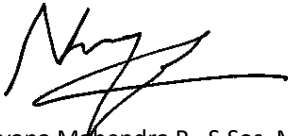


**ANALYSIS OF LOCAL NEWS PRODUCTION PROCESS: A STUDY  
OF TVRI YOGYAKARTA**

ACC from Examiner  
Date of Acc : 15 October 2024



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**A THESIS**

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Islamic University of Indonesia**

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## **MOTTO**

"Recite in the name of your Lord, the Creator. He has created man from a clot of blood. Read, and your Lord is the Most Gracious, who teaches (man) by means of the qalam. He teaches man what he does not know."

**(Q.S. Al- Alaq 1:5)**

"Whoever goes out in search of knowledge will be on the path of Allah until he returns."

**(HR Tirmidzi)**

## **DEDICATION**

The author dedicates this work to his family, and to this Self who has endured the big waves, discouraged jumping off the ship, and insisted on fighting to continue the journey to reach the destination. And, to the family who has given love and support that always, flows Also for people who have or always strengthen in the middle of yesterday's journey.

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The author would like to express his gratitude to Allah SWT for His blessings and guidance that enabled the successful completion of his thesis entitled “Analysis of Local Television News Production: A Study of TVRI Yogyakarta”. This thesis is one of the prerequisites for obtaining a bachelor's degree at the Faculty of Psychology and Socio- Cultural Sciences Strata 1 (S-1) of the Communication Studies Program at the Islamic University of Indonesia.

The author realizes that this thesis still has shortcomings and is far from perfection. Without the support and assistance of various parties, the author would not have successfully completed the study and preparation of this thesis. Therefore, on this occasion, the author would like to express his sincere gratitude to:

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That way the author realizes that in the preparation of this thesis there are still shortcomings, therefore the author hopes for suggestions and criticism from various parties that can direct and build perfection in the preparation of this thesis. The author hopes that this thesis can be useful for readers as a reference and can be developed again for further research. Thank you

Lastly, I realized that this thesis is far from perfect and hence further suggestions and critics are more than welcome.

***Wassalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh***

Yogyakarta, 26 September 2024

Sincerely

Muh Zaid Ali Al Karomy

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## ABSTRACT

**Al Karomy, M.Z.A. 20321212 (2020) *Analysis of Local Television News Production Models: A Study of TVRI Yogyakarta Regency.* (Bachelor Thesis). Department of Communication, Faculty of Psychology and Social Cultural Science, Universitas Islam Indonesia.**

With today's technological advancements, various television industries have sprung up and compete in various fields, including entertainment and news. This research aims to understand the stages and challenges faced during news production. Through qualitative and descriptive methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation, this study aims to understand the stages and challenges faced during news production. The research conducted on the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta reveals the strong relationship between public television and the delivery of unbiased and quality information to the public. The results show that TVRI Yogyakarta is dedicated to upholding the integrity and quality of news by ensuring that the information delivered is the result of professional and up-to-date journalism. Public television is responsible for providing informative, educative and impartial content. In news production, public television plays an important role in providing accurate and objective reports, reflecting the public interest, and promoting transparency. TVRI Yogyakarta strives to present news that is interesting and informative for various segments of society. The news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta goes through three stages, namely pre-production, production, and post-production. However, there are several challenges that hinder the smoothness of the news production process, including difficulties and delays in obtaining new equipment and unexpected events such as rain, traffic jams, and unforeseen circumstances.

**Keywords:** Television, News Production, TVRI Yogyakarta

## ABSTRAK

**Al Karomy, M.Z.A. 20321212 (2020) *Analysis of Local Television News Production Models: A Study of TVRI Yogyakarta Regency*. (Skripsi Sarjana). Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi International Program, Fakultas Psikologi dan Ilmu Sosial Budaya, Universitas Islam Indonesia.**

Dengan kemajuan teknologi saat ini, berbagai industri televisi bermunculan dan bersaing di berbagai bidang, termasuk hiburan dan berita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami tahapan dan tantangan yang dihadapi selama produksi berita. Melalui metode kualitatif dan deskriptif seperti observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami tahapan dan tantangan yang dihadapi selama produksi berita. Penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap proses produksi berita di TVRI Yogyakarta ini mengungkap hubungan yang kuat antara televisi publik dengan penyampaian informasi yang tidak bias dan berkualitas kepada masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa TVRI Yogyakarta berdedikasi untuk menjunjung tinggi integritas dan kualitas berita dengan memastikan bahwa informasi yang disampaikan adalah hasil dari jurnalisme yang profesional dan terkini. Televisi publik bertanggung jawab untuk menyediakan konten yang informatif, edukatif, dan tidak memihak. Dalam produksi berita, televisi publik berperan penting dalam memberikan laporan yang akurat dan obyektif, mencerminkan kepentingan publik, serta mengedepankan transparansi. TVRI Yogyakarta berusaha menyajikan berita yang menarik dan informatif untuk berbagai segmen masyarakat. Proses produksi berita di TVRI Yogyakarta melalui tiga tahap, yaitu pra-produksi, produksi, dan pasca-produksi. Namun, ada beberapa tantangan yang menghambat kelancaran proses produksi berita, antara lain kesulitan dan keterlambatan dalam mendapatkan peralatan baru dan kejadian-kejadian yang tidak terduga seperti hujan, macet, dan keadaan yang tidak terduga.

Kata kunci: Televisi, Produksi Berita, TVRI Yogyakarta

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Mass media plays an important role in shaping public opinion and providing relevant information to the public. Television as a form of mass media has advantages in terms of visual delivery that can attract viewers' attention. In Indonesia, TVRI Yogyakarta as one of the public television stations is committed to presenting quality local news. In this context, the local news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta is an interesting topic to research.

The news production process consists of several stages, from planning, data collection, processing, to broadcasting. Each of these stages has its own challenges that affect the quality of the news produced. In today's digital era, advances in information and communication technology have changed the way people access news, so media, including TVRI Yogyakarta, need to adapt to meet the needs of an increasingly critical and selective audience.

TVRI Yogyakarta is not only responsible for delivering information, but also must consider aspects of accuracy, objectivity, and fairness in reporting. This study aims to analyze the local news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta, focusing on how news is shaped and the factors that influence its quality. Through this research, it is expected to reveal important aspects of news production that can make a positive contribution to journalistic practice.

In accordance with the vision and mission of LPP Broadcasting Service, TVRI Yogyakarta can provide information services to the entire community of Indonesia, especially Yogyakarta and can accelerate public access to education and culture, develop knowledge and facilitate community interaction and involve public participation in planning broadcast program as supervision and evaluate the performance of public broadcasters. In this case, LPP TVRI Yogyakarta must increase information disclosure to the public in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The services of public broadcasting institutions to improve public information disclosure. The aims to provide quality information services that interact with both state and market forces in a balanced and dynamic manner. According to the theory of public services and the public information disclosure act, customer satisfaction can be achieved through the provision of good and quality service, as well as continuous improvement. The public

information disclosure Law requires public bodies to provide and public periodic, immediate, and exempt information related to the administration of the state. LPP TVRI Yogyakarta has demonstrated transparency in providing public information by making it easily accessible through online and terrestrial media. Additionally, the community actively participates in monitoring TVRI Yogyakarta performance and interacts with the society through social media, providing input and suggestions that are followed up (Nababan, 2021, p. 15).

Khoirul Muslimin in his book entitled “Jurnalistik Dasar: Jurus Jitu Menulis Berita, Feature Biografi, Artikel Populer, dan Editorial” defines news as important or interesting facts for the public that are widely spread through the mass media (Muslimin, 2021). The word "news" is derived from the Sanskrit word "writ", or as some suggest, "vita", both of which refer to events or occurrences. In general, news is a report on the latest facts or ideas that are interesting, accurate, and relevant to the public. This makes news very important for every audience because news contains elements of interest and facts that occur in the field so that everyone can get all the information circulating in the mass media and others (Sasmito & Wahono, 2020).

News plays a very important role in modern society, serving as a crucial source of information for the public. The information presented in the news helps people to understand various issues happening around them, whether at the local, national or international level. According to McQuail (2010), news serves as a link between society and the outside world, providing context and understanding of events that can affect daily life. With news, the public can make better decisions, both in terms of policy, economic and social choices.

In addition, news also serves as a tool to monitor and assess the actions of governments and other public institutions. In many studies, as described by Norris (2000), the role of news as a “watchdog” is crucial to ensure transparency and accountability. Critical news can encourage positive changes in policies and practices, and prevent abuses of power. This suggests that the media has a responsibility to provide accurate and objective information to the public.

The researcher use TVRI Yogyakarta as a object of this research because TVRI (Televisi Republik Indonesia) is a public broadcaster in Indonesia established in 1962 with the aim of improving education, advancing national culture, and improving the country's image. Initially, TVRI operated as a foundation and received subsidies from the government as well as mandatory contributions from owners of television sets.

However, in 1975, TVRI's status changed, which resulted in the institution becoming biased towards political interests. In 2000, TVRI underwent another institutional change and became a public service company, allowing it to operate as a neutral and independent broadcaster that prioritizes the public interest. TVRI initially used a VHF wave system for its broadcasts, but later upgraded to a UHF wave system. Despite facing increasing competition from private television stations, TVRI remains committed to its mission to educate and inform the public (Yogyakarta, 2024).

Another reason why researchers are interested in choosing TVRI Yogyakarta as the object of research is because of its interesting achievements including:

**Table 1. 1**  
**Achievements of TVRI Yogyakarta**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Name of Award</b> | <b>Category Achievements</b>                  | <b>Title</b>          |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2017        | Gatra Kencana        | Second Place of Public Service Advertisements | Malu Dong Sama Bebek  |
| 2018        | Gatra Kencana        | First Place of Enchantment of Indonesia       | Keris                 |
| 2019        | Gatra Kencana        | First Place of Indonesia Inspiration          | Sinergi Wisata Budaya |

Achievements that have been achieved by LPP TVRI Yogyakarta, based on AC Research Nielsen Research in April 2006, TVRI Station D.I Yogyakarta obtained the best channel share among TVRI stations in Indonesia which is 4.9 points. In August 2015, the rating share of LPP TVRI Yogyakarta about 4.8 points when compared to TVRI regions in Indonesia and even some national private televisions are still among the best rating shares. This shows that the information service information services are very efficient and effective so as to get a high rating share (Nababan, 2021).

Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, own, store, process, and convey information by using all available channels (Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution available channels (Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution, Second Amendment)). Media plays a central role in society today. Through the media, information, views, ideas and discourses are exchanged and the progress of society is also reflected in them. In modern society, the media is deeply embedded deeply

embedded in social life: there is no social that does not involve the media. (Habibie, 2018). Humans exhibit an almost universal desire to learn and share news, which they satisfy by talking to each other and sharing (Kusuma & Rusiana, 2023).

The researcher choosing news production process as a subject in this research because the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta is very important because it serves as an information bridge that connects the public with current events in Yogyakarta and surrounding areas. With its historical background as a public broadcaster, TVRI has a responsibility to present news that is not only informative, but also educates and inspires the public. A good production process ensures that news delivered through various formats - live broadcasts, news programs, and special coverage - meets high journalistic standards, ranging from accurate data collection, verification of facts, to delivery in easy-to-understand language. In addition, the diversity of content produced reflects the local values and culture of Yogyakarta, which helps build identity and public awareness about the importance of preserving regional culture. Thus, TVRI Yogyakarta does not just deliver news, but also contributes to the formation of healthy public opinion, increases public participation in important issues, and strengthens the sense of community among the citizens of Yogyakarta through the delivery of relevant and timely information.

However, as an inseparable part of LPP TVRI, TVRI Yogyakarta Station carries out the mandate of carrying out the functions and roles as Public TV in the region, namely providing information services, education and healthy entertainment, social control and glue, and preserving local culture. TVRI Yogyakarta Station is a unifying media for the people of D.I. Yogyakarta and a communication medium between parties that reaches all regions of D.I. Yogyakarta. (Yogyakarta, 2024)

On August 17, 1962, coinciding with the seventeenth Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia, it was a historic day for television in Indonesia. That is when they started holding trial broadcasts, using a 100-watt signal from 7:30 to 11:02 Western Indonesian Time, covering the Proclamation Day ceremony at the State Palace. Continuous broadcasts in Indonesia began on August 24, 1962. The first continuous broadcast covered ceremony of the IV Asian Games at Stadium Main Senayan, Jakarta. Currently, television broadcasts in Indonesia have reached all provinces in Indonesia thanks to Palapa satellites, which have extended its coverage to the ASEAN region.

In 1989, the era of private television began in Indonesia. RCTI went on air on

November 13, 1988, but was only made official on August 24, 1989. At that time, RCTI broadcasts could be received by customers who had set-top boxes and paid monthly fees. However, RCTI eventually banned the use of set-top boxes. In 1991, RCTI began broadcasting nationally. Since then, gradually other private TV stations emerged, including TPI, SCTV, Indosiar, Metro TV, Trans TV, Global TV, TV One, TV7 which later changed its name to Trans7, and so on. In addition, to national private TV, in Indonesia, there are many local and community TV stations spread across various regions throughout the archipelago. There are three main functions of television media, namely entertainment, information dissemination, and education. These three functions often overlap due to the lack of clear boundaries, as illustrated in the following chart. Television has experienced dramatic development recently, especially through the growth of cable television. Television program delivery systems have advanced significantly, with five primary methods now in use: over-the-air reception of network and local station programs, cable, digital cable, wireless cable, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS). Thus, television has an actuality that exceeds newspapers and radio (Susilawati & Wahyudin, 2021). In the digital era, television signals are delivered through internet connections, giving rise to the concept of smart television. In the digital era, television signals are delivered through internet connections, giving rise to the concept of smart television. Local television plays a role in improving the regional economy and enhancing local culture through audio-visual media (Ernawati, 2023).

The advent of television has brought significant social transformation and exerted a great influence on public sentiment. This electronic marvel has a distinct set of attributes that distinguish it from traditional mass add a comma afer this such as newspapers or online news platforms (Ernawati, 2023). In more detail, the characteristics of television can be classified into two points of view, namely the general perspective and that of communication experts. Each perspective has its unique aspects. The following is an explanation of the characteristics of television in general and according to communication experts.

Ernawati (2023), in her book *Menguasai Program Televisi: Panduan Awal untuk Pemula*, states that television has now become an inseparable part of daily life and human life. Even for some people, TV is considered a friend and a reflection of community behavior. It is undeniable that one type of mass media can captivate its viewers with various programs and information that meet the needs of the wider

community (Ernawati, 2023). Janirta's thesis, *Strategi Manajemen TVRI Sport Dalam Meningkatkan Program*, discusses the role of television in delivering information, entertainment, and current events, as outlined in P3SPS KPI (2012). The presence of television as a medium for delivering information, entertainment, and regarding the current situation that is currently happening. Television programs are produced in two formats, pre-recorded programs and live broadcasts (Janirta, 2023). Broadcast media's ability to reach a wide audience makes it a significant research focus within mass communication, alongside other fields such as interpersonal, group, and organizational communication.

The lack of audience interest affects the rating and TV share, significant funds are spent on producing the show. If the program or show fails to attract a large audience, the TV station may incur significant loss, potentially leading to bankruptcy and cessation of operations in the television industry. TV stations are classified into two categories: private and state-owned. Examples of private stations include RCTI, Trans TV, Net TV, and many other Private TV stations (Diharyo & Sari, 2019). There are also state-owned local television stations, where all production expenses are covered by the government. One such station is TVRI (Television of the Republic of Indonesia), which has been operating since 1962 and is known for its tagline 'Media Pemersatu Bangsa'. TVRI is a prominent name in Indonesia. The station broadcasts various programs and offers services for airing advertisements.

Information has evolved into a basic need for society and an important commodity in the life of society, nation, and state. TVRI, under Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, has been established as a public broadcasting use lowercase in the and a legal entity by the state to serve public interest information that is neutral, independent, and non-commercial. Government Regulation No. 13/2005 has reaffirmed TVRI as a use lowercase responsible for providing information, education, and entertainment services, fostering social cohesion, and preserving the nation's culture for the benefit of all segments of society.

Television networks in Indonesia include both national channels, which cover the entire country, and local channels, which are limited to specific regions. According to ATVLI, local television is a television channel that has coverage only in a certain province or city (Firmanto, 2021). Therefore, people in the coverage area become the main target audience of local TV channels like TVRI Yogyakarta (Mileneo, Hasfi, & Sulistyani, 2022). The TVRI Yogyakarta television channel as a public broadcaster

also must provide the information needed by the public, especially Yogyakarta residents. As the first television station in Indonesia, TVRI is considered the pioneer of the television industry in the country, and it primarily focuses on educational programming.

The programs broadcast on TVRI contain valuable information, including various news programs. The Yogyakarta News Program is one of the news programs on the TVRI Yogyakarta channel. A television program is the result of sound and image coverage compiled into an audio-visual program and disseminated to the public through the media in the form of an audio-visual or television program format (Maulana & Fatmawati, 2018).

Every television program undergoes a production process. Produced programs can be broadcast live or pre-recorded, with the latter requiring editing. The daily news program features real events in Yogyakarta and its surroundings, offering important journalistic value. Produced programs can be broadcast live or pre-recorded, with the latter requiring editing. The daily news program features real events in Yogyakarta and its surroundings, offering important (Fernand, 2017). TVRI continues to maintain its existence and still has a great influence on various aspects of life today, especially as a means of conveying information, entertainment, and education (Ekowati, 2010).

Despite the risk of losing competitiveness with other television stations, TVRI continues to broadcast increasingly engaging programs aligned with its vision of becoming a world-class broadcasting institution that motivates and empowers, through information, education, and entertainment programs that strengthen unity and diversity to increase the dignity of the nation (TVRI Yogyakarta, 2020). TVRI Yogyakarta was one of the first regional television stations in Indonesia established by TVRI on August 17, 1965.

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct research titled "Analysis of Local Television News Production Models: A Study of TVRI Yogyakarta." This study aims to investigate the processes and mechanisms of news at TVRI Yogyakarta.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background, the problem formulation to be discussed is as follows:

1. What is the production process of public interest news production in TVRI Yogyakarta?

2. What challenges are encountered during the news production at TVRI Yogyakarta?

### **C. Research Objective**

Based on the above problem formulation above, this research aims to:

1. To find out more about the processes and mechanisms involved in news production.
2. To identify the challenges and obstacles encountered during the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta.

### **D. Research Benefit**

Here are some of the benefits of the research that the author has compiled:

#### **A. Academic benefits**

- a. The research is expected to contribute valuable ideas and knowledge to the field of communication studies, serving as a reference for future research and enhancing understanding of mass communication.
- b. The research can be used as reference material for other researchers who want to conduct similar research.

#### **B. Social Benefits**

This study aims to provide the public with additional knowledge about news production activities and how they improve the effectiveness of news production at TVRI Yogyakarta. The research is intended to serve as a reference and foundation for effective and accurate news production practices.

### **E. Literature Review**

#### **1. Previous Research**

- a. Previous research conducted by Wishnu Agratama from Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta entitled “Analisis Deskriptif Manajemen Produksi Siaran Berita Lokal Berbahasa Jawa "Yogyawarta" di TVRI Yogyakarta “ in 2024. This research focuses on the production management of local news broadcast “Yogyawarta” at TVRI Yogyakarta. In the program, there are stages of television broadcast production management in a coherent manner so that it can realize success in a broadcast. The researcher will dissect the production management process of Yogyawarta local news broadcast. The researcher

used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation and interview. The results obtained in this study are the stages of production management of Yogyakarta local news broadcasts which include pre-production, production, and post-production processes. The pre-production process consists of planning ideas, financing, team building, facilities and infrastructure, and time planning. Meanwhile, the production process consists of coverage and editorial process. Finally, the post-production process includes the preparation process until the live broadcast runs. Broadcast production management can serve as a reference for the creation of a broadcast to be organized and successful.

- b. Previous research conducted by Astuti and Yohana which entitled “Proses Pengolahan Editing Berita (Pasca-Produksi) Di LPP TVRI Yogyakarta” in 2012. This research shows that Today's information media is very diverse. Starting from print media to visual media. Television is one of the visual information media favored by the general public. Good television is entertaining but also educational. One of the shows that is educational and informative is the news program. TVRI is the originator of the television world. Because TVRI is the first television in Indonesia. TVRI is generally educational in nature. The programs that are displayed contain a lot of important information, as well as the news programs that are aired. News programs can be successful thanks to the support of all the crew and journalists involved. The pre-production, production, and post-production processes are a series of continuous processes. But the process that most determines the final result of a news program is the post-production process.
- c. Further research by Susilawati and Ade Wahyudin from Sekolah Tinggi Multimedia Yogyakarta entitled “Implementasi Produksi Program Acara Teknotani di LPP TVRI Yogyakarta” on 2021. This research shows that The TEKNOTANI program produced by TVRI Yogyakarta is still a mainstay broadcast for farming communities in the Yogyakarta region. As a mainstay broadcast program, TEKNOTANI is produced with collaboration outside the studio (outdoor) and in the studio (indoor), where the producer doubles as a scriptwriter, creative staff and broadcast continuity staff. The purpose of this study is to determine the production process of TEKNOTANI program at LPP

TVRI Yogyakarta. This research method uses a qualitative approach, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words and observed behavior of four resource persons. Data collection techniques in this research include interviews, observation of certain behaviors, studying written documents, or examining visual images. The results achieved in this study include three stages, namely the pre-production stage begins with a search for program material that can be obtained from print media, electronic media and online media, as well as from the network of previous sources. Furthermore, a survey is carried out in the field to find out whether the land to be shot is right or not and to coordinate with the sources, who will be used as sources. In the production stage is the implementation of shooting. In this TEKNOTANI program, shooting is done in two stages, namely shooting for visualization in the field (outdoor) as insert material during production in the studio and shooting in the studio (indoor). The result of shooting in the studio is already a decent result to be broadcasted. The post-production process is carried out to edit images and sounds that have been produced outside the studio or in the field. The editing process is done through two stages, namely offline editing, then online editing.

- d. Previous research from Annie Lang which entitled “Making News Memorable: Applying Theory to the Production of local Television News “ on 2010. This reseach discuss about experimentally compared stories that aired on local news programs across the U. S. with revised versions of the same stories. The stories were revised based on a set of theoretically developed post-production rules designed to make news stories easier to process without making them less attention grabbing or arousing. Hypotheses predicted that the revised stories would be more comprehensible and memorable, would not reduce physiological or self-reported levels of attention or arousal, and would receive more positive affective and cognitive evaluations than the original stories. The results showed that the revised versions of stories were better remembered and better evaluated without sacrificing viewer attention or arousal.
- e. Previous research conducted by Rosario de Mateo, Laura Bergés and Marta Sabater which the title “News Production on Television.” The aim of this research was to analyse what kind of information is offered and for what target

on the most widely consumed television channels in Catalonia – TVC, TVE, Telecinco and Antena 3 TV, and how this news content is produced. To this end, a study was carried out of the companies, the news content supplied, and the quantity and profile of the demand generated. The news production factors and costs were also analysed, as well as how the news is marketed, in order to assess the economic and financial factors that condition the kind of information we can receive via television

- f. The next previous research from Keren Henderson entitled “Narratives in Local News Editing “ on 2012. This study offers a method for analyzing the narrative content of television news videos. Very few scholars approach the study of visual narratives in television news editing because the technique is highly specialized and not commonly articulated by practitioners. However, cognitive experiments support the importance of understanding the way the brain processes video messages; in particular, those coming from television news. Based in norms and routines theory, this study combines an unprecedented method of content analysis with in-depth interviews of award-winning local news editors in order to reveal a contemporary state of narrative production in television news.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

### **a. News**

News is an actual report of facts and opinions that attract public attention (Sidiq, Triyadi, & Pratiwi, 2022). This news continues to transform according to the development of technology itself, demanding that information be delivered rapidly in line with the principles of online journalism. This ensures that the public can access news quickly and efficiently. Researchers are interested in examining news production because basically, news occurs through a set of processes and steps that are all organized by production staff. Without these processes, producing effective news would be challenging and ineffective (Sari & Zefri, 2019).

Producing news requires speed, accuracy and practicality, which is the responsibility of every news editor. The function of news is to inform facts or provide valid and accurate information that contains news value about an event or incident that occurs around the community. Therefore, making news

requires accuracy in the presentation of news that must be tailored to the target audience. Every news production process must be carried out by the applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

This speed provides a big challenge for online news media, because not all media sources provide information that is accurate and relevant. For this reason, it is crucial to ensure accuracy and relevance in the information gathered before it is used as news and disseminated to the wider community (Haryanto, 2014: 3-4). Willard Bleyer, in "Newspaper Writing and Editing," defines news as current information selected by journalist to be published in newspaper because it is of interest or has meaning for newspaper readers or because it can attract readers to read the news (Samaira 2006: 64). News is information, but information is not necessarily news. That is because information can only be said to be news if it has elements that have "news value" or journalistic value and is disseminated to the public (Yosef, 2009: 22). News is a fact or idea or opinion that is interesting and accurate and considered important to many readers, listeners and viewers. People or audiences need news to find out the information they need or to understand the steps to take in responding to news. News is a timely report of public interest. Based on the above understanding, the researcher concludes that news is the fastest report of facts and opinions that contain news value and that have been presented through periodic mass media for many people. News is crucial for providing information and helping the public understand current events. News coverage is one of the clearest forms of the media's function as surveillance and monitoring.

The amount of public attention to a news topic depends on how much the media gives attention to the news topic. Dougal in his book "Interpretative Reporting" defines news as "a description of a situation or event; not something intrinsically present in the event itself". Several Indonesian experts, including Kusumaningrat (2007), describe news as who says news is actual information about facts and opinions that attract people's attention, presented by media such as newspapers, radio, or television. A story has a news value if it includes elements such as detailed information about the event, an element of shock, personal impact, conflict, as well as geographical distance. However, the criteria for the value of news have now

become more streamlined and organized, allowing for a broader range of news types. as for the elements of news that must be understood in writing news, a journalist refers to news values and then combines them with news elements as a "general formula" for writing news, to create a complete news story (Asiah & Sukenti, 2022).

There are expert opinions that suggest factors that determine news value, as follows:

1) Actuality (actual, new, timely, timelines, warm, current)

The actuality of a fact is defined by delivery speed. the faster the news is broadcast, the more the news is valuable to the audience. the more information a person gets about an event, the more it will be useful to him or her, regardless of whether the audience already knows about it. Thus, experts define news as "anything you can find out today that you didn't know before" something that has already happened is no longer interesting or important

2) Proximity (proximity, nearby, nearness, distance)

Proximity determined by two factors: First, between the audience's location and the event. The closer the event is to the audience, the higher the news value of the event for them. Second, the audience's psychological closeness to the place/people involved in the event. the more relationships the audience has with the places/people associated with the event.

3) Impact

All events and/or opinions that have a direct impact on the public's lives, such as the rising fuel prices, the threat of natural disasters, are considered to have a high news value for them.

4) Prominence (prominence, well-known subject)

Everything about popular people (Artist or someone that get public interest) is always interesting to report. stories about these people are not always interesting because of what they do or say, but simply because they do or say it. also, Additionally, stories about well-known places or things are generally interesting to the audience.

5) Opposition (feud, conflict)

Everything that has an aspect of conflict will be of interest to the audience. the bigger or more controversial it is, the higher the news value for the audience.

6) Bizarre, unusual event

Everything that is unusual or strange has its own appeal to the audience.

7) Cases of infidelity.

This value suggests that news related to body image or sexual matters, particularly involving famous people, is certainly attractive to the audience. Fo this reason, it is understandable that news related to infidelity among artists or political figures can be in the mass media for weeks.

8) Human interest

Usually, human interest topics are typically written as features, which is a light writing that includes elements of information as well as entertainment.

9) Government action.

In third world countries, government activities are still interesting to report on. especially government activities that directly impact the people (Rahman, 2018).

The discourse on news value, or the criteria for selecting news, which began among communication experts in the 1960, has a long tradition. What determines whether a news story is worth reporting is not only the impact of the event but also the distinction between true and false information, particularly during a time when fake news was widespread (Sihabudin, 2012).

News value according to this new view is the news criteria or elements of news value that are now used in selecting news. Including:

- 1) Actuality (Timeliness), an event that has just happened.
- 2) Proximity: an event that is close to the reader, both emotionally and geographically.
- 3) Meaningfulness: an event that affects the lives of many people or readers.
- 4) Magnitude, events that involve numbers that are meaningful to the lives of many people.

- 5) Human Interest: an event that evokes emotional engagement in readers, highlighting the experiences of famous people, public figures, or ordinary individuals in extraordinary circumstances (Sihabudin, 2012).

b. News Production

News production starts planning and evaluating story ideas, followed by news coverage, space planning, news writing, and editing. Every television station has its own news production process, including network television. As a network, television must comply with the work contract that has been arranged by the parent network. Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting was enacted by the President on December 28, 2002, in Jakarta. The Broadcasting Law is intended to guarantee the freedom of opinion, expression and information that derives from popular sovereignty and human rights in the Republic of Indonesia, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution.

However, this freedom must be beneficial for maintaining national integration, upholding religious values, truth, justice, and morals, as well as promoting the general welfare and intellectual life of the nation in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian independence proclamation. Thus, freedom must be exercised responsibly, in harmony and balance based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The work contract is set at the time of signing the cooperation relationship between the network parent and the network members. The contract can be in the form of program airing, funding, or news production (Mulyadi & Aristi, 2024).

A television program is the result of sound and image coverage compiled into an audio-visual program and disseminated to the public through the media in the form of audio-visual or television program format (Maulana & Fatmawati, 2018). Every television station produces programs, each of which undergoes a production process. Programs that have been produced can be broadcast live recorded, with recorded programs requiring an editing process. The overall broadcast program can be interpreted as a segment or a part of radio or television broadcast content. This understanding highlights that a single television station typically broadcasts multiple programs (Kurniawati, 2019).

This production process is a long journey that goes through various stages, involving many human resources with various skills, and various

equipment and financial support. In planning a television program, a producer is responsible for shaping and making a program good. According to Wibowo (2007), there are three stages in the production process according to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP), namely pre-production, production, and post-production. SOP is a regulatory system in an organization or company, essential for maintaining high standards, technical consistency, and quality control. SOP also serves as a basis for organizing the work of all individuals within the organization.

In his book, Susanto explains that SOP, or Standard Operating Procedure, consists of three key elements: standard, operating, and procedure. The standard refers to the main reference that every member of an organization must follow, and it is binding. The operating element encompasses both routine and non-routine work activities in an organization. The procedure element is a clear and detailed description of the stages involved in work activities, often presented in the form of pictures or written instructions. These descriptions imply that SOP serves as a crucial reference for work activities within a company. SOP can include images or written instructions, have a binding nature, and limit employee actions. They can also be seen as guides for achieving desired work results and outlining necessary processes (Solekhah, 2022).

The development of SOP is tailored to the needs and vision-mission of every organization or company with different targets. Each organization or company with different objectives. For example, the news production department at TVRI Yogyakarta Station D.I. has an SOP for news production that is different from other television stations. News Production SOP at TVRI Station D.I. Yogyakarta is divided into 3 important points, namely related to editorial meetings, broadcast news, and news coverage:

- 1) Pre-production is a very important stage, because if this stage is planned in detail, it ensures that the production process proceeds smoothly.
- 2) Production, the production process is carried out after careful planning and preparation. During the production process, the producer

- detail, it ensures that the production process proceeds smoothly. involved to determine so that the program he makes runs smoothly and as desired.
- 3) Post-production, at this stage the editing process will take place in the program that is aired by tapping. Therefore, the news production function is to produce news broadcasts that are closer to the lives of its audience, and different from other news.

The overall news production program can be interpreted as a segment or a part of television broadcast content. So that it can give an understanding that in the overall broadcast on one television station there are several broadcast programs that are aired (Kurniawati, 2019).

Broadcast programs within a television station consist of various broadcast programs. Each broadcast program occupies a predetermined time slot with a specific duration, depending on whether it is an entertainment, news, or information program. For each program, the time slot will be designed according to the theme of the program so that it becomes the broadcast schedule for each day (N. Neuston, 2018).

c. Public Jurnalism

A public broadcaster (LPP) is an independent, publicly owned broadcaster that can represent the public's information interests by broadcasting quality broadcasts. (Nababan, 2021). Public jurnalism is an effort to involve the public in the reporting process, listening to how citizens frame their problems, as well as what citizens see as solutions to these problems. Then, the information obtained is used to enrich the news. public journalism can be practiced by newspapers, radio and television stations in many countries around the world (Sukandar, 2023). The growth of private broadcasting media is a challenge for TVRI. People watch more private television broadcasts than public television. This means that TVRI has started to be abandoned by the public. Based on survey results in ten major cities in Indonesia, it is known that about ten percent of respondents admitted to watching the regional broadcast. The results of this survey show that most people watch more private television broadcasts. There are two very basic things that make TVRI less attractive to the public, namely program packaging and technical problems. The program packaging is considered outdated, seen from the stage arrangement, lighting, shooting and the material displayed is less attractive to the audience. While the technical problem is that the sound and image reception is

often unclear so that the audience does not want to watch it, (Puspita sari, 2013). Public journalism is a response of the media to the democratic political system. According to the researcher, public journalism provides an opportunity to report on critical public events in a manner that promotes public understanding of potential solutions and the benefits of various courses of action.

Public journalism serves to provide the public with the information they need. In addition, public journalism is responsible for providing knowledge about political issues and educating the public to enhance their participation in political activities. This aims to create an engaged society with a strong attachment to democratic processes, including in public discussions related to government policies.

d. Principles of Public Broadcasting

Public broadcast media in many parts of the world have been weakened by political pressure, financial problems and the threat of digitization. However, in countries with democratic ecosystems, public media systems can survive with the support of strong public will. Examples are NHK in Japan and BBC in the UK, which are benchmarks for the quality of public media in providing good public information. In Scandinavian countries, public media also plays an important role in social and cultural aspects. The history of public broadcasting media in Indonesia began with the establishment of Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) in 1945 and Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) in 1965. However, the principle of public media that fits the ideal picture for a democratic country did not last long in Indonesia. (Puji Rianto, 2021).

In accordance with the vision and mission of LPP TVRI Yogyakarta, it can provide information services to all Indonesian people, especially Yogyakarta and can accelerate public access to education and culture, develop knowledge and facilitate community interaction and involve community participation in broadcast program planning as supervision and evaluate the performance of public broadcasting institutions. In this case, LPP TVRI Yogyakarta must improve information disclosure to the public in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Based on these problems, the discussion is focused on LPP TVRI Yogyakarta's services in improving public information disclosure.

In addition, public broadcasters adhere to broadcasting principles, including:

- 1) Public broadcasters should be open and accessible to all citizens. Broadcasting should include all citizens and should adhere to democratic principles to serve the public.
- 2) Broadcasters should reflect the tastes and interests of the public. Even if a public broadcaster cannot satisfy everyone, if a radio program is produced properly, it can satisfy everyone at one time or some people at another.
- 3) Public broadcasters should be accessible to all, regardless of political, religious or social status.
- 4) Public broadcasters should engage in public education.
- 5) Public broadcasting should be free from private interests (Rianto, 2009).

Public institutions are obliged to provide information services to the public, but many public bodies have not implemented Law No. 14/2008. Broadcasters have a very strategic role in shaping the democratic process of society, where civil society can expand socio-political space through public dialog (public space). LPP must be independent in managing the flow of communication without any restrictions from the government and provide space for the public to oversee its operational performance. This means that the public is not a consumer but a citizen who must care and actively participate in building the socio-political environment and its responsibilities as a citizen.

## **F. Research Methodology**

A research method is an approach or step used to solve various problems and find solutions. In the research process, there are various theories that can be applied to solve certain problems using relevant methods.

### **1. Research Paradigm and Approach**

This research employs field research to collect information and data. The method used in this research uses qualitative methods where qualitative methods in the context of news production are an approach to understanding objects in a study. This method is expected to be able to provide accurate information, the challenges, and obstacles carried out during the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta. This study employs descriptive methods with observation and interviews. These methods are expected to be able to provide effective results for the author and can also help TVRI Yogyakarta in everything that happens.

### **2. Location and Time of Research**

This study will be conducted at TVRI Yogyakarta, located at Jl. Magelang KM 4.5, Yogyakarta 55284. Data collection will take place over two weeks.

### **3. Object of Research**

The focus of this research is to examine the news production mechanisms at TVRI Yogyakarta, specifically investigating obstacles and success factors.

### **4. Data Collection Techniques**

According to (Sari & Zefri, 2019) data sources encompass any entities that provide information relevant to the research. Data is crucial as it provides the necessary information and answers to address the research questions. The following is a description of the research data:

#### **a. Primary Data**

Primary data is collected directly from the source, providing firsthand insights. This primary data is the most original data in character and has not undergone any statistical treatment. Primary data in this study is data related to TVRI News Production at TVRI Yogyakarta news station. Primary data was obtained through interviews, documentation, and observations involving individuals from the TVRI news production process, including Head of the Yogyakarta TVRI Station, Mr. Trwiyono Somaharadja.

#### **b. Secondary Data Source**

Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from research subjects. Secondary data is obtained from internet sites or references relevant to the current research. Secondary data is obtained from media or YouTube news videos, magazine books, and TVRI articles.

The data will be processed using various collection techniques, including:

#### **1) Observation**

Through this observation technique, the researcher has gone directly to the location where the object of this research is located. In this observation, the researcher has observed the news production process of TVRI Yogyakarta. Researchers also observed the team working in the studio during production, starting from pre-production, production, to directing post-production.

Researchers can also examine the studio set design and equipment used.

In the studio, and must pay attention to the news program, camera settings, and the duration of the warning issued. Everything is done by means of observation, thus allowing researchers to see the actual manufacturing process.

## 2) Interview

The researcher begins by determining the interview topic, studying the issues to be discussed, and preparing a set of questions designed to elicit accurate data. This framework allows for flexibility based on the subject's responses and facilitates a deeper exploration of the research problem. The questions during interview are:

- a) What are the problems found in the ongoing news production process?
- b) Why is news production a very important part to do?
- c) When is this news production done?
- d) How is the news production planning system discussed earlier?
- e) How long is the news production process?
- f) Who is involved in the news coverage process?
- g) What is the deadline for reporters to submit their results to the cameramen?
- h) What are the items that the cameramen must prepare before covering the news?
- i) What steps do cameramen take after capturing visuals?
- j) What is the role of editor in news production process?
- k) Good cooperation between reporters and editor can provide good results in the production process so what efforts are made to achieve this?
- l) What makes TVRI Yogyakarta confident to create quality programs that are loved by the public?
- m) What is the attractiveness of the program "Jogja Hari Ini"?
- n) Is the existence of TVRI Yogyakarta able to develop television in Yogyakarta regency?
- o) Are the facilities and infrastructure in news production TVRI Yogyakarta adequate?
- p) How has TVRI Yogyakarta developed so far as a public broadcasting

television?

- q) What strategies can be employed to maximize broadcasting effectiveness?

### 3) Documentation

This method of documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, and to understand the relationship between one concept and several other concepts. This documentation records all interview results and information provided by informants. Documentation was used to collect data and then review it.

Documentation used in this research includes archived letters, activity programs, photos of activities and magazines and published materials at the TVRI Yogyakarta office. These documents are expected to serve as authentic evidence that can strengthen the validity of the research. This research becomes more complete with documents as a reinforcement of the research.

## 5. Data Analysis Collection

This study employs descriptive qualitative data analysis, where the researcher describes the scenarios or phenomena collected and analyzes them in textual form to draw conclusions. Qualitative descriptive analysis is one of the data analysis techniques that is often used as a research method. In a study, data needs to be analysed to provide great insights and influential trends that allow subsequent batches of content to be created according to the general population's desires or likes.

Qualitative data analysis is inductive, which is an analysis based on the data obtained, then a certain relationship pattern is developed or becomes a hypothesis. The instruments in this research are interviews, and documentation. Descriptive analysis techniques involve creating quartile and mean tables, using dispersion methods such as variance or standard deviation, and employing cross-tabulations to test various hypotheses. These hypotheses often highlight differences among subgroups.

### a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a selection, concentration, attention to simplification, abstracting, and transforming the "rough" data that emerges from the written records in the field. The main purpose of qualitative research is the findings.

Thus, elements that appear strange or unfamiliar and lack patterns should be carefully considered during data reduction.

b. Data Presentation

The presentation of data here is a set of organized information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and acting. By looking at the presentations of data reduction and will be able to understand what is going on and what to do based on the understanding that researchers get from these presentations and in presenting the data, researchers hope to be able to provide information that is easy to understand and digest effectively.

c. Conclusion and Verification

Conclusions in this qualitative research are new findings that have not previously existed. Findings may include descriptions of previously unclear or ambiguous phenomena, causal or interactive relationships, hypotheses, or theories.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT**

#### **A. Profile of TVRI Yogyakarta**

TVRI Yogyakarta was established in 1965 with its initial location at Jalan Hayam Wuruk Yogyakarta and under the leadership of Ir. Dewabrata as the first station head. In 1970, TVRI Yogyakarta moved to Jalan Magelang km. 4.5 which later became the permanent location of TVRI Yogyakarta until now. In 2008, TVRI Yogyakarta decided to move the transmitter tower to the Bukit Pathuk area of Gunung Kidul to expand broadcast coverage and as a form of service optimization. At the beginning of its existence, TVRI Yogyakarta only broadcasts programs with a duration of 2 (two) hours three times a week. The first broadcast aired by TVRI Yogyakarta itself was a speech commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence which was held on August 17, 1965. In its first broadcast, TVRI Yogyakarta's broadcast coverage was still very limited to certain areas using a black and white format. TVRI Yogyakarta then began broadcasting programs regularly every day in 1973 with a duration of up to 3 (three) hours after being accumulated with broadcasts from TVRI Central Jakarta.

Construction of the TVRI broadcasting station itself began in 1964; slowly pioneering the development of Regional Broadcasting Stations, starting from TVRI stations in Yogyakarta, Medan, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang (Makassar). Manado, Denpasar and Balikpapan (assistance from Pertamina). Meanwhile, construction of mobile production stations began in 1977. Gradually, in several provincial capitals, Mobile Production Stations or SPKs were established, which functioned as TVRI representatives or correspondents in the regions.

The SPK consists of representatives from the Jayapura, Ambon, Kupang regions. Malang (in 1982 integrated with Surabaya station TVRI). Semarang. Bandung. Banjarmasin, Pontianak, Banda Aceh, Jambi, Padang, and Lampung the development of TVRI's status occurred in the New Order Era, in 1974. TVRI was changed to become a part of the organization and work procedures of the Ministry of Information, which was given the status of "Directorate", which is directly responsible to the Director General of Radio, TV. and Film Department of Information of the Republic of Indonesia. TVRI's development in the Reform Era in June 2001, started with the

promulgation of Government Regulation no. 36 of 2000 concerning the change in the status of TVRI to become a Perjant Bureau Company, which is institutionally under the guidance and responsibility of Depasenen Kenanga RL. Fangral 17 April 2002. Government Regulation was issued in 2012, so TVRI was announced (Azril, 2016).

TVRI is a television station that aims to educate and educate the public. Of course, TVRI's program has also gone through a mature process and the stages have been planned from making text until it is ready to be presented to the public. TVRI D.I. Yogyakarta Station has a way to attract audiences by presenting creative, varied programs, as well as having a level of closeness to the community. Therefore, every section and broadcasting commission at TVRI has a very important responsibility for the success of the program that must be liked and favored by the people who watch it. Its flagship programs such as quizzes, and live events that involve citizens, then TVRI is obliged to listen to public input suggestions so that the program continues to be popular and can be accepted by the public. Although competition from private television is currently getting tighter, TVRI still maintains its goal as public television and continues to strive to provide educational and informative broadcasts. The increase in TVRI's revenue from advertising does not automatically make the broadcaster an independent institution. After all, TVRI was still under government control. As an institution established by the government, it carried the mission of illumination to convey development messages, which at that time was the main agenda of the Soeharto administration.

TVRI, as the property of the government, eventually became the mouthpiece for disseminating development ideology. To ensure that development messages reached the wider community, public television sets were set up in several open areas that were easily accessible so that people who came for entertainment could also receive development propaganda and the importance of maintaining national stability.

The variety of programs aired by TVRI itself is very varied, including news, entertainment, education and sports. As one of the efforts to improve the quality of broadcasts, in 2022 TVRI has a special digital English-language channel that targets foreign and domestic viewers (middle and upper class), namely TVRI World. Most of TVRI World's shows are cultural and arts programs with English subtitles. Currently, TVRI operates an online service called TVRI Klik. TVRI Klik is an online streaming service for all TVRI channels and regional stations. In addition, TVRI shows can also be accessed through TVRI's official website at [www.tvri.go.id](http://www.tvri.go.id). TVRI Yogyakarta is

the first regional television station in Indonesia. The broadcast coverage of TVRI Yogyakarta station covers the entire province of Yogyakarta and parts of Central Java province such as, Magelang City, Temanggung, Wonosobo, parts of Klaten, parts of Purworejo, and parts of Karanganyar. TVRI Yogyakarta Station has the task of providing information, education, entertainment, healthy, control and social glue, and preserve the nation's culture for the benefit of all levels of society through the implementation of television broadcasting that reaches all regions of D.I. Yogyakarta.

The functions of TVRI Yogyakarta Station are:

1. Conducting program planning and news preparation.
2. Carry out the production of programs and news.
3. Carry out the broadcasting of programs and news.
4. Carry out evaluation and reporting.
5. Carry out operational and maintenance of equipment.
6. Carry out administrative and household affairs of TVRI Yogyakarta Station.

In carrying out its main duties and functions, TVRI Yogyakarta Station is supported by organizational resources which include human resources (HR) and facilities and infrastructure as well as funding in implementing programs and activities in accordance with its main duties and functions.

## **B. TVRI Yogyakarta as a Public Broadcasting**

However, Television as a public broadcasting institution must provide the concept of general education, meaning that TVRI provides shows that provide education for the audience, so that a lot of people can enjoy TVRI broadcasts in education, news, and entertainment. TVRI itself has a strategy in presenting programs for viewers, which is to find and provide something different for viewers by providing information about Indonesian culture and Indonesian unity so that Indonesian people can establish the unity of the Indonesian nation.

TVRI is one of the television media that provides information needed by the wider community through accurate, balanced and reliable news through the news programs produced.

All of this is a form of responsibility to the community and its status as a public broadcasting organization (LPP). TVRI's existence as an LPP needs to be an example for other television stations by providing all relevant information to the public. TVRI not only plays a role in enhancing Indonesia's image at the national and international

levels, and improving people's lives, but also serves to integrate diversity (Prasanti, 2023).

As a public broadcaster, TVRI is always guided by the four directives of TV broadcasting in determining broadcast patterns, namely TV broadcasting must be able to lead public opinion in the development of the life of society, nation, and nation; TV broadcasting can increase faith, piety, and wisdom in the life of the nation and the ability of television broadcasting to develop and preserve the nation's cultural values and the ability to avoid bad influences on various systems of Indonesian life (Wardah, Syukri, & Asyifah, 2023).

As an inseparable part of LPP TVRI, TVRI Yogyakarta Station carries out the mandate of carrying out the functions and roles of public TV in the region, namely providing information services, education and healthy entertainment, social control and glue, and preserving local culture. TVRI Yogyakarta Station is a unifying media for the people of Yogyakarta and a medium of communication between parties that reach all regions of Yogyakarta (TVRI Yogyakarta, 2020). Public service broadcaster is a non-commercial/independent/neutral broadcaster dedicated to providing services in the public interest. The sources of funding for public service broadcasters are the state, fees, advertising and non-binding donors (Setiawan & Setiawati, 2023).

As a public broadcaster, TVRI, both central and local, has at least two obligations, namely, to preserve the nation's culture as mandated by the law and to support the dissemination of social messages that are in line with the direction of development. social development messages are generally messages entrusted by relevant government agencies either from the center or local area to be disseminated through public television channels. Although competition from private television is currently getting tighter, TVRI still maintains its goal as public television and continues to strive to provide educational and informative broadcasts.

In 1975, TVRI's status changed to a dual status which caused TVRI to be unable to move as a neutral broadcasting institution and tended to focus on political interests alone. in 2000, TVRI's institution changed to a ministry company with the issuance of Government Regulation Number 36 of 2000 so that TVRI resumed its operation as a broadcasting institution that implements media principles such as being neutral, independent and oriented towards the public interest. (TVRI Yogyakarta, Televisi Yogyakarta Stasiun, 2024).

### **C. History of TVRI Yogyakarta**

Television Republic Indonesia (TVRI) is a public broadcasting institution established on August 24, 1962, in Jakarta, Indonesia. the formation of TVRI was motivated by the Indonesian government's desire to introduce new mass media that can help develop the image of education, as well as develop national culture, and improve the image of the Indonesian nation. when it was first established, TVRI only had one television channel which was only available to a small part of the Indonesian population. But as technology developed, TVRI was able to expand its reach by opening television stations throughout Indonesia. To date, TVRI has 32 regional channels in most parts of Indonesia, with its headquarters located in Jakarta. In its journey, the institution of TVRI has undergone several changes.

Based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 215 of 1963, TVRI is the Television Republic Indonesia Foundation, which in its operational process uses government subsidies and mandatory levies from television receiver owners. However, in 1975 TVRI's status changed to dual status. This meant that TVRI could no longer act as a neutral broadcaster, but instead focused only on political interests. In 2000, TVRI's facilities were transformed into a service company based on Government Regulation Number 36 of 2000.

This new status returned TVRI to a broadcasting organization that adheres to media principles such as neutrality, independence, and public interest. When TVRI broadcasts first appeared, the FM wave system was used. For decades, TVRI has been a television channel with a mission to educate and empower the nation.

TVRI Yogyakarta is a public media with high integrity as a channel for cultural values, diversity, religion, and being the pride of Indonesia through quality program content to all levels of society to various places. Despite the increasing competition with commercial television, TVRI remains true to its purpose as public television and continues to provide educational and informative programs.

### **D. Logo of TVRI Yogyakarta**

#### **1. Old Logo**



**Figure 2. 1**  
**Old Logo of TVRI Yogyakarta**

Symbolically, the shape of this logo depicts "Layanan Publik yang Informatif, Komunikatif, Elegan dan Dinamis" to realize TVRI's vision and mission as Public TV, namely media that has the function of control and social glue to maintain national unity and integrity. A curved shape that starts at the letter T and ends at the letter I from the letters TVRI forms the letter "P" which contains 5 (five) meanings of comprehensive information and communication services, namely:

- a. P is the initial letter of the word PUBLIK which means "providing information and communication services to the community with national reach in an effort to contribute to the intelligent life of the nation".
- b. P is the initial letter of the word PERUBAHAN which means "bringing change in a more perfect direction".
- c. P is the first letter of the word PERINTIS which means "is a pioneer or forerunner of Indonesian television".
- d. P is the first letter of the word PEMERSATU which means "is a public broadcasting institution that unites the Indonesian people spread across the vast archipelago consisting of thousands of islands".
- e. P is the first letter of the word PILIHAN which means "to be an alternative choice for Indonesian people from various segments and levels of society to watch".

The circular structure with the positive and sharp tail represents a quickly advancing comet, as well as a swiftly organized shift towards a better public television. The typographic design of TVRI conveys a sophisticated and dynamic meaning that is adaptable to societal demands as well as changes and advancements over time. Blue is associated with elegance, clarity, intelligence,

wisdom, informational content, and communication. The transition from orange to red represents light or light that enlightens people and contributes to the intelligent life of the country. It also represents the dynamics and spirit of change in the direction of perfection.

Jogja Never Ending Asia brand uses the handwriting of Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X in the writing below the TVRI Yogyakarta station logo. This means honoring the development of the Yogyakarta Palace as a cultural center and a pioneer in the DIY area, as well as promoting the DIY tourism icon regionally, nationally and internationally. TVRI Jogja is slated to fulfill its vision and mission of being the Audience Television channel that values and supports the DIY audience.

## **2. New Logo**

Helmy Yahya as a leadership resulted in TVRI or Television Republik Indonesia, achieving another triumph. TVRI has undergone a change in its logo since the previous logo was introduced. This is the eighth change to the TVRI logo since its inception in 1962. The logo change aims to transform TVRI into a media company that is not just affiliated with the government. This is their intention.



**Figure 2. 2**  
**New Logo of TVRI Yogyakarta**

Compared with the previous TVRI logo, this one is both sleek and simple. This logo can be considered modern because of the current world logo trend, which emphasizes simplicity but also incorporates a deep philosophical theme. The simplicity of the TVRI logo can be seen in the shape of the logo, which continues to use a logo that uses sans serif or unrelated letters. This type of font gives a simple and modern impression. Additionally, there is a limited use of colors, with primarily dark blue usage. The most interesting thing about this logo is the blue circle around the initials RI. The form of this round, as explained on

the TVRI Web page (tvri.go). Indonesia is being targeted by TVRI to become a globally recognized and aromatic destination. In addition, this round shape also uses positive negative design theory. The blue circle's positive shape implies that TVRI broadcasts always provide positive and relevant content. This logo's most notable aspect is the TVRI logotype segment, which combines two distinct initials, including TV and RI, but is visually striking. This concept underlines the slogan of TVRI "Media Unifying the Nation".

TVRI Yogyakarta Station was started in 1965 and was the first regional station of TVRI to be built in the country. The first location in Yogyakarta was on Jalan Hayam Wuruk and a bamboo tower was built. Furthermore, in 1970 until now, the transmitter tower of TVRI station D.I. Yogyakarta was moved to a new location, namely Jl. Magelang KM. 4.5, Yogyakarta. TVRI Station D.I. Yogyakarta is unique from other television stations because every program it presents is not only entertainment, but also contains cultural and educational values.

The various logo change processes can be symbolically interpreted that:

- a. The logo changes during the era of competition give the impression that TVRI is increasingly gutless if not to say just polishing its face. In fact, the demand for tighter competition in capturing market share is a prerequisite. This is precisely where creativity, breakthroughs and innovation in excellent program packaging are required.
- b. There have been five logo changes in the competition era. When compared to the monopoly era, this confirms the similarity to return to the function of television as a public media, namely the rectangular box.
- c. The conditions and demands for change were responded to decisively, despite the limitations. Towards the process of changing to a Limited Liability Company. The red affixing of the letter "V" (Victory) in TVRI's seventh logo, although in all languages, is not a matter of futility without meaning.
- d. The dominant thing that remains, under the changes that have occurred, is the appearance of the use of color. Blue seems to have become a convention, as the color of TVRI's corporate culture.
- e. Finally, with "fresher" colors that give a more modern impression than the previous logo. The logo change and the meaning in it are expected that TVRI can be recognized again both nationally and internationally and as a medium

that unites the Unity in Diversity nation of Indonesia. This has also been realized by the spread of Regional Broadcasting Stations throughout Indonesia. So be prepared that the return of TVRI with a new meaning will also provide a new spirit for TVRI and can also provide better positive content for the progress and unity of the nation. TVRI is the nation's unifying media.

#### **E. TVRI From Old to Modern Era**

LPP TVRI's logo uses a blue sphere with RI (Republic of Indonesia) written prominently in it, which gives the impression that LPP TVRI now goes to the world. Indeed, this is part of LPP TVRI's vision in the future to become a world class public broadcasting. LPP TVRI only uses two colors in the logo for its visual communication. The trusted blue solid color, used for corporate color. This color is taken from the blue of the Indonesian sea and sky. Trusted blue describes firmness, simple and elegant. Meanwhile, the screen uses white color, with 80% transparency. The white color is used for the bug logo, and bug promos, below the line and social media. White explains flexibility, adaptable to change.

Super graphic is a derivative form of the logo that uses three spheres, one large, one medium and one small. This symbolizes the universe. The three circles also describe one world, one Indonesia and one LPP TVRI. Super graphic elements are used for visual communication on screen, below the line, and social media. The super graphic function is to accommodate visual elements that cannot be accommodated by the logo. Super Graphic consists of five colors. Blue and its derivatives for all information-based programs. Green and its derivatives for science, religion and culture-based programs. Red for sports, purple and its derivatives for entertainment programs and orange and its derivatives for children's programs.

Big brands don't use many fonts. Therefore, only two letters are used by LPP TVRI, namely Avenir and Gotham (with all its derivatives). The use of only two letters is made to maintain consistency in the way of visual communication. Starting from the logo, glass screen to office elements.

LPP TVRI's rebranding also regulates photography standards for both individual and program photography. LPP TVRI photography for individual standards is made in a flexible, friendly and smart casual style. This process is deliberately made so that the image changes from the impression of a bureaucratic institution to a creative

institution. For program photography, it displays a cheerful impression, deep of feel and focus.

The combination of these five elements is then made into applications. The most important application is on the screen which is then known as channel branding. This is where LPP TVRI uses the bug logo, channel id, and channel sting along with the sting tune. Super graphics change the screen display in bug promos, template promos, in pointer menus and others. While its implementation in programs or news is known as news/program package in the form of opening tune, lower third, window or split box etc.

Office applications in the form of office names, operational vehicles, correspondence to employee uniforms, all are standardized and uniform in their application from the head office to the regions.

## **F. Vision and Mission**

### **1. Vision**

The vision of TVRI Yogyakarta itself is the realization of a reliable, professional, innovative, and integrity LPP TVRI in service to the President and Vice President to realize the Vision and Mission of the President and Vice President: "Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent, and Personality based on Gotong-royong".

### **2. Mission**

There is a mission implemented by TVRI Yogyakarta including:

- a. Providing technical and administrative support and analysis that is fast, accurate and responsive to the President and Vice President in making state administration policies according to the authority of LPP TVRI.
- b. Organizing effective and efficient services in the field of resource management, supervision, general administration, information, and institutional relations of LPP TVRI.
- c. Improving the quality of human resources, facilities, and infrastructure of LPP TVRI.

## **G. Organizational Structure**

TVRI Yogyakarta has an organizational structure that has been approved in the decision letter of the Head of TVRI Yogyakarta Station Number

07/KEP/II.9/TVRI/2023, where this structure is called the Bureaucratic Reform Team which has been arranged as follows:

1. Change Management Working Group

This working group is tasked with managing changes in the organization's work mechanisms, mindset, and culture of individuals and work units in it for the better. The target of this program is the creation of commitment from all elements in TVRI Yogyakarta Station to implement Bureaucratic Reform, changes in mindset and work culture and reduce resistance to the implementation of Bureaucratic Reform.

2. Legislation Structuring Working Group

This working group is tasked with improving the effectiveness in the management of laws and regulations issued by the Republic of Indonesia Television Public Broadcasting Institution, especially TVRI Yogyakarta Station. The effectiveness includes reducing overlapping regulations.

3. Organizational Structuring and Strengthening Working Group

This working group is tasked with improving the efficiency of the organizational or institutional work system within the Republic of Indonesia Television Public Broadcasting Institution, especially at TVRI Yogyakarta Station. Conduct a study, analysis of the implementation of the organizational and institutional work system of the Republic of Indonesia Television Public Broadcasting Corporation within TVRI Yogyakarta Station to create the right function and right size organization.

4. Working Group on Structural Reasoning

This working Group is tasked with improving the efficiency and effectiveness of systems, processes and work procedures that are clear, effective, efficient and measurable in each work unit in carrying out its duties and functions.

5. Working Group on HR Management System Structuring

This working Group is tasked with creating professional and competent human resources with the support of competency-based recruitment and promotion of apparatus and transparency, this program can be implemented by improving recruitment systems, job analysis, job evaluation, preparation of competency standards, individual assessments and objective and comprehensive performance appraisal systems.

6. Performance Accountability Strengthening Working Group

This working group is tasked with increasing the capacity and accountability of TVRI Yogyakarta Station with the target of increasing the performance and accountability of the Public Broadcasting Institution Televisi Republik Indonesia. Activities carried out to achieve this target are developing a performance management system and preparing Ulerna Performance Indicators (IKU).

7. Supervisory Control Working Group

This Working Group has the task of organizing good governance and free from KKN practices at TVRI Yogyakarta with the target of increasing compliance with state financial management and decreasing the level of abuse of authority from each unit.

8. Public Service Quality Improvement Working Group

This group has the task of coordinating efforts to improve the quality of public services provided by TVRI Yogyakarta. The activities carried out so that this program can be realized are by setting Service Standards for the Application of Minimum Service Standards (SPM) and increasing public participation in improving the quality of public services through the implementation of Community Satisfaction Surveys (SKM), access to complaints / feedback, etc. The following is the composition of the TVRI Organization in 2023.

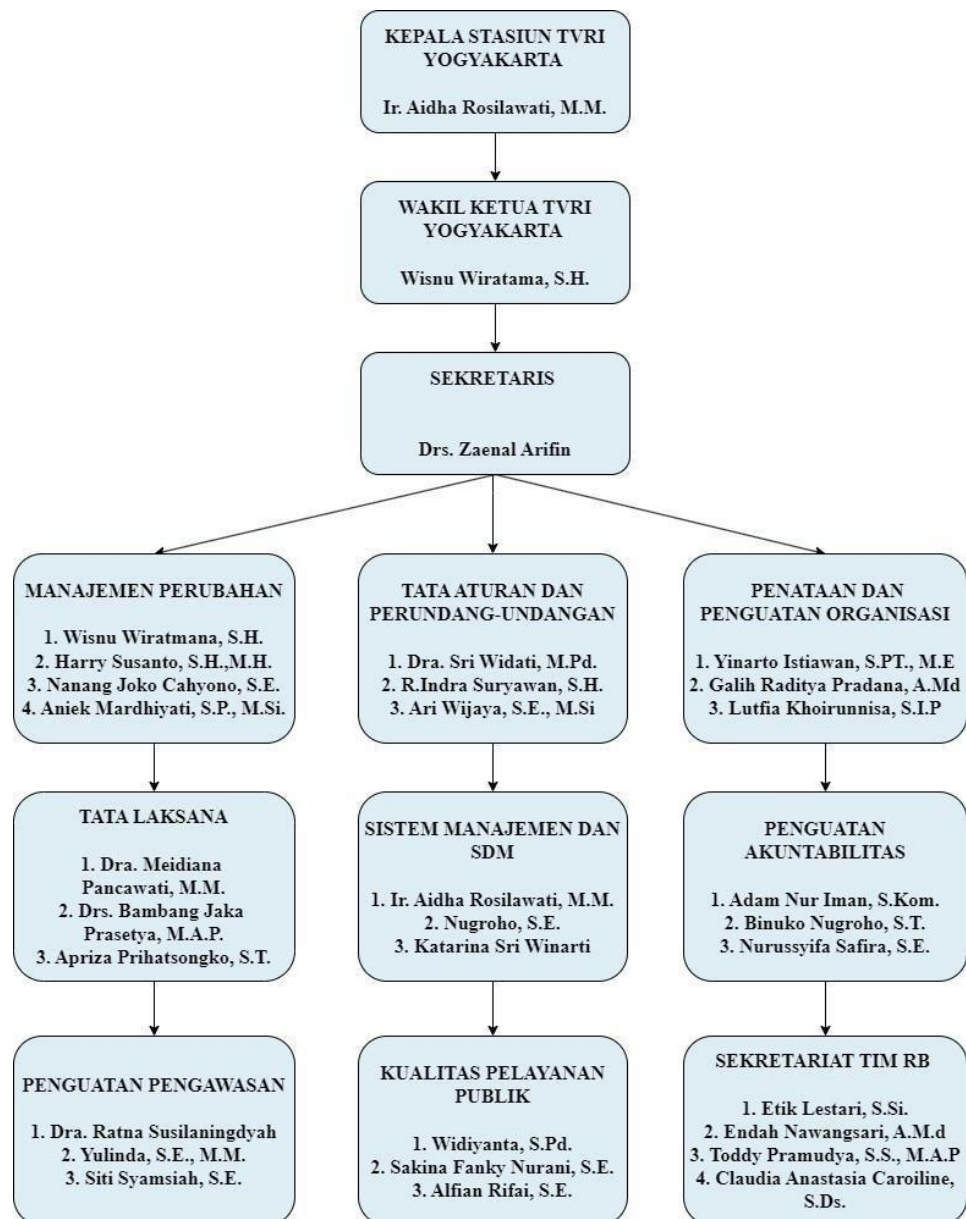


**Figure 2. 3**  
**Organizational Structure of TVRI Yogyakarta**

#### **G. Program of TVRI Yogyakarta**

TVRI Yogyakarta has a variety of programs that are presented to the public where this program will provide information in the form of news to attract public attention and interest to provide accurate and up-to-date information about various events, activities in the province of Yogyakarta. The production team of TVRI D.I. Yogyakarta Station is divided into 2 work teams, namely the Production Program team and the News Program team. The Production Program team is tasked with creating entertainment, music, religious, children, and educational programs. meanwhile, the news program team is tasked with creating news programs. Examples of news programs at TVRI

Station D.I. Yogyakarta are Sapa Jogja, Yogyawarta, and Jogja Today creating a good program cannot be separated from the influence of the audience.

For every broadcasting station, the audience is the main target, consideration of everything that is needed by the audience is also used as material for a programmer to study in creating his program. News programs are expected to change the perspective of local communities and prevent information backwardness. However, this hope cannot be achieved if the news division of TVRI Yogyakarta Station does not have qualified human resources, the production of quality journalistic work every day will be very backward along with the times. Segmentation is needed so that broadcasters can serve their audiences better, communicate more persuasively and most importantly satisfy the needs and desires of their intended audience. The following are the programs aired by TVRI Yogyakarta station:

### 1. Cultural Arts

|                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Broadcast       | : Every Thursday (Weekly)          |
| Hours           | : 12:00- 15:30 WIB                 |
| Number Airings  | : Wednesday- Friday                |
| Format          | : Presentation of various cultures |
| Characteristics | : Live                             |
| Target          | : Adults and Public.               |



**Figure 2. 4**  
**Cultural Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : In the cultural program, TVRI Yogyakarta presents several programs which are still thick with Yogyakarta culture. This is because the Jogja culture is still closely held by the community so that culture is a heritage that should be preserved. Several programs in the field of culture displayed in the TVRI Yogyakarta station include: Pesona Indonesia, Mubeng Beteng, Inspirasi Indonesia, and Tekno Tani.

## 2. Entertainment

Broadcast : Everyday  
Hours : 13:30 - 20:00 WIB  
Number Airings : 4/5 times/month  
Format : Entertainment/Dagelan  
Characteristics : Live Interactive  
Target : Adults and General



**Figure 2. 5**  
**Entertainment Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : In the Entertainment program displayed at TVRI Yogyakarta station has several kinds of programs that are interesting to watch so that the entertainment program becomes what the community is waiting for. As for the programs that TVRI Yogyakarta shows in the entertainment program include: Angkringan, Warung RT / RW, Kuncung Bawuk, Penopo Kang Tedjo, Gangsa Ngetrend, and Dose Tawa.

## 3. Education

Broadcast : Everyday  
Hours : 13:00- 19:00 WIB

Number Airings : 4/5 times/month  
 Format : Knowledge  
 Characteristics : Live Interactive  
 Target : Elementary, middle, high school, and adults.

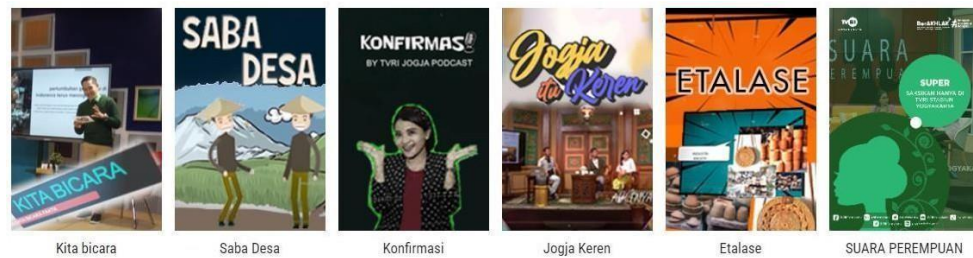


**Figure 2. 6**  
**Education Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : In the field of education program displayed at TVRI Yogyakarta station has several kinds of programs that are interesting to watch for education so that the entertainment program becomes what the community is waiting for. As for the programs that TVRI Yogyakarta shows in field of education program include Kita Bicara, Saba Desa, Konfirmasi, Jogja Keren, Etalase, and Suara Perempuan.

#### 4. Religion

Broadcast : Every Friday (Weekly)  
 Hours : 19:30- 20:00 WIB  
 Number Airings : 4-5 times/month  
 Format : Monologue  
 Characteristics : Live Interactive  
 Target : Muslims

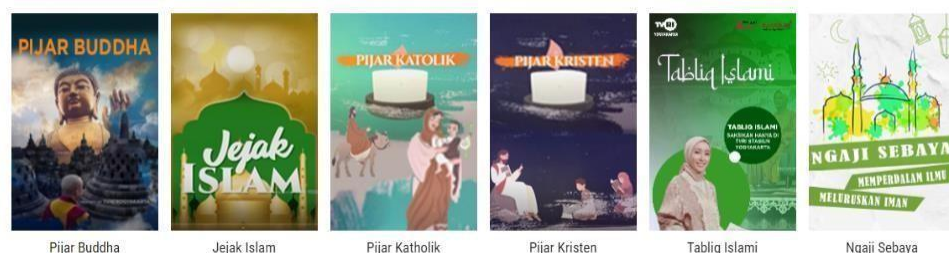


**Figure 2. 7**  
**Religion Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : In religious programs, TVRI Yogyakarta prepares programs that are warm and nuanced in religion because some people, especially the Yogyakarta area, hold several different religions so that TVRI creates several different programs every day according to the people who adhere to the religion broadcast by TVRI Yogyakarta. In this program, TVRI Yogyakarta has several religious programs for the local community including: Pijar Budha, Jejak Islam, Pijar Katholik, Pijar Kristen, Tabligh Islami, and Ngaji Sebaya.

## 5. Sports

Broadcast : Every Thursday (Weekly)  
 Hours : 12:00- 15:30 WIB  
 Number Airings : Wednesday- Friday  
 Format : Presentation of various cultures  
 Characteristics : Live  
 Target : Adults and Public



**Figure 2. 8**  
**Sports Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : The "Jogja Sehat" program is a community initiative in Yogyakarta aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle. This program provides a variety of activities, including morning gymnastics, healthy running, and yoga in nature, to support participants' physical and mental health. It also offers free health check-ups by medical professionals to monitor participants' well-being. In addition, exhibition booths are

set up to provide information on healthy products, organic food, and alternative health services in Yogyakarta.

The main goal of the "Jogja Sehat" program is to raise awareness about the importance of a healthy lifestyle and encourage positive changes in people's lives. By involving the entire community, the program aims to create a supportive environment for optimal health and well-being for all citizens of Yogyakarta.

## 6. News

### a. **YogyaWarta**

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Broadcast       | : Everyday         |
| Hours           | : 14:00- 14:30 WIB |
| Number Airings  | : 7 times a week   |
| Format          | : News             |
| Characteristics | : Live             |
| Target          | : General          |



**Figure 2. 9**  
**News Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

Description : Yogyakarta is a local news program, and every week there are dialogue and monologue sessions in Javanese Krama Madya language. Despite the short duration, information with different pictures every day makes television news still sought and enjoyed by the audience. This program only has 30 minutes to broadcast news which that start from 14:00 pm – 14:30 pm. Creativity in

news production is one of the assets and challenges for television managers to remain in demand by the audience. Yogyakarta is still a very awaited program by the community related to news and programs that will be presented because TVRI Yogyakarta has its own objectives, namely organizing effective and efficient services in the field of management of sources, supervision, administration, and improving the quality of human resources, facilities, and news presentation itself.

**b. Jogja Hari Ini**

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Broadcast       | : Everyday         |
| Hours           | : 16:00- 17:00 WIB |
| Number Airings  | : 7 times a week   |
| Format          | : News             |
| Characteristics | : Live             |
| Target          | : General          |



**Figure 2. 10**  
**News Program TVRI Yogyakarta**

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description | : Jogja Hari Ini is a program that is always displayed by TVRI Yogyakarta station. where this program is a means for the community to utilize information and even to find out the situation and condition of a region. This program brings some news about the economy, politics, sports, religion, education, and culture. This program starts soon from 16:00 PM until 17:00 PM is in accordance with the |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

objectives of TVRI Yogyakarta as television channel as a public broadcaster also has a duty to provide the information needed by the public, especially Yogyakarta residents. TVRI is the originator of the television world.

From some of the above programs, it shows that TVRI Yogyakarta can carry out its role as public TV in the region, namely providing information services, education and healthy entertainment, social control and glue, and preserving local culture. TVRI Yogyakarta Station has become a unifying medium for the people of Yogyakarta and a communication medium between parties that reaches all regions of Yogyakarta. This is in accordance with the vision and mission "The realization of a reliable, professional, innovative, and integrity LPP TVRI in service to the President and Vice President to realize the vision and mission of the president and vice president: "Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent and has a personality based on gotong- royong”.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

This research study focuses on analyzing the local television news production model at TVRI Yogyakarta Special Region. The researcher examines previous relevant studies to gain insights into this topic. The data for this research is collected through various methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation with the individuals responsible for local television news production at TVRI Yogyakarta. The collected data will be thoroughly analyzed and discussed.

During the process of data collection, the researcher directly observed the field and conducted interviews with three individuals who are knowledgeable about the news production model at TVRI Yogyakarta Special Region. These interviews aim to provide valuable information for the research. The researcher will present the findings from these studies and analysis in the research presentation. The following is a table of the sources of this research:

**Table 3. 1**  
**Table of Narasumbers**

| <b>Name of Narasumber</b>            | <b>Place</b>                  | <b>Position</b>                                  | <b>Date</b>     | <b>Note</b>                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Herdian Giri<br>Tipriyono            | TVRI<br>Yogyakarta<br>Station | Editor In<br>Chief (EIC)<br>Section              | 3 April<br>2024 | Interviews about news<br>production, obstacle during<br>production news, and<br>production some steps of<br>production. |
| Agung<br>Nugroho                     | TVRI<br>Yogyakarta<br>Station | Text Editor<br>Section                           | 11 June<br>2024 | Interviews about when the<br>reporter doing his job<br>without obstacle.                                                |
| Toddy<br>Pramudya P.,<br>S.S., M.A.P | TVRI<br>Yogyakarta<br>Station | Secretariat<br>and Human<br>Resources<br>Section | 11 June<br>2024 | Interviews about TVRI<br>Yogyakarta in general.                                                                         |

## **1. TVRI Yogyakarta Activities to Fullfil the Public Needs**

TVRI Yogyakarta has a variety of activities designed to meet the needs of the public, ranging from news presentation to educational programs. One of the main activities is news coverage of local, national, and international issues that are relevant to the public. Through in-depth and accurate coverage, TVRI Yogyakarta ensures that the public gets the information needed to understand events that affect their daily lives. The news program covers not only political and economic news, but also social and cultural aspects that are important to the people of Yogyakarta.

In addition to news, TVRI Yogyakarta also hosts various educational programs that aim to improve the knowledge and skills of the public. These programs cover topics such as health, environment, and education. By inviting competent resource people and presenting interactive discussions, TVRI Yogyakarta strives to provide useful and educational information, so that people can take better steps in their lives. These educational activities are very important, especially in the context of lifelong learning, which is becoming increasingly relevant in today's information age.

TVRI Yogyakarta is also active in organizing community events and community interaction programs. Activities such as workshops, seminars, and cultural events not only strengthen the relationship between the television station and the community, but also create a space for the public to share experiences and ideas. By involving the community directly, TVRI Yogyakarta seeks to understand the needs and aspirations of the public, so that the content presented can be more relevant and reflect the voice of the community. This activity also serves to build awareness of the importance of active participation in social and cultural life.

Finally, TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to presenting inclusive and diverse content, which reflects the reality of a diverse society. By showcasing a variety of programs that represent the voices and perspectives of minority groups, such as local culture, arts, and underrepresented communities, TVRI Yogyakarta contributes to the formation of the collective identity of society. This is important to create an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding amidst the existing diversity. Through these various activities, TVRI Yogyakarta strives to fulfill the needs of the public holistically, making the station a trusted source of information and inspiration for the community.

## **2. TVRI Yogyakarta Principal Journalism**

Alvina Damayanti's thesis titled “Application of Journalistic Code of Ethics in The

Process of News Production at Radar Lampung” explains that journalism is the art of writing and reporting. The term "journal" comes from the Greek word "du jour", meaning "of the day", indicating that journalism is about reporting the events of the day in printed publications. Journalism can be understood in three ways: as a process, a technique, and a science. As a process, journalism involves the search, management, writing, and dissemination of information to the public through mass media. Journalists or reporters carry out this activity.

As a technique, journalism requires expertise in writing journalistic works and collecting materials, such as covering events and conducting interviews. Journalistic concepts include principles such as accuracy, objectivity and fairness in presenting information, as well as openness and ethics in performing their duties. Some of the key concepts in journalism include truthfulness, independence, objectivity, accountability, and public interest.

Journalistic principles at TVRI Yogyakarta refer to the commitment to present accurate, objective, and responsible information. As a public broadcaster, TVRI Yogyakarta has a moral responsibility to ensure that any news delivered is not only timely but also based on verified facts. This verification process includes gathering information from various sources and filtering the data before it is presented to the public. By upholding this principle, TVRI Yogyakarta seeks to build public trust in the media as a credible source of information.

Furthermore, the principle of independence is also an important foundation in journalistic practice at TVRI Yogyakarta. This means that in carrying out their duties, journalists and news production teams must be free from political, economic, or personal influences. This independence is important so that the news presented remains objective and unbiased, so that the public can receive balanced information. TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to maintaining editorial freedom, making it a platform where various viewpoints can be presented without any pressure from outside parties.

In addition, the principle of openness is also emphasized in journalistic practices at TVRI Yogyakarta. This includes transparency in the process of reporting, editing and presenting news. By explaining the sources of information and methodology used in coverage, TVRI Yogyakarta gives the public a better understanding of how news is produced. This also creates accountability, where the media must be ready to receive criticism and suggestions from the public as

part of the quality improvement process.

The principle of diversity is also an important focus at TVRI Yogyakarta, reflecting a commitment to presenting news from various perspectives. In a pluralistic society, it is important for the media to provide space for diverse voices, including those of minority groups and issues that are often marginalized. By presenting inclusive news, TVRI Yogyakarta not only fulfills its social responsibility, but also contributes to the formation of a broader understanding among the public about the issues at hand.

Thus, the principle of journalistic ethics is a foundation that cannot be ignored in all TVRI Yogyakarta activities. Reporters and journalists at the station are expected to adhere to the applicable code of ethics, which includes respecting individual privacy, not disseminating fake news, and avoiding conflicts of interest. By applying strict ethical principles, TVRI Yogyakarta strives to maintain integrity and professionalism in all broadcast products produced, so that the public can rely on the information presented as a basis for making informed decisions.

Public journalism is an approach to journalism practice that emphasizes public involvement in the news process. TVRI Yogyakarta, as a public broadcaster, has a responsibility to promote strong journalistic values and serve the interests of the public at large. Public journalism at TVRI Yogyakarta is important in the world of broadcasting. As a public institution, LPP TVRI must maintain the following principles of journalism, including accuracy, objectivity, balance, and transparency so TVRI as a public information media is highly committed to independent journalism that is not proven provocative and does not publish sensationalism that break social norms, is linked to the truth and prioritizes objectivity, impartiality, and equality.

### **3. News Production Process of TVRI Yogyakarta**

According to Mr. Agung Nugroho as a reporter of TVRI Yogyakarta in considering the actual news values, always following the interesting issues among the community and sourced from several other mass media that become references to one of the issues. Agung Nugroho also said that before determining the actual news material, there is an editorial meeting conducted by the team that gets the schedule for the news. This meeting aims to examine what news is suitable for broadcast and can attract public interest. In determining the actual value of a news, the teams are asked to provide their respective input and then the division of tasks of the news coverage

team. an example of the actual value is like approaching Eid al-Adha, usually many impromptu animal sellers are on every side of the road. Involvement in the selection of people includes 5-8 people cause in sorting out the news at TVRI Yogyakarta, the average age of the coverage team is above 50 years so that it affects the mechanism and the ability and performance of employees due to decreased motivation and physical abilities. This results in less than optimal quality of work. Thus, the need for human resources who have extensive knowledge that can provide significant results for the news. This event can become material that is dissected at the meeting so that from one news material will produce a lot of news.

According to Mr. Giri as a EIC of TVRI Yogyakarta said that News production in TVRI Yogyakarta process is planning from pre-production which is led by the Head of News and then coordinated with reporters and cameramen, followed by the Reporting Process in the Field. In the process of reporting in the field, those directly involved are the reporter and cameraman. Reporters try to find complete and reliable data and facts from sources, while cameramen are tasked with collecting the required visuals. After the data and visuals were obtained, the reporter and cameraman returned to TVRI Yogyakarta to processing the data and visuals into news scripts and visualizations and Mr. Agung as a reporter and script editor of TVRI Yogyakarta said that TVRI Yogyakarta always holds live breaking news contained in certain programs for 11 hours every day and sends news that is circulating to TVRI headquarters to be broadcast. TVRI Yogyakarta does a long broadcast from 11:00 - 21:00 WIB. This is an increasing duration compared to the previous year also, this development shows that TVRI Yogyakarta has shown significant improvement over time.

Processing the data and visuals into news scripts and visualizations. Before the script is broadcast, the script must first be corrected by the Editor in Chief. After all the manuscripts have been corrected, the EIC sorts the news based on the weight of the news. The editor must arrange the images after the manuscript is finished. In this editing process, the narrator inserts sound into the image so that the power of the image and message can be conveyed optimally. Then after that the images are arranged based on the finished news recap. Before the On Air news, the script must be distributed to all news broadcasting crews (studio, master control, and VTR). If the above process has been carried out one by one, then Jogja News is ready to be broadcast live. While jogja news is broadcast, the editor records if at any time visual

aids are needed for news broadcast purposes. Then the entire crew gathers to carry out evaluations or repairs. This stage process is going to post-production.

In undergoing this news production, there are several reasons why this production process or production model is carried out because it is a form of communication effort that broadcasts news or news reviews about general and actual daily events that are quickly distributed to the public. After the author analyzes various data sources obtained through interviews, documentation, and books, as well as in-depth interviews with the crew or editor of News Production at TVRI Yogyakarta, news programs with this format are more in line with the use of Agenda Setting theory in sequencing the steps of the production process. Although, it is not wrong to also use and apply what has become customary in a television program production process, namely the stages of the pre-production process, production, and post-production.

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As one of the sources of information, TVRI can easily and quickly deliver messages to people in all areas such as urban and even rural areas because it is expected that TVRI is able to change people's mindset through news broadcasts from local stations. so, it can be concluded that of the three processes as Mr. Herdian Giri Tivriyono as Editor in Chief can be summarized as follows:

a. Pre-Production

At this stage is the stage of exchanging ideas from each team through editorial meetings held before starting the production process. This is done with the aim of knowing what news will be discussed and the tools that will be used and after completion, it switches to the planning stage which at this stage begins with the submission of the results of the discussion to the producer to be examined whether the news material to be raised is suitable for news.

b. Production

The production process of a report involves preparation and execution. The preparation stage includes formulating questions, understanding the topic, and complying with the duration set by TVRI Yogyakarta. The production deadline refers to the producer's requirements. After the editing stage, the video is evaluated by TVRI Yogyakarta and there is a possibility of revision, especially regarding the reporter's script. The preparation stage involves preparing the location, drafting questions, finding information about the sources, creating an outline for the stand-up report, and understanding the questions based on the research that has been done before. During implementation in the field, the author conducted interviews with sources and stand-up reports according to the coverage concept that had been determined.

c. Post-Production

In the post-production stage, the reporters were involved in scriptwriting and editing with the editor. However, the dubbing and voice over process is done by other members in turn to produce different narration voice characteristics for each video. In this stage, the editor and cameraman work together to edit and give direction to each other. The purpose of this collaboration is to synchronize the script with the visuals. Once edited, the videos are rendered and put into playout to be put together. After that, the producer makes a recapitulation of the news that has been sorted. After everything is considered complete, what must be done is an evaluation of the shortcomings that

occurred during the news production process. Then, the results are submitted to the program director. If all these stages have been completed, the post-production process can be considered complete.

d. Evaluation

In the evaluation stage, evaluation is carried out on news that may feel that it has shortcomings and advantages during the editing process both in terms of news and in terms of broadcast. This is done as a reference for the next news production.

#### **4. Non-News Production Process of TVRI Yogyakarta**

The production of non-news at TVRI Yogyakarta is an important part of the organization's efforts to provide diverse and relevant content to the public. These non-news programs cover a wide range of themes, from culture, education, health, to entertainment, aiming to educate, inspire, and entertain the audience. By presenting information that is not only informative but also interesting, TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to being a media source rich in local and national values.

One of the main focuses in non-news production is cultural programs that showcase the rich arts and traditions of Yogyakarta. Through programs that highlight performing arts, handicrafts, and cultural festivals, TVRI Yogyakarta plays a role in preserving and promoting existing cultural heritage. These programs not only provide insight into the richness of local culture, but also help to strengthen the identity of the people of Yogyakarta, as well as draw the attention of the younger generation to appreciate their culture more.

In addition to cultural programs, TVRI Yogyakarta also produces educational content that aims to increase public knowledge in various fields. For example, the health program presents doctors and nutritionists as resource persons to discuss various health topics and how to live a healthy life. This program provides useful and practical information, so that people can apply it in their daily lives. Thus, TVRI Yogyakarta contributes to creating a society that is more aware of the importance of health and a balanced lifestyle. The following are the stages of non-news production at TVRI Yogyakarta:

a. Planning and concepting the program

The initial stage of production begins with planning and developing the program concept. The production team will brainstorm to determine the

theme, format, and purpose of the program. This discussion involves various parties, including the producer, scriptwriter, and creative team. Once the concept is agreed upon, a proposal is made that includes the background, format, and outline of the program content.

b. Script Development

Once the concept is approved, the next stage is script development. The scriptwriter will draft a script that includes the dialog, visual cues, and information to be conveyed. This script should be clear, informative, and appropriate for the targeted audience. This process also involves revision and editing to ensure that the script is ready for production. In some cases, sources or experts in related fields are involved to provide more accurate and in-depth information.

c. Production Preparation

Once the script is finalized, the production team will make technical and logistical preparations. This includes the selection of filming locations, equipment arrangement, and set preparation. The team will also conduct casting to determine who will appear in the program, whether as hosts, resource persons, or actors. In addition, all necessary permits for the filming location and the participation of the interviewees must also be taken care of before the production process begins.

d. On Air Process

The filming stage is the moment where all the elements that have been planned are produced. The production team will shoot according to the predetermined script and direction. During filming, it is important to maintain good communication between all team members, including the director, cameraman, and editor, to ensure that the desired outcome is achieved. This process also includes taking additional shots (B-roll) that can be used to support the narrative in the program.

e. Post production and editing

Once the filming process is complete, the next step is post-production, which includes video editing, adding graphics, and audio processing. The editor will organize the recorded material, remove unnecessary parts, and compose the narration according to the predetermined storyline. In addition, visual and audio effects may also be added to enhance the quality of the show. Once

completed, the edit will be checked by the producer to ensure that it matches the initial concept before airing.

f. **Broadcasting and Evaluation**

After all the production stages are completed, the program is ready for broadcast. TVRI Yogyakarta will determine a suitable broadcast schedule and promote the program to the public. After the broadcast, an evaluation is conducted to measure audience response and program effectiveness. The production team will collect feedback from the audience and analyze it for future improvements. This is important to ensure that the non-news programs produced are increasingly relevant and of high quality.

Therefore, TVRI Yogyakarta also presents entertainment programs that invite people to relax and enjoy their time. Music shows, talk shows and talent competitions are often highlighted, providing a platform for local artists to showcase their talents. These programs not only aim to entertain, but also strengthen social bonds among viewers. By presenting quality entertainment content, TVRI Yogyakarta manages to create a pleasant atmosphere for its audience.

Finally, the diversity in non-news news production at TVRI Yogyakarta reflects the institution's commitment to meet the varied information and entertainment needs of the community. By presenting diverse programs, TVRI Yogyakarta is not only a source of information, but also a medium that is able to educate and entertain. Through all these efforts, TVRI Yogyakarta acts as a relevant public broadcaster, making a positive contribution to the development of the people of Yogyakarta and its surroundings.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. News Production in TVRI Yogyakarta**

The television news production process consists of three main production stages, with journalists working throughout the entire process, including pre-production, production to post-production. video editing by editors as well as reporters for broadcast is an important component of television news production that significantly impacts the visual quality, storytelling and appeal of news information. therefore, it is important to examine and understand the proper application of video editing techniques within the framework of news production

at TVRI Yogyakarta. TVRI Yogyakarta presents news with actual and fast and hard news. this is because the people of yogyakarta need the latest information that is circulating which the flow of delivery uses polite and formal language. in planning a television program production, a professional producer will be faced with five things at once that require in-depth thinking, namely production material, production facilities (equipment), production costs (financial), organization of production implementation, and stages of production implementation maker (Maulana & Fatmawati, Analisis Produksi Program Berita Indonesia Morning Show di News and Entertainment Television, 2018). According to Mr. Herdian Giri Tivriyono as Producer and Editor in Chief (EIC) at TVRI Yogyakarta, explained that:

a. Pre-Production

In this stage, the news production process has several stages that determine the perfection of a news story starting from the discovery of ideas, and then about the planning of data collection and survey results. Determination and procurement of the coverage team, determination of the coverage period, and coverage location. In addition to the cost estimation and fund allocation plan provided by the marketing department, it must also be planned carefully and meticulously:

1) Editorial Meeting

The editorial meeting in the news production process aims to use the news bulletin to be filled with any news and of course the news will be reported. And when during editorial meeting, there is a process called agenda setting which is this process is a communication theory used by the mass media and has a role to provide a strong influence in influencing people's assumptions and attitudes through the determination of events or phenomena that are considered important. Hard news and hard issues at that time and at this stage also determines the team of teams that will go to the news location and also in this editorial meeting the results of the discussion for the news production process are flexible, for example, at the time of the editorial meeting found the results of the news meeting that had been approved but there was news that was more interesting and was hanga among the public, interesting and was hanga among the public, then it could be replaced but it had to be communicated first to the

producer and cameraman and Editor In Chief (EIC). The relationship between producers and cameramen must run effectively so that the newsproduction process can run well because there is no miss communication between the producer and cameraman and the editor.

2) Preparation

After all the ideas have been carefully and well planned, the next stage is to prepare. Preparation includes clearing all licenses and correspondence. preparation for the departure of the coverage team, preparation or rehearsal of the presenter's appearance, making settings, researching various needs, and completing the equipment needed for the next taping. This preparation is done a few days before the taping which s to be ready for news production and before news is published, journalists must verify the veracity of the information they gather. This involves fact- checking, confirming with trusted sources, and ensuring the accuracy and credibility of the information.

3) News Gathering

Journalists and reporters will look for the latest information from the field or other news sources in Yogyakarta. They will collect news materials, interview sources, and take related pictures or videos.

4) Editing

The collected materials will be compiled and edited to suit the TV news format. This includes selecting the right pictures or videos, writing narration texts, and editing the sound or video recordings that have been taken.

b. Production

Once the information is verified, journalists write the news by paying attention to a clear, concise, and objective journalistic style. They must be able to present information precisely and easily understood by readersIn the production phase, Berita Jogja will be on air from 17.00 WIB to 18.00 WIB until 18.00 WIB (Monday - Friday) and at 17.00 WIB until 17.30 WIB (Saturday - Sunday), in Studio 3, TVRI Yogyakarta. During the On Air process involves many parties who are in the studio and who are in the master control room, the parties who are in the studio, the parties who are in the master control room. In the master control room, the parties involved include Producer, FD, Technical Director, Program Director, Lightingman,

Soundman, Switcher, Cameraman, and VTR (Fanastar, 2015).

The production process consists of preparation and execution stages (Fachruddin, 2017). As a reporter, this preparation stage consists of material preparation and coordination between crews, preparation and checking of tools, and transportation preparation. Furthermore, the implementation stage consists of shooting in accordance with the planned concept and rechecking the images that have been taken. This refers to the results of the interview with Mr. Giri who said that 90% of television is visual and 10% is sound and so on. when conducting interviews, of course, must have various preparations before interacting with sources. Interviews can run smoothly if a reporter has ingenuity when asking questions and is sensitive when listening to sources.

This depends on two stages, namely during the preparatory stage, where the interviewer must formulate questions and must understand the ins and outs of the topic to be asked (not in the interview stage). This script contains information from the coverage that has been carried out and has been presented by the author in accordance with the plan by adjusting the duration set by TVRI Yogyakarta, which is 7 – 10 minutes. The time for making this refers to the deadline set by the producer. In addition, there is a difference that the team did when implementing this field work, namely after the editing by the editor was completed, the video was submitted to TVRI Yogyakarta for further evaluation. It is also possible that there will be revisions or input from TVRI Yogyakarta regarding the video that has been made, especially related to the script which is the duty of the reporter.

This preparation stage includes all the preparations that must be made when on location, the author as a reporter finalizes questions, seeks further information about the source, makes an outline if he wants to do a stand-up report, and understands each question based on the results of research that has been done in pre-production. For implementation in the field, the things the author does include interviewing sources and conducting stand up reports in accordance with the predetermined coverage concept.

c. Post-Production

This post-production stage, editors and cameramen must provide a good connection because the two of them work together to edit and give each other direction. In the sense that during the editing process, reporters and

cameramen accompany the editor to tell him the images and statements that will be displayed.

The purpose of the editor and cameraman working together is to synchronize the script with the visuals. After completion, it is then rendered and put into playout to be put together and when finished the producer makes a recapitulation of the sorted news and the results are submitted to the broadcast director (broadcast technical representative) and if all the above stages are carried out then it is ready for broadcast. Apart from the editor's job as the one who determines the images and visuals that will be displayed, the editor also works with reporters with the task of capturing visual images and the sound of each shot at the time of taking the video recorded during broadcast and coverage.

After all is done, the next activity that will be carried out is to evaluate the results of broadcasting during On Air, which is done with the aim of being a reference for the next news to achieve the suitability of the news to viewers. When broadcasting, broadcasters are expected not to make mistakes because this is a teamwork so that effective seriousness is needed so that the broadcasting process during On Air can run well and precisely.

TVRI Yogyakarta's news production model refers to the principles of public journalism that aims to support the welfare of the community, build awareness and understanding, and increase participation in local development. This makes TVRI Yogyakarta a reliable and useful source of information for the people of Yogyakarta and its surroundings.

TVRI Yogyakarta's news editing process involves composing text, selecting images or videos, and organizing narration to ensure clear and interesting news delivery. The use of production technology helps maintain optimal visual and audio quality for television broadcasts. The news stories are then either broadcast live or recorded based on TVRI Yogyakarta's schedule. As a public broadcaster, TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to presenting accurate, balanced, and relevant information to the local community. They continuously evaluate viewer response and production quality to improve their reporting standards and information services. TVRI Yogyakarta serves as the primary news source for the citizens of Yogyakarta

and prides itself on maintaining its integrity as a reliable and responsible media outlet for information dissemination.

The conclusion of the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta reflects a strong dedication and commitment in presenting quality and meaningful information to viewers. In every step, from information gathering to broadcasting, TVRI Yogyakarta prioritizes the principles of ethical and professional journalism. The news editorial team actively searches for the latest and relevant news, conducts in-depth research, and conducts interviews with trusted sources to ensure the accuracy of the information presented.

The editing process that follows not only aims to produce a concise and clear news text, but also to ensure that the narrative is able to communicate the essence of the event well to viewers. The production of supporting visuals with the right images, videos, and graphics is also an important part in adding value to the information conveyed in the news.

Editorial review is a critical stage in the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta. Here, each news story is reassessed to ensure the balance of viewpoints, accuracy of facts, and balance in the delivery of information. This aspect emphasizes TVRI Yogyakarta's commitment to not only present factual news, but also balanced news that respects the various perspectives involved in an event.

The entire news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta shows that integrity and professionalism are at the core of every decision made in the preparation and presentation of news. TVRI Yogyakarta does not only function as a conveyor of information, but also as a mandate holder to educate and provide a deep understanding to the public about various issues that occur in Yogyakarta and its surroundings. Thus, TVRI Yogyakarta is transformed into a trustworthy partner in meeting the information needs of the community in a transparent, accurate, and responsible manner.

Finally, the finalization process includes fact verification and editorial review to ensure that every news story meets high standards of professionalism and journalism ethics before being broadcast to the public. With this approach, TVRI Yogyakarta not only aims to deliver information, but also as a trusted partner in providing in-depth understanding of current events and issues in the region.

TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to becoming a trusted source of information for the people of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas by presenting objective, balanced, and relevant news. Through this approach, TVRI Yogyakarta not only fulfills public information needs but also maintains trust as a broadcasting institution with integrity and responsibility.

The researcher can conclude that the news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta involves a series of careful and coordinated stages to present precise and accurate information to the audience. The editorial team and journalists work together to find the latest news relevant to the lives of local people. They conduct in-depth research, interviews with sources, and data collection to ensure the accuracy of the information presented. Once the news is collected, the editing process is carried out to compile a clear and informative narrative. Visual production also plays an important role with the use of images, videos, and graphics to enrich the information conveyed.

The news production process is a very important stage as it ensures that the information delivered to the public is accurate, relevant, and balanced. The news production process is not just about conveying information, but also about maintaining public trust, empowering the public with knowledge, and performing the social control function that is essential in a democratic society.

## **2. The Principle of News in TVRI Yogyakarta**

The news that is aired covers several fields related to life such as politics, social, economy, education, and culture that occur in the Yogyakarta area and its surroundings. The production of news broadcasts certainly has stages in the process to see whether or not the news is suitable for the public. In the presentation of news, of course there are steps or step by step to produce a news broadcast. These components include the planning of coverage, the process of coverage, writing the results of the coverage by the reporter, the editing process, dubbing, and finally the on-air stage. In its implementation, the Seputar Jogja news broadcast has a set of tools and a work team. The role of the editorial division in delivering news on television is very important to present quality, relevant and accurate news to the public. The news editorial division must be able to ensure the balance of news presentation, pay attention to the social, cultural and political context and keep up with technological and information developments. This helps maintain the integrity and credibility of the television media in the eyes of the public.

News Principles at TVRI Yogyakarta including:

- a. Accuracy: Ensuring that the information presented is correct and verified.
- b. Objectivity: Presenting news without bias, avoiding political or commercial influence.
- c. Fairness: Giving all parties the opportunity to express their views, especially on controversial issues.
- d. Relevance: Focus on issues that are important and impactful to the people of Yogyakarta.
- e. Journalistic Ethics: Comply with the code of ethics, respect individual privacy, and do not disseminate harmful information.
- f. Community Involvement: Encourage public participation in the news, both through reports and feedback.

### **3. Non-News Production in TVRI Yogyakarta**

TVRI Yogyakarta as a public broadcaster has the responsibility to present quality and relevant non-news content to the public. The main principle applied in non-news programs is content quality, where each program must meet high production standards. This includes visual, audio elements, as well as educational and entertaining substance. Thus, viewers not only get entertainment, but also useful information that can increase their knowledge.

One of TVRI Yogyakarta's main focuses is to promote local wisdom in every non-news program. Content that showcases Yogyakarta's local culture, traditions, and potential is very important to support the preservation of regional culture. For example, programs featuring traditional arts, culinary, and local history help viewers understand and appreciate their cultural heritage. This also serves to attract the younger generation to stay connected to their culture. In addition, TVRI Yogyakarta strives to promote innovation and creativity in the presentation of non-news programs. By keeping up with media and technology trends, TVRI is able to present programs that appeal to a diverse audience. Audience engagement through interactive programs, such as quizzes or talk shows, further strengthens the relationship between broadcasters and audiences, creating a space for constructive dialogue.

Finally, TVRI Yogyakarta promotes ethics and social responsibility in all its non-news programs. Every content must adhere to ethical standards and not contain elements that could harm society. With these principles, TVRI Yogyakarta strives to

be a responsible source of information and entertainment, which not only fulfills the audience's entertainment needs but also contributes to the education and empowerment of the community.

Non-news principles at TVRI Yogyakarta include aspects that govern content outside of news journalism, such as entertainment, education, and cultural programs. Here are some of the principles that are usually applied:

- a. Content Quality: Prioritizing the presentation of quality content, both in terms of production and substance, in order to educate and entertain the audience.
- b. Local Wisdom: Incorporating elements of Yogyakarta's local culture in non-news programs, to support the preservation and promotion of regional culture.
- c. Innovation and Creativity: Developing innovative and creative programs to attract audiences and keep up with the latest media trends.
- d. Education and Empowerment: Providing educational programs, which can empower the community with new knowledge and skills.
- e. Diversity of Content: Offering a wide variety of programs to cater to diverse audience tastes, ranging from entertainment, documentaries, to health programs.
- f. Interactivity: Encourage audience engagement through programs that allow active participation, such as quizzes or talk shows.
- g. Ethics and Social Responsibility: Ensure that all non-news programs adhere to ethical standards and do not contain content that may harm society.

TVRI Yogyakarta carries out its role as a public broadcaster by emphasizing non-news principles that focus on quality, local wisdom, innovation, and ethics. By presenting educational and entertaining programs, TVRI Yogyakarta not only meets the information needs of the community, but also contributes to the preservation of local culture and traditions. The presentation of high-quality content is one of the keys to attracting audience attention and raising awareness of local values.

Furthermore, through interactivity and community engagement, TVRI Yogyakarta creates a space for constructive dialog between broadcasters and viewers. This allows the audience to feel more connected and actively participate in the content they consume. By upholding ethics and social responsibility, TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to being a responsible source of information and entertainment, which supports education and community empowerment in the Yogyakarta region.

#### **4. TVRI Yogyakarta Journalism**

According to Mr. Agung, a reporter at TVRI Yogyakarta, said that in accordance with the TVRI jogja news tagline, "actual with ethics", the news contained in TVRI Yogyakarta prioritizes the value of actuality but is still guided by ethics (journalistic rules) so that the concept produces quality news. And for uniqueness is part of the diversity of news content. Although TVRI is owned by the government but as a Public Broadcasting Institution, of course the priority and in the forefront is news or broadcast programs with public value. TVRI Yogyakarta as part of the public broadcasting network is expected to integrate these values in every program and news coverage. By prioritizing several journalistic values, TVRI Yogyakarta can build a reputation as a trustworthy and relevant news provider for the people of Yogyakarta, as well as fulfill its mission as a responsible public broadcasting media.

The concepts in journalism include various principles and values that serve as the foundation for responsible and professional news broadcasting practices. These concepts form an important framework for the ethical and professional practice of journalism, ensuring that the information conveyed by the media is trustworthy and beneficial to society at large. The news that TVRI Yogyakarta presents tends to be directed towards the public so that TVRI Yogyakarta has a responsibility to provide objective, balanced, and relevant information to the public, as well as promote democratic values, freedom of speech, and public participation. In addition to providing news and information, TVRI Yogyakarta also plays a role in educating and empowering the community with coverage that focuses on increasing awareness, understanding, and participation. TVRI Yogyakarta strives to provide balanced and comprehensive coverage of issues relevant to the people of Yogyakarta. They accommodate various perspectives and opinions from the community in their news presentation.

Thus, as a public media, TVRI Yogyakarta applies transparency in the news production process. They explain to the public how editorial decisions are made and who is involved in the process. TVRI Yogyakarta uses their platform to advocate for public interests, fight for social justice, criticize policies that are deemed unfavorable to society, and support positive changes in society.

The public journalism linkage at TVRI Yogyakarta has a positive impact in strengthening the bond between the media and its community. It not only builds

trust between TVRI and its audience, but also increases the relevance and impact of the news coverage they produce. By adopting this approach, TVRI Yogyakarta acts as an agent of change that promotes community involvement in information and democratic processes.

Researchers revealed that the use of public journalism at TVRI Yogyakarta is very good, and this is very much considered because public journalism at TVRI Yogyakarta plays a vital role in presenting news that is informative and relevant to the local community. As one of the public television stations dedicated to providing services to the public, TVRI Yogyakarta is committed to producing news content that is not only accurate but also prioritizes the interests of the community. The news production process at TVRI Yogyakarta involves various stages that involve direct public participation. This includes opinion surveys, open discussions, and other activities that gather input from local audiences.

In relation to news production, public journalism at TVRI Yogyakarta focuses on ensuring that the news presented reflects the needs and interests of the local community. The team of journalists works hard to include various perspectives and voices in their reporting, thus creating a more inclusive and accurate representation of life and relevant issues in Yogyakarta and beyond.

This participatory method not only improves the quality of the news produced, but also strengthens the relationship between TVRI Yogyakarta and the local community. By involving the public in the news production process, TVRI Yogyakarta encourages transparency and accountability, while promoting the values of responsible and ethical journalism.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the research and discussion that has been carried out, researchers can conclude :

1. At TVRI Yogyakarta, the news production process encompasses several stages. The first stage is the pre-production stage, where the news team conducts information searches to gather news content. This information is then compiled into footage and documented for the reporter's understanding. The second stage is the production stage, where reporters write scripts that serve as references for editors in creating videos. These scripts are also submitted to TVRI Yogyakarta following a predetermined format. Following the initial planning phase, the implementation stage involves capturing footage based on the predetermined concept and reviewing the captured images. The cameraman's responsibility is to capture the necessary visuals, while the reporter strives to gather comprehensive and reliable information from various sources. Once the production stage is complete, the final phase is the post-production stage. This stage begins after the editing when, the video is submitted to TVRI Yogyakarta for further evaluation. Revisions or input from TVRI Yogyakarta may be necessary, particularly regarding the script, which is the responsibility of the reporter.
2. There are several obstacles and challenges faced in news production at TVRI Yogyakarta, such as the procurement of new properties which is quite difficult and takes a long time due to the rules regarding property procurement. Mr. Agung, a news scriptwriter at TVRI Yogyakarta, mentioned that both external and internal challenges can arise. "One such challenge is the difficulty in gathering data due to limited information from sources. One such challenge. Another issue is the production staff's need for the latest properties being hampered and still using makeshift properties. In addition, difficulties when interviewing sources also often occur because at certain moments and sources it is difficult to conduct interviews such as government officials due to time constraints and the busy activities of the sources. The last problem is the existence of errors beyond the expectations of production staff that hamper the news production process such as rain, traffic jams, and power outages which cannot be avoided by production staff.

## **B. Research Limitations**

There are several limitations that occurred during the researcher conducting this research, including delays in receiving confirmation for interviews and difficulties in processing data. The researcher relied on voice recordings for interviews, which led to challenges in transcribing and aligning the responses with the research topics.

## **C. Criticism and Suggestion**

The following are suggestions to TVRI Yogyakarta:

1. Miscommunication often occurs between reporters and editors during the production process, leading to inaccuracies in the final news report. Greater cohesion and coordination among the production staff are necessary to ensure the delivery of accurate and effective information.
2. It is expected for local television to create programs that are more varied than what is currently available.

The following are suggestions given by researchers to TVRI Yogyakarta:

1. All news production staff at TVRI Yogyakarta should hold regular meetings to achieve goals in effective news production and to minimize errors and miscommunication during production or post-production.
2. Improve coordination with fellow team members and communication with sources so that there are no misunderstandings during coverage and interview results can be maximized so that the production process can run well and maximally.
3. Readers should not make this paper the only basis for other papers but can be complemented and even compared with other papers.
4. Make sure the resource person is present well in advance of the on-air process and prepare a backup in case the main resource person is unavailable, allowing the program to proceed smoothly and on time.
5. It is better to add news formats so that the news programs will be more attractive to the public or so that they will not be monotonous.

The suggestion for next research is expected for future researchers to complete the shortcomings of this research such as data and even theories that are lacking regarding news production at TVRI Yogyakarta to be better.

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# ATTACHMENT

## A- Documentation with Resources Person





## B- Transkrip Wawancara

Wawancara ini dilakukan di TVRI Yogyakarta dengan narasumber yang terdiri dari tim pemberitaan, reporter, dan tim sekretariat TVRI Yogyakarta. berikut ini adalah hasil wawancara yang dilakukan peneliti:

1. **Researchers:** Apa saja langkah-langkah dalam produksi berita bagi kepentingan publik di TVRI yogyakarta?

**Sources:** Produksi berita dilakukan dengan beberapa tahap. Pertama adalah rapat redaksi berita dimana rapat ini bertujuan untuk menentukan buletin berita apa saja yang akan di isi dengan berita terutama *hard news* dan *hard issue* pada saat itu, dan rapat ini menentukan tim yang akan terjun ke lokasi namun rapat redaksi ini tidak sakral namun bersifat fleksibel sehingga jika ada berita atau issue yang lebih baik dari hasil rapat redaksi namun harus konfirmasi terlebih dahulu kepada produser dan EIC. Setiap tim harus memperkuat ilmu bersama atau ilmu jurnalistik agar lebih maksimal dan selanjutnya jika sudah melakukan peliputan dan wawancara dan reporter mengumpulkan data dan kameramen tugasnya mengambil visual. Di sini dibutuhkan kerja sama dan komunikasi yang baik antara reporter dan juru kamera karena apa? Televisi itu 90% visual, dan sisanya suara dan lain-lain. Jika tidak ada visual, berita tidak akan menjadi visual. Jadi, ketika reporter membutuhkan visual ini dan itu, maka juru kamera harus memenuhi permintaan reporter. Hal ini bertujuan agar tidak terjadi miskomunikasi yang dapat mempengaruhi jalannya produksi berita. Setelah selesai, reporter memiliki tugas untuk mengetik materi berita dan memindahkan hasil tangkapan visual dari kamera ke PC kemudian reporter mengetik naskah dan jika semua sudah selesai maka meminta produser untuk mendampingi karena nantinya ketika produser/EIC menanyakan maksud dari visual yang sudah diambil dan jika sudah selesai, maka di-*dubbing* lalu diserahkan ke *editor*. Ketika *editor* mulai mengedit, reporter tetap mendampingi seperti sebelumnya karena hal ini bertujuan untuk mensinkronkan antara naskah dengan visual. Setelah semua selesai, dirender dan diputar lalu reporter membuat rekapitulasi yang sudah diurutkan dari nomor 1 sampai terakhir. Setelah itu digabungkan menjadi 1 kemudian diserahkan kepada masing-masing petugas mulai dari pengarah acara, penata naskah, penata gambar visual, *playback*, operator berita kemudian audio, penyiar, dan ke pengarah acara.

2. **Researchers:** Mengapa produksi berita sangat penting dilakukan ?

**Sources:** Sebagai lembaga publik, TVRI memiliki pemerintah yang dari sisi apanya

misalnya Kita hanya media penyiaran Misalnya media lembaga penyiaran publik kita kan milik pemerintah terus apalagi mengusung LPP-nya sebagai lembaga publik Kita kan juga menyiarkan hal-hal yang semuanya ke publik. Nah, kemudian dari TVRI yang ada di pusat itu, mereka akan punya seperti UPT-nya ya, seperti stasiun kecil-kecil yang ada di daerah, termasuk yang ada di LPP TVRI Jogja. Nah, kita ini ada di daerah termasuk yang ada di LPP TVRI Jogja ini kita ini ada di daerah bagian dari pusat Nah kenapa di daerah nah di daerah agar lebih apa namanya bisa menyiarkan kekayaan budaya seni dan peristiwa kalauwa dari beritanya dan kegiatan lainnya yang siwatnya lokal ada di da khususnya di news ya, di berita ya, kita apa kejadian yang ada di sini, kita juga kirimkan ke Jakarta untuk disiarkan. Saya kata itu kalau di sifat beritanya ya enggak harus penting-penting. punya yang syarat langsungnya, kita harus punya live dari lapangan. kru-kru dari perintah ini ya menyiasatkan peristiwa-peristiwa yang sedang langsung itu dari daerah langsung.

1. **Researchers:** Kapan produksi berita dikatakan selesai?

**Sources:** Kita *planning* di lapangan si reporter udah menghashasikan hasil liputan, dibawa lagi ke dapur redaksi. nah di dapur redaksi itu ada yang namanya kepala redaksi, ada redaktornya. Nah kepala redaksinya itu sekaligus juga yang menjadi editor naskah Karena naskah yang dibuat oleh reporter Itu pasti ada saja yang kekurangan atau perlu diperlukan Nah kekurangan berarti kita tambahkan Kalau kelebihan, kelebihan dalam arti panjang banget naskahnya Kemana-mana akan kita potong. nah kalau editor naskah seperti itu Jadi nanti biasanya si editor naskah dia akan manggil yang namanya reporter sini. Dia cross-check, betul nggak ini orangnya seperti jabatannya ini. kemudian kalau dia lekuin tugasnya hingga selesai.

2. **Researchers:** Bagaimana produksi berita dilakukan diskusi sebelum melakukan eksekusi?

**Sources:** Jadi tim yang akan berangkat itu pasti dia akan saling berdiskusi, kemudian merencanakan plan A, plan B, plan C, sampai segitunya. Jadi kayak tadi dengan kendala tadi loh mas, itu misalnya ada kendala, plan A udah jalan, ternyata gak bisa, kita ke plan B. Plan B gak bisa, sampai segitunya. Jadi, kayak tadi dengan kendala tadi, itu, misalnya ada kendala, Plan A sudah jalan, kita tidak bisa, kita ke Plan B. Plan B tidak bisa, kita ke Plan C. Penentuan untuk kita mematangkan dari awal berangkat itu, meminimalisir nanti di lapangan, akan bisa berjalan lancar. makanya tadi saya bilang, kalau ini tidak bisa, kita pakai cara yang ini. Ada plan A, plan B-nya. Jadi ada beberapa opsi yang udah kita antisipasi dulu. Nanti kalau di lapangan misalnya ada kendaraan seperti ini. makanya

biar lancar, biasanya kita. Nah, biar lancar juga tidak hanya sekedar apa namanya, kita bersih tapi apa tuh yang mau kita lipat tuh bahannya pasti kita akan cari oh referensinya kayak ini nih acaranya acara berskala internasional gini-gini, nah siapa nanti yang akan kita wawancarai disana itu sudah ada dalam kesepakatan kita sebelum kita melangkah jadi begitu kita sampai sana tidak gagal, tidak bingung sehingga yang kita rencanakan pasti akan berhasil terus apa namanya menggali referensi tadi macam-macam, kita kan sudah didukung dengan apa, ada Google, ada ini. Misalnya acaranya yang kita enggak tahu betul, misalnya tentang, maaf-maaf nih di Jogja ini kan bukan, misalnya belum lama ini ada acara sawit Sawit itu kan bukan disini nih Sawit itu ada di Yogyakarta Nah selama ini kita kan gak terbiasa ngeliput seperti itu, ada acaranya disini di Jogja, persawitan nah contohnya kemarin teman-teman yang kita plan kesana itu. Dia akan membuka referensi dulu sawit itu apa, permasalahannya apa. Ternyata kemarin ada kabarnya hitam tentang persahabatan, bahkan kita sampai ke dunia internasional, sahabat Indonesia itu mau di-block gitu loh, untuk persahabatan. Nah, seperti itu kan kadang-kadang kita, misalnya ada reporter kita yang reporter yang tidak biasa tentang itu aku harus meliput seperti itu makanya kita harus, ya semuanya berjalan-jalan karena kita sudah lihat dulu referensinya apa siapa, nanti ditambah di lapangan nanti siapa tokoh-tokohnya nah sinar kita seperti itu yang nanti bisa berjalan lancar untuk pertanyaan ketiga Kapan reporter melakukan briefing kepada editor kalau editor ini kan dia yang mengolah mengolah tuh gini editor ada dua editor naskah sama editor visual kalau yang dimaksud dengan editor naskah itu otomatis kita itu ada SOP nya si reporter tadi di kita planning di lapangan si reporter udah menghashasilkan hasil liputan, dibawa lagi ke dapur redaksi.

Nah di dapur redaksi itu ada yang namanya kepala redaksi, ada redaktornya. Nah kepala redaksinya itu sekaligus juga yang menjadi editor naskah Karena naskah yang dibuat oleh reporter itu pasti ada saja yang kekurangan atau perlu diperlukan Nah kekurangan berarti kita tambahkan Kalau kelebihan, kelebihan dalam arti panjang banget naskahnya kemana-mana akan kita potong nah kalau editor naskah seperti itu Jadi nanti biasanya si editor naskah dia akan manggil yang namanya reporter sini. Dia cross-check, betul nggak ini orangnya seperti jabatannya ini. kemudian kalau dia salah, oh kamu nulisnya naskah itu terlalu beranak-pinak kalimatmu durasinya. Kalau lebih durasi ya, karena nanti mengganggu yang lain, karena kita sudah dihitung berapa durasi sih, rata-rata 1,5 sampai 2 menit. satu setengah sampai keminin itu Oh apa namanya editor sama-sama reporter tadi berdiskusinya seperti itu nah begitu juga saat nanti editor

itu yang bisa yang disebut editor dari gambar misalnya kita red ada editor gambar dari visual, itu biasanya si reporter akan nungguin editornya dalam saat ngedit, bener gak ini orang memang cross check-an hasilnya.

3. **Researchers:** Siapa saja yang terlibat dalam proses peliputan berita?

**Sources:** Ada beberapa tim yang akan terlibat seperti editor, kameramen, editor gambar dan editor naskah, departemen penyiaran, tim dubbing, dan juga Pemimpin Redaksi.

4. **Researchers:** Apa saja yang harus dipersiapkan oleh juru kamera sebelum melakukan peliputan berita?

**Sources:** Mempersiapkan fasilitas yang diperlukan di lapangan seperti kamera, tripod, naskah yang sudah disiapkan, dan beberapa alat bantu editing liputan lainnya.

5. **Researchers:** Setelah melakukan pengambilan gambar, apa langkah selanjutnya yang dilakukan oleh juru kamera?

**Sources:** Mengecek ulang gambar yang telah diambil dengan akurasi naskah yang dibuat. Hal ini dilakukan agar penyesuaian antara gambar dan naskah sinkron dan tidak rancu pada saat penayangan.

6. **Researchers:** Bagaimana peran editor dalam proses produksi berita?

**Sources:** Setiap produksi kita ada step-stepnya atau mengurangi langkah apa namanya, riset setelah riset kita, survei pelabangan, hasil pelabangan, baru kita eksekusi. Seperti itu salah satu SOP yang kita lakukan. Sehingga hasilnya yang kita produksi itu sesuai yang ada di mengenai masyarakat, yang saat ini seperti apa tau yang diwawai masyarakat, yang nilai kepublikannya tinggi, dan begitu. itu berarti menuntut hasil layar produktif dari TVRI itu sudah sesuai dengan keseragaman negatif TVRI seluruh Indonesia.

7. **Researchers:** Kerja sama yang baik antara reporter dan editor dapat memberikan hasil yang baik dalam proses produksi, jadi upaya apa saja yang dilakukan untuk mencapai hal ini?

**Sources:** resipnya adalah membekali mereka dengan ilmu broadcast ya ya ya, apa lagi nanti kalau ada di ya, ada oh, berarti ada apanya sedih ini iya saya bulan seminggu ini jaga apa, jaga redaksi nah tugas saya tadi ngedit naskah, nanti saya tukang ngedit di gambar kalau nggak manggil saya, juga manggil reporter kalau reporternya kan nggak manggil disuruh pergi lagi tau makanya tadi kayaknya hubungannya reporter dengan editor kalau si reporter yang tidak, udah disuruh berangkat lagi, saya yang mewakili nanti karena saya udah pertama udah bacaan maskahnya udah saya yang nge-man jadi nanti editornya manggil saya seperti ini, makanya tadi si editor jadi editor mask atau

jadi AIG itu yang saya bukannya soalan tapi kita sudah jam tangannya sudah tinggi, sudah hafal seperti ini

8. **Researchers:** Apa yang membuat TVRI Yogyakarta percaya diri untuk menciptakan program-program berkualitas yang dicintai masyarakat?

**Sources:** Setiap produksi kita ada step-stepnya atau mengurangi langkah apa namanya, riset setelah riset kita, survei pelabangan, hasil kelapangan, baru kita eksekusi. Seperti itu salah satu SOP yang kita lakukan. Sehingga hasilnya yang kita produksi itu sesuai yang ada di mengenai masyarakat, yang saat ini seperti apa tau yang diwawai masyarakat, yang nilai kepublikannya tinggi, dan begitu. itu berarti menuntut hasil layar negatif TVRI itu sudah sesuai dengan keseragaman negatif TVRI seluruh Indonesia.

9. **Researchers:** Apakah keberadaan TVRI Yogyakarta mampu mengembangkan pertelevisian di daerah Yogyakarta?

**Sources:** Sebagai lembaga publik, TVRI memiliki pemerintah Siapa yang dari sisi apanya misalnya Kita hanya media penyiaran Misalnya media lembaga penyiaran publik kita kan milik pemerintah Terus apalagi mengusung LPP-nya sebagai lembaga publik Kita kan juga menyiarkan hal-hal yang semuanya ke publik. Nah, kemudian dari TVRI yang ada di pusat itu, mereka akan punya seperti UPT-nya ya, seperti stasiun kecil-kecil yang ada di daerah, termasuk yang ada di LPP TVRI Jogja. Nah, kita ini ada di daerah termasuk yang ada di LPP TPR Jogja ini kita ini ada di daerah bagian dari pusat Nah kenapa di daerah nah di daerah agar lebih apa namanya bisa menyiarkan kekayaan budaya seni dan peris dari beritanya dan kegiatan lainnya yang sifatnya lokal ada khususnya di news ya, di berita ya, kita apa kejadian yang ada di sini, kita juga kirimkan ke Jakarta untuk disiarkan. Saya kata itu kalau di sifat beritanya ya enggak harus penting-penting. punya yang syarat langsungnya, kita harus punya live dari lapangan. kru-kru dari perintah ini ya menyiasatkan peristiwa-peristiwa yang sedang langsung itu dari daerah langsung. Tidak perlu harus gambar dikirim ke Jakarta, tapi kalau peristiwanya yang umum, itu misalnya kita ada kewajiban setiap hari kita ngirim berita ke Jakarta. atau skalanya skala nasional, kita disuruh jalan langsung dari kita. acaranya yang bernilai ke masyarakat terutama untuk karyawan vokalnya yang ada di daerah. siaran nasional sendiri dan ada sport khusus olahraga khusus ada olahraga kemudian satu lagi yang word yang bahasa inggris kalau kamu bahasa inggris pasti kamu lihat TVRI yang TVRI *world* nah seperti itu nah kita siarannya memang sampai jam 11 tadi tapi beberapa yang kalau malam kita ada cara live yang namanya *airplane*

*pack* yang *live* itu tendang dari jam 2 sampai jam 6 seperti itu sedikitnya gambarannya terakhirnya.

10. **Researchers:** Apakah sarana dan prasarana dalam produksi berita di TVRI Yogyakarta sudah memadai?

**Sources:** Untuk bagian sarana dan prasarana sejauh ini sudah cukup memadai, namun fasilitasnya masih menggunakan fasilitas yang terbelakang dari perkembangan zaman, contohnya kamera yang digunakan masih menggunakan kamera yang kapasitas dan penggunaannya masih terbatas sehingga dibutuhkan fasilitas yang terbaru.

11. **Researchers:** Bagaimana perkembangan TVRI Yogyakarta sejauh ini sebagai televisi penyiaran publik?

**Sources:** Yogyakarta sebagai lembaga penyiaran publik dari pemerintah merupakan televisi daerah yang mampu menjadi contoh bagi televisi lainnya yang sesuai dengan visi dan misi TVRI Yogyakarta yaitu terwujudnya LPP TVRI yang handal, profesional, inovatif, dan berintegritas dalam pengabdian kepada Presiden dan Wakil Presiden untuk mewujudkan Visi dan Misi Presiden dan Wakil Presiden: "Indonesia Maju yang Berdaulat, Mandiri, dan Berkepribadian Berlandaskan Gotong-royong."

12. **Researchers:** Apa saja cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk melakukan penyiaran yang maksimal?

**Sources:** Cara yang dapat dilakukan dengan membekali mereka dengan ilmu broadcast dengan cara menggali kemampuan dan pengetahuan sumber daya manusia melalui sistem pendidikan dengan cara melatih semua editor sebelum memasuki tahap atau waktu yang tepat sebagai tim penyiaran berita, hal ini dilakukan agar mendapatkan lisensi sebagai editor yang handal kedepannya. Kemampuan melalui pendidikannya, kita dikelatkan, kalau diberitah ya reporternya kita diklatkan, editor kita diklatkan, bahkan di tempat programmu juga kalau mereka mengarah acara dan se kamu sudah punya lisensi seperti ini. Nah kalau semua sudah standarkan, pasti hasilnya sudah tahu kok produksi acara itu seperti ini. Produksi acara yang dimau masyarakat seperti ini. Jadi semua SDM yang kita punya pasti melakukan standar operasional proses yang sudah dijalankan.

13. **Researchers:** Dalam pemberitaan di TVRI Yogyakarta lebih cenderung menggunakan nilai berita yang mana? seperti nilai kualitas, keunikan, atau lainnya dan TVRI Yogyakarta lebih condong ke berita umum atau berita pemerintah?

**Sources:** Sesuai dengan *tagline* berita TVRI jogja yaitu "aktual beretika", maka berita kami mengedepankan aktualitas namun tetap berpedoman pada etika (kaidah-kaidah

jurnalistik) sehingga menghasilkan berita yang berkualitas. Keunikan merupakan bagian dari keragaman konten berita. Meskipun TVRI milik pemerintah namun sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Publik tentu yang dikedepankan adalah berita-berita atau program-program siaran yang memiliki nilai publik.

14. **Researchers:** Apa saja halangan yang didapat selama peliputan, seperti waktu on air?

**Sources:** Dari seorang reporter, halangan kan macam-macam ya, dari halangan itu dari internal sampai eksternal eksternal nanti karena di lapangan yang ada di internal sendiri kan kita sebenarnya berbagai macam halangan bisa terjadi misalnya kendala perjalanan kendala apa pengaturan jadwal dari sini tapi kalau untuk secara di luar institusi kita, kadang institusi kita kan sudah tertata rapi siapa yang mau berangkat berarti sudah ada planning, sudah ada kendaraan disediakan, kemudian pejabatnya sudah jelas nah biasanya kendalanya oleh banyak ada yang di eksternal di luar-luar itu kita nah kendala itu apa saja macam-macam saat kita meliput kegiatan misalnya bisa jadi peristiwa atau kegiatan yang akan kita liput itu tidak berkenan terlibat padahal itu ada nilai beritanya, nah kendaraan-kendaraan seperti itu juga salah satunya Kemudian kesulitan dalam misalnya kaitannya mencari data karena sumbernya minim untuk kita gali pertanyaannya Kemudian hal-hal yang kira-kira soal perizinan benar-benar memang beberapa peristiwa yang memang tidak bisa, kadang-kadang tidak bisa ditembus. Contohnya misalnya, ini salah satu contohnya adalah saat ada kejadian kecelakaan di institusi seperti TNI AU, pesawat jatuh itu di lingkup mau di lingkup karena di lingkup bandaranya dia atau pangkalannya dia ataupun di luar itu pasti kita akan kesulitan karena apa mereka akan segera bergerak cepat untuk membatasi tempat itu sehingga siapapun tidak boleh mendekat dan termasuk luar tangan yang mau meliput karena itu sangat sensitif. Nah itu salah satu kendala seperti itu, makanya kita mau menembus pun kadang-kadang malah bisa ada wargumen, terus tidak hanya seperti itu kendala dalam misalnya lokasi misalnya saat bencana kita tidak bisa dapat meliput yang eksklusif karena keberbahayaan tapi kita hanya bisa mengambil jarak jauhnya kalau kendala- kendala lain yang saat kita meliput kira-kiranya sama seperti itu. Lanjut Pak, untuk pertanyaan kedua bagaimana... kemampuan-kemampuan si reporter untuk mengangkat satu berita yang beritanya itu sebenarnya dia tidak, karena ada spesifiknya, misalnya kendala dalam bahasa, misalnya kendala dalam bahasa Inggris bahasa Inggris ya, tiba- tiba reporter kita yang tidak semua kan bisa ada dalam bahasa Inggris.

15. **Researches:** Bagaimana langkah dari reporter melakukan usaha yang mampu memaksimalkan proses peliputan ?

**Sources:** Kalau itu biasanya kita dari awal dari sini Kita kan kerja timnya ada reporter, ada kameramen atau bahan kadang-kadang kita sendiri Sendiri itu one man news kita reporter, kameramen bahkan kadang-kadang kita sendiri sendiri itu one man news kita reporter, kameramen sekaligus produsernya, sekaligus editornya, sekaligus ada yang kita seperti itu nah kalau kerja tim, itu biasanya kita sebelum berangkat maupun yang tadi kerja sendirian, itu pasti kita ada kecil tim dulu moving on jadi tim yang akan berangkat maupun yang tadi kerja sendirian, itu pasti kita ada kecil tim dulu. Jadi tim yang akan berangkat itu pasti dia akan saling berdiskusi, kemudian merencanakan plan A, plan B, plan C, sampai segitunya. Jadi kayak tadi dengan kendala tadi loh mas, itu misalnya ada kendala, plan A udah jalan, ternyata gak bisa, kita ke plan B. Plan B gak bisa, sampai segitunya. Jadi, kayak tadi dengan kendala tadi, itu, misalnya ada kendala, Plan A sudah jalan, kita tidak bisa, kita ke Plan B. Plan B tidak bisa, kita ke Plan C. Penentuan untuk kita mematangkan dari awal berangkat itu, meminimalisir nanti di lapangan, akan bisa berjalan lancar.makanya tadi saya bilang, kalau ini tidak bisa, kita pakai cara yang ini. ada plan A, plan B-nya. jadi ada beberapa opsi yang udah kita antisipasi dulu. nanti kalau di lapangan misalnya ada kendaraan seperti ini.makanya biar lancar, biasanya kita... nah, biar lancar juga tidak hanya sekedar apa namanya, kita bersih tapi apa tuh yang mau kita lipat tuh bahannya pasti kita akan cari loh referensinya kayak ini nih acaranya acara berskala internasional gini-gini, nah siapa nanti yang akan kita wawancarai disana itu sudah ada dalam kesepakatan kita sebelum kita melangkah jadi begitu kita sampai sana tidak gagal, tidak bingung sehingga yang kita rencanakan pasti akan berhasil terus apa namanya menggali referensi tadi macam-macam, kita kan sudah didukung dengan apa, ada Google, ada ini. misalnya acaranya yang kita enggak tahu betul, misalnya tentang, maaf-maaf nih di Jogja ini kan bukan,misalnya belum lama ini ada acara sawit Sawit itu kan bukan disini nih Sawit itu ada di Yogyakarta Nah selama ini kita kan gak terbiasa Ngeliput seperti itu, ada acaranya disini Di Jogja, persawitanNah contohnya kemarin teman-teman Yang kita plank kesana itu Dia akan membuka referensi dulu Sawit itu apa, permasalahannya apa. Ternyata kemarin ada kabarnya hitam tentang persahabatan, bahkan kita sampai ke dunia internasional,sahabat Indonesia itu mau di-block gitu loh, untuk persahabatan. Nah, seperti itu kan kadang- kadang kita, misalnya ada reporter kita yang reporter yang tidak biasa tentang itu aku harus meliput seperti itumakanya kita harus, ya semuanya berjalan- jalan karena kita sudah lihat dulu referensinya apa siapa, nanti ditambah di lapangan nanti siapa tokoh- tokohnya nah sinar kita seperti itu yang nanti bisa berjalan lancar.

16. **Researchers:** Kapan reporter melakukan briefing kepada editor?

**Sources:** kalau editor ini kan dia yang mengolah mengolah tuh gini editor ada dua editor naskah sama editor visual kalau yang dimaksud dengan editor naskah itu otomatis kita itu ada SOP nya si reporter tadi di kita planning di lapangan si reporter udah menghashasilkan hasil liputan, dibawa lagi ke dapur redaksi. nah di dapur redaksi itu ada yang namanya kepala redaksi, ada redaktornya. Nah kepala redaksinya itu sekaligus juga yang menjadi editor naskah Karena naskah yang dibuat oleh reporter Itu pasti ada saja yang kekurangan atau perlu diperlukan Nah kekurangan berarti kita tambahkan Kalau kelebihan, kelebihan dalam arti panjang banget naskahnya Kemana-mana akan kita potong. nah kalau editor naskah seperti itu Jadi nanti biasanya si editor naskah dia akan manggil yang namanya reporter sini. Dia cross-check, betul nggak ini orangnya seperti jabatannya ini. Kemudian kalau dia salah, oh kamu nulisnya naskah itu terlalu beranak-pinak kalimatmu. durasinya. kalau lebih durasi ya, karena nanti mengganggu yang lain, karena kita sudah dihitung berapa durasi sih, rata-rata 1,5 sampai 2 menit. satu setengah sampai keminin itu oh apa namanya editor sama-sama reporter tadi berdiskusinya seperti itu nah begitu juga saat nanti editor itu yang bisa yang disebut editor dari gambar misalnya kita red ada editor gambar dari visual, itu biasanya si reporter akan nungguin editornya dalam saat ngedit, bener gak ini orang memang cross check-an, karena misalnya kita hanya nyebut Joko Pramono, manager hotel Agung Nugroho peserta jalan sehat, misalnya tadi ada acara jalan Sehat oleh salah satu nah kalau itu gak dikasih Siapa Joko Purnomo Orangnya pakai apa Itu takutnya salah nanti di tangkling saat on air kan dikasih nama itu takutnya salah, tertukar Yang harusnya Joko Purnomo ditulis Agung Yang Agung itu Joko Purnomo ditulis Agung yang agung Joko Purnomo nah itu fatal itu karena orang biasa enggak masalah tapi kalau nanti udah ke pangkatan dan yang nonton itu orangnya berpengaruh bisa gawat misalnya sekarang contohnya Pak Susotana Mokubwono wajahnya itu Pak Susotana Mokubwbunan 10 tulisannya Pak Kualang 10 itu jadi masalah besar itulahgunanya tadi si editor sama reporter untuk soal gambar meng-cross-check-an itu, meng-clear-kan itu terus gambar- gambar yang lain misalnyamana yang mau di-prioritaskan walaupun sebenarnya di naskah si editor, si si reporter udah ngasih clue. nanti ya gambar pertama longshot tentang suasana pasarnya, kedua orang jualannya, ketiga barang yang dijual misalnya gitu dia akan lebih mau melegaskan lagi seperti ini urutan gambarnya nanti urutannya ini nah itu pentingnya juga komunikasi antara editor dengan reporter baik editor dinaskah maupun editor di gambar sehingga apa yang dimaui hasil akhirnya akan lebih

misalnya protek gitu tidak memindah milik memindah misalnya kesalahan lebih maksimal sekaligus untuk pertanyaan selanjutnya eh apa saja yang terjadi jika miskomunikasi antara reporter dan editor kalau biasanya gini, kalau kadang-kadang menerjemahkan, reporternya menerjemahkan oleh si yang di master editor, misalnya editor di naskah, yang nasional naskah itu kan juga, kalau disini bagian dari kepala redaksinya nah tadi dia kan nyuruh si reporter kamu ngeliput kesana nanti angle-nya di libyanya kita udah kasih isunya apa toh isunya tentang kelulusan sekolah nah kita suruh planningnya kita ke ke reporter kamu liputan tentang kelulusan.nah, maksudnya si editor, si editor masker atau si EIC tadi itu, oh kamu ini ya nanti enggak ngangkatnya enggakya tidak hanya sekedar apa isu-isu terbarunya apa punya oh Jogja nilai tertingginya berapa terus pesertanya yang harus berapa tapi tiba-tiba diisi-isi-isi-isi apa di reporter mengangkatnya cerimonial kelulusannya saja. Jadi kadang-kadang apa yang disampaikan,diterjemahkan di lapangan akan beda. Iya, biasanya kalau si reporter jeli, dia akan terus komunikasi. Saat di lapangan berubah, dia akan ngomong, loh ini seperti ini, ini ada narasumber baik, loh gini. kalau dia kemampuannya terbatas akan layak lagi kan yang yang nge-plan editor atau redaktor tadi pak yang yang dia ada sih ketua PP Muhammadiyah isu yang terbaik jadi biar juga lebih ini kalau komunikasi terus menghindari miskomunikasi, tapi miskomunikasinya tadi seperti itu, kadang-kadang yang kita temui kita suruh A Lakukannya B, ya terus Jadi seperti itu tapi jarang kita miskomunikasi atau misalnya miskomunikasinya kadang-kadang apa namanya waktu waktunya kadang-kadang kan yang berubah itu sebenarnya yang misalnya kegiatannya menghubungi TVRI Kita punya acara pak kesini nah jamnya apa Sudah ditentukan jam sekian, nanti sampai sana.jadi kita berubah, nanti si reporter di lapangan baca komplain, sebenarnya bukan soal kesalahan si pengundang,tapi dari situ bisa timbul, en, tidak, tidak, seperti itu. Pertanyaan terakhir, ketika peliputan tendang berlangsung, reporter mempunyai peran penting selama peliputan, sega hal ini menjadi tantangan yang signifikan, sehingga bagaimana upaya yang dilakukan pada saat tersebut bisa maksimal ketika peliputan sedang berlangsung reporter mempunyai peran penting selama peliputan sehingga hal ini menjadi tantangan yang signifikan dan bagaimana upaya atau langkah yang dilakukan pada saat tersebut Bisa maksimal Kalau di kita kan Standar reporter kan Di samping kita sudah mereka diklatkan ke ke banding diklat jadi rata-rata reporter kita kan reporter yang sudah punya basic pun punya bekal ilmu yang tentang reporter yang tahu rambu-rambunya,tahu cara merisanya yang bagus seperti apa dan sebagainya. Nah karena pelan pentingnya dia dilakukan tadi misalnya ya walaupun

sudah punya bekal dan macam-macam ya, nah mereka itu tetap harus, yang dilakukan harus membuat banyak referensi referensi apapun kalau kita kembali ke depan tadi kita mau ngeliput apa tau kita sudah harus punya datanya itu, kita punya buka tentang yang mau kita liput apa. Jadi kalau semua sudah ini, nanti di lapangan pasti akan lancar. nah peran pentingnya disitu akhirnya berita yang kita angkat bukan berita yang kita membingungkan, berita yang sial pasti mereka akan mengikut isu-isunya mengeliput tentang isu-isunya. bukan meliput tentang acaranya Misalnya hanya wisuda Kalau kita diundang contohnya Kalau kita diundang contoh wisuda Kita tidak akan mengangkat hanya wisuda yang IPK nya juaranya ini di UII terus pesertanya tidak pasti dalam satu acara wisuda, yang IPK-nya juaranya ini di UII, terus pesertanya pasti dalam satu acara wisuda itu kan ada misalnya pidato ilmiah misalnya nanti ada pidato dari rektor nah rektornya itu mau menyampaikan isu-isu yang bagus kan pasti kita yang angkat itu, bukan soal bukan soal wisudanya, walaupun nanti di belakangnya akan kita isi bahwa itu kegiatannya wisudah karena dari acara wisudah tadi kan akhirnya menjadi bagus karena isunya, nah peran pentingnya si reporter, kemampuannya dia mengolah di lapangan itu tuh disitu sebenarnya karena dia jago berarti apapun beritanya pasti akan lebih menarik Peran pentingnya si reporter, kemampuannya dia mengolah di lapangan itu tuh disitu sebenarnya. Karena dia jago, berarti apapun beritanya pasti akan menarik. Menentukan hasil dari hasil liputannya. yang editor disini ini kan kebiasaan kita nyebut Editor itu mesin lebih banyak Ke hal visual Tapi Kalau nyebutnya si Kepala redaksinya atau EIC nya itu adalah yang edit naskah, jadi makanya kita bilang edit naskah, editor naskah atau visual editor naskah tugasnya si EIC atau kepala redaksinya adalah mempunyai naskahnya dia kalau yang tadi dikurang kita tambahkan data, misalnya datanya minim, kita si EIC itu juga harus punya wawasan juga, dalam arti nanti kalau, oh ini sebaiknya seperti ini, dari sisi ini, oh datanya ini ternyata kurang, ya karena karena juga akan membuka pembandingan. Contohnya gini. Saya selaku editor naskah ini, akan saya, pasti reporter saya punya, kayak ini punya keterbatasan, kayaknya. Terus, begitu saya lihat naskahnya kok, biasa banget. Saya akan buka pembandingnya dengan si wartawan yang lain tadi misalnya di info line saya akan bandingkan nah ternyata kita kan karena itu juga ada kelebihan ya si reporter kita karena misalnya reporter kita tadi yang saya sebut dia sendirian itu merangkap antara mengambil gambar sama harus mencari data itu tidak mudah, nah pembagian waktu yang seperti itu kadang-kadang menjadi kendala bahwa ini masuk ke nilai lagi, itu keterbatasan untuk harus membagi nyari data biar momen gambarnya tidak ketinggalan, nah disitu ada keterbatasan untuk harus membagi

nyari data harus biar momen gambarnya tidak ketinggalan nah disitu ada keterbatasan disitu akhirnya kalau itu saya lihat ada keterbatasan saya akan cari pembandingan nah wartawan-wartawan yang tulis yang online dia kan enggak ngapa-ngapain dengerin datanya dia lebih bagus kalau disana nanti kurang saya akan tambahkan tambahkan bagus setelah kita edit ya sudah kita asisten artinya naskah layak untuk disiarkan kadang-kadang reporter juga gak sadar yang lebih sensitif misalnya soal sarang itu lebih bahaya lagi kalau kita gak hati-hati mengoreksinya naskah itu malah jadi boomerang. makanya itu sesuai visi misi TVRI kan kita punya pemerintah pertamanya. Jadi kita pemerintah pemerintah bukan suasta, kalau kita operasi sekarang enggak. yang menyejukkan, tanpa mengurangi nilai beritanya loh, tanpa mengurangi beritanya. tulis itu agak gak berimbang misalnya gitu, gak cenderung disini. apalagi soal agama, soal akhirat, soal semacam-macam lah seperti itu. Soal hukum, ras, soalnya meliput kasus irian, anak-anak Irian yang ini suka demo, itu kan sensitif-sensitif. Pasti kita akan hati-hati, lebih hati-hati. Demo, misalnya mendemo Palestina, mendemo apa, itu ya sesuatu yang tidak sembarangan kita ngeliput pasti akan hati-hati, kita cenderung bukan ikut provokasi, tapi ambil justru yang sebaliknya kita menunjukkan, tapi tidak mengurangi tapi kalau editor yang gambar, disini biaya kalau kamu nyebut editor pasti dia akan mengedit gambar. Nah, cenderung ke gambar. Nah, gambar itu kalau kaitannya dengan si reporter tadi, biasanya dia hanya meng-synchro.gambarnya bener gak ini? Si orangnya yang ini bener gak berlaku sebagai kepala barang-barang. Kan biasanya kalau editor akan munculkan itu gambar saat dia pidato misalnya. ya Pak Wahid bisa laku rektori UII nah editor itu karena dia bukan orang lapangan dia kan gak tau mana Pak Wahid itu yang tadi koordinasi antara editor sama reporter disana bisa berjalan antara naskah sama naskah dengan si EIC si redaktor kepala tapi kalau soal gambar, dia dengan editor gambar ya, itu berarti sesuai naskah ya ya, sesuai naskah adanya di mixkan itu sinkron jangan sampai nanti nyebut rektor gambarnya Ibu Widato padahal rektornya laki-laki misalnya gitu, itu contoh kecil gambar, misalnya tersangkanya si Abe, gambarnya bukan tersangka yang lain nanti kan ditonton orang jadi beda, bingung gitu, nanti yang nonton gak terima, aduh kok saya bunyikan tersangka.

17. **Researchers:** Dalam pemberitaan di TVRI yogyakarta lebih cenderung menggunakan nilai berita yang mana? seperti nilai kualitas, keunikan, atau dll dan juga TVRI Yogyakarta lebih cenderung pada berita publik atau pemerintah?

**Sources:** Sesuai tagline berita TVRI jogja, "aktual beretika", berita kami mengedepankan aktualitas namun tetap berpedoman pada etika (aturan kaidah

jurnalistik) sehingga menghasilkan berita yg berkualitas. Untuk keunikan merupakan bagian dari keragaman isi berita. Meski TVRI milik pemerintah namun sebagai Lembaga Penyiaran Publik , tentunya yang di kedepankan adalah berita atau program siaran yang bernilai kepublikan.

18. **Researchers:** Pertimbangan nilai” berita yang dipilih oleh TVRI Yogyakarta ketika memutuskan sebuah berita baik dari jilai aktualitas,nilai keterkenal,dan beberapa nilai yang lain apa saja dan juga jumlah keterlibatan orang nya serta contoh nya apa saja?  
**Sources:** untuk pertimbangan nilai2 berita yang aktual , biasanya kita selalu mengikuti isu-isu menarik yang ada disekitar kita dan di berbagai media massa lainnya sebagai salah satu referensi isu-isu. Kita juga ada rapat redaksi setiap pagi sebelum tim ke lapangan. Rapat redaksi berfungsi menentukan materi berita yang sedang aktual . Untuk menentukan nilai aktual nya di dalam rapat diminta masukan dari masing-masing tim liputan . Kemudian baru pembagian tugas liputan. Contohnya menjelang idul adha, biasanya banyak pen jual hewan dadakan. Jadi materi tersebut di bedah saat rapat redaksi kemudian dimintakan masukan dari berbagai sudut pandangan tim peliput . Jadinya dari satu materi berita akan menghasilkan banyak berita.