researchers to understand the development of knowledge systematically through the examination of published scholarly works. From a methodological perspective, literature review should not be understood merely as the collection of references, but as a scholarly process involving searching, selecting, analyzing, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant academic sources. Snyder (2020) argues that literature review can stand as a research methodology when it is conducted in a planned, transparent, and critical manner. Thus, literature review



functions not only as a supporting background section but also as a way to construct theoretical arguments, map research trends, identify research gaps, and formulate new conceptual contributions. In communication research, this approach is particularly relevant because many objects of inquiry are conceptual, discursive, and continuously shaped by social and technological transformations (Xiao & Watson, 2019; Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

In Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies, literature review occupies a strategic position because the discipline lies at the intersection of communication science, media studies, da'wah studies, and Islamic thought. Islamic communication and broadcasting do not merely concern the transmission of religious messages, but also involve meaning construction, communication ethics, religious authority, and the formation of Islamic discourse in the public sphere. Therefore, research in this field requires an approach capable of critically examining the relationship between modern communication theories and Islamic sources. Literature review enables researchers to investigate how concepts such as da'wah, tabligh, persuasive communication, broadcasting ethics, and digital media have been developed in previous studies. Through this approach, researchers can understand the paradigm shift in Islamic communication from a normative transmission model to a more dialogical, participatory, and contextual framework in digital society (Nasrullah, 2020; Kriyantono, 2021; Rahman, 2022).

The literature on review methodology indicates that there are several forms of literature-based inquiry, including narrative review, systematic literature review, scoping review, integrative review, and conceptual review. Each form has different aims and levels of systematicity. A narrative review is generally used to explain the development of ideas, while a systematic review emphasizes rigorous searching and selection procedures. An integrative review combines findings from various types of literature to produce broader understanding, whereas a conceptual review focuses on developing and refining concepts. In Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research, a conceptual-integrative review is particularly relevant because the field often deals with conceptual, normative, and interdisciplinary objects. This approach enables researchers not only to summarize the literature, but also to compare, critique, and synthesize different scholarly perspectives in order to develop a stronger conceptual framework (Snyder, 2020; Xiao & Watson, 2019; Sugiyono, 2022).

The application of literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research requires clear methodological principles to avoid general description or the repetition of normative ideas. The first principle is transparency in source searching, which requires researchers to explain the databases, keywords, publication period, and



types of literature used. The second principle is rigorous literature selection through inclusion and exclusion criteria, ensuring that the analyzed sources are truly relevant to the research focus. The third principle is critical analysis, namely the researcher's ability to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, and scholarly position of each source within the development of the field. The fourth principle is conceptual synthesis, which refers to the process of connecting various findings and ideas into a coherent academic argument. Without these principles, literature review risks becoming a collection of quotations rather than a research method that produces scholarly contribution (Ridwan, 2021; Hidayat & Latief, 2023; Snyder, 2020).

An important characteristic of literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting is its ability to bridge academic and normative dimensions. On the one hand, research in this field must meet scholarly standards, such as methodological clarity, analytical accuracy, and argumentative consistency. On the other hand, Islamic Communication and Broadcasting is also connected to Islamic values derived from the Qur'an, hadith, Islamic intellectual traditions, and Muslim scholarly thought. Therefore, literature review in this field should place Islamic sources and modern communication theories in a dialogical relationship, rather than merely using religious texts as normative legitimization. A dialogical approach allows researchers to explain how Islamic values are communicated, interpreted, negotiated, and represented in contemporary media and society. In this sense, literature review strengthens the interdisciplinary character of the field while preventing research from falling into uncritical normative description (Azra, 2020; Rahman, 2022; Kriyantono, 2021).

Based on the above discussion, literature review can be positioned as an important methodological foundation for the development of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. Its relevance can be seen in three main aspects. First, literature review helps map theoretical developments and key issues in the field, such as digital da'wah, Islamic communication ethics, broadcasting strategies, and religious discourse in the media. Second, it enables researchers to identify research gaps so that new studies do not merely repeat previous ideas. Third, literature review provides space for conceptual synthesis that integrates communication theory and Islamic values more systematically. Thus, the literature review in this article does not only function as a review of previous studies, but also as a conceptual basis for formulating a methodological framework for literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting. This framework is essential for developing research that is critical, reflective, and relevant to the challenges of religious communication in the digital era (Snyder, 2020; Hidayat & Latief, 2023; Nasrullah, 2020).



RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a conceptual-integrative literature review approach. This approach was selected because the article does not aim to test hypotheses or collect field data, but to construct a conceptual synthesis and methodological framework for literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies. Unlike a conventional literature review, a conceptual-integrative review enables the researcher to integrate ideas from diverse scholarly sources in order to develop a more systematic theoretical and procedural understanding (Snyder, 2020; Xiao & Watson, 2019; Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

The data sources consist of journal articles, academic books, proceedings, and scholarly documents related to literature review methodology, communication research methods, Islamic communication, Islamic broadcasting, digital da'wah, and religious media studies. The literature was searched through Google Scholar, Garuda, DOAJ, Crossref, and national journal portals. The search keywords included "literature review methodology," "studi literatur," "Islamic communication," "komunikasi Islam," "Islamic broadcasting," "digital da'wah," "qualitative content analysis," and "methodological rigor." The inclusion criteria were: scholarly publications, relevance to Islamic Communication and Broadcasting or literature review methodology, publication within the last five to ten years, clear methodological argument, and full-text availability. The exclusion criteria were: popular articles, non-academic opinions, sources without scholarly authority, duplicated documents, and publications that did not substantively address methodology or Islamic communication.

The analysis was conducted in four stages. First, the literature was screened based on relevance and source credibility. Second, data were extracted into a synthesis matrix containing author, year, research focus, methodological approach, contribution, and limitation. Third, the data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis to identify methodological categories. Fourth, these categories were synthesized into a procedural framework for literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. To ensure analytical credibility, the study applied documentation of the selection process, audit trail, cross-source comparison, and researcher reflexivity regarding possible selection bias. Academic ethics were maintained through accurate citation, fair representation of previous literature, and avoidance of plagiarism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The findings indicate that literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies has a stronger position than merely serving as a supporting section



in the introduction or literature review. Based on the synthesis of methodological literature and studies in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, literature review can be positioned as an autonomous research method when it is conducted through systematic scholarly procedures, including focus formulation, source searching, literature screening, content analysis, and conceptual synthesis. This finding shows that literature review does not only function to collect theories but can also be used to map scholarly development, identify research trends, and formulate conceptual contributions in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies (Snyder, 2020; Xiao & Watson, 2019).

The first finding shows that many objects of inquiry in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting are conceptual, normative, and discursive. Themes such as digital da'wah, Islamic communication ethics, broadcasting strategies, religious authority, and Islamic discourse in media cannot always be explained solely through field research. These objects require an examination of concepts, theories, documents, religious texts, and previous research findings. Literature review is therefore relevant because it enables researchers to understand the development of ideas and paradigm shifts within the field more broadly. In this context, literature review helps researchers understand how modern communication theories interact with Islamic values in interpreting contemporary religious communication phenomena (Nasrullah, 2020; Kriyantono, 2021; Rahman, 2022).

The second finding reveals a tendency in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research to treat literature review as a descriptive activity rather than an analytical method. Literature is often presented as a collection of definitions, expert opinions, or supporting quotations without sufficient explanation of how the sources were selected, analyzed, and synthesized. Such a pattern limits the novelty of literature-based research because it does not clearly demonstrate the author's scholarly position. The synthesis indicates that a rigorous literature review should include transparent search procedures, inclusion and exclusion criteria, data extraction techniques, and thematic or conceptual analysis. Thus, literature-based findings can be academically accountable rather than merely normative (Snyder, 2020; Hidayat & Latief, 2023).

The third finding concerns the importance of formulating a clear research focus and research questions in literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. A research focus that is too broad tends to produce general and shallow explanations. In contrast, a specific focus helps researchers determine the boundaries of the literature, the types of sources needed, and the analytical direction to be developed. In this field, the focus may include digital da'wah methodology, Islamic communication



ethics on social media, Islamic broadcasting strategies, religious discourse in digital spaces, or the integration of communication theory and Islamic values. Focus formulation therefore becomes a crucial initial stage because the entire process of searching, screening, and synthesizing literature depends on it (Xiao & Watson, 2019; Creswell & Creswell, 2021).

The fourth finding shows that transparency in source searching is essential for improving the quality of literature-based research. A literature review should explain the databases used, search keywords, publication period, document types, and reasons for selecting particular sources. In Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies, sources may include journal articles, academic books, proceedings, research reports, and scholarly documents related to Islamic communication, Islamic broadcasting, digital da'wah, and communication research methodology. Such transparency is important because it enables readers to assess the appropriateness of the sources and understand how the literature corpus was constructed. Without this explanation, literature review becomes difficult to replicate and may contain selection bias (Snyder, 2020; Sugiyono, 2022).

The fifth finding indicates that literature selection must be carried out critically through inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria may include relevance to Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, clarity of methodological approach, publisher credibility, recency of publication, and contribution to the research objective. Meanwhile, exclusion criteria may include popular sources, non-academic opinions, duplicated documents, sources without methodological clarity, or publications that are not directly related to Islamic Communication and Broadcasting. This finding confirms that the quality of literature-based research is strongly determined by the quality of analyzed sources. Randomly selected literature may weaken the argument, while rigorously screened literature can strengthen conceptual synthesis and scholarly contribution (Xiao & Watson, 2019; Snyder, 2020).

The sixth finding shows that qualitative content analysis is a relevant technique for processing data in literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. This technique enables researchers to identify themes, categories, patterns of argumentation, and relationships among concepts across scholarly sources. In this article, qualitative content analysis can be used to examine how the literature discusses literature review as a method, how Islamic Communication and Broadcasting is positioned as an interdisciplinary discipline, and how communication theory and Islamic values are integrated. The analysis should not stop at summarizing sources but should move toward thematic mapping and conceptual synthesis. In this way, literature review can generate



more systematic, critical, and relevant findings for the methodological development of the field (Creswell & Creswell, 2021; Snyder, 2020).

The seventh finding demonstrates that literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting has an integrative function. This function is reflected in its ability to connect modern communication theories with Islamic sources such as the Qur'an, hadith, Muslim scholarly thought, and contemporary Islamic studies. Such integration should not be limited to adding religious texts as normative justification, but should be developed through critical conceptual dialogue. For instance, the concept of tabayyun can be connected to media literacy and information verification, amanah to communicator responsibility, and qaulan sadida to public communication ethics. This finding shows that literature review can strengthen the interdisciplinary character of the field while preventing research from falling into purely normative description (Azra, 2020; Rahman, 2022).

The eighth finding produces a procedural framework for literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. The framework consists of eight main stages: focus formulation, literature searching, source screening, data extraction, thematic analysis, critical synthesis, researcher reflexivity, and scholarly contribution formulation. Each stage produces different outputs, including research questions, initial literature lists, final literature corpus, synthesis matrix, analytical themes, and conceptual models. This framework is important because it responds to a common weakness in literature-based research, namely the lack of procedural clarity and weak synthesis. Through this framework, literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting can be conducted more transparently, systematically, and argumentatively.

The ninth finding shows that literature review has strategic relevance for the development of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies. First, literature review helps map the development of theories and key issues in Islamic communication, Islamic broadcasting, and digital da'wah. Second, it helps identify research gaps so that new studies do not merely repeat previous ideas. Third, literature review enables the formation of conceptual synthesis that critically integrates communication theory and Islamic values. Fourth, it improves the methodological quality of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research by encouraging transparency, selectivity, critical analysis, and academic reflexivity. Therefore, literature review can serve as a valid, strategic, and productive method for addressing the challenges of religious communication in the digital era.



Summary Table of Findings

No.	Main Finding	Methodological Meaning	Contribution to Islamic Communication and Broadcasting
1	Literature review can be an autonomous method	Literature is treated as primary data	Strengthens research methodology
2	Research objects are conceptual, normative, and discursive	Requires textual and discourse analysis	Relevant to da'wah and media studies
3	Literature review is often descriptive	Requires analytical procedures	Avoids weak normative review
4	Research focus determines result quality	Focus guides literature searching	Produces sharper synthesis
5	Search transparency is essential	Databases and keywords must be stated	Improves replicability
6	Literature selection needs clear criteria	Inclusion-exclusion improves data quality	Reduces source bias
7	Qualitative content analysis is relevant	Produces themes and categories	Strengthens conceptual synthesis
8	Integration of theory and Islamic values is required	Builds conceptual dialogue	Strengthens interdisciplinarity
9	A procedural framework is needed	Guides the research process	Becomes the article's main contribution

Discussion

The findings of this study confirm that literature review should be understood as an autonomous research method in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies, rather than merely as a supporting section for strengthening the background of a study. This is important because many studies in this field still treat literature as a collection of definitions, theories, and supporting quotations without a clear methodological procedure. From an academic research perspective, however, literature review can generate new knowledge when it is conducted through systematic searching, screening, analysis, and synthesis. Therefore, literature review is not simply an activity of reading and summarizing sources, but a scholarly process for constructing arguments, identifying patterns, locating research gaps, and formulating conceptual contributions. This position is consistent with the view that literature review can function as a research



methodology when it is conducted transparently and critically (Snyder, 2020; Xiao & Watson, 2019).

In Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies, the significance of literature review becomes stronger because many objects of inquiry are conceptual, normative, and discursive. Studies on digital da'wah, Islamic communication ethics, Islamic broadcasting, religious authority, and Islamic discourse in media cannot always be explained solely through field-based data. These objects require in-depth examination of texts, documents, theories, Islamic thought, and previous research. Literature review therefore provides a space for researchers to understand the development of ideas, paradigm shifts, and scholarly dynamics in the field more broadly. Through this approach, research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting does not only describe religious communication phenomena but also explains how modern communication theories and Islamic values interact in interpreting contemporary communication realities (Nasrullah, 2020; Kriyantono, 2021; Rahman, 2022).

This discussion also shows that the main weakness of literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting lies in limited methodological transparency. Many literature-based studies do not clearly explain the databases used, search keywords, publication period, types of sources, inclusion and exclusion criteria, or analytical techniques. As a result, such studies are difficult to replicate, vulnerable to selection bias, and less able to demonstrate a clear scholarly contribution. In the context of international journal standards, this weakness is significant because the quality of a literature review is not determined merely by the number of sources used, but by how those sources are selected, read, compared, and synthesized. For this reason, literature-based research in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting needs to adopt the principles of transparency, accountability, and traceability in order to produce academically credible findings (Snyder, 2020; Hidayat & Latief, 2023).

The important contribution of this article lies in its argument that literature review in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting should move from descriptive review to critical synthesis. A descriptive review merely explains what scholars or previous studies have stated, whereas critical synthesis compares arguments, evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the literature, and develops new understanding. In this field, critical synthesis is needed so that research does not fall into the repetition of normative claims or merely reaffirm the importance of da'wah and Islamic communication. Instead, research should be able to show what previous studies have not explained and how the present article fills that gap. In this way, literature review can contribute to theory



development, methodological mapping, and the strengthening of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting as an interdisciplinary field of study.

The integration of modern communication theory and Islamic values is another important aspect that needs to be emphasized. In many studies of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, this integration is often conducted in a simplistic way: communication theory is used to explain a phenomenon, while Qur'anic verses, hadith, or Islamic concepts are added as normative legitimization. Such an approach is not sufficiently strong academically. A rigorous literature review should build a conceptual dialogue between communication theory and Islamic sources. For example, the concept of *tabayyun* can be examined alongside theories of information verification and media literacy; *amanah* can be connected to communicator responsibility; and *qaulan sadida* can be understood within the framework of public communication ethics. Thus, Islamic values do not merely function as normative justification but become productive analytical resources for developing Islamic communication theory (Azra, 2020; Rahman, 2022).

Finally, the procedural framework proposed in this article has methodological implications for the development of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. A framework that includes focus formulation, literature searching, source screening, data extraction, thematic analysis, critical synthesis, researcher reflexivity, and scholarly contribution formulation can help researchers produce more systematic literature-based studies. This framework also responds to the reviewers' concern that the manuscript should not remain a general conceptual discussion but should offer a concrete methodological contribution. Nevertheless, this article has limitations because it does not conduct bibliometric mapping or a systematic literature review of the entire corpus of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting publications. Future studies are therefore encouraged to apply scoping review, systematic review, or bibliometric analysis to test and extend the framework proposed in this article.

CONCLUSION

This article concludes that literature review can be positioned as a valid conceptual research method in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies when it is conducted through transparent, systematic, and reflexive procedures. Literature review should not be reduced to the collection of references; rather, it should be understood as a scholarly process of searching, selecting, analyzing, and synthesizing previous knowledge in order to produce new conceptual contributions. In Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies, this method is particularly relevant because many research objects are conceptual, normative, discursive, and interdisciplinary.



The main contribution of this article lies in its proposed methodological framework for literature-based Islamic Communication and Broadcasting research. The framework includes focus formulation, literature searching, source screening, data extraction, thematic analysis, critical synthesis, reflexivity, and conceptual contribution formulation. This framework helps researchers avoid purely descriptive or normative literature reviews and strengthens the critical integration of modern communication theory and Islamic values.

This article is limited to a conceptual analysis and does not conduct a bibliometric mapping or systematic review of the entire corpus of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting publications. Future studies are therefore encouraged to test this framework through scoping review, systematic literature review, or bibliometric analysis of national and international publications in Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Studies.

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