

SOLICITUD DE CAMBIOS PARA LA PUBLICACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO

Inbox

Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico <revista.emp@ucm.es> Nov 7, 2019
12:33 AM

to me, ririsl, alexjunaidi

Spanish

English

[Translate message](#)

[Turn off for: Spanish](#)

Estimados autores:

Confirmamos que está prevista la publicación del artículo "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" en la revista *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*, v.26 (1).

No obstante, es necesario realizar una serie de cambios en su manuscrito para proceder al último paso.

Se requiere:

- Revisar la bibliografía y adaptarla a las normas editoriales de EMP.

Por favor, solicitamos el envío del manuscrito completo y corregido **antes del día 15 de noviembre**. El envío dirigirse a la siguiente cuenta de correo: revista.emp@ucm.es

Agradecemos su confianza en *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*.

Un cordial saludo,

Article Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico

Inbox



Manuel Fernández Sande <manuel.fernandez@ccinf.ucm.es>

Sat, Jul 6, 2019,
12:12 AM

to me, ririsl, alexjunaidi

Spanish
English

Translate message
Turn off for: Spanish
Estimados autores:

Nos complace informarles de que su artículo titulado "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" ha sido aceptado para su publicación en la revista *Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*. El artículo aparecerá en el próximo Vol.26 Nº1 que está previsto se publicará el próximo mes de enero.

Si precisamos de algún dato más, contactaremos con ustedes antes de la publicación.

Un cordial saludo,

Dear authors:

We are pleased to inform you that your article entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" has been accepted for publication in the journal *Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*. The article will appear in the next Vol.26 No. 1 that is scheduled to be published next January.

If we need some more information, we will contact you before the publication.

Best Regards



Manuel Fernández Sande

Director Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico

Prof. Dr. Departamento de Periodismo y Comunicación Global
Facultad de Ciencias de la Información
Avda Complutense s/n
28040 - MADRID
Tlf. +34 91394 21 35

1. Surat Pemberitahuan Naskah diterima oleh i Editor Journal

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/estudios+mensaje/FMfcgxwChjcbQdRMtXZMrxwnSntNMhT

estudios mensaje

Compose

Inbox 8

Starred

Snoozed

Sent

Drafts

More

Article **Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico** Inbox x

Manuel Fernández Sande <manuel.fernandez@ccinf.ucm.es>
to me, riris1, alexjunaidi

Sat, Jul 6, 2019, 12:12 AM

Spanish > English Translate message Turn off for: Spanish x

Estimados autores:

Nos complace informarles de que su artículo titulado "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" ha sido aceptado para su publicación en la revista **Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico**. El artículo aparecerá en el próximo Vol.26 N°1 que está previsto se publicará el próximo mes de enero.

Si precisamos de algún dato más, contactaremos con ustedes antes de la publicación.

Un cordial saludo,

Dear authors:

We are pleased to inform you that your article entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" has been accepted for publication in the journal **Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico**. The article will appear in the next Vol.26 No. 1 that is scheduled to be published next January.

If we need some more information, we will contact you before the publication.

Sertifikat 735.pdf

berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf

Show all x

11:26 AM 2/5/2020

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/estudios+mensaje/FMfcgxwChjcbQdRMtXZMrxwnSntNMhT

estudios mensaje

Compose

Inbox 8

Starred

Snoozed

Sent


Drafts

More

We are pleased to inform you that your article entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" has been accepted for publication in the journal **Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico**. The article will appear in the next Vol.26 No. 1 that is scheduled to be published next January.

If we need some more information, we will contact you before the publication.

Best Regards



Manuel Fernández Sande

Director **Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico**
Prof. Dr. Departamento de Periodismo y Comunicación Global
Facultad de Ciencias de la Información
Avda Complutense s/n
28040 - MADRID
Tlf. +34 91394 21 35

La información contenida en este correo es CONFIDENCIAL, de uso exclusivo del destinatario/a arriba mencionado. Si ha recibido este mensaje por error, notifíquelo inmediatamente por esta misma vía y proceda a su eliminación, ya que usted tiene totalmente prohibida cualquier utilización del mismo, en virtud de la legislación vigente. Los datos personales recogidos serán incorporados y tratados en el fichero "Correoweb", bajo la titularidad del Vicerrectorado de Tecnologías de la Información, y en él el interesado/a podrá ejercer los derechos de acceso, rectificación, cancelación y oposición ante el mismo (artículo 5 de la Ley Orgánica 15/1999, de 13 de diciembre, de Protección de Datos de Carácter Personal).

Sertifikat 735.pdf

berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf

Show all x

11:26 AM 2/5/2020

2.Surat dari Penulis ke Editor Jurnal

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox on a desktop browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbi#search/estudios+mensaje/FMfcgwxChjcbQdRMtXZMxwnSntNMhT`. The Gmail search bar contains the text "estudios mensaje".

The left sidebar shows the following navigation options: Compose, Inbox (8), Starred, Snoozed, Sent, Drafts, and More.

Two email messages are visible:

- Message 1:** From Eko Harry Susanto <ekos@fikom.untar.ac.id> to Manuel. Sent on Jul 16, 2019, 5:09 PM. The body text reads: "Dear Manuel Fernandez Sande. Sorry, I was too late to respond to your email. I thank you for the information about the journal manuscript entitled 'Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia'. I hope the text will be published in January 2020. Thank you very much. Best Regards. Eko Harry Susanto".
- Message 2:** From Eko Harry Susanto <ekos@fikom.untar.ac.id> to Riris. Sent on Oct 11, 2019, 9:47 PM.

At the bottom of the screen, the Windows taskbar is visible, showing open applications for "Sertifikat 735.pdf" and "berkas Dir. PBL 29...pdf". The system tray on the right shows the time as 11:28 AM on 2/5/2020.



Eko Harry Susanto <ekos@fikom.untar.ac.id>

Tue, Jul 16, 2019,

5:09 PM

to Manuel

Dear Manuel Fernandez Sande

Sorry, I was too late to respond to your email.

I thank you for the information about the journal manuscript entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia".

I hope the text will be published in January 2020.

Thank you very much.

Best Regards

Eko Harry Susanto

SOLICITUD DE CAMBIOS PARA LA PUBLICACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO

Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico <revista.emp@ucm.es>

Thu, Nov 7, 2019,
12:33 AM

to me, ririsl, alexjunaidi

Spanish
English

Translate message
Turn off for: Spanish

Estimados autores:

Confirmamos que está prevista la publicación del artículo "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" en la revista *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*, v.26 (1).

No obstante, es necesario realizar una serie de cambios en su manuscrito para proceder al último paso.

Se requiere:

- Revisar la bibliografía y adaptarla a las normas editoriales de EMP.
- Por favor, solicitamos el envío del manuscrito completo y corregido **antes del día 15 de noviembre**. El envío dirigirse a la siguiente cuenta de correo: revista.emp@ucm.es
Agradecemos su confianza en *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*.

Un cordial saludo,



3. Surat Permintaan dari Editor untuk Merevisi Naskah

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search bar containing 'estudios mensaje'. The email subject is 'SOLICITUD DE CAMBIOS PARA LA PUBLICACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO'. The sender is 'Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico' with the email address 'revista.emp@ucm.es'. The email is dated 'Thu, Nov 7, 2019, 12:33 AM'. The content of the email is as follows:

Estimados autores:

Confirmamos que está prevista la publicación del artículo "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" en la revista *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*, v.26 (1).

No obstante, es necesario realizar una serie de cambios en su manuscrito para proceder al último paso.

Se requiere:

- Revisar la bibliografía y adaptarla a las normas editoriales de EMP.

Por favor, solicitamos el envío del manuscrito completo y corregido **antes del día 15 de noviembre**. El envío dirigirse a la siguiente cuenta de correo: revista.emp@ucm.es

Agradecemos su confianza en *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*.

Un cordial saludo,

The screenshot also shows the Windows taskbar at the bottom with the system clock displaying 11:30 AM on 2/5/2020.

Revised manus x estudios sobre x berkas Dir. PBL x undangan Pak x undangan Pak x Stats and Insigi x Edit Post - Eko x sertifikat-quani x +

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/estudios+mensaje/QgrcJHsBvDfGskWIngwZDhVxHhhVtBHjDDL

Gmail estudios mensaje

Compose

Inbox 8

Starred

Snoozed

Sent

Drafts

More

Revised manuscript "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia" **Inbox**

Eko Harry Susanto <ekos@fikom.untar.ac.id>
to revista.emp

Tue, Nov 12, 2019, 4:03 PM

Dear Editor of Revista Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico

Thanks for your information.

We submitted the complete paper entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia". (Attached)

The script has been revised according to the suggestion of the editor on bibliography based of Revista Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico editorial standard.

We hope that we could get further information on the paper.

Thanks for your information.

Best regards,

Eko Harry Susanto
Riris Loisa
Ahmad Junaidi

Sertifikat 735.pdf berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf

11:31 AM 2/5/2020

Revised manus x estudios sobre x berkas Dir. PBL x undangan Pak x undangan Pak x Stats and Insigi x Edit Post - Eko x sertifikat-quani x +

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/estudios+mensaje/QgrcJHsBvDfGskWIngwZDhVxHhhVtBHjDDL

Gmail estudios mensaje

Compose

Inbox 8

Starred

Snoozed

Sent

Drafts

More

Thanks for your information.

Best regards,

Eko Harry Susanto
Riris Loisa
Ahmad Junaidi

Cyber Media and Di...

Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico <revista.emp@ucm.es>
to me

Fri, Nov 15, 2019, 4:17 PM

Dear author:

It is a pleasure to inform you that we have received the article.

Sertifikat 735.pdf berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf

11:32 AM 2/5/2020

Revised manuscript "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia"

Inbox



Eko Harry Susanto <ekos@fikom.untar.ac.id>

Tue, Nov 12, 2019,
4:03 PM

to revista.emp

Dear Editor of Revista Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico

Thanks for your information.

We submitted the complete paper entitled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia". (Attached)
The script has been revised according to the suggestion of the editor on bibliography based of
Revista Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico editorial standard.

We hope that we could get further information on the paper.

Thanks for your information.

Best regards,
Eko Harry Susanto
Riris Loisa
Ahmad Junaidi

Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia

Abstract : Cyber media research in its relation to diversity is part of mass communication study particularly cyber media journalism which emerges fast nowadays. In the framework of political democracy in Indonesia, coverage and news coverage on diversity issues depend on the characteristics of the cyber media. Therefore, it is possible that the information being received can differ from one to another cyber media. Since cyber media have speed of information dissemination, they should be able to disseminate messages in accordance with the essential and importance of diversity. This does not disregard definitely that information from cyber media become reference for public to behave and take actions. This study aims to describing the meaning of cyber news coverage, describing cyber news coverage from the aspect of newsworthiness, reviewing the use of news coverage information, and analyzing various news coverage topics in cyber media. As the result, this study found the number of words related to cyber media attention to diversity issues, cyber news coverage that puts forward verification and newsorthisness, and different news coverage topics of diversity issues in each cyber media.

Keywords: cyber media, journalists, diversity news coverage, source of information, newsworthiness

Introduction

The advance of Internet for civil society in the last several decades makes great change in the structure of economy and media business. In fact, it can be categorized as media revolution similar to the situation when television was born in 1950s (Safco, in Biagi, 2010, pp.82-84). In Indonesia, the spread of Internet in the end of 1990s brings new phenomena in media industry particularly press media. In the past several decades, news can only be acquired in the limited time and space, but nowadays it can be accessed whenever and wherever the audience wants. The development of internet-based press can be seen from the emergence of various cyber media news coverage institutions. The data collection of Indonesia's Press Council uncovers that until 2015 at least there were officially recorded 68 (sixty eight) cyber media with the legal status (Indonesian Press Council, 2015).

However, the growth of cyber news coverage emerges various problems and complaints from public and it can be seen from formal public complaint to Indonesia's Press Council particularly the code of ethics in news coverage. On the other hand, consciousness arises among media that they need such a guidance of cyber media management (Prihandoko, in tempo.co., February 3, 2012). Based on consideration that the cyber media management can be carried out proportionally and meet the function, right and obligation which are appropriate to Law Number 40 Year 1999 Concerning Press and Journalistic Ethical Code,

Indonesia's Press Council together with press organizations, cyber media editorial boards and public have designed the Cyber News Coverage Guidance ratified in 2012 (Indonesian Press Council, 2015). The cyber news coverage guidance was designed through some processes consisting discussions, public hearings and public trial in Greater Jakarta and Yogyakarta. It involved media associations, universities and private parties. The guidance would be evaluated per two years (Sudibyo, in Prihandoko, in tempo.co., February 3, 2012). However, the initial observation uncovers that the cyber news coverage guidance is never revised until today.

Regarding the condition, the cyber news coverage becomes phenomenon and it should be analyzed critically because it differs from conventional mass media. In the cyber media, space and time do not become obstacle for news production and consumption. It results in euphoria in communication practice and it also raises debates on whether it should or should not build new theories on mass communication studies (McQuail, 2010, p.135) including journalistic study. In this matter, the cyber media development runs simultaneously with various issues and it does not get great portion in traditional media such as diversity issues. Meanwhile, consciousness and public care including in Indonesia concerning diversity has been rising particularly in the content of social and political construction related to religion, ethnicity, tribe and race (Bahrens, 2006).

The emergence of attention to diversity issues appears in cyber media as well. It is presented in viewpoints, analysis and studies but frequently contradict each other. The cyber news coverage carries out journalistic function like other conventional mass media, and it should report facts to public. However, it is possible that cyber media definitely construct reality from various viewpoints and it triggers polemics on reality or fact that cyber media actually construct (Maras, 2013, pp.82-84). The attention of coverage and news coverage to diversity issues raise among journalists particularly those who are under the Journalists Association for Diversity (SEJUK). SEJUK submitted Diversity News Coverage proposal to Indonesia's Press Council and the follow up would be in form of open discussion.

The development of cyber media and diversity issue is the current one and It does not get great attention in communication studies, particularly mass communication. In fact, cyber media are important part of mass media. In the context of traditional media, it is believed that media effects do not only occur in primary level such as the acquirement of information, entertainment and others but also in the secondary level. The level relates to value structure and it eliminates tolerance and appreciation and it becomes the power of Indonesian society.

Based on the above description, the research problem drwan in this study is "How is the model of cyber news coverage when it is studied from normative perspective". The research context focuses on cyber news coverage containing diversity issue and it is approached from the aspect of newsworthiness.

Moreover, the research aims at: (1) describing meaning of the cyber media content in relation to diversity, (2) getting the description of cyber news coverage related to newsworthiness, (3) reviewing the use of information source to support diversity, and (4) analyzing the news coverage topics in cyber media.

To support the analysis of the research data in relation to social media with all complexity of their influence or relationship between social media and political condition in Indonesia, there are the Normative Theory of Social Media Responsibility, Journalism in the Age of Cyber Media, the Cyber News Coverage and Coverage Guidance of Diversity Issue.

The cyber news coverage on diversity issue can be approached from mass communication perspective particularly some propositions from normative theory of social media responsibility especially media content as in accordance with Dennis McQuail (2010, p.167) stating that (1) the media has responsibility to public where media ownership is a public trust; (2) news media should be truthful, accurate, fair, objective and relevant; the media should be free but can be self-regulated; (3) the media should follow agreed codes of ethics and professional conduct; and (4) under some circumstances the government may need to intervene to safeguard the public interests. Mass media are an important factor to stimulate change (Susanto, 2013,p.25). The research discusses the second and third proposition of normative theory of mass communication that protect the media to stimulate change to the better direction through the responsible news coverage.

In relation to journalism in the Age of Cyber Media, digitalization becomes a power to stimulate great change in the journalism such as the displacement of news value, profession's ethics, the flow of work, the working condition of newsroom management. It opens opportunities, new risks and challenges for journalism that does not automatically stimulate to better journalism. On one hand, It cannot be definitely ignored that the delivery of information becomes faster, information sources are widely open and interaction to readers is more open. On the other hand, plagiarism, lack of verification and unethical journalistic practice have increased drastically in various countries. (Chan, 2014,p.107). If it is seen from the aspect of storage and information control, it still triggers polemics on whether cyber media truly differ from traditional media or the media still operate in almost similar ways to traditional mainstream media that put forward the one-direction communication principle (Loisa, 2015,p.39). As the fourth estate, press has and it carries out public power without any status change as the social institution which implement function for public interests (many people) such as the transmission and spread of information, the building of mutual understanding and public harmonization (Manan, 2013,p.v-vi).

In more complex society, press carries out function to convey information, explain and build synthesis on the complexity of contemporary society life (Masurier, 2016,p.406). The existence of cyber media is positive for

public reporting but in the same time it raises question on how the news coverage model in the media that remain relatively new in journalism especially in Indonesia. The observers of digital media and cyber media have considered the necessity to carry out digital media press studies such as digital media journalistic model and threats that may occur (McGregor & Watkins, 2016, p.44).

Referring to the problems, there is Cyber Media News Coverage Guidance in the Coverage of Diversity Issues. Indonesia's Press Council defines cyber media are all kinds of media that use Internet means in order to carry out journalistic activities and to meet the requirement of Press Law and the Standards of Press Companies as stipulated by the council (Indonesian Press Council, 2015). The content of cyber media is all things made or published by users such as articles, images, comments, voice, video and various kinds of uploaded things which are attached to cyber media covering blog, forum, readers' comment and others. In the cyber media news coverage guidance, it regulates verification and news balance; users-made content; revision, correction and right answer; the revocation; advertising; copyright; the inclusion of guidances; and disputes.

Research Methods

This study was a case study which employed mixed method design that is the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative approach was in the form of content analysis and survey while the qualitative approach was in the form of data collection through in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

The content analysis is usually used to monitor media content from a mass media. It is a systematic procedure tool to investigate content of the recorded information; as technique to make valid and reliable reference from data to their contexts; as method to learn and analysis communication in systematic, objective and quantitative way for the purpose of measuring some variables. It is carried out quantitatively which includes the calculation that exhibits accurate representation from a body of message (Walizer & Weiner, 1978); Krippendorff (1980); and Kerlinger (2000); in Wimmer & Dominick; 2006, p.150-151).

The physical research object was news articles on diversity issue in cyber media. Moreover, the research subjects were cyber media journalists. The research population was the news articles of diversity issues published in cyber media. The sample of the news articles on diversity issue was chosen purposively from four cyber media, i.e. kompas.com, tribunnews.com, detik.com and viva.co.id. The four cyber media were mostly accessed by Internet users in the period of 2016 on the basis of the report of rating institution (Alexa.com). The respondents for online survey were contact persons registered officially in the data of Indonesia's Press Council to represent in the cyber media institutions and there were 68 contact persons. The participants for Focus Group Discussion were

selected purposively consisting cyber media journalists in three big cities in Indonesia (Greater Jakarta, Surabaya and Medan).

The data collection method on the news text was carried out online by downloading news articles on the diversity themes; online survey was carried out by distributing questionnaire through email to the cyber media editorial board; moreover, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion were carried out in a kind of interpreting cyber media actors. The data analysis was conducted by interpreting the the data processing of the content analysis and survey results in a kind of frequency distribution; the results of in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion in Surabaya, Medan and Greater Jakarta were analyzed through coding/categorization process.

Research Results and Discussion

The research results and discussion were reviewed including the findings of this research; (1) Total words and meaning as Reference of Cyber Media Attention to diversity issue, (2) Verification in Cyber Media News Coverage containing Diversity Issue, (3) The selection of sources to strengthen News Coverage, and (4) Different news coverage topics of diversity Issue.

Number of Words and Meaning As Form of Cyber Media Attention

To know the media's attractiveness in the discussion of some topics including diversity issue, thi research applied content analysis approach by which the total words containing themes can be measured. The approach is usually used to analyze the content of print media. For example, how many words contain the diversity issue compared to all words of news article in one day's edition.

The results of data analysis for 200 news articles taken from *kompas.com*, *tribunnews.com*, *detik.com* dan *viva.co.id* are as follows: *kompas.com* contains total diversity issue words of 269.4 in average, *tribunnews.com* contains 253.3 words, *detik.com* contains 371.4 words and *viva.co.id* consist 362 words of the diversity news coverage. Of the four cyber media, the average word use containing the diversity elements amounts to 314.1.

However, in the research which selects the examples of news articles from the four news websites, the total words per day produced by a news website in average cannot be definitely determined and it depends on the journalists' productivity. Then, the policy of cyber media editorial boards to decide total words in one news article differs from one another. In *Detik.com*, for example, total words containing diversity issue are the biggest if compared to other three media. However, although *detik.com* has total biggest number of words

containing the diversity issue but it does not mean that it has great attention to the issue.

In the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Kresna from *Tirto.id* stated "It is definitely impossible to calculate the percentage since there is no regulation on the number of words." Because the number of news production in the four news websites is highly variable, generalization definitely remains in the surface level. Then, the meaning for the number of words containing diversity cannot be totally used to measure the attractiveness of each media in the diversity themes. In other words, the number of words containing diversity does not entirely represent "fact" in society as the purpose of quantitative content analysis approach : "the calculation just shows accurate representation from a body of message (Walizer & Wienir (1978); Krippendorf (1980); and Kerlinger (2000); in Wimmer & Dominick; 2006, p.150-151).

The Verification of Cyber Media News Coverage Containing Diversity Issues

Verification is an important principle in journalism. The discipline in carrying out verification, according to Bill Kovack and Tim Rosienthal in *Sembilan Elemen Jurnalistik 2001*, is important thing that distinguish serious journalism from reckless journalism. In the Cyber Media Guidances, the importance to apply the verification principle has been stated clearly that: (a) In its principle, each news on the article must pass verification; (b) As news articles can harm other parties, it should need verification for the same news; hence it will meet the principles of accuracy and balance.

The results of data analysis from 200 news articles containing the diversity issue from four news websites indicate as follows: (1) In principle, each news should pass verification; (b) As news can harm other parties, it needs verification to the same news; thus it meet the principles of accuracy and balance.

Table 1. Cyber News Verification

No.	INDICATORS	Kompas.com		Tribun.com		Detik.com		Viva.com		Average
1.	There is any direct statement from key source	48	96.0 %	47	94.0 %	47	94.0 %	45	90.0 %	93.5 %
2.	There is any explanation from other relevant parties.	8	16.0 %	13	26.0 %	35	70.0 %	19	38.0 %	37.5 %
3.	Exception (1): News contains urgent public	2	4.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	6.0 %	11	22.0 %	8.0 %

	interests									
4.	Exception (2): The first news sources is those stated clearly their identity, credibility and competency	42	84.0 %	34	68.0 %	20	40.0 %	44	88.0 %	70.0 %
5.	Exception (3): When confirmed, the news subjects cannot be contacted and or cannot be interviewed	0	0.0 %	2	4.0 %	2	4.0 %	1	2.0%	2.5 %
6.	Exception (4): Media give some explanation to the readers that the news is in further verification immediately. The explanation is inserted in the last part of the same news in brackets and italic form.	0	0.0 %	3	6.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0%	1.5 %
7.	After getting the verification, the verified results are inserted in the updated news	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0%	0.0 %

Source : Results of Data Processing

From the Table 1, it can be known that each cyber media being studied in the research frequently considers the importance of statement from key sources and the relevant ones. It indicates that each media hopes the audience or the readers rely on the news articles provided on the news website. Besides, they consider that the selected sources have credibility to make opinion, describe the events or convey information on an event. For the indicator of "direct statement from key sources", for example, news articles on *Kompas.com* were recorded to reach 96% followed by *Tribun.com* (94%), *Detik.com* (94%) and *Viva.co.id* (90%).

Obviously, it is reasonable because irrelevant sources will make news far from facts and truth. In the above table, it shows that *Detik.com* have the highest percentage if compared to other news websites with the total 70%. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Detik.com* is consistent to enter relevant sources for each news published on its news website. However, if we observe it carefully, the indicator of "the first news sources are those stated clearly their identity, credibility and consistency", the profile of *Detik.com* in the above table is shown to have 30 news articles and on the contrary then this did not clearly insert the identity of main sources.

On the other words, although *Detik.com* tries to make news articles reliable by inserting direct statements of the key sources, more than half of the sources did not mention their identity clearly. Likewise, It was almost the same as conducted by *Tribun.com*.

The profile is different from *Kompas.com*. The media appears more consistent to insert the statement of key sources into a news article. If it is assumed "key sources" are "the first news sources", *Kompas.com* is media that always inserts credibility and competency of the sources for each news articles uploaded on its news website in which such news articles were amounted to 42 articles or 84%.

Referring to the results of Forum Group Discussion (FGD) carried out by the researcher team to some cyber media journalists in Greater Jakarta, there are special reasons on why the statements or other information from key sources become important such as to avoid the presumption of the media's one-sidedness. From the discussion, the statement said that the method can be mostly responsible.

Furthermore, the Small Indonesian Policy is definitely doubtful to make the issue's news coverage because it is very sensitif. Therefore, media can breathe as well. Each media has local breathing. Therefore, as the media can take issues to be reported, they can play safely. Media did not play with sensitive and unclear issues (*Tribunnews.com*). The similar trend was also shown in *Viva.co.id*. In the news website of *Viva.co.id*, the percentage was the same as in *Kompas.com* or with the total 44 news articles. Moreover, news uploaded on each news websites always inserted the competency and credibility of the sources.

There is an attractive point from the above data. It is shown that there is only one media, i.e. *Tribun.com* which several times gives some explanations that the news articles uploaded on its news website still require further verification. However, the number was very small like 3 news articles or 6.0%. Moreover, other media only amounted to 0%. The data describes that most of the cyber media do not see the importance of immediately doing further verification of a news article. In fact, concerning the diversity issues, verification, clarification or re-check is something that should be carried out to make news articlers clearer. As the result, it will avoid assumption, presumption or controversy.

The Selection of Sources to Strengthen News Coverage

News sources are important factor to support accuracy of news coverage containing the diversity issue in Indonesia. It cannot be ignored definitely that the sources' credibility becomes a power so that audience has trust to the news articles. The selection of the sources who has good social, economic and political reputation is not easy. Besides, it is more difficult if the news coverage has competition and conflict nuance as well as the difference of value, attitude and trust. The selection of sources from each cyber media can be shown in details in the following table.

Table 2. Selection of Sources

	INDICATORS	Kompas.com		Tribun.com		Detik.com		Viva.com		Average
1.	Religious Figures	13	26.0%	18	36.0%	17	34.0%	8	16.0%	28.0%
2.	Cultural Figures	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	1.0%
3.	Government Officers	21	42.0%	17	34.0%	27	54.0%	19	38.0%	42.0%
4.	Law Enforcement Officers	4	8.0%	9	18.0%	15	30.0%	9	18%	18.5%
5.	Civil Society Organizations	15	30.0%	21	42.0%	19	38.0%	7	14.0%	31.0%
6.	Public Figures	2	4.0%	8	16.0%	15	30.0%	12	24.0%	18.5%
7.	Anonymous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
8.	Others	5	10.0%	10	16.0%	0	0.0%	10	20.0%	11.5%

Source: Results of Data Processing

The above table shows who frequently becomes key sources in the cyber media when these media upload the diversity news. It is interesting that the biggest number of the selected key sources is the government. *Detik.com* was shown to have the trend with total number of news that were 27 articles, and *Kompas.com* was just behind *Detik.com* with total number of 21 news articles. The next rows were *Viva.co.id* and *Tribunnews.com*. The facts indicate that the media give trust to the authority holder as their key sources.

From the above data, it can be concluded that the media being studied consider that besides the government, other key sources do not have competency and credibility as their source of information. It is supposed that the government

becomes the only official source of a news. However, there is exception because *Tribunnews.com* has the lowest number that uses the government sources. The number only reaches to 17 news articles. *Tribunnews.com* frequently select civil society organizations as its key sources, and the number amounts to to 42%.

Accordingly, there are some possibilities on why *Tribunnews.com* did it. Firstly, it provides balance which means that *Tribunnews.com* tries to appear other side of an event. When the government sources are considered normal or dominant, for example, the media appears other side such as civil society organization. It then gets support when the government sources occupy the third row under the source of "religious figures". However, from the FGD results carried out by the researcher team, it is showed that *Tribun.com* has strong trend to confirm news to law enforcement. The source of *Tribunnews.com* stated "*Because we report from regions throughout Indonesia, for our key sources they come from public itself. Then, we directly confirm it to law enforcement (police officers) to justify the accuracy of the events.*" On the other hand, journalists from *Kompas.com* state, "*Because we want to reduce potential unrest in society, therefore we report it from the official sources (the government) and the authority party. We prevent unrest in the level of society because the opinion of the authority parties is not so emotional if compared to the sources from public.*"

Another point that should be observed carefully is that low selection of religious figures as their key sources. The average percentage of news articles presenting religious figures amounts to to 28% of total news articles being studied. There are some possible reasons on why there are such findings. Firstly, the media consider that religious figures are those who have interests particularly if a conflict occurs and it involves religious community. The interests which make the statement of the religious figures can stimulate negative response from other parties. To prevent the prolonged conflicts, therefore, the sources of religious figures do not have greater portion.

It is interesting to analyze the opinion of a journalist from *Tirto.co.id* which stated "*Because we minimize unrest in society, we report news from official sources (the government) and the authority party. It will prevent unrest in society because the opinion of the authority party is not so emotional than from public.*" Moreover, from *Swara.com* the journalist mentioned, "*We are very conscientious to convey the sound of the dispute parties. Therefore, when we present sensitive news coverage, we directly connect authority parties such as Indonesian National Police to justify it or not.*"

It also occurs to the sources of "law enforcement". In the above table, law enforcement does not the first choice as their key sources. The average percentage of news articles containing the law enforcement as the key enforcement amounts to to 18.5%. However, it is definitely possible that news uploaded to their media contain information from the three key sources consisting the government, religious figures and law enforcement.

The Different News Coverage Topic of Diversity Issues

The Findings on diversity topics cover: events that cyber media report concerning diversity issue, the goal of news coverage and balance of news coverage. The three factors are important elements in the news coverage of diversity in four cyber media. The study results of the three aspects is described in the following tables.

The media studied in the research are shown to give different portion in the diversity news coverage. There are four indicators used in the analysis on the diversity events including religious celebration, cultural festival, cooperation, conflict and other events that the cyber media have reported.

Table 3. Events in News Coverage of Diversity Issues

No.	INDICATORS	KOMPAS		TRIBUN		DETIK		VIVA		Average
			%		%		%		%	
1.	Religious Celebration	3	6.0 %	8	16.0 %	11	22.0 %	14	28.0 %	18.0 %
2.	Cultural Festival	2	4.0 %	1	2.0 %	3	6.0 %	2	4.0%	4.0 %
3.	Cooperation	0	0.0 %	8	16.0 %	0.5	56.0 %	2	4.0%	19.0
4.	Conflict	31	62.0 %	28	56.0 %	0.4	42.0 %	10	20%	45.0 %
5.	Others	16	32.0 %	9	18.0 %	0	0.0 %	26	52.0 %	25.5 %

Source: Results of Data Processing

From the above table, it shows that conflict gets more space if compared to other topics. It is normal because conflict will invite greater attention from public if compared to other topics, such as religious celebration, cultural festival, cooperation or other topics. The average percentage of news articles uploaded on the news websites concerns conflict, and it amounts to 45%. It is also normal because conflicts, social frictions or sectarian disputes invite more attention if compared to "plain news." However, it is definitely possible that conflict news will stimulate similar conflicts in other regions.

It is interesting finding from *Detik.com* and *Viva.co.id* that Both media has the biggest number of conflict news coverage that was 32% or 16 news articles. However, the number of news coverage on "religious celebration" is the same as conflict. Each of it amounts to 28% and 30% consecutively. Therefore, although conflict news is considered to dominate, news on religious celebration still get great portion.

The news coverage of culture or religion is important to spread in public. Of the two topics, audience can know that diversity is essential in Indonesia. Therefore, the idea that should be developed further is pluralism. In this matter, news on religious celebration and cultural festival trully has effective function to establish diversity condition although the number remains small and average percentage is only 18%.

If it is seen each media to allocate the *religious celebration* topic, *Viva.co.id* records the highest percentage of 28%. Behind *Viva.co.id*, there is *Detik.com* with total percentage of 22%. Moreover, *Kompas.com* and *Tribun.com* amounts to 6% and 16% consecutively. However, it is disappointed that news related to harmony, togetherness or cooperation only occupies the third row after the *Other* topics. In fact, the *cooperation* topic has strategic values to build harmony and peace in society. *Kompas.com*, for example, only publishes 0% news containing the words *cooperation*. *Tribun.com* and *Viva.co.id* only amount to 14% consecutively. The highest percentage comes from *Detik.com* with the total 32%.

The news coverage goal is the cyber media's effort to support the importance of life in diversity for plural society. From the aspect of the media's content, it can be observed how the cyber media describe the diversity events in Indonesia. The detail description on the cyber media's news coverage goal can be analyzed further in the following table.

Table 4. Diversity News Coverage By Goal

	Place of Events	KOMPAS		TRIBUN		DETIK		VIVA		Average
1.	Supporting Diversity	11	22%	24	48%	38	76%	26	52%	49.5 %
2.	Refusing Diversity	2	4%	3	6%	2	4%	1	2%	4.0 %
3.	Conflict	28	56%	25	50%	18	36%	10	20%	40.5 %
4.	Resolution	5	10%	6	12%	8	16%	0	0%	9.5 %
5.	Others	6	12%	1	2%	0	0%	16	32%	11.5 %

Source: Results of Data Processing

From the above table, it describes that the media being studied in the research support the diversity issue. *Detik.com* is shown to have the highest percentage of 76%. In the next rows, there are *Viva.co.id* (52%), *Tribun.com* (48%) and *Kompas.com* (22%) consecutively. The number also proves that the

media tend to support diversity. However, from the aspect of the media content, the average percentage of 40% contains or describes conflicts. The conflict description becomes dominant. *Kompas.com*, for example, is recorded to have the highest percentage of the conflict description. Moreover, it does not describe reconciliation significantly. There are only 10% of news with the words describe the reconciliation.

The similar things also occurs with *Tribun.com*. In the media, 50% of the news, the words used to relate to or close to conflicts. However, there are only 12% which use the words related to *reconciliation*. On the other hand, *Detik.com* and *Viva.co.id* show the similar trend but different percentage. With the same comparison particularly the percentage of "conflict" and "reconciliation", *Detik.com* has the comparison of 36% : 16% and *Viva.co.id* has 20% : 0%. From the last two comparison, it is shown that *Viva.co.id* has greater trend to describe reconciliation.

The data can explain that although a media has pretension to support diversity issues, it textually gives greater space for the description of conflict. The media may consider that conflict is always interesting to publish, and it remains get attention. The similar conclusion also appears in Forum Group Discussion conducted by the research team.

Online media cannot remove the readers' high interest thus the media should not only take the neutral position. The Cover both sides of the principle also pay attention to parties who are known as radical because we uphold the independence principle. In *Suara.com* it takes from laws and human interests.

The cover both sides principle has close relations to balance in the news coverage. The research also gives description that the diversity issue is not only partially seen from information but also the aspect of newsworthiness as the source of information. Therefore, the cyber media do not carry out journalistic activities partially but they try to know the problem from both parties in dispute. The balance of news coverage can be seen further in the following table.

Table 5. Balance of News Coverage

	Place of Events	KOMPAS		TRIBUN		DETIK		VIVA		Average
1.	Description of events/issue from the pro and contra side	3	6%	1	2%	6	12%	18	36%	14.0 %
2.	Description of events/issues from 1 (one) side	4	8%	13	26%	17	34%	8	16%	21.0 %
3.	Neutral	43	86%	36	72%	27	54%	23	46%	64.5

containing diversity issue are mostly considered as the great attention of media towards the importance of the diversity. However, it cannot be used to measure the attractiveness of each cyber media toward the diversity themes.

Furthermore, verification is the leading factor in cyber news coverage. In principle, each news must pass verification so that it does not have negative impact in society. Some news coverages particularly in the context of potential conflict can trigger pro and control reaction in audience. The verification is carried out to meet the principle of accuracy and balance.

The cyber media studied in this research consider the statement of key sources and relevant sources which is required to strengthen the news coverage. The media try to get trust from audience concerning news published. Therefore, the selection of sources to strengthen the news coverage is considered important. The Media being studied in the research also consider that besides the government, the sources have lack of competence and credibility as reference. In this context, it is supposed that the government becomes the only official source of diversity news coverage. The interesting point is in fact the cyber media do not put religious figures as the selection of leading sources.

The news coverage topic of diversity issues among the cyber media has differences. The factor relates to the efforts of the cyber media's coverage with the focus of events occurring, the goal of news coverage and the balance of news coverage. The three factors result in the topic decision of each cyber media are different. Besides, the topic on conflict issues mostly gets place if compared to other topics. In other aspect, the cyber media has pretension to support diversity. In textual, however, it gives more space to describe the conflicts. The cyber media is found to pay a deep attention on neutrality and balance.

References

- Bahrens, Christoph (2016) : *Diversity issues also color social and political construction in society*. UMY. March 23. Available in: <http://www.umy.ac.id/isu-keberagaman-turut-warnai-konstruksi-sosial-dan-politik-di-masyarakat.html>.
- Biagi, Shirley (2010): *Media impact : An introduction to mass media*, seventh edition, United States : Thomson – Wadsworth.
- Chan, Ying (2014) : *Journalism and digital times: between wider reach and sloppy reporting*. In : Dragomir, M. and Thompson, M. (eds), *Mapping digital media global findings – a report by the open society foundations*. New York : Open Society Foundations, pp.107-128. Available in: <https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/sites/default/files/mapping-digital-media-overviews-20140828.pdf>.

- Indonesian Press Council (2015): *Company data press*. Available in : <https://dewanpers.or.id/data/perusahaanpers>
- Loisa, Riris (2015) : “*Embracing the rivals in the news market: citizen’s blog as commodity within the mainstream news portal*”. *Journal of Academic Faculty Program*, Vo. 1 (1), October 2015-March 2016, 10 – 27.
- Manan, Bagir (2013): “*Freedom of the press in the legal liability perspective*”. *Jurnal Dewan Pers*. Edition No. 8, December 2013, v-xvii
- Maras, Steven (2013) : *Objectivity in journalism – key concepts in journalism*, Cambridge: Polity press.
- Masurier, Megan Le (2016): “*Slow journalism*”. *Digital Journalism*, 4 (4), 405-413. Available in : <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2016.1139904>
- McGregor, Susan E. and Elizabeth A.Watkins (2016): “*Security by obscurity: Journalists’ mental models of information security*”. The official research journal of international symposium of online journalism, Volume 6, Number 1, Spring 2016, 33-51. Available in: https://online.journalism.utexas.edu/journals/ISOJ_Journal_V6_N1_2016_Spring.pdf.
- McQuail, Dennis (2010): *Mcquail’s mass communication theory*, 6th Edition. New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd.
- Poynter, Ray (2010) : *The handbook of online and social media research – tools and techniques for market researcher*, UK: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Prihandoko (2012) : “*Guidelines for cyber media reporting were formalizedz*’. In *Tempo.co.*, February 3. Available in : <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/news/2012/02/03/173381612/pedoman-pemberitaan-media-siber-diresmikan>
- SEJUK (2016) : “*Press council for guidelines covering diversity issues*”. Available in : <http://sejuk.org/2016/04/12/dewan-pers-godok-pedoman-meliput-isu-keragaman>
- Susanto, E.H. (2013): “*Political communication: message, leadership and audience*”. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media publisher
- Walizer, Michael H. and Paul L.Wiener. (1978): “*Research methods and analysis: searching for relationships*”. New York: Harper & Row.
- Wimmer, Roger D. And Joseph R. Dominick (2006): *Mass media research – An introduction*. 8th Edition, Canada: Thomson Wadsworth.

Commented [L1]: Editor's revision

Authors Detail

Eko Harry Susanto¹, Riris Loisa², Ahmad Junaidi³
Faculty of Communication, Tarumanagara University Jakarta Indonesia

¹**Dr. Eko Harry Susanto** is senior lecturer in Faculty of Communication Sciences, University of Taramunagara Jakarta. He received his Doctoral Degree of Communication Sciences from Padjadjaran University, Bandung. He has great attention towards the researches of political communication, intercultural communication and business communication in Indonesia.

²**Dr. Riris Loisa Loisa** recently occupies the office of Dean of Faculty of Communication Tarumanagara University Jakarta. She earned her Doctoral Decree from Doctoral Program of Communication University of Indonesia - Jakarta. She actively studies communication and diversity issues, conflict, and mainstream mass media and alternative media.

³**Ahmad Junaidi** is permanent lecturer in Faculty of Communication Tarumanagara University Jakarta. He was graduated from Program of Women's Studies University of Indonesia in Jakarta. He has a lot of experiences as journalist in The Jakarta Post. He is actively in the diversity journalism and he becomes the founder of Journalists Association who care about the diversity of cultural and religious values.

PUBLICACIÓN V.26, Nº1 ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL MENSAJE PERIODÍSTICO

Inbox

Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico

Mon, Feb 3,
4:38 PM

to me, Riris, alexjunaidi

Spanish
English

Translate message
Turn off for: Spanish
Muy buenos días:

Le informamos de que su artículo, titulado "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia", ha sido publicado en el volumen 26, número 1, de la revista *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*.

Aquí puede consultar los contenidos incluidos en el volumen actual: <https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/ESMP/issue/view/3559>

Le agradecemos la confianza depositada en la publicación y esperamos contar con su participación en futuras ocasiones.

En este sentido, nos gustaría invitarle a registrarse en la plataforma OJD (<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/ESMP/user/register>) como autor si no lo ha hecho ya, puesto que es la única forma posible de envío de manuscritos a la revista.

Paralelamente, dada su experiencia y perfil investigador, nos gustaría instarle a confirmar, además, su registro como revisor de esta publicación. Contar con los mejores nombres para dotar de calidad a los futuros números es un objetivo a corto plazo para cuya consecución nos gustaría contar con su colaboración.

Un cordial saludo,

PUBLICACIÓN x estudios sobre x berkas Dir. PBL x undangan Pak x undangan Pak x Stats and Insig x Edit Post + Eko x sertifikat-quanti x +

mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#search/estudios+mensaje/FMfcgwxGDnRdZfjpsnCwLpbkHQTRQc

Gmail estudios mensaje X

Compose

Inbox 8

Starred

Snoozed

Sent

Drafts

More

PUBLICACIÓN V.26, Nº1 ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL MENSAJE PERIODÍSTICO Inbox x

Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico Mon, Feb 3, 4:38 PM (2 days ago) ☆ ↶ ⋮

to me, Riris, alexjunaidi

Spanish > English Translate message Turn off for: Spanish x

Muy buenos días:

Le informamos de que su artículo, titulado "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia", ha sido publicado en el volumen 26, número 1, de la revista *Estudios Sobre el Mensaje Periodístico*.

Aquí puede consultar los contenidos incluidos en el volumen actual: <https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/ESMP/issue/view/3559>

Le agradecemos la confianza depositada en la publicación y esperamos contar con su participación en futuras ocasiones.

En este sentido, nos gustaría invitarle a registrarse en la plataforma OJD (<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/ESMP/user/register>) como autor si no lo ha hecho ya, puesto que es la única forma posible de envío de manuscritos a la revista.

Paralelamente, dada su experiencia y perfil investigador, nos gustaría instarle a confirmar, además, su registro como revisor de esta publicación. Contar con los mejores nombres para dotar de calidad a los futuros números es un objetivo a corto plazo para cuya consecución nos gustaría contar con su colaboración.

Un cordial saludo,

Sertifikat 735.pdf berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf Show all x

11:43 AM 2/5/2020

Browser tabs: PUBLICACIÓN V.26, Nº1 ESTUDIOS; estudios sobre - Google Search; Search results - ekos@fikom.unt...; Google Translate

Address bar: mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?tab=rm&ogbl#inbox/FMfcgwxwGDDnRdZfjpsnCwLpbkIHQTRQc

Gmail interface: Search mail, 18 of 2,198

Compose button

Inbox 8

- Starred
- Snoozed
- Sent
- Drafts
- More

Message from **Eko Harry Susanto** to Revista

12:08 PM (0 minutes ago)

Dear Editor of Revista Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodistico

Good afternoon.

I am very grateful and welcome your notice. About my published article, titled "Cyber Media and Diversity Issues in Indonesia".

I believe that this journal will get better with qualified writers. Therefore I will endeavor to send other writings, and be willing to be a reviewer in this highly qualified journal.

In addition, if necessary, I will give names of experts in the field of communication as reviewers in this journal.

Thank you for your impressive cooperation.

Best regards

Eko Harry Susanto

Message sent.

Taskbar: Certifikat 735.pdf, berkas Dir. PBL 29....pdf

System tray: 12:08 PM, 2/5/2020