

Exploration of Dakwah Bilhaal and Billisaan in the Digital Era An Islamic Communication Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the transformation of the dakwah methods of bilhaal (role modeling) and billisaan (verbal communication) in the digital era from the perspective of Islamic communication. The study employs a qualitative approach based on literature review, analyzing the role of digital media in supporting dakwah in accordance with the principles of Islamic communication. The findings of this research include the fact that bilhaal, which emphasizes real-life behavior, has now shifted to social media, presenting challenges to authenticity in the digital world. Meanwhile, billisaan utilizes various digital platforms such as YouTube, podcasts, and Instagram Live, providing opportunities to reach a global audience interactively. Digital media expands the reach of dakwah, enhances interactivity, and offers flexible formats. However, challenges such as the risk of excessive image-building, information distractions, and superficial understanding also arise. This study also finds that relevant, inspiring, and contextual digital dakwah can meet the spiritual needs of an increasingly complex society, especially the younger generation. With an approach that integrates both traditional and digital methods, dakwah can become an effective instrument for social and spiritual transformation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Dakwah, as an effort to convey Islamic values, plays a significant role in building a society based on noble morals and Sharia (Batubara, 2023:299). Dakwah can be carried out through various approaches, one of which is dakwah bilhaal and billisaan. Dakwah bilhaal refers to dakwah through exemplary behavior, where the actions and behavior of a da'i become a reflection of Islamic teachings. Meanwhile, dakwah billisaan is carried out through verbal communication, in the form of lectures, study groups, or discussions. In this context, Islamic communication becomes an important framework that integrates spiritual values and effective methods of delivery. However, the development of technology in the digital era presents both challenges and opportunities for these two dakwah methods.

The digital era is characterized by rapid developments in communication and information technologies, which enable the mass and fast dissemination of messages (Habibah & Irwansyah, 2021:354). Digital media such as social media, blogs, podcasts, and video-based platforms have become new potential mediums for dakwah. However, this transformation also changes the patterns of societal interaction, which now largely rely on virtual communication. In the context of dakwah bilhaal, the fundamental question is how can exemplary behavior be authentically displayed through digital media? Meanwhile, in dakwah billisaan, the challenge lies in how to create verbal messages that are relevant and attract the audience's attention amidst the vast sea of digital information.

These research questions are the key focus of this study. First, how are the concepts of dakwah bilhaal and billisaan applied in the digital era? This question leads to the exploration of new forms of dakwah that emerge as a result of digitalization. Second, how do digital media influence the methods of dakwah bilhaal and billisaan from an Islamic communication perspective? Digital media not only serves as a tool for message delivery, but it also changes the way dakwah is understood and received by society. Third, to what extent can dakwah bilhaal and billisaan in the digital era meet the spiritual needs of society? With a society that is increasingly connected yet often feels spiritually alienated, digital dakwah plays a major role in offering solutions.

To address these research questions, this study is based on the functional theory of dakwah. This theory views dakwah as an activity that not only aims to convey religious teachings but also to fulfill the needs of individuals and society (Yuliasih, 2022:51). From this perspective, dakwah is not merely a ritual, but it has social, educational, and transformational functions. Dakwah bilhaal, in its function, serves as a means to provide exemplary behavior in daily life. This exemplarity becomes an important instrument to demonstrate Islamic values in a concrete way. Dakwah billisaan, on the other hand, emphasizes communication that can build understanding and acceptance from the audience towards the message being conveyed.

However, the digital era presents challenges for the functional theory of dakwah, especially in the implementation of dakwah bilhaal. In digital media, exemplarity is often misunderstood as image-making. Authenticity has become a major issue, as audiences are now more critical in assessing public figures, including dai, based on the content they share on social media. Dakwah bilhaal in the digital era must be able to demonstrate behavior that is consistent with Islamic values, both in the real world and the virtual world. In this regard, digital media is not just a delivery tool, but also a platform that demands transparency and integrity.

On the other hand, dakwah billisaan has a broader space in the digital era. With the ability of technology to create engaging and interactive content, verbal dakwah can now reach a more diverse audience. However, the main challenge is how to ensure that the message of dakwah does not lose its substance in the effort to capture the audience's attention. Islamic communication, which forms the framework of dakwah billisaan, must maintain a balance between the aesthetics of delivery and the substance of the message. This approach must also take into account the differences in the characteristics of the digital audience, which tend to be more heterogeneous compared to conventional dakwah audiences.

The digital era has also transformed the spiritual needs of society. Amid the overwhelming flow of information, many individuals feel a sense of loss in the meaning of life (Hussain & Wang, 2024:1). Dakwah bilhaal and billisaan in the digital era have great potential to serve as sources of inspiration and solutions. However, this potential can only be realized if dakwah can adapt to the digital context. For instance, a dai who is active on social media must be able

to present exemplary behavior in their digital interactions, such as maintaining communication ethics, providing polite responses, and avoiding unnecessary conflicts. Likewise, dakwah billisaan in the digital era must be able to deliver messages that are easy to understand, relevant to daily life, and provide solutions to the spiritual problems faced by society.

In the study by Kasir and Awali (2024), dakwah bilhaal is discussed in the context of setting an example through actions, while dakwah billisaan emphasizes verbal communication through speeches, such as lectures. This article highlights how both forms of dakwah align with the Islamic call and how their methodologies can be effectively implemented to be accepted by the audience. Meanwhile, the study by Salim, et al. (2024) focuses more on dakwah with wisdom (hikmah), advice (mauizhah hasanah), and debate (mujadalah), emphasizing that dakwah should be carried out with kindness, wisdom, and politeness. This article also emphasizes the importance of social media in spreading Islamic messages, stressing that dakwah through technology must adapt to modern communication tools while maintaining the basic principles of Islamic communication.

In contrast to previous studies, this research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how dakwah bilhaal and billisaan can be applied and optimized in the digital era. Using the functional theory of dakwah as a foundation, this study will examine the role of digital media in influencing how dakwah is delivered and received by the audience. Through this approach, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of more relevant and effective dakwah strategies in the digital era, in line with the principles of Islamic communication.

Thus, dakwah in the digital era is not only a means of conveying religious messages but also an instrument of social transformation that can address the increasingly complex spiritual needs of society. This underscores that dakwah bilhaal and billisaan, when applied authentically and strategically, can be the answer to the challenges of dakwah in this dynamic digital era.

1. METHOD

The theoretical foundation used in this study is based on the functional theory of dakwah. This is done to analyze the role of digital media in influencing the way dakwah is delivered and received by the audience. This study employs a qualitative method with a literature review approach as the primary basis for exploring the concepts of dakwah bilhaal and billisaan in the digital era from the perspective of Islamic communication. This approach was chosen because the research focuses on the analysis and synthesis of various relevant literatures, both from primary sources such as classical Islamic books, the Qur'an, and Hadith, as well as secondary sources such as journal articles, books, research reports, and digital documents (Yam, 2024:63).

In this qualitative literature-based research, a descriptive-analytical approach is used to explore the concepts and contexts of dakwah bilhaal and billisaan and their relation to digital media. This method allows the researcher to describe the literature data in-depth, identify patterns, and analyze the impact of digital media on dakwah from an Islamic communication perspective. The collected data is analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The analysis steps include data organization, data reduction, descriptive analysis, conceptual analysis, and synthesis of findings. The analysis process is iterative, where the researcher continuously

verifies and validates data from various sources to ensure its alignment with the research objectives (Wilson, 2011:177-178).

2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study yields several important findings based on the research questions posed, namely regarding the application of dakwah bilhaal and billisaan in the digital era, the influence of digital media on dakwah methods, and the ability of these methods to address the spiritual needs of society.

The Concepts of Dakwah Bilhaal and Billisaan in the Digital Era

The concepts of dakwah bilhaal (through exemplary behavior) and billisaan (through verbal communication) remain relevant in the digital era, although their application has adapted to technological advancements. In the context of the digital era:

a. Dakwah Bilhaal

Dakwah bilhaal, or dakwah through exemplary behavior, has undergone significant transformation along with the development of technology and social media. Initially, dakwah was predominantly carried out through direct interactions, where religious figures or dai demonstrated exemplary behavior through good conduct in everyday life (Kasir & Awali, 2024:64). However, with the advent of the internet and social media, this dakwah has shifted to the virtual world, allowing for interactions without the limitations of space and time. Religious figures now utilize platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and others to convey messages of Islam. They share inspiring stories, upload lecture videos, and post daily moments that reflect Islamic morals.

This transformation brings its own challenges, as although online dakwah can reach a wider audience, the authenticity of the message becomes crucial. Digital audiences tend to be more critical and accustomed to verifiable information. They not only want dakwah messages that sound good but also those that align with reality (Rani, 2023:208). Therefore, the exemplary behavior displayed in the digital realm must reflect Islamic values that are consistent with actions in the real world. Any gap between the image presented on social media and real-life behavior can lead to a loss of trust and credibility for the dai.

Research on dakwah through social media shows that the success of digital dakwah heavily relies on the consistency of the message delivery and its impact on the daily lives of its followers. If a dai demonstrates good behavior online but acts differently in real life, the audience will perceive this inconsistency. In this regard, dakwah bilhaal through social media must prioritize honesty and authenticity. Information shared on the internet must be well-verified to avoid misunderstandings or even division within the community.

The diversity of information circulating in the virtual world also adds challenges for dai in delivering the correct dakwah. Therefore, dai need to be more selective in choosing the information they will disseminate (Pratama et al., 2024:50). This includes the importance of educating the audience to become wise and critical readers of the information circulating.

The transformation of dakwah bilhaal from a physical form to a virtual one demonstrates how technology can be an effective tool in spreading Islamic values. However, its success heavily depends on the dai's commitment to maintaining consistency between what they present online and their real-life behavior. By maintaining authenticity and consistency, dakwah through social media can have a greater positive impact on society.

b. Dakwah Billisaan

Verbal dakwah, traditionally delivered through lectures at mosques, halaqah, or directly to congregations, has undergone a significant transformation due to advances in digital technology. With the emergence of various digital platforms such as YouTube, Instagram Live, and podcasts, the dissemination of dakwah messages has become broader and more accessible, even reaching a global audience without limitations of space and time. Digital media offers several advantages that conventional dakwah does not, such as the ability to reach a larger audience and allowing the delivery process to be more creative and flexible.

YouTube, as one of the largest digital platforms, has become a fertile space for preachers to deliver lectures, religious studies, and discussions. Preachers can now deliver their messages in video format, which can be watched by anyone around the world. The advantage of video is its ability to combine visual, audio, and text elements, making dakwah more engaging and easier to understand for audiences from various backgrounds (Nirwana et al., 2016:154). Additionally, with the comment section and live interaction features, preachers can easily engage in dialogue with their audience, answer questions, and provide clarification on the teachings they present.

On the other hand, Instagram Live offers a more interactive and real-time format, allowing dakwah to be conducted live and in a more personal manner. This live streaming feature facilitates two-way communication, where the audience can interact directly through comments and questions, while the preacher can respond in real time. This creates a more intimate and immersive dakwah experience, as if the preacher and the congregation were in the same room, even though they are physically distant.

Podcasts, which are an audio format, offer a highly useful alternative for those who want to listen to dakwah without having to watch a screen. Podcasts provide listeners with the freedom to enjoy lectures or religious discussions while engaging in other activities, such as driving or working. Additionally, the audio format allows preachers to focus on the content of the message without having to consider visual elements, making the message more profound and undistracted.

The main advantage of using digital media in dakwah is its ability to reach a wider and more diverse audience (Effendy et al., 2024:881). In this context, dakwah is no longer limited to local communities or congregations that attend places of worship, but can reach an international audience with diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious backgrounds. Digital media also provides flexibility for preachers to choose the format that best suits their audience, whether through video, audio, or text, while also allowing space for innovation in message delivery.

However, despite the many conveniences and advantages that digital media offers, challenges remain. One of the biggest challenges is maintaining the quality and accuracy of the messages being delivered to avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations of religious teachings. Therefore, preachers need to ensure that the content they create is not only engaging but also aligned with correct religious principles.

Overall, verbal dakwah through digital media is an increasingly growing phenomenon, bringing positive impacts in spreading Islamic teachings more widely. With the wise and effective use of digital media, dakwah can become more inclusive, interactive, and relevant to the developments of the times.

The Influence of Digital Media on Dakwah Bilhaal and Billisaan Methods from an Islamic Communication Perspective

Digital media has a significant impact on both dakwah bilhaal and billisaan methods, both positively and negatively.

a. Positive Influence

One of the greatest positive impacts of digital media is the global reach it can achieve. In traditional dakwah bilhaal, preachers were limited to local communities or specific audiences. However, with digital media, Islamic messages can reach audiences worldwide, without geographic limitations (Kasir & Awali, 2024:59). This is crucial in spreading Islamic values to diaspora communities or younger generations who may not have access to traditional religious education. Digital platforms provide a space where different cultural and social contexts can be integrated, allowing for broader engagement with the message of Islam.

Digital platforms also enhance interactivity, which is essential in dakwah (Aini, 2023:110). In traditional dakwah, interaction was often limited to question-and-answer sessions during lectures or sermons. However, online platforms allow for more sustained interaction between the dai (preacher) and the audience. Through comments, live streaming sessions, and even private messages, followers can ask questions, seek clarification, and engage in discussions. This engagement is vital as it deepens understanding and connection to the message being delivered. Moreover, this interactivity creates a sense of community among followers, further strengthening the impact of the dakwah message. Digital interaction also allows for direct feedback, making the dakwah process more dynamic and responsive to the needs of the audience.

Another significant benefit of digital media in dakwah is the flexibility it offers in terms of content formats. Unlike traditional dakwah, which often relies solely on oral words or written texts, digital media allows dai to deliver Islamic teachings in various formats, including blogs, videos, podcasts, live streams, and infographics. This flexibility helps reach different learning preferences, such as visual, auditory, or textual. For example, a video lecture on YouTube can reach those who prefer visual learning, while a podcast can appeal to those who enjoy audio content during travel. This variety of formats not only enhances the effectiveness of dakwah but also makes it more accessible to a wider audience.

The cost efficiency of dakwah through digital media is highly significant. Traditional dakwah methods, especially those that require travel, venue rental, and physical materials, can be financially burdensome. However, digital dakwah eliminates many of these costs, enabling the spread of Islamic messages at a much lower expense. Furthermore, digital platforms are available 24/7, offering flexibility in delivering messages at any time, thus overcoming scheduling constraints (Lestari, 2024:36). This not only saves time but also allows dai to maintain a consistent presence online, further strengthening the dakwah message.

b. Negative Influence

One of the main issues in digital dakwah is the tendency to emphasize image-making or a larger-than-life persona over substance (Rumata et al., 2021:174). In the digital media world, where attention competition is intense, many dai or dakwah activists try to present an appealing image to attract audiences. This may involve the use of flashy visual techniques,

dramatic word choices, or even creating content that seems more "artistic" than the essence of Islamic teachings itself.

The emphasis on excessive image-making can divert the audience's attention from the core teachings being conveyed. Rather than gaining a deep understanding of Islamic teachings, the audience often becomes focused on how the content is presented—whether it involves beautiful images, captivating videos, or even celebrities participating in dakwah. This phenomenon tends to cause dakwah to lose its authenticity, as the message being conveyed may become distorted simply in pursuit of greater attention.

Digital media has the characteristic of allowing audiences to access vast amounts of information quickly. However, this also carries the risk of diminishing the quality of concentration and understanding that the audience has of the dakwah message itself. Various digital platforms offer a wide range of information, and audiences can easily become distracted by other messages that are not directly related to dakwah.

Dakwah messages often lose in this competition for attention. When audiences are exposed to a variety of information that is not always relevant, they may become confused or even ignore the dakwah message being conveyed. As a result, the dakwah message fails to achieve its main goal, which is to provide deep teaching and change the behavior of the audience according to Islamic teachings. Various studies show that the high volume of information can lead to information overload, which ultimately reduces the effectiveness of dakwah communication.

While digital media offers easy access to information, it is often presented in a concise and quick-to-consume format. Dakwah content produced in the form of short videos, tweets, or brief articles may only skim the surface without providing room for deeper understanding (Rejeki et al., 2024:28). For example, in a 1-2 minute video, a dense and profound dakwah message cannot be comprehensively conveyed.

As a result, the audience receiving this message may only gain a superficial understanding, or even misunderstand, the actual teachings. In this context, while the dakwah message spreads widely, its impact may be very limited if the audience does not have the opportunity to reflect more deeply or engage in discussions about the dakwah material. Various studies suggest that deep and reflective learning is crucial in understanding religious teachings correctly, and this is difficult to achieve through brief and rapid content on digital media.

The Ability of Dakwah Bilhaal and Billisaan to Address the Spiritual Needs of Society

The digital era, while offering high connectivity, also presents spiritual issues such as alienation, a lack of meaning, and inner turmoil. Dakwah bilhaal and billisaan in the digital era have great potential to address the spiritual needs of society, with the following considerations:

a. Relevance of Dakwah to Audience Needs

Dakwah in the digital era requires a relevant and contextual approach, considering that the audience is now very diverse and has varying needs. The success of dakwah is not only determined by the methods and messages delivered but also by the dai's ability to understand the needs of their audience. In this context, social media and other digital platforms play a significant role in spreading the dakwah message to a broader audience. Given the increasingly intelligent and digitally connected audience, an effective dakwah approach must

take into account various aspects, including lifestyle, everyday life issues, and the behavioral tendencies of the audience on digital platforms.

One of the keys to successful digital dakwah is the use of content that is not only informative but also inspiring and educational (Ummah, 2023:158). Audiences in the online world often seek content that not only entertains but also provides solutions to the problems they face. Therefore, dai who can present the dakwah message in a more relevant form, such as real-life stories, personal experiences, or practical solutions to daily life challenges, often receive more positive responses from the audience. A concrete example is the use of inspiring stories or testimonials, which can touch the audience's emotions and make the dakwah message feel more real and relatable.

Effective dakwah content also tends to include positive values that can be applied in daily life. As a result, the dakwah message becomes easier to accept because it is not only theoretical but also practical. Furthermore, delivering the message using simple and easily understandable language is another important factor in capturing the attention of a younger audience or those who are being exposed to Islamic dakwah for the first time. The use of platforms like Instagram, YouTube, or TikTok to share short videos that convey the dakwah message in a creative and engaging way is one example of how digital dakwah can be effective.

In addition, the relevance of dakwah in the digital era also relates to the use of technology to deliver the dakwah message in a more interactive manner (Agusman & Hanif, 2023:64). Various apps and platforms enable the audience to engage directly in dialogues or discussions, creating space for them to ask questions or share their opinions. This not only enriches the interaction but also deepens their understanding of the message being conveyed. This approach also allows dakwah to be not only one-way but also responsive to the needs and desires of the audience in real-time.

It is important to note that the success of dakwah is not only measured by the number of followers or likes received, but more importantly, by how much the dakwah influences the audience's perspectives and behaviors. Therefore, the sustainability of providing relevant, beneficial, and inspiring content is crucial in digital dakwah. Dakwah that prioritizes humanitarian values and closeness to real-life issues will always have a place in the hearts of the ever-evolving audience.

b. Flexibility in Message Delivery

In the digital era, dakwah delivered through the billisaan method (verbal dakwah) tends to be more effective when it is tailored to the characteristics of the audience, especially millennials and Gen Z. These two groups have different preferences in receiving messages, and this is a key factor in determining the success of dakwah.

Millennials and Gen Z, often referred to as "digital natives," are accustomed to consuming information through digital platforms such as social media, YouTube, and podcasts. Therefore, dakwah delivered through these platforms needs to be more creative and engaging to capture their attention. Motivational and practical dakwah messages, which directly connect religious teachings to everyday life issues, are more likely to be accepted by this group (Kusumawati et al., 2022:9).

Motivational messages provide the positive encouragement that young generations need to face the challenges in their lives, such as academic pressure, work, or social relationships. In the context of dakwah, inspirational messages can serve as an effective means of offering

solutions based on Islamic teachings to the various problems they encounter. For example, messages about the importance of perseverance, patience, and optimism can be delivered in a light yet profound language.

In addition, the practical format of dakwah is also very important. Millennials and Gen Z are more likely to choose content that is easy to understand and can be directly applied to their daily lives. Dakwah content that provides practical tips, such as how to live with Islamic values in work or education, is often more appealing. The use of clear, easy-to-understand language that is relevant to their experiences is also a crucial factor in building an emotional connection.

The dakwah method that suits this younger audience can also enhance their interaction and engagement (Parhan et al., 2022:70). Social media provides a platform for the audience to communicate directly with the dai, whether through comments, Q&A, or open discussions. This allows dakwah to be more interactive and responsive to the needs and questions of the audience, which in turn enhances the effectiveness of the message being delivered.

In this context, the alignment of the dakwah message with a younger audience, through the use of appropriate language, relevant motivation, and practical applications that can be accepted, becomes the key to the success of dakwah. This shows that dakwah is not just about delivering information, but also a process of building a mutual understanding relationship between the dai and the audience through the media they dominate and enjoy.

Limitations and Challenges

Digital dakwah has become a phenomenon that cannot be ignored in the current information era. Through technology and the internet, many dai have successfully spread religious messages quickly and widely. However, despite the many benefits of digital dakwah, not all spiritual needs can be fulfilled through these digital platforms. One of the greatest challenges in digital dakwah is the limitation in direct interaction between the dai and the audience.

Dakwah bilhaal, or dakwah that involves the real behavior and life example of a dai, is often hindered in the digital context. A dai's behavior, which is crucial in providing a real-life example to the community, cannot always be effectively demonstrated through a computer or phone screen (Ab Latif et al., 2022:82-83). Direct interaction in real life allows the audience to see the dai's example in various situations, which is much more impactful and profound compared to merely listening to a lecture or message delivered through digital media. In this context, dakwah through the virtual world often only conveys messages without direct involvement, ultimately limiting the desired impact of the dakwah itself.

In addition, one of the weaknesses of dakwah billisaan, or dakwah using verbal communication, is the high risk of misunderstanding. Verbal communication delivered in writing or through recorded videos can lead to different interpretations among the audience, especially without the physical presence of the dai to provide clarification. In direct dakwah billisaan, the dai can correct or clarify the meaning of their words if an audience member does not understand or misinterprets the message. However, in digital dakwah, the opportunity for direct clarification or explanation is often limited, which may lead to the audience misunderstanding the intended message. Messages conveyed through writing or video can be influenced by context, and without direct dialogue, misunderstandings can quickly develop.

This exacerbates the challenge of fulfilling deeper spiritual needs. A community that requires closeness and personal touch may not feel emotionally connected to digital dakwah.

In many cases, they may feel more comfortable and open to asking questions or engaging in direct discussions with the dai in face-to-face situations, which cannot be replaced by simply watching videos or reading articles online.

On the other hand, while digital dakwah provides ease and broad access, especially for those living far from centers of learning or mosques, it is important to remember that every form of dakwah has its limitations. The most effective dakwah is the one that combines various approaches, whether dakwah bilhaal (through behavior) or dakwah billisaan (through verbal communication), with both complementing each other to achieve a deeper understanding and spiritual transformation. In this context, digital dakwah can only be one part of a more holistic dakwah process that is based on direct interaction.

3. CONCLUSION

With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology, dakwah, which was previously limited to direct interaction, has now evolved into a global phenomenon that can be accessed by anyone through social media, YouTube, podcasts, and other digital platforms. This provides a great opportunity to spread the message of Islam more broadly, interactively, and creatively. However, this change also brings significant challenges, particularly related to the authenticity of the message being conveyed.

Dakwah bilhaal, which fundamentally relies on the example of a dai in daily life, faces a major challenge in maintaining authenticity and consistency between behavior in the real world and the virtual world. While social media can expand the reach of dakwah, it often raises issues related to excessive image-making, which can damage credibility and trust with the audience. Therefore, it is important for dai to ensure that their behavior in the virtual world reflects real Islamic values and is not just a façade.

On the other hand, dakwah billisaan, which uses verbal communication, faces the challenge of maintaining the substance of the message so that it is not reduced or misunderstood in the virtual delivery process. The limitation of direct interaction often makes it difficult for the audience to gain a deep understanding of the message being delivered. Nevertheless, digital media offers the advantage of a wider reach and flexibility in choosing message formats that suit a more heterogeneous audience, such as younger generations who are more familiar with technology.

Although digital dakwah presents challenges, its potential to fulfill the spiritual needs of society is immense, especially when done with an authentic and relevant strategy. For a more effective impact, dakwah bilhaal and billisaan should be combined with conventional approaches to create a more holistic and transformative dakwah experience.

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