

# Content analysis of emergency enforcement of community activity restrictions News Portals on Tirto and Media Indonesia Online News Portals for the Period 3 – 20 July 2021

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## ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency and trend of emergency PPKM or Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions) news on online news portals Tirto and Media Indonesia in the period 3 – 20 July 2021. These included news formats, news elements, news values, news sections, news materials. and interviewing resource persons. The approach uses descriptive quantitative with content analysis method. The research population is all the contents of the emergency PPKM news in Tirto and Media Indonesia, totaling 170 news stories. The results showed Tirto and Media Indonesia chose news in the form of hard news. All news is presented with complete elements. The difference is as follows. Media Indonesia, in their reporting, gives more of the portion of informants to bureaucrats. On the other hand, Tirto only took fewer informants from the bureaucrats.

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## 1. Introduction

The case of Covid 19 in Indonesia first appeared on March 2, 2020 (Lutchmansingh et al., 2021), where there were two Indonesian citizens domiciled in Depok who were found to be positive for the SARS Cov-2 virus (Vellingiri et al., 2020). This caused almost all Indonesians to panic and made President Joko Widodo intervene to the state to remain calm and comply with existing health protocols (Reporter & tirto.id, 2020).

When the Government says it is calm (Pillay & Scheepers, 2020), there is public distrust of the Government because it looks less severe and unprepared when it escalates so quickly (A. T. Nugraha et al., 2020). One of the Indonesian media, CNN, even presented an article on the international community's response to the handling of the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia (Tosepu et al., 2020). One of them is the Australian Government and media (Rachmawati et al., 2021), who have strongly criticized the Indonesian Government's lack of preparedness, vigilance, and sensitivity over the handling of the pandemic (Irawan et al., 2022). James Massola, writing in "The World's Next Coronavirus Hotspot Is Emerging Next Door" (Massola, 2020), explained that the development of Covid 19 in Indonesia was said to be under the radar because, in just eight days, Indonesia recorded more than 1000 new cases every day (Purwadi et al., 2021). Massola also cites Worldometre data, which states that Indonesia is in an alarming condition because the ratio of Covid-19 tests is low (B. Nugraha et al., 2020), and the number of deaths is high (Candera & Indah, 2021).

The case of Covid 19 in Indonesia first appeared on March 2, 2020, where there were two Indonesian citizens (WNI) domiciled in Depok who were found to be positive for the SARS Cov-2 virus (D. Handayani et al., 2020). This caused almost all Indonesians to panic and made President Joko Widodo intervene to give a statement to remain calm and comply with existing health protocols (Shelby et al., 2021).

Along with the increasing number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, from July 3 to July 20, 2021, the government has begun to implement restrictions on community activities (PPKM) in the Java and Bali regions (Yunida, 2021). This policy is based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No.15 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Restrictions on Emergency Community Activities for Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Java and Bali Regions (Damayanti & Dewi, 2021), which were signed the day before by the Minister of Home Affairs (Mehta, 2021). The official statement revealed that the minister of Home Affairs's instruction was issued to follow up on the president's directive instructing emergency PPKM in the Java and Bali regions according to the criteria for the pandemic assessment level (Petrosillo et al., 2020). The provisions contained in the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 15 of 2021 related to PPKM, particularly with the Governors of Java and Bali, Regents and Mayors, and level 4 assessments and the situation in Java and Bali (Miharja et al., 2021).

Previously, the government had implemented a lockdown in several areas and implemented Large- Scale Social Restrictions (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar / PSBB) to reduce the number of Covid 19 in Indonesia (Sumas & Widoyo, 2021). But unfortunately, this policy is considered lacking because there are still people who violate these rules (Permatasari, 2021). This PPKM was carried out after seeing a new variant of Covid 19, namely the delta virus, which spreads faster and has more terrible symptoms than the previous Covid 19 virus (Kusuma et al., 2021). The implementation of this policy is expected to suppress the spread of Covid 19 in Indonesia (Kahar et al., 2020).

The mass media in Indonesia never miss reporting on emergency PPKM because the policy has always been an interesting topic to be reported (Harahap, 2021). After the start of this policy, many online news portals kept on providing news about emergency PPKM from all aspects related to the policies that have been implemented (Taufiq, 2021).

The Indonesian government has established a health emergency status on March 31, 2020 through Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of a Covid-19 Public Health Emergency and continues with several policies to date. But this kind of emergency crisis cannot be seen as simple because an emergency gives extraordinary powers to the state that it does not have during normal circumstances, so this is commonly referred to as emergency power which tends to be an abuse of power. The danger is that this authority will be used to silence critics, violate personal rights, hinder transparency, erode the system of checks and balances, or infiltrate political interests (Miharja et al., 2021).

Pujaningsih (2020) research states that the government must be based on careful considerations before setting a policy. It is important because it will determine the implications and results of the policy-setting itself. The more data and information as reference evaluation material for decision-making, the more the risk of adverse policy outcomes will be minimized (Sintia Dewi et al., 2021).

Sukmono and Fajar Junaedi, in their research on the news in Tirto, stated that as technology advances, the opportunities for presenting online information could also develop (Lutchmansingh et al., 2021). Many readers dominate this online news site due to fast and easy access and proximity to readers, which is a logical correlation of the advancement of communication technology, especially the internet (Junaedi & Sukmono, 2020).

Meanwhile, according to Riky Rakhmadani, in his research in 2020, he also explained that the media's objectivity during the current pandemic is essential in conveying news. Every mass media must own an objective attitude in maintaining its position and nature (Djalante et al., 2020). In addition, amid the current pandemic situation, hoax cases are also growing along with media objectivity. Therefore, the role of the mass media today is crucial for the wider community (Rakhmadani, 2020).

The high intensity of reporting on the emergency PPKM has caused the policy to become increasingly public attention. Of the many reports, researchers are trying to examine how the media, especially mass media (online news portals), report on emergency PPKM in the period 3-20 July 2021. The reason researchers choose online media in this study is because, according to researchers, online newspapers are a media that has many fans. Because newspapers in print are now starting to lose interest, they prefer to read directly through online newspapers because of their practicality (Jacob, 2020).

In connection with these statements, the researcher chose the online news portal Tirta and Media Indonesia as the object of this research. Tirta is an online media portal founded in 2016 by Atmaji Sapto Anggoro, a senior journalist in various media. Tirta appears with his trademark: always present news published in several types such as text, infographics, and videos. In addition, Tirta stands above and for all groups, as well as non-partisans (Kujariningrum et al., 2021). Tirta also does not work for any political interests. Previously on January 12, 2018, Tirta was declared the first Indonesian media to pass verification by the International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN). Through checking data and In-depth Reporting, Tirta is assessed by IFCN verifiers as a severe medium in providing credible, accurate, and accountable data (Prajarto, 2021).

The high intensity of reporting on the emergency PPKM has caused the policy to become increasingly public attention (Permatasari, 2021). Of the many reports, researchers are trying to examine how the media, especially mass media (online news portals) (Fuadi & Irdalisa, 2020), information on emergency PPKM in the period 3-20 July 2021. The reason researchers choose online media in this study is because, according to researchers, online newspapers are a media that has many fans. Because newspapers in print are now starting to lose interest, they prefer to read directly through online newspapers because of their practicality (Filistrucchi, 2018).

Meanwhile, Media Indonesia is an online news site from Media Indonesia newspaper under the auspices of Surya Paloh's Media Group with the tagline 'Honest Voiced' founded in 1970. Media Group owns several print media such as Lampung Post, Media Indonesia, and Tabloid Prioritas (R. Handayani & Wiryotinoyo, 2019). As for electronic media, Media Group owns the most significant private television station, namely Metro TV (Mietzner, 2015). Meanwhile, for online media, Media Group owns Medcom.id, Mediaindonesia.com, Metrotvnews.com, and Lampost.com. In addition to being the President Director of the Media Group, Surya Paloh is also the General Chair of the National Democratic Party (Nasdem), which is included in the three names of media owners supporting Jokowi-Amin along with Hari Tanoesoedibjo and Erick Tohir (Fitriani et al., 2019).

The difference between this research and previous research is in the media to be studied, Tirta and Media Indonesia, where these two news portals have opposite sides. Tirta and Media Indonesia have written a lot about emergency PPKM, but with different perspectives. In Tirta, the news tends to highlight the effects of the emergency PPKM in the community (Ramdan et al., 2021). There are several opinions or suggestions from news writers for better government policies in the future. Meanwhile, in Media Indonesia, the news highlights the government's intensive socialization in dealing with Covid 19 by imposing an emergency PPKM and being very pro to government policies. This is most likely done because the owner of Media Indonesia is part of the government, while Tirta is a neutral media and does not work for any political interests (Husodo et al., 2021). In addition, researchers chose emergency PPKM as a field of research so that the wider community could better understand why the government implemented an emergency PPKM policy and the public was more alert about the dangers of the Covid 19 virus (Prajarto, 2021).

Based on the above thoughts, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled Content Analysis of Emergency PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) News on the online news portal Tirta and Media Indonesia in the period 3-20 July 2021.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

### **2.1. News**

Eric C. Hepwood argues that news is the first report of an important event to attract public attention. Another communication expert, JB Wahyudi, said that news is a report on events or

opinions with important values, attractive to some audiences, new, and widely published through periodic mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, and television) (Saragih & Harahap, 2020).

According to Hoeta Soehoet, news is information about events or the contents of human statements manusia (Soehoet, 2003). Meanwhile, Jani Yosef argues that news is the latest report on facts or opinions that are important or interesting to the public and disseminated through the mass media Bennett & Entman (2001) Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that news is an actual, exciting and useful event report that deserves to be published through newspapers, magazines, radio and television (Metelkov, 2019).

News that deserves to be reported only meets the criteria of "news value" or news value. A news story contains at least one news value which is also called "journalism value" (Usitalo et al., 2022). There are several journalistic values usually owned by news, including impact or influence. The more people who are affected by an event, the greater the impact of a news (Yu, 2018). Matters of public interest must be newsworthy. Proximity or geographical and psychological proximity to the public, the closer the reader is to an event, the greater the news value (Ryfe, 2022). Timeliness or new is the biggest part of news, which is new or actual (Santosa, 2017). Prominence is the character of people involved or being the subject of events, such as celebrities or political officials. Novelty is something new, foreign, strange, unique and unusual. As for conflict, namely war, politics, and crime, the most common news values (Ratnasari et al., 2021).

Four forms of news writing are generally known: hard news, soft news, feature news, and reportage. Hard news is a type of news writing commonly used in newspapers that has to-the-point or straightforward language characteristics and tends to adhere to the 5W + 1H principle (what, when, where, who, why, how). The writing principle follows an inverted pyramid, i.e., the most important things are presented in the lead, while the other items in the body are in less and less critical order. In contrast to soft news, the news does not prioritize the importance of the incident or the warmth of the news, but the human aspect (human interest) that can give a touch of feeling to the reader. The writing uses an upright pyramid arrangement and is usually chronological. The content of the news, as well as the language style, is also light (Cunningham & Craig, 2016). While feature news is story news that develops exciting elements in the plot (plot), and often the author's own point of view appears. The reportage is news that is expected to provide facts, data, or complete information that is sought and obtained through observation, interviews, and research. The writing style of reportage is almost the same as feature news. Only reporting the data is highlighted even with the disclosure of the background of the problem to the next thought. Flew (2021), Based on the material content, news can be grouped into several types, namely news statements of opinions, ideas, or ideas; economic news; financial news; political news; social news; educational news; news of law and justice; sports news; crime news; news of disasters and tragedies; war news; scientific news; entertainment news; human interest (Rannu & Kunni, 2019).

## 2.2. News Production

The Khoiril Muslimin explained that there are four commonly used news reporting techniques, namely: reporting, library research, news agencies, and interviews (Fabianti & Putra, 2021). Journalists do report by going directly to the scene, then starting the process of covering, collecting data and facts about the event (Jenkins et al., 2020). The data and facts must meet the 5W + 1H elements. The literature research or literature study is a technique of covering or collecting data by looking for newspaper clippings, papers, or newspaper articles, reading books, or using internet facilities. In addition, journalists also write news reports from news agencies (Fatmawati, 2018). How to get the news by buying is usually received in the form of facsimile or telegram. The last technique is interviewing; all types of news coverage require an interview process with news sources/resource persons. Interviews aim to dig up information, comments, opinions, facts, or about a problem/event by asking several questions (Suharyo et al., 2017).

Several types of interviews are usually used by journalists in taking the news, each of which requires special skills to do it (Simanjuntak et al., 2019), The first is an interview with an appointment, the essential part of this interview is to make careful preparation in advance by looking for the background of the interview. Second, there was a press conference (news conference) where many journalists were present at this type of interview, resulting in an uncertain series of questions and answers (Moreno Esparza, 2015). However, if there is a direct recording of

the press conference, the news will be better because it minimizes hoaxes and adds to actuality. Then there are on-the-spot or doorstep interviews or sudden interviews without making an appointment. The term doorstep originally referred to the condition when journalists intercepted a resource person who came out of the door for questioning (Kriyantono, 2020).

The telephone interviews were conducted only in an emergency and were usually used to catch up on news actuality (Supriyanti, 2020). In addition, there are direct interviews where the risk of this interview is only the inability to control the atmosphere, but it can certainly provide a more interesting added value. Finally, there are comments from ordinary people (vox pop). If there is an important event that impacts many people, it will be interesting to get direct information from people in public places (Marwantika & Nurwahyuni, 2021).

News certainly requires a clear source of information. In developing news, sources are important in giving meaning and depth to an event. The quality of a journalist's writing depends on the quality of the source (Goode, 2009). All sources that journalists will use must be stated in their origin to avoid exposing plagiarism. In an interview, of course, journalists need sources to search for the required information or data (Benaissa Pedriza, 2021). According to Bagong Suyatna, resource persons are the role of an informant in retrieving data to be extracted from certain people who have value in mastering the issue to be researched and have expertise insufficiently insightful (Halim & Loisa, 2021). Hikmat Kusumaningrat and Purnama Kusumaningrat classify various sources, including scientists who are considered the most sensitive sources among other sources to provide information to other parties outside of their knowledge (Deuze & Witschge, 2018). Next are bureaucrats who, according to journalists' point of view, bureaucrats are people who, to carry out their duties, must obtain cooperation from the public and, in this case, obtain cooperation through the media (Kirchhoff, 2022). These bureaucrats include those who are part of an institution such as an office or local government. A politician is someone who is trying to climb the ladder of leadership or change an institution. Politicians have to seize public opinion through the media to move forward against the opposition, so politicians try to attract and grab the attention of journalists. In this case, a journalist must avoid favoritism so that there is no manipulation practice. Then some sources are often used in investigative reporting (Wu et al., 2019), namely dissatisfied members. These resource persons are also crucial in interpretive reporting because they provide insight into institutional weaknesses that would not be possible in any other way. There are also so-called publicity chasers; they often hunt for newspaper editorial rooms (Falasca, 2014). They rarely contribute to a sharp interpretation of an issue, but the information is helpful. A significant official source for an interpretive journalist is a public relations officer (Anderson, 2021). He is the official spokesperson for an institution that provides much information and can bring together journalists with authorized officials, as long as the coverage results follow what they want (Costera Meijer, 2022).

### **3. Method**

This study uses a quantitative approach. The type of research used is descriptive quantitative, which aims to summarize and explain various conditions or situations or variables that arise in the community that is the research object based on what happened (Bungin Burhan, 2019).

Quantitative research begins with studying the problems that will be the center of attention of researchers (Alesina & Giuliano, 2016). Then the researcher defines and formulates the research problem clearly so that it is easy to understand. After the research problem is formulated, the research design is designed, namely the research model design. This design will guide the implementation of the research from the beginning to the end of the study (Bungin & Burhan, 2008).

This study uses a positivism/functionalist paradigm that aims to explain facts, cause and effect relationships, predict, emphasize facts and predictions. The positivism/functionalist paradigm is an existing pattern that is stable and can be found (Sugiyono, 2017).

#### **3.1. Data Analysis**

The methodology used in this research is quantitative descriptive content analysis. Content analysis is a research technique to make interventions that can be replicated (imitated) and valid data by considering the context (Dois et al., 2016). In addition, Riffe, Lacy, and Fico argue that content

analysis is a systematic and replicable test of communication symbols. These symbols are assigned a numerical value based on valid measurements and analysis using statistical methods to describe the content of communication, draw conclusions and provide information context, both production, and consumption (Fischhoff, 2019). Content analysis is widely used in the field of communication science. Content analysis is one of the main methods in the discipline of communication (Kartika Ekasari et al., 2013). In addition, it can also be used to analyze the contents of both print and electronic media. In addition, content analysis is also used to study the contents of all communication contexts, whether interpersonal, group or organizational communication (Eriyanto, 2011). Descriptive content analysis is a content analysis intended to describe a message or a particular text in detail and describe the aspects and characteristics of a message. As a systematic method, content analysis follows a certain process. The initial stage of content analysis is to formulate goals and conceptualization (Li et al., 2021).

Quantitative research data is present or expressed in the form of numbers obtained from the field. It can also be called qualitative data expressed in the form of numbers obtained by changing qualitative values into quantitative values (Ramdani, 2020).

### 3.2. Data Collecting

To collect data, relevant to the research objectives, the researchers used documentation study techniques in data collection. Documents have the meaning of written goods (Sarifudin et al., 2020). Therefore, documentation can be interpreted as a researcher's activity in investigating written objects such as books, magazines, documents, rules for meeting minutes, diaries, etc. Documents are used to complement the results of interviews and observations. This study seeks to collect data through important documents, archives, and records (Fadli, 2021). In this study, researchers will collect data regarding emergency PPKM news on Tirto and Media Indonesia online news portals in the period 3-20 July 2021.

### 3.3. Reliability Test

The Measuring instruments must not only be valid, they must also have high reliability (reliability). In content analysis, the measuring tool we use is a coding sheet. The measuring instrument is called valid if it can measure exactly what it wants to measure and is called reliable if it consistently produces the same findings (Eriyanto, 2011).

A measuring instrument can be valid (measures precisely what it wants to measure), but it may not be reliable. Reliability (reliability) does not guarantee the validity of a measuring instrument. Two appraisers (coders) with the same rating may agree on what they see, but the measuring instrument used is not following existing standards. However, reliability is a necessary condition for validity. Reliability sets the limits of the validity of a measuring device (Susilo et al., 2019).

Triangulation was carried out using a two-coded coder, which has several categories:

- reading news in Tirto and Media Indonesia
- understanding the elements of journalism
- understanding the categorization and indicators that researchers have made, and getting an in the Quantitative Research Methods course

Research data must meet the requirements of being eligible or not, valid or not, for research. Requirements so that research data can be valid include actual or up to date. The data obtained can represent the problem clearly; objective or based on facts, not the subjective of the researcher; small sampling error element; relevant or related to the real problem; on time; useful for the community (Ramdani, 2020).

The formula for the inter-coder reliability test formula used is the Holsti formula which was first introduced in 1969 by Ole R. Holsti. The percentage of approval or how much the percentage of inter-coder equality when assessing a content indicates the reliability. The formula for calculating reliability is as follows (Holsti, 2004):

$$\text{Inter-Coder Reliability} = \frac{2M}{N1+N2}$$

## Information :

M = Number of coding approved by 2 coders

N1 = Number of coding made by coder 1

N2 = Number of coding made by coder 2

#### 4. Results and Discussion

The results showed that there were similarities and differences between each category in each unit of analysis. Based on 170 PPKM news in the period 3 – 20 July 2021, the research resulted in the following proportions:

**Fig. 1.** Number of Emergency PPKM News on Tirto and Media Indonesia

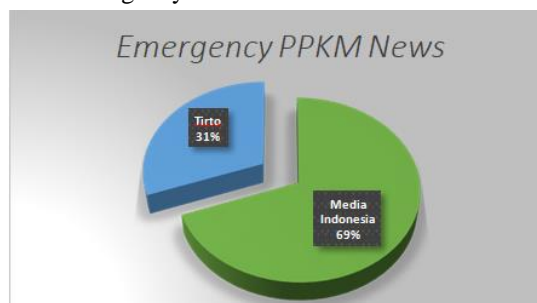
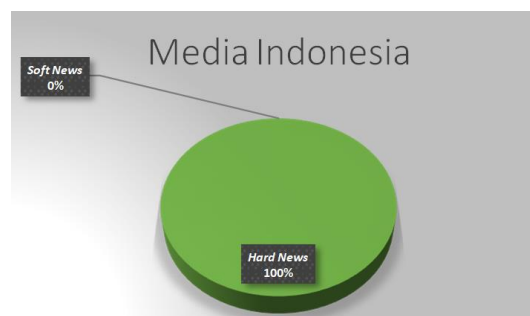


Figure 1 above shows that the number of Emergency PPKM news in Media Indonesia and Tirto is 170 news. In Media Indonesia, there are 69%, which is 118 news, while in Tirto there are 31%, which is 52 news.

**Fig. 2.** News format in Media Indonesia



**Fig. 3.** News format in Tirto

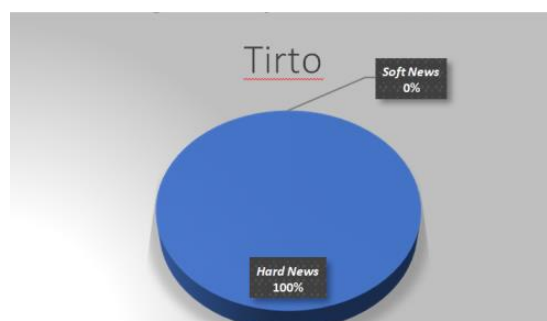


Figure 2 and Figure 3 above show the types of news formats found in Media Indonesia and Tirto. The equation is clear: all emergency PPKM news on Media Indonesia (118) and Tirto (52), totaling 170 newsstories produced in hard news or direct news formats, and none of them produced using soft news formats. The reliability test between coder 1 and coder 2 on the news format analysis unit in Media Indonesia and Tirto resulted in 100%.

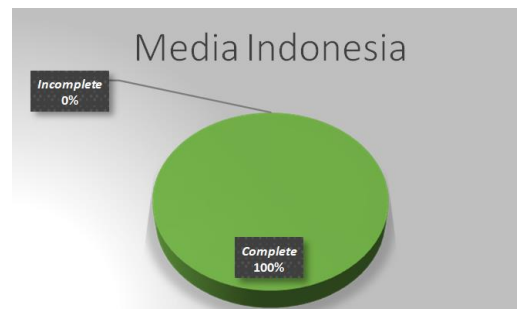
**Fig. 4.** News component in Media Indonesia**Fig. 5.** News component in Tirto

Figure 4 and Figure 5 above show the news elements contained in Media Indonesia and Tirto. The equation is very clear, namely all emergency PPKM news on Media Indonesia (118) and Tirto (52) totaling 170 news produced with complete news elements, which contain details of 5W + 1H (what, when, where, who, why, how). The reliability test between coder 1 and coder 2 on the news element analysis unit in Media Indonesia and Tirto resulted in 100%.

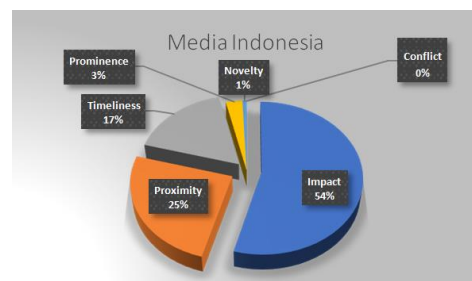
**Fig. 6.** News values in Media Indonesia

Figure 6 above shows some of the news values in Media Indonesia. Of the 118 news stories, there are a total of 140 news values consisting of impact (76 news), proximity (35 news), timeliness (24 news), prominence (4 news), novelty (1 news), and conflict (0 news).

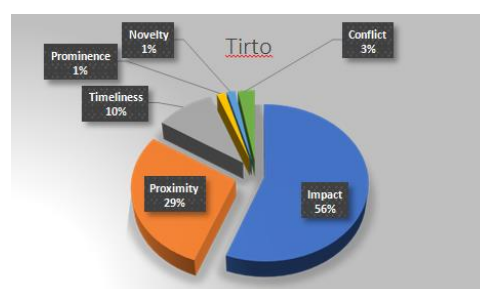
**Fig. 7.** News values in Tirto

Figure 7 above shows some of the news values that exist in Tirto. Of the 52 news stories, there are a total of 70 news values consisting of impact (39 news), proximity (20 news), timeliness (7 news), prominence (1 news), novelty (1 news) and conflict (2 news).



**Fig. 8.** News Comprehensive in Media Indonesia



**Fig. 9.** News Comprehensive in Tirto



Figures 8 and 9 above show the news sections contained in Media Indonesia and Tirto. The equation that exists is very clear, namely all emergency PPKM news on Media Indonesia (118) and Tirto (52) totaling 170 news produced with a complete news section, which contains news title/news title, news headline/lead, news body/body and news/leg tail (optional).

**Fig. 10.** Content of News in Media Indonesia



Figure 10 above shows the emergency PPKM news based on the material in Media Indonesia. Of the 118 news stories, there are several types of material consisting of news statements/ideas/ideas (0 news), economic news (19 news), financial news (0 news), political news (0 news), social/humanities news (87 news), education news (0 news), law and justice news (10 news), sports news (1 news), criminal news (0) disaster and tragedy news (0 news), war news (0 news), scientific/health news (0 news) , entertainment news (0 news), human interest news (1 news).

**Fig. 11.** Content of News in Tirto

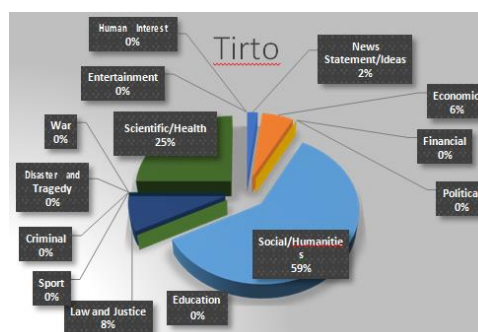


Figure 11 above shows the emergency PPKM news based on the material in Tirto. Of the 52 news items, there are several types of material consisting of news statements/ideas/ideas (1 news), economic news (3 news), financial news (0 news), political news (0 news), social/humanities news (31 news), education news (0 news), law and justice news (4 news), sports news (0 news), disaster and tragedy news (0 news), war news (0 news), scientific/health news (13 news), entertainment news (0 news), human interest news (0 news).

**Fig. 12.** Informant background in Media Indonesia

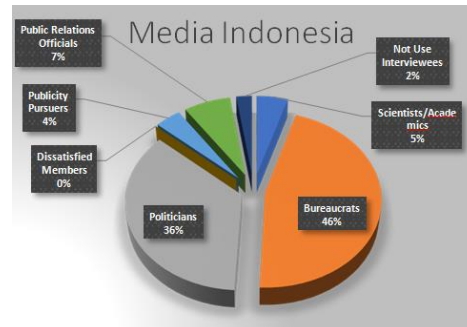


Figure 12 above shows the emergency PPKM news based on interviews with sources at Media Indonesia. Of the 118 news stories, there were a total of 123 sources consisting of scientists/academics (6), bureaucrats (58), politicians (45), dissatisfied members (0), publicity pursuers (5) and public relations officials (9), while there were 3 news stories that do not use interviewees. As for some news that uses more than 1 source in each news. The reliability test between coder 1 and coder 2 in the news analysis unit based on interviews with sources at Media Indonesia resulted in a percentage of 98%. The large number of sources with bureaucratic backgrounds shows Media Indonesia's alignment with government policies. As explained in the early part of this research, Media Indonesia is owned by Surya Paloh. Surya Paloh is the general chairman of the National Democratic Party. The party is part of the ruling government coalition.

**Fig. 13.** Informant background in Tirto

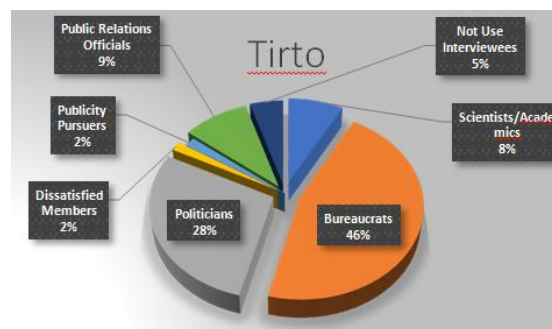


Figure 13 above shows the emergency PPKM news based on the interview with Tirto. Of the 52 news stories, there are a total of 60 sources consisting of scientists/academics (5), bureaucrats (29), politicians (18), disgruntled members (1), publicity chasers (1) and public relations officials (6), while there are 3 news stories that do not use interviewees. As for some news that uses more than 1 source in each news. This study indicates that the two online media studied chose news in the form of hard news. All news is presented with complete elements. The difference is as follows. Media Indonesia, in their reporting, gives more of the portion of informants to bureaucrats. On the other hand, Tirto only took fewer informants from the bureaucrats.

## 5. Conclusion

This study indicates that the two online media studied chose news in the form of hard news. All news is presented with complete elements. The difference is as follows. Media Indonesia, in their reporting, gives more of the portion of informants to bureaucrats. On the other hand, Tirto only took fewer informants from the bureaucrats. results showed Tirto and Media Indonesia chose news in the

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