



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL STUDIES

Editorial Office: IJISS - Nursyam Centre, Lotus Regency [E8], Surabaya, East Java (60231), Indonesia.

Phone: +6289678245946

Email: ijiss.nsc@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62039/ijiss.v4i1.142>

Article Information			
Received:	13 April 2026	Accepted:	02 May 2026
Revised:	15 May 2026	Published	27 May 2026
Volume & Pages:	4 (1) & 137-154		

Metro TV's Framing of Aceh Flood Disaster News in 2025: Implications for Islamic Communication

Dzulham Fathullah

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Hotmatua Paralihan

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

^aEmail: dzulham0603223226@uinsu.ac.id **

^bEmail: hotmatuaparalihan@uinsu.ac.id

**Corresponding Author

Copyright © 2026. The authors. IJISS is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the framing of flood news in Aceh presented by Metro TV in 2025 and to examine its implications for Islamic Communication. Floods are among the most frequent natural disasters in Indonesia and receive extensive media attention due to their social, economic, and humanitarian impacts. Mass media not only disseminate information but also construct social reality through framing processes that influence public perception and response. This research employs a qualitative approach using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model, which consists of problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. Data were collected through documentation of Metro TV news broadcasts concerning flood events in Aceh and supported by interviews with relevant informants. The findings reveal that Metro TV predominantly frames floods as humanitarian disasters, emphasizing the suffering of affected communities, the urgency of assistance, and the importance of collective action. The causes of flooding are largely associated with natural factors, while the proposed solutions focus on emergency response, relief distribution, and post-disaster recovery

efforts. Furthermore, the news framing encourages public empathy, social solidarity, and concern for disaster victims. From the perspective of Islamic Communication this framing reflects Islamic values such as compassion (*rahmah*), mutual assistance (*ta'awun*), and social responsibility toward communities in distress. The study contributes to the development of Islamic Communication by demonstrating how media narratives can function as instruments of social da'wah that promote humanitarian awareness, strengthen communal solidarity, and encourage collective participation in disaster response.

Keywords: Framing, Mass Media, Flood, Metro TV, Disaster Communication

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters are a global phenomenon that continue to increase in both frequency and impact on human life. Flooding is among the most recurrent disasters, causing significant social, economic, environmental, and humanitarian losses. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, climate change, environmental degradation, and unsustainable land management practices are major factors contributing to increased flood risk worldwide (Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2024). In Indonesia, floods represent the most frequent type of disaster, making them a critical public issue that requires attention not only from government institutions but also from the mass media.

From an Islamic perspective, disasters are not merely natural events but also social realities that contain moral, educational, and spiritual dimensions. The Qur'an emphasizes the importance of maintaining environmental balance and warns against human actions that cause destruction on earth, as stated in Surah Ar-Rum verse 41. Islamic teachings further encourage social responsibility, mutual assistance (*ta'awun*), compassion (*rahmah*), and solidarity toward communities affected by disasters. Consequently, disaster communication is not limited to information dissemination; it also functions as a medium for transmitting ethical values and fostering collective awareness. In this context, media coverage of disasters can serve as a form of Islamic communication and social da'wah by educating the public about humanitarian responsibility, environmental stewardship, and community resilience.

The role of television media is particularly important because television remains a powerful source of information capable of shaping public understanding through visual and narrative representations. News reports do not simply reflect reality; they actively construct reality by selecting, emphasizing, and interpreting certain aspects of events. Through framing processes,

media organizations influence how audiences define problems, identify causes, evaluate moral dimensions, and understand appropriate solutions. Therefore, disaster framing in television news can contribute not only to public knowledge but also to public moral education. Within the framework of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, media framing may function as a mechanism for cultivating empathy, strengthening social solidarity, encouraging charitable action, and promoting ethical attitudes toward environmental preservation and disaster mitigation.

Aceh is one of the Indonesian regions highly vulnerable to flooding due to its geographical conditions, rainfall intensity, and land-use changes. Flood events occurring in Aceh during 2025 generated extensive public discussion regarding disaster causes, impacts, and management efforts. As an influential national television network, Metro TV played a significant role in communicating information about these events to the public. The way Metro TV framed the floods potentially influenced audience perceptions regarding responsibility, humanitarian concerns, environmental awareness, and disaster response priorities.

In the study of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, mass media is seen as a means of disseminating messages that are not only informative but also educational and persuasive. News about disasters can be a da'wah medium that encourages social solidarity, empathy, environmental concern, and strengthening human values. On the other hand, disproportionate framing can result in biased understandings and obscure the true root of the problem. Therefore, it is important to understand how the media constructs the reality of disasters through their reporting practices. Theoretically, this research departs from the framing theory put forward by (Scheufele, 2026) Framing is the process of selecting and prominating certain aspects of reality so as to define problems, diagnose causes, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. This theory is widely used to examine how the media shapes the construction of social reality through news.

Research (Ellora & Girsang, 2018) and (Lestari et al., 2018) suggests that online media tends to frame floods as a consequence of natural factors and extreme weather. Research (Furna & Saleh, 2026) and (Saragih, 2024) found that some media places more emphasis on the failure of government policies in environmental management. Meanwhile, (Roem, 2011) and (Asteria, 2016) revealed that television media often use a human interest approach by highlighting the suffering of victims to build public empathy. However, most of the research focuses on online media or print media, while studies on disaster framing in national television media are still relatively limited. In addition, previous research generally only discussed aspects

of news construction without connecting it to the dimensions of Islamic communication and da'wah, especially the values of social concern, environmental ethics, and humanitarian responsibility.

This study offers three forms of novelty. First, empirically, it examines the framing of the 2025 Aceh flood news on Metro TV, a case that has not been specifically investigated in previous studies. Second, theoretically, it extends Entman's framing model by interpreting framing elements through the lens of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, thereby linking media construction of disasters with Islamic values such as *rahmah* (compassion), *ta'awun* (mutual assistance), social solidarity, and environmental ethics. Third, analytically, this study develops an integrative framework that connects the four framing dimensions problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation with the communicative and educational functions of da'wah. Through this integration, framing analysis is not only used to identify media narratives but also to assess how those narratives contribute to the formation of socio-religious awareness and public moral consciousness.

Based on this background, the study aims to analyze how Metro TV framed the 2025 Aceh flood news through Entman's four framing elements: problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of Islamic Communication and Da'wah studies by providing a deeper understanding of how media framing can function as a vehicle for social da'wah, humanitarian advocacy, environmental awareness, and public moral education in contemporary society. Practically, the study may serve as a reference for journalists, media practitioners, da'wah institutions, and policymakers in developing disaster communication that is informative, ethical, humanistic, and aligned with Islamic values.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive design to examine how Metro TV framed flood news in Aceh in 2025 and to explore its implications for Islamic Communication. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth understanding of media constructions, meanings, and narratives embedded in news reporting (Creswell & Poth, 2020). The unit of analysis consisted of Metro TV news broadcasts reporting flood events in Aceh during the period of January–March 2025, when flood incidents received intensive national media coverage.

Using purposive sampling, the researchers selected 12 news broadcasts that met the following criteria: (1) the news specifically discussed flood events in Aceh; (2) the broadcasts were aired on Metro TV national news programs during the study period; (3) the reports contained complete news narratives, visual footage, reporter narration, and source quotations; and (4) the broadcasts were accessible through official archives or digital documentation. News items that only briefly mentioned floods without substantial coverage were excluded from the analysis. (Pulford, 2023). Primary data were obtained through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with six informants selected using purposive sampling. The informants consisted of two Metro TV journalists/reporters involved in disaster reporting, one news producer, one media and journalism academic, one Islamic communication scholar, and one disaster communication practitioner. These informants were chosen because they possessed direct experience or expertise related to news production, media framing, disaster communication, and Islamic communication studies. Secondary data were obtained from news archives, official documents, scholarly publications, and supporting literature related to disaster reporting and media framing.

Data collection was conducted through documentation, observation, and in-depth interviews. Documentation involved collecting and archiving all selected news broadcasts. Non-participant observation was used to examine narrative structures, headline selection, source representation, visual imagery, language use, and issue emphasis within the news reports. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured guide developed from Entman's framing framework and concepts of Islamic Communication. Data analysis followed Robert N. (Entman, 1993) model, consisting of four analytical elements Define Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgments, and Treatment Recommendations. The coding process was conducted in several stages. First, all news broadcasts were transcribed and organized into textual and visual data units. Second, open coding was applied to identify significant statements, themes, and recurring patterns within the news content. Third, the identified data were categorized according to Entman's four framing dimensions. News narratives describing the nature and significance of the flood were coded as *Define Problems*.

The analysis process begins with transcribing the results of the interviews and organizing all the data obtained from documentation and observations (Miles et al., 2023). Furthermore, the data was reduced through a coding process, categorized based on Entman's four framing elements, then analyzed to identify the reality construction patterns built by Metro TV in reporting the Aceh floods. To help the process of managing and organizing

qualitative data, this research can utilize NVivo 14 software so that the process of categorization, coding, and interpretation of data becomes more systematic and transparent.

This research was carried out by paying attention to the ethical principles of social research. Before the interview process is carried out, each informant is given an explanation of the purpose of the research, the benefits of the research, and their right to refuse or stop participation at any time without any consequences. Informed *consent* is obtained from all informants before data collection is carried out. To maintain the confidentiality and privacy of the informant, personal identities are disguised using codes or pseudonyms on research reports. All data obtained is used for academic purposes only and is stored securely to prevent access by uninterested parties.

The credibility and validity of data are maintained through several strategies. First, source triangulation is carried out by comparing data obtained from documentation, observations, and interviews. Second, triangulation methods are applied to ensure the consistency of findings obtained from various data collection techniques. Third, *member checking* is carried out by asking the informant to verify the results of the researcher's interpretation of the data provided (Flick, 2018). In addition, the researchers conducted *Peer Debriefing* by discussing the results of the analysis with fellow researchers or communication experts to minimize interpretation bias. These steps are taken to ensure that the research results have an adequate level of credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability in accordance with qualitative research standards.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Metro TV's News Production Process and Coverage of the 2025 Aceh Floods

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it is obtained that Metro TV is a news television media that has a great concern for the news of natural disasters. This is related to the media's long experience in covering various major events, including the Aceh tsunami disaster which became one of the important milestones in the history of disaster coverage in Indonesia. In the news of the Aceh flood in 2025, the reporting process begins with monitoring information that develops on social media. Initial information about flood conditions, such as the evacuation of residents and the impact of the damage, became an initial indicator for the editorial team to identify the level of urgency of the event. Furthermore,

coordination is carried out between the central editor and the team in the regions to ensure conditions in the field and determine the reporting steps to be taken.

The implementation of reporting is carried out quickly and in a structured manner. The team in the field was immediately directed to the most severely affected areas and was still reachable. Even before arriving at the location, the news has been carried out through live broadcasts and news packages by utilizing the initial data and visuals available. This shows that speed is one of the important aspects in journalistic practice, especially in disaster reporting. After being at the location, the coverage is focused on the real conditions experienced by the community. One of the areas in the spotlight is Pidie Jaya Regency, where the impact of flooding is not only in the form of puddles, but also mud deposits that cover residents' settlements. This condition caused quite severe damage and slowed down the recovery process.

Direct presence in the field is an important factor in increasing the credibility of information. Direct coverage is considered more convincing because it is based on empirical facts observed directly. Therefore, reporters are required to be present at the location to ensure that the information conveyed to the public is a fact, which can be accounted for. In terms of news content, the main focus is directed to the humanitarian aspect. The information submitted included the condition of the victims, the basic needs of the community, and the impact of the damage caused by the flood. The emphasis on this aspect aims to provide a real picture to the public while encouraging attention from various parties, including the government. In addition, news also plays a role in shaping public perception. The narrative presented tends to be directed to build empathy and social solidarity towards disaster victims. The prominence of the condition of the affected communities is a strategy to arouse public concern for the situation that occurs.

Related to the causes of flooding, the event is more widely understood as a result of natural factors, especially extreme rainfall that lasts for several days. However, the discussion of the cause was not the main focus in the early stages of the news, because more attention was directed to the condition of the victims and emergency handling. Overall, the results of the interviews show that Metro TV's coverage of the flood in Aceh focuses more on the speed of information delivery, facts on the ground, and the prominence of humanitarian aspects as part of efforts to build public awareness.

Framing Analysis of Aceh Flood News on Metro TV Based on Entman's Model

Table 1. Framing Matrix of Metro TV's Coverage of the 2025 Aceh Floods

Framing Element	Findings
Define Problems	Floods are framed as humanitarian disasters that severely affect communities, housing, and daily activities.
Diagnose Causes	Flooding is primarily attributed to extreme rainfall and natural conditions rather than structural or policy failures.
Make Moral Judgments	Victims are positioned as vulnerable groups deserving assistance, while government institutions are expected to respond effectively.
Treatment Recommendations	Solutions focus on emergency response, evacuation, aid distribution, and short-term recovery efforts.

Define Problems

Based on the analysis of the selected news broadcasts, Metro TV primarily defined the Aceh floods as a humanitarian disaster requiring immediate attention. This framing was evident in both news narration and visual presentation. Several reports opened with descriptions emphasizing the difficult conditions experienced by affected residents, such as flooded settlements, damaged houses, disrupted transportation routes, and shortages of basic necessities. For example, one news segment described the situation by emphasizing that residents were forced to evacuate due to rising water levels and that hundreds of families were affected by the disaster.

Visual footage consistently showed submerged houses, evacuation activities, children and elderly victims in temporary shelters, and damaged public facilities. These visual elements reinforced the narrative that the flood represented a humanitarian crisis rather than merely an environmental event. An interviewed journalist explained *“Our priority was to show the actual condition of the affected communities so that the public could understand the scale of the disaster and the urgency of assistance.”* This finding indicates that Metro TV framed the flood primarily through a human-interest perspective, emphasizing the social consequences experienced by disaster victims.

Diagnose Causes

The analysis revealed that Metro TV predominantly attributed the flooding to natural factors, particularly prolonged and intense rainfall. News reports frequently referred to high rainfall intensity, overflowing rivers, and adverse weather conditions as the primary causes of

flooding. For instance, several news narrations explained that continuous heavy rain over several days caused river water levels to rise and inundate residential areas. Government officials from disaster management agencies and local authorities were frequently selected as sources to explain weather conditions and flood developments. In contrast, issues such as land-use change, environmental degradation, drainage system failures, or policy shortcomings received considerably less attention. As one producer noted during the interview *“At the emergency stage, our main concern was informing the public about the disaster situation and immediate impacts rather than investigating broader environmental causes.”* This source selection pattern contributed to framing floods mainly as natural events rather than as consequences of structural or governance-related problems.

Make Moral Judgments

The moral evaluation constructed by Metro TV emphasized empathy, social solidarity, and humanitarian concern. Victims were consistently portrayed as individuals requiring assistance and protection. News reports frequently highlighted the struggles of families, children, and elderly residents affected by flooding. Visual footage showing volunteers distributing aid, rescue teams evacuating residents, and community members helping one another reinforced this moral narrative. The selection of sources also reflected this orientation, as reporters often interviewed victims, volunteers, humanitarian workers, and local officials involved in emergency response efforts.

One informant stated *“Disaster news should not only provide information but also encourage public concern and solidarity toward those affected.”* The moral framing promoted values of compassion and collective responsibility. From the perspective of Islamic Communication and Da’wah, such narratives reflect the principles of *rahmah* (compassion), *ta’awun* (mutual assistance), and social responsibility toward communities experiencing hardship.

Treatment Recommendations

The final framing element concerned the solutions proposed in news coverage. Metro TV predominantly emphasized short-term disaster management measures, including evacuation, emergency assistance, distribution of food supplies, provision of temporary shelters, and coordination among government agencies.

News reports frequently featured statements from local governments, disaster management authorities, military personnel, and humanitarian organizations regarding ongoing emergency response activities. Visual emphasis was placed on aid delivery, rescue operations, health services, and recovery efforts in affected communities. For example, one report highlighted the deployment of emergency teams and the distribution of logistical assistance to flood victims. However, discussions concerning long-term mitigation strategies, environmental conservation, watershed management, or sustainable disaster prevention policies appeared less frequently.

This framing suggests that Metro TV positioned disaster management primarily within an emergency-response framework rather than a preventive or structural framework. While this approach effectively communicates urgent humanitarian needs, it provides limited discussion of long-term solutions to reduce future flood risks. Overall, the findings demonstrate that Metro TV framed the 2025 Aceh floods predominantly as a humanitarian disaster characterized by victim suffering, natural causation, moral appeals for empathy and solidarity, and emergency-response solutions. This framing aligns with the principles of Islamic Communication and Da'wah by encouraging compassion, social awareness, and collective responsibility toward disaster-affected communities.

Framing Flood News in Aceh: An Analysis of Metro TV Coverage in 2025

The findings of the study indicate that Metro TV frames the 2025 Aceh floods as a humanitarian disaster that demands immediate public attention. This framing is constructed through the dominance of narratives highlighting victims' suffering, damaged settlements, evacuation processes, and disruption of social and economic life. Visual representations of submerged houses, displaced communities, and emergency rescue operations reinforce this construction (Entman, 1993). In terms, this reflects the **define problems** element, where the flood is primarily defined as a humanitarian crisis rather than a socio-ecological or structural problem.

From the perspective of Islamic Communication, this humanitarian framing can be interpreted as an articulation of *ukhuwah insaniyah* (universal human brotherhood), which emphasizes compassion toward all human beings regardless of background. The media's emphasis on empathy also resonates with the Islamic principle of *rahmah* (mercy), where conveying suffering is not merely informational but also functions to awaken moral consciousness and encourage collective responsibility. In this sense, disaster reporting

becomes a form of social da'wah, because it invites audiences to respond ethically to human suffering through solidarity and assistance. This aligns with the concept of *ta'awun* (mutual help), which encourages active cooperation in alleviating hardship among disaster-affected communities.

The study also finds that Metro TV predominantly attributes the causes of flooding to natural factors, particularly prolonged extreme rainfall. This reflects the diagnose causes element in Entman's model, where floods are framed as natural phenomena rather than structurally produced disasters. While this framing simplifies public understanding of the event, it tends to reduce attention to human-related factors such as environmental degradation, spatial planning, and watershed mismanagement. The construction shows that the media is carrying out the process *Define problems* by placing floods as a humanitarian problem that has a direct impact on people's lives. These findings are in line with research (Hrp & Ab, 2026) and (Utami et al., 2024) found that television media tended to use the *Human Interest* in disaster news to build audience empathy. Nevertheless, this study provides more specific findings because it shows that the emphasis on the humanitarian aspect not only serves to increase the value of news, but also becomes a communication strategy that encourages social solidarity. From the perspective of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, this kind of framing can be understood as a form of spreading values *Ukhuwah Insaniyah* (brotherhood of humanity) that encourages people to care about the suffering of others.

Thus, the media not only carries out the function of information, but also the function of education and social da'wah. The results of the study showed that Metro TV attributed more flood causes to natural factors, especially extreme rainfall that lasted for several days. The narrative that is constructed places floods as a consequence of uncontrollable weather conditions so that the main attention is directed to the impact they cause. In Entman's model, this pattern shows a process of *diagnose causes* that leads the audience to understand the cause of the event through a natural perspective rather than a structural or public policy perspective. These findings support research (Alfarabi & Adhrianti, 2021) and (Borah, 2011) which states that the media often frames floods as the result of natural phenomena so that other factors, such as spatial planning, environmental damage, or regional management policies, receive less attention.

However, the results of this study differ from the findings (Dharmika & Widaswara, 2025) and (Scheufele, 2026) which shows the tendency of certain media to highlight the

government's failure in environmental management as the main cause of flooding. These differences show that media framing is greatly influenced by the editorial policy and news orientation of each media. In this context, Metro TV tends to choose a more neutral approach by avoiding highlighting aspects of conflict or criticism of certain institutions in the early stages of reporting. The results of the study show that Metro TV builds moral judgment through a narrative that places the affected community as victims who need help and protection. At the same time, the government and related agencies are positioned as responsible parties in providing a quick response to emergency situations.

This pattern shows that there is an element of *moral judgment* in Entman's framing which functions to build a moral evaluation of the events and actors involved. The findings are consistent with framing theory which explains that the media not only conveys facts, but also provides a moral framework that influences the way the public understands an event. The prominence of the values of empathy, care, and social solidarity in Metro TV's news shows that the media is trying to build collective awareness to help disaster victims. From the perspective of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, (Himmah et al., 2023) and (Nadhiroh & Novayani, 2022) These values are in line with the principles *ta'awun* (help-help) and social care are an important part of the teachings of Islam. Therefore, disaster reporting not only produces public information, but also has the potential to become a da'wah media that strengthens human values and social responsibility of the community.

The results of the study show that the settlement recommendations that appeared in the Metro TV news focused more on emergency response measures such as evacuating victims, distributing logistical assistance, providing basic needs, and accelerating disaster management. Preventive solutions, such as improving environmental governance, disaster mitigation, or watershed management, have received relatively little attention in the news. In Entman's framework, these findings show that the treatment *recommendation aspect* is more directed towards handling direct consequences rather than solving the root of the problem. These findings show a pattern common in disaster journalism, namely a focus on ongoing events and the urgent needs of affected communities. While the approach is effective in raising public awareness of emergencies, the (Alfarabi & Adhrianti, 2021) This has the potential to limit public understanding of the structural factors that cause recurrent flooding. Therefore, this study shows the need for a balance between emergency response reporting and mitigation-

oriented news and public education so that the media can contribute more to disaster risk reduction efforts.

The findings of the study show that the speed of reporting and the direct presence of reporters at the location are the main characteristics in Metro TV's coverage of the Aceh floods. Initial information obtained from social media was immediately verified through coordination with the regional team and continued with direct reporting at the affected locations. This practice shows that the media seeks to maintain a balance between the demands of the speed of information delivery and the accuracy of news. These findings enrich the study of media framing because it shows that the construction of reality is not only shaped through narrative selection, but also through news production mechanisms. The direct presence of reporters in the field provides legitimacy to the information conveyed so as to increase the credibility of the news in the eyes of the public. In the context of disaster communication, this strategy is important to build public trust in the media as a reliable source of information during emergency situations. The findings of this study make a new contribution to the development of the study of Islamic Communication and Da'wah by showing that the framing of disaster news does not only function as a construction of media reality, but also as a means of disseminating human values.

Metro TV frames the Aceh floods as a humanitarian disaster through a narrative of empathy, social solidarity, and concern for the victims, which are substantively related to Islamic da'wah values. In contrast to previous disaster framing research which focused more on journalistic aspects and mass communication, this study shows that disaster reporting can be analyzed as a da'wah communication practice that encourages social awareness of the community. The novelty of this research lies in the integration of Entman's framing analysis with the perspective of Islamic Communication and Da'wah so as to produce a more comprehensive understanding of the role of media in building social solidarity, humanitarian ethics, and environmental awareness in society. Thus, this research expands the space of Islamic communication studies on disaster issues and contemporary media

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the framing of the 2025 Aceh flood news on Metro TV using Entman's framing model, which includes define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and treatment recommendations. The findings indicate that Metro TV consistently frames the floods as a humanitarian disaster characterized by severe social impacts and urgent

human suffering. The causes of flooding are predominantly attributed to natural factors such as extreme rainfall, while structural and environmental dimensions receive limited attention. In terms of moral evaluation, the news positions victims as vulnerable groups requiring assistance, whereas government institutions are framed as responsible actors in disaster response. The recommended solutions primarily focus on emergency measures, including evacuation, aid distribution, and short-term recovery efforts. Overall, this framing pattern reflects a strong humanitarian orientation that emphasizes immediacy and empathy in disaster reporting. From the perspective of Islamic Communication and Da'wah, such framing carries ethical significance as it promotes values of compassion, social solidarity, and humanitarian responsibility. The study contributes theoretically by integrating Entman's framing model with Islamic Communication and Da'wah, demonstrating that disaster news framing is not only a journalistic construction of reality but also a medium for disseminating moral and social values within society.

Based on these limitations, further research is recommended to conduct a comparative study between various television media, online media, and social media in framing disaster issues. Future research may also develop a broader approach by combining framing analysis, critical discourse analysis, or audience reception analysis to understand how media messages are received and interpreted by society. In addition, further studies on the relationship between disaster communication, digital da'wah, and media literacy are also important to enrich the treasures of research in the field of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting. In the end, this study confirms that media framing has a strategic role in shaping public understanding of disasters. Through the construction of news that emphasizes the aspects of humanity, empathy, and social solidarity, Metro TV not only carries out its journalistic function, but also contributes to the dissemination of values relevant to the principles of Islamic Communication and Da'wah. Therefore, this research provides a new understanding of how the media can function as an information agent as well as an agent of social awareness formation in facing humanitarian and environmental challenges in the contemporary media era.

Declaration of AI and AI-Assisted Technologies in the Writing Process

During the preparation of this work, the authors used Grammarly to assist with language refinement, grammar checking, academic phrasing, structural coherence, and the improvement of clarity in several parts of the manuscript. After using this tool, the authors

carefully reviewed, revised, and edited the content as needed. The authors take full responsibility for the integrity, accuracy, originality, and final version of the publication.

CRedit Authorship Contribution Statement

Dzulham Fatullah: Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Resources, Visualization, Writing – Original Draft, and Writing – Review & Editing. Hotmatua Paralihan: Supervision, Validation, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing, and Academic Guidance throughout the research process. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors, Dzulham Fatullah and Hotmatua Paralihan, declare that they have no known competing financial interests, professional interests, or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. The first author conducted this research as part of an undergraduate study in Communication Science under the academic supervision of the second author. The supervisory relationship did not affect the objectivity, analysis, interpretation of data, or reporting of the research findings. All authors confirm that the research was conducted independently and that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The authors, Dzulham Fatullah (undergraduate student of Communication Science) and Hotmatua Paralihan (academic supervisor), would like to express their sincere gratitude to all individuals and institutions who contributed to the completion of this research. Special appreciation is extended to the academic community of the Communication Science Program for providing intellectual support, guidance, and access to relevant academic resources during the research process. The authors also thank all informants and parties involved in the data collection process for their valuable time and information, which made this study possible. The supervisory guidance provided by Hotmatua Paralihan was instrumental in shaping the direction, analysis, and academic quality of this research. However, the responsibility for the content of this article remains entirely with the authors.

Data Availability Statement

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, Dzulham Fatullah (undergraduate student of Communication Science), upon reasonable request. Requests for access to the data can be directed to dzulham0603223226@uinsu.ac.id. The data used in this study are not publicly available due to privacy and ethical considerations but may be obtained from the corresponding author under reasonable conditions. The second author, Hotmatua Paralihan, as the academic supervisor, does not directly manage the research data but provided academic oversight during the research process.

Funding Statement

This research received no external funding from any public, commercial, or non-profit funding agencies. The study was conducted independently by Dzulham Fatullah (undergraduate student of Communication Science) under the academic supervision of Hotmatua Paralihan. All research activities, including data collection, analysis, and manuscript preparation, were carried out without financial support from any external institution. Therefore, there is no specific grant number or funding body to declare.

Ethical Approval Statement

This research does not involve experiments on humans or animals, nor does it use any patient-identifying or highly sensitive personal data. All data used in this study were obtained from publicly available media content (Metro TV broadcasts) and supported by interviews conducted with informed consent from participants. Prior to data collection, all informants were informed about the purpose of the study, their voluntary participation, and their right to withdraw at any time. Written or verbal informed consent was obtained from all participants involved in the interview process. Since this study involves analysis of publicly available media content and non-invasive qualitative interviews, formal ethical approval from an institutional review board was not required in accordance with institutional research guidelines.

REFERENCES

- Alfarabi, & Adhrianti, L. (2021). Disasters, information and communication as well as the involvement of local mass media in disaster management. *Journal of Communication Sciences*, 10(1), 29–38. <https://jkms.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JKMS/article/download/7453/6505>
- Asteria, D. (2016). Optimizing disaster communication in the mass media as a support for disaster management. *Journal of Communication of the Indonesian Communication Scholars Association*, 1(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.25008/jkiski.v1i1.30>

- Borah, P. (2011). Conceptual Issues in Framing Theory: A Systematic Examination of a Decade's Literature. *Journal of Communication*, 61(2), 246–263. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2011.01539.x>
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2020). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (4th ed.). <https://collegepublishing.sagepub.com/products/qualitative-inquiry-and-research-design-4-246896>.
- Dharmika, I. G., & Widaswara, R. Y. (2025). *Analysis of Kompas Media Framing Related to Floods in Sumatra. That is why we need to be vigilant, especially in the United States, and we need to be vigilant.*
- Ellora, D. A., & Girsang, L. (2018). News of the TGUPP of the Government of DKI Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan in Framing Metrotvnews.com and Viva.co.id. *Semiotics*, 12(2), 115–133. <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/201>
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x>
- Flick, U. (2018). Triangulation in Data Collection. In *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Collection*. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526416070.n34>
- Furna, P. Z., & Saleh, M. (2026). *Framing Analysis of Flash Flood News in Aceh on AJNN Online Media .net*. 4(1).
- Himmah, R. H., Jauhari, I. B., & Asror, A. (2023). ADAB AS THE ACTUALIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE. *Darussalam Journal; Journal of Islamic Education, Communication and Legal Thought*, XIV(2), 56–76. <https://doi.org/SK.No.21/E/KPT/2019>
- Hrp, V. S., & Ab, S. (2026). *A Study of Social Media Politics on the Dissemination of Information on Hydrometeorological Disasters of Floods and Landslides in Central Aceh Regency*. 31–46.
- Lestari, P., Ramadhaniyanto, B., & Wardyaningrum, D. (2018). News in Online Media for Disaster Risk Reduction of Mount Sinabung. *Journal of Communication Studies*, 6(1), 106. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkk.v6i1.15168>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana Johnny. (2023). Qualitative data analysis and methods sourcebook: edition 3. In *Experiencing Citizenship: Concepts and Models for Service-Learning in Political Science*.
- Nadhiroh, N., & Novayani, M. E. (2022). Islamic Press Theory in Islamic Journalistic Ethics (Study of the Holy Verses of the Qur'an as Guidelines for Peace Journalism). *Lisyabab: Journal of Islamic and Social Studies*, 3(1), 39–52. <https://doi.org/10.58326/jurnallisyabab.v3i1.117>
- Pulford, H. (2023). Qualitative Research : Its Approach into the Intricacies of Human Experiences. *Anthropology*, 11(1000319), 10–11. <https://doi.org/10.35248/2332-0915.23.11.319>
- Roem, E. R. (2011). Public Perception of the Role of Local Print Media in Natural Disaster Mitigation. *Journal of Communication Sciences*, 9(2), 143–156.
- Saragih, M. Y. (2024). BURNING THE "FLAG of TAWHID": EX-HTI IDEOLOGY FRAMING

In JOURNALISTIC PRODUCTION of MEDIA UMAT (MU). *An-Natiq Journal of Interdisciplinary Islamic Studies*, 4(2), 251–262. <https://doi.org/10.33474/an-natiq.v4i2.22385>

Scheufele, B. (2026). *Framing Theory: Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm* – by Robert M. Entman (1993) *BT - Key works: Theories in communication studies* (R. Spiller, C. Rudeloff, & T. Döbler (eds.); pp. 105–117). Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-50422-9_8

A. Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (2024). GAR Special Report 2024. In <https://www.undrr.org/gar/gar2024-special-report>.

Utami, S. D., Azis, A., & Pranawukir, I. (2024). *Framing Analysis of cnnindonesia.com and detik.com in the Reporting of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict After the Death of Ismail Haniyeh*. 2, 429–447.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES

Dzulham Fatullah is an undergraduate student in the Communication Science Program at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra (UINSU), Indonesia. His academic interests focus on media studies, communication theory, Islamic communication and broadcasting, and framing analysis in mass media. He is currently conducting research on media framing of disaster reporting in Indonesian television news. He actively engages in academic writing and qualitative research in the field of communication studies. He can be contacted at dzulham0603223226@uinsu.ac.id.

Hotmatua Paralihan is a lecturer in the Communication Science Program at Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatra Utara (UINSU), Indonesia. He serves as an academic supervisor for undergraduate research in communication studies. His research interests include media and communication studies, journalism, Islamic communication, and qualitative research methodologies. He has supervised various student research projects focusing on media analysis and communication issues in Indonesian society. He can be contacted at dzulham0603223226@uinsu.ac.id.