CONSTRUCTION OF DIGITAL MEDIA NEWS FILTRATION IN HADITH BASED (STUDY OF THE APPLICATION OF HADITH VALIDITY CRITERIA AS A BENCHMARK FOR NEWS VALIDITY)

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Abstract: This article discusses efforts to construct news filtration based on the criteria of hadith narrators according to the ulama. Researchers are interested in studying related themes because it is motivated by the massive emergence of invalid news. This phenomenon then initiated researchers to present this research product. The method used in this research is qualitative with library research model. Meanwhile, the method used in the system processes descriptive-analytic data. Several points contained in this research include, 1). Factors causing the spread of invalid news and their implications. 2). Examples of prevention efforts regarding hoax news based on hadith. 3). Opportunities and challenges in filtering news with the validity criteria of narration. Among the conclusions produced from this research are, 1). One of the causes of the amount of news that is not credible is the appearance buzzer who present because of an interest, not because of neutrality. Apart from that, news seekers who are not credible will produce news that is also not trustworthy. 2). Construction of preventive measures against the spread of hoax news hadith based. 3). This construction offering has its fair share of opportunities and challenges fifty-fifty.

Keywords: Hadith, News Filtration, Digital Media

Introduction

In the communication section, there are at least two information technologies that are experiencing rapid development, namely cellular telephones and cellular networks which are capable of connecting individuals over distance and time without boundaries. (APU, 2016, p. 7) Apart from that, the development of information technology is considered something that is distorting several nationalities in the world, because the role of technology and information seems to have shifted, shrunk and become massive. Currently, technology and information are no longer just a means for social communication, knowledge and ideas, but as a means for production, politics, economics and so on.

Social media is the place most often used to spread news. However, there is a lot of news circulating but the source is not clear. This has implications for people who find it difficult to differentiate between valid news and hoax. Therefore, it seems necessary to filter the news circulating on social media. Seeing the large number of social media users in Indonesia, the potential for crimes by individuals in manipulating data is very large. Based on a survey conducted

by Tirto (2023) regarding hoax on social media, the one with the highest presentation is *facebook*, which is around 51.05%, *tiktok* 18,90%, *youtube* around 12.20%, *instagram* 11,39%, *twitter* 5.33%, and other social media around 1.13%. ("Survei: Hoaks Paling Banyak Ditemui di Facebook dan TikTok," t.t.)

In general, hoax news is difficult to stop, because hoax news is also narrated in the form of serious news like valid news. If the news is not explored in more depth, then readers will not know whether the news has valid status or hoax. Examples of hoax news that is spread include, First, news titled *"Ma'ruf Amin: kalau jokowi terpilih lagi 3 periode ibu-ibu cukup bayar pakai kartu"* uploaded on April 8, 2022 on the platform *facebook*. After further investigation, it turned out that the news article was *hoax*. Second, titled news *"Hari Raya Idul Fitri 1443 H Resmi Diundur Menag: Ada Kecurangan"* uploaded on April 21, 2022 on Liputan6.com. After further investigation, it turned out that this news article was also hoax. (Liputan6.com, 2022)

This article aims to explain efforts to filter news circulating in society by referring to the criteria agreed by ulama in assessing the quality of hadith. Some questions that will be answered in this article are; One, what are the implications *buzzer* in the level of public trust in news on digital media? Two, why are the criteria for the validity of hadith worthy of being used as a benchmark for reporters when looking for news? Three, what are the challenges and opportunities in implementing the following offer? The following three points will be the main discussion in this article.

Literature Review

In searching for previous articles with related discussions, researchers found various articles that had discussion substance similar to this article. This at least shows that the theme the researcher raised is an interesting issue to study. Researchers classify literature reviews into three parts.

First, writings that discuss hoax news from a hadith perspective. Among them are the article entitled *"Etika Bermedia Sosial Dalam Menyikapi Pemberitaan Bohong (Hoax) Perspektif Hadis"* (Al-Ayyubi, 2019), *"Fenomena Hoax di Media Sosial dalam Pandangan Hadis"* (Anisya, 2023), and *"Hoaks dalam Perspektif Hadis: Strategi Penanggulanan dan Pengintegrasian pada Kurikulum Pendidikan Agama Islam"* (Amiruddin et al., 2019).

Second, study and research with friends about big news filtering concepts or methods, including; *"Penerapan Algoritma Support Vector Machine (SVM) untuk Klasifikasi Berita Hoax Covid-19"* (Ropikoh et al., 2021), *"Penerapan Data Mining Untuk Klasifikasi Berita Hoax Menggunakan Algoritma Naive Bayes"* (Tamba et al., 2023), and *"Urgensi Filtering Dalam Menanggulangi Penyebaran Berita Hoaks"* (Marwah et al., 2020)

Third, writing with the big theme of the validity of hadith. Among the examples is the thesis entitled *"Metodologi Penetapan Kaidah Kesahihan Hadis (Studi Komparatif Pemikiran M. Syuhud Ismail dan Muhammad Al-Ghazali)"* (Yazofa, 2022), *"Pergeseran Metodologi Kesahihan Sanad Hadis dalam Pemikiran Syuhudi Ismail"* (Sani, 2023), and *"Metode kesahihan sanad hadis (Telaah Terhadap Pemikiran Syuhudi Ismail Dalam Kaidah Kesahihan Hadits)"*. (Makmur & Muhammad Ismail, 2021).

Method

This research method is qualitative, namely scientific research by referring to a database that has been collected. In collecting it, researchers grouped it into two parts, namely primary and secondary data. First, Primary data, namely data collected from the main reference, namely books *Metodologi penelitian hadis Nabi* by Syuhudi Ismail. This book is used as a primary source because researchers make the criterion of the authenticity of hadith in the book as a benchmark in the construction of news filtration.

Second, secondary data, namely data collected from existing literature and has a correlation with this study and can support research. In processing data, researchers used descriptive-analytical methods. Namely describing the data that has been collected then carrying out an in-depth analysis of the data and preparing a news filtering construction to achieve the objectives of this research.

Result and Discussion

A. The phenomenon is spreading *buzzer* and its implications for news validation

Information is an important need among society. The reason is that rapid advances in technology greatly influence the speed of information flow. A society whose life is increasingly modern and dynamic means that the media industry is required to facilitate information needs that are in line with current developments. This is the basis for the shift from print media to social media. (Rahmawati & Darmawan, 2021, p. 108)

Social media is currently the reference most often used by the community to find information, especially news. Some of the news that is spread sometimes does not mention the source it is quoted from, so the public can be deceived by the information from the news. Buzzer phenomenom, many spread on social media which then becomes a factor in the news not having valid status. Therefore, there needs to be selectivity in receiving information from news.

The benchmark for the trustworthiness of information in a news story is the credibility of a media (*Media Compability*). News is categorized as credible if there is *online* media which pays attention to actuality and accuracy. Media with good credibility must consider consistency and integrity, information that is accurate, does not raise questions, and contains elements of 5W+1H. This includes completeness in credible news. (Rahmawati & Darmawan, 2021, p. 108)

News published by the media must go through a verification stage. This is intended so that the news distributed has valid status. However, often media that have been categorized as credible, and often become references for the public, still do not contain comprehensive credible information. Such as information that still contains typos in writing, journalists and media that are still subjective, we often encounter information that is still biased on several social media or news media which are often used as references. (Rahmawati & Darmawan, 2021, p. 113) It can be observed that the more technology and information develops, the more difficult it is to distinguish between valid news and hoax news.

The development of communication and information in digital form makes it easier for people to access all their needs. However, if this development is not based on good literacy in filtering news, then this could launch dissemination efforts hoax carried out by irresponsible individuals. (Parhan, Jenuri, & Islamy, 2021, p. 67) Therefore, it is necessary to construct

guidelines or ethics in accessing communication and information in digital form to minimize the presence of hoax news.

B. Efforts to prevent hoax news hadith based

Widely disseminated information in human life has very diverse forms. Thus, accuracy and actualization are needed in receiving and disseminating the information. The first thing to do when receiving information is *tabayyun*, so that the validity of the information can be known. (Parhan et al., 2021, p. 69)

Ethics in accessing information is used as a first step in preventing the spread of news *hoax*. Apart from that, this will make people more selective in accessing social media. Verification in receiving news in the hadith is very strict. Therefore, this paper wants to apply the criteria for accepting authentic hadith in order to filter (*tabayyun*) to the news spread in the community. In receiving a news, there are several criteria in determining the authenticity of hadith that have been formulated and agreed upon by hadith scholars, among them are; *ittiṣāl al-sanad* (continuation of the *sanad*), *'adālatu al-ruwāh* (fairly *rawi*), *ḍabtu al-ruwāh, 'adam al-syuzūz* (absence of *syadz*), *'adam al-illat.* (absence of *'illat*) (Syuhudi Ismail, 1992)

In filtering the news that is spread based on the criteria of the validity of the hadith, there are at least four main points in preventing hoax news, namely:

1. Ensure the integrity or credibility of the news source

The credibility of the news media is a measure of public trust. Credible news must include several criteria, including: First, the news must come from sources with high integrity. If the news is published by a source who is suspected of frequently spreading it hoax, manipulate data, and lie, then it's best to explore the news more deeply. Second, the news does not cause confusion.

Third, the news comes from a majority source, not news from a single source. Fourth, the news is confirmed first by the source chain of distribution. (Parhan et al., 2021, p. 73) Ensure that the sources present the information objectively and that there are no political or commercial interests influencing it. Fifth, look for news sources whose journalist teams have experience and are trained, because a competent journalistic team should filter news through checking fact and verify information before sharing it. (Arum, 2023)

2. Ensure information content is based on actual and accurate data

Information that has been disseminated should first be investigated for facts and authenticity. Because news basically must contain factual and actual elements. Therefore, the public is expected to be selective in news that contains clear facts and data. Apart from that, the authenticity of news is a significant element in filtering news, because people are easily fooled by news that contains provocative actions in several media. (Parhan et al., 2021, p. 70)

Basically, distinguish between factual news and hoax news, this is a very difficult thing. But there have been several attempts to differentiate these two things. As for how to filter the hoax news and factual that is; first, tracing the sources of news presented and ensuring that the news media is categorized as a trusted source and has a good reputation. Second, you should check the facts contained in the news. If there are unreasonable and

too fantastic claims in the news, then it is likely that this information is hoax. Third, you should explore more deeply whether the news has been reported by other media. If there is information that other media have reported it, then it is very likely that the news is a hoax. (Arum, 2023)

3. There is no news of higher integrity and credibility than this news

The news media should have high integrity in publishing information. If there is news that tends to be more subjective in its assessment or has political or commercial interests in it, and the news is in conflict with news media that has high integrity, then the news is most likely a hoax. In general, news media that have high integrity have been verified as official press institutions. According to data from the press council, Indonesia has around 43,000 sites that claim to be news portals. However, of this number, only less than 300 sites have been verified as trustworthy news sites. This means that there are tens of thousands of potential sites that can spread fake news on the internet, this is something to be wary of. (KOMINFO, t.t.)

4. Ensure that the source does not have any defects in disseminating information

Ensuring that news sources do not have defects in disseminating information is very important, because defects in a news media can undermine readers' trust. Defects in news can include errors in language rules, inaccurate editing, and news that violates the journalistic code of ethics. News that is written without paying attention to correct language rules will have implications for understanding the information being conveyed, which will be biased and ambiguous. (Achsani, 2020, p. 247)

C. **Opportunities and challenges of news filtration in digital media with hadith-based**

Construction efforts carried out by researchers in presenting preventive measures for spreading hoax news certainly brings speculation *vis a vis* between opportunities and challenges. In this subchapter, the researcher will explain these two points and efforts to realize opportunities while responding to the challenges of the construction being offered.

If we compare the positions of the reporter (as the news anchor) and the hadith narrator (as the chain of hadith chains), it can be seen that these two components have very strong similarities. Even with simple synchronization, it can be seen that there are similarities between the two. This proximity is an opportunity that can be maximized to achieve a news filtration construction concept. Simply put, this concept is built by presenting the standards of reporters with the standards of hadith transmitters.

On the other hand, building a news filtration construction also has challenges in its implementation. First, if this concept is properly applied in the standard criteria for news anchors, then the potential for reducing reporters is very large. The reason is that today's media reporters are more or less objective in presenting news, and even present news that does not match the facts. This is proven by the spread of news *hoax* in the media. The second challenge is how to create regulations on the criteria for the validity of narrators which can then provide reporters who have credibility like hadith narrators. Of course, there needs to be a platform and support from related parties to support all of this. According to researchers, this second point really needs to be paid attention to.

So, what researchers offer actually has the same opportunities and challenges. It's just how the relevant parties carry out the execution of this news filtration construction. Ideally, there are two elements in preventing misinformation, namely improvements to news carriers (reporters, editors, reporters, etc.) and news readers. Of these two elements, researchers are more inclined to improve news anchors. This is because according to researchers, mobilizing reporters is not much more difficult than mobilizing news anchors.

Conclusion

This research produces the conclusion that if news filtration is carried out in accordance with the criteria for the validity of hadith, then the news carrier must have a continuous chain from the news source or *ittiṣāl al-sanad*, the news anchor must be fair, have integrity and be objective, not taking sides with any group or group *'adalatu al-ruwāh*, news anchors have intelligence abilities in presenting news or *ḍabtu al-ruwāh*, news that has higher integrity and credibility does not conflict with the news presented or *'adam al-syuzūz*, and ensure that the source has no defects in disseminating information or *'adam al-illat.*

Looking at the opportunities and challenges, this construction has balanced poin. However, the biggest influence on the success of implementing this offer actually lies in the subject carrying out the execution. The second biggest influence lies in the methods and concepts that are used as a bridge in realizing the construction of the validity of hadith narrators in news filtration in the media.

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