

ONLINE JOURNALIST IDEALISM IN BANDUNG RAYA WITHIN HOAX VORTEX

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Abstract. Mass communication messages can be produced individually using internet facilities that can be accessed using various gadgets today. Everyone can be to send of any communication message to the public, including hoax message. The hoax is information or messages that are not supported by facts and data, so that is lie and cannot be justified. Hoax are made to confuse the atmosphere, attack and bring down others To day hoax can be compete with communication message produced by any mass media, and any where including journalists in the Bandung Raya. This study aims to examine the idealism of online media journalists in the Bandung Raya area in the hoax vortex, so it takes of data in the form of opinions from online media journalists in Bandung Raya. Therefore, the appropriate research method in this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method seeks to describe the phenomenon or object of research in accordance with what is in the field. Therefore, the most appropriate approach to constructing opinions and experiences experienced by researchers and informants is a qualitative approach. The guiding theories in this research are social action theory, phenomenology and symbolic interaction theory which are also supported by concepts relevant to this research. Through interviews to journalists, the research results show that hoaxes for online media journalists in the Greater Bandung area can provide both positive and negative aspects to journalists' idealism.

Keyword: Communication, Journalist, Hoax.

Abstrak. Saat ini pesan komunikasi massa dapat diproduksi secara individual dengan menggunakan fasilitas internet yang dapat diakses menggunakan berbagai gadget. Artinya, setiap orang bisa mengirimkan pesan komunikasi apapun kepada publik, termasuk pesan hoax. Hoaks adalah informasi atau pesan yang tidak didukung oleh fakta dan data, sehingga merupakan kebohongan dan tidak dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Hoax Dibuat untuk Mengacaukan Suasana, Menyerang dan Meruntuhkan Orang Lain. Saat ini hoax bisa bersaing dengan pesan komunikasi yang diproduksi oleh media massa manapun, dan dimana pun termasuk jurnalis di Bandung Raya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji idealisme jurnalis media online di wilayah Bandung Raya dalam pusaran hoax, sehingga dibutuhkan data berupa opini dari jurnalis media online di Bandung Raya. Oleh karena itu, metode penelitian yang sesuai dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif. Metode deskriptif berupaya mendeskripsikan fenomena atau objek penelitian sesuai dengan yang ada di lapangan. Oleh karena itu, pendekatan yang paling tepat untuk mengkonstruksi pendapat dan pengalaman yang dialami oleh peneliti dan informan adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Teori yang menjadi pedoman dalam penelitian ini adalah teori tindakan sosial, teori fenomenologi dan interaksi simbolik yang didukung pula oleh konsep-konsep yang relevan dengan penelitian ini. Melalui wawancara kepada jurnalis, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hoax bagi jurnalis media online di wilayah Bandung Raya dapat memberikan aspek positif dan negatif terhadap idealisme jurnalis.

Kata Kunci: Komunikasi, Jurnalis, Hoax.



INTRODUCTION

The internet, which is facilitated by gadgets, can allow everyone to produce communication messages according to their advantage. That's means that currently, anyone can share any communication messages to any community, including sharing communication messages that are not supported by data and facts that are often referred to as hoaxes.

A person or group deliberately produces hoax information. They have various purposes, from just joking, cheating, false propaganda, alienating others, leading public opinion, or inciting other parties. Hoaxes usually arise when a piece of information or issue sticks to the surface that is not supported by facts; not much data has been revealed and even leaves a question mark.

Hoax information began to develop in Indonesia just before 2014 Legislative and Vice-Presidential Election. At that time, many media leaders established parties and used their media as a campaign tool. Even party owners deliberately showed the press only for the sake of gaining votes from the public. As a result, the media at that time did not get the trust of the people.

According to the former Chairman of the Press Council, Yosep Adi Prasetyo, at that time information and news originating from the mainstream media could not be longer be trusted by the public, so the alternative source of information for the public was social media.

Social media which was initially to make personal status

updates or rediscover old friends, has turned into a means for someone to shares their political opinions or comment on other people's point of view. In the end, social media becomes a place to bring people down and fight, which is propagated meaningfully through social media. This was the beginning of the emergence of hoax information and news (Praseyo, 2018).

Hoax information that is produced to confuse the atmosphere is now competing with information that is truthful information. From August 2018 to February 2019, the Indonesian Minister of Information and Communication identified 771 hoaxes of information for six months.

Of these, 181 hoaxes related to political issues, 126 hoaxes related to the health sector, 119 government sector hoaxes, 110 hoaxes related to personal attacks, 59 crime hoaxes, 50 hoaxes about religious issues, 21 international issue hoaxes, 19 hoaxes related to fraud and trafficking, and three hoaxes related to educational issues (Kominfo, 2019).

Between correct information and hoax information, the two seemed to be competing to gain public sympathy. Therefore, the constant hoax communication messages that try to master the mindset and the people's behavior patterns make journalists a profession obliged to produce communication messages with truth values. It is necessary to create their techniques in defeating and dispelling the increasingly heavy hoax-laden communication messages.

The question is how the idealism of journalists in Bandung Raya dealing with hoaxes? To answer these questions, the authors interviewed online journalists who served in the Bandung Raya area who were used as informants in this study, then dissected them based on the phenomenological tradition qualitative approach's descriptive method.

METHODOLOGY

This research aims to construct the opinion of journalists in Bandung Raya regarding hoaxes, which are still developing in society, so this study's research method is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is essentially observing people in their environment, interacting with them, understanding their language, and interpreting the world around them (S. Nasution, 2016).

Creswell defines qualitative as "...an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry exploring a social of a human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports, detailed, views of the informant, and conducts the study in a natural setting" (Creswell, 2007). Creswell's description provides an understanding, and a qualitative approach lies in the focus of the problem being studied. Thus everything related to journalist behavior in Indonesia is more appropriate to be approached with qualitative research.

The data collection technique that the writer did in this study followed Creswell's suggestion, who said, in qualitative studies, there were four data collection techniques, namely observation (ranging from non-participant to participant), interviews (ranging from semistructured to open-ended), document (ranging from private to the public), audiovisual materials (including materials such as photographs, compact disk, and videotapes) (Creswell, 2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research on hoaxes related to journalists' activities while carrying out their duties has been carried out by Wibawa D. The results of his research have been summarized in the Proceedings Of The International Seminar on Research for Social Justice held by the Indonesian Education University, October 5 2018.

The research took place in the city of Bandung, thus a numbers of information and data for research purposes were obtained from journalists in the city of Bandung as research informants. The research results entitled "Hoax and Local Journalist in Bandung" show that, according to informants, hoaxes for journalists in Bandung do not only have negative aspects, but can have negative aspects (Wibawa, 2020). The research conducted by researchers this time aim to be a development from previous research. The difference with previous research is, of course, in determining the research location, determining

informants, research results and discussion.

In a study entitled “Hoax and Local Journalist in Bandung”, informally came from journalists covering the city of Bandung both from print, radio, TV and online media while in this study, researchers specialized informants for journalists working in online media only without including journalists from print, radio and television media.

In addition, in determining the location, this research is directed at online media journalists who work in the Bandung Raya area. This means that the journalists who are used as research informants this time include journalists who work in Bandung City and journalists who work in the districts of Bandung and West Bandung.

Research on the theme of hoax has also been carried out by other researchers, such as by Rieke Mustika. Rieke's research entitled *Communication Ethics in Online Media in Warding Hoaxes*. Rieke concluded that there is no difference between the ethics of communicating in the real world and the virtual world. Both of them have the same portion to get quality communication results without having to harm others.

According to Rieke, many online media users take advantage of the media for things that are negative in nature and can harm all parties. One of the negative impacts arising from the increasing use of online media is that there are many hoaxes (Mustika, 2018).

Not much different from Rieke, Amalliah also wrote a presentation entitled "Public Perception of the Hoax Phenomenon in Online Media in the Post Truth Era. According to

Amalliah, ethics is a moral compass in dealing with gray situations and dilemmas resulting from those situations. Journalism activities, without exception citizen journalism (netizen journalism), through social networking sites are verification activities so that accuracy and relevant facts must be put forward.

Social media ethics means committing to doing the right things when the likelihood of mistakes is greater. Ethically literate netizens mean someone who chooses to do more than what is required by law rather than what is less than is permitted by law (Amalliah, 2018).

Articles about hoaxes have also been written by Fabianus Fensi from Bunda Mulia University. Fabianus Fensi wrote a paper entitled *Hoax Phenomenon: Challenges to Media Idealism & Media Ethics*. According to Fabianus, hoaxes can only be overcome by two tools of social capital, namely constitutional formal capital and normative ethical capital as a legacy of the nation's noble values. Through constitutional formal capital, a set of laws will be held to limit the damage caused by the unlimited use of social media (Fensi, 2018).

Christiany Juditha from the Information and Information Technology Research and Development Center for the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia has also conducted research under the title *Hoax Communication Interaction in Social Media and Its Anticipation*.

In her paper, Christiany concludes communication interaction is built very dynamically. The sender or recipient of hoax messages is a party that does not like the government.

Other recipients of messages were also parties who disagreed and denied being support by the government. Hoaxes that are spread repeatedly through social media can form public opinion that the news is accurate. There are three essential approaches to anticipating the spread of hoaxes in society, namely institutional approaches, technology and literacy. (Christiany Juditha, 2018).

Based on the paper written by Rieke, Amalliah, Fabianus and Cristiany, it is shown that messages containing hoaxes have spread to various fields of life and professions, but research on hoax-themed links to the journalist profession while carrying out duties in the field has not been widely carried out. In a study entitled *Idealism of Online Journalists in the Hoax Vortex*, researchers need an in-depth opinion of the informants based on the experiences experienced by each informant so that the most suitable theory to guide this research is Max Weber's Social Action theory, Alfred Schutz's theory of Phenomenology, and symbolic interaction theory from George Herbert Mead.

These theories explain how the reality of the communication behavior patterns of online media journalists Bandung Raya in viewing hoaxes subjectively when journalists carry out their work in the field. Behavior related to the attitudes and views of online media journalists Bandung Raya to hoaxes that occur in society can be seen based on the social action theory coined by Max Weber because social action theory focuses more on the subjective meaning shown by online media journalists as individual. Weber in Mulyana defines social action as all

human behavior when the individual gives subjective meaning to the behavior (Mulyana, 2001).

Another theory guiding this research is the phenomenological theory of Alfred Schutz. The phenomenological theory is also interested in the subjective meaning of an individual, therefore for Schutz the main task of phenomenological analysis is to reconstruct the real world of human life in the form that they experience themselves, thus this phenomenological view is suitable to be applied to describe the views of online media journalists on hoaxes.

Herbert Blumer's symbolic interaction theory will also help explain how Bandung Raya online media journalists perceive hoaxes that occur in a society based on their views and those of others when they carry out their duties as journalists. Symbolic interaction theory assumes, humans act on something based on the meanings that these objects have for them; This meaning is the result of social interaction in human society; Meanings are modified and handled through an interpretive process that is used by each individual in his involvement with the signs he faces (Craib, 1997).

Based on interviews and participatory observations with six online journalists working in the Greater Bandung area, it shows that journalists' construction of hoaxes is very diverse and complex. According to informants, hoax information lives, develops and goes hand in hand with communication messages that are consumed by the public.

The informant also believes anyone can do that hoax information makers because hoax information is not a journalistic product usually

produced by professional journalists. Journalists do journalistic work through a long, long process and are supported by facts and data, while hoax information does not require facts and data.

They further said, hoaxes are fake news packaged to resemble news that is currently happening or in accordance with reality so that the public can believe it. Hoaxes are fake news to deceive readers, listeners and viewers. There are still many other expressions conveyed by the informants, but the principle is that according to the informants, hoaxes are information which contains lies, fakes, manipulations that are deliberately created and disseminated to form certain perceptions for personal or group interests.

The effects of hoax information on the idealism of online journalists in Bandung Raya can be categorized into two categories, namely positive and negative aspects.

Positive Aspects

Every time hoax information accompanies the life of online journalists in Bandung Raya. Therefore in the view of the informants the positive aspects of hoaxes for online journalists in Bandung Raya can be categorized into three sub-categories, namely being able to increase knowledge, more careful and more aware of the code journalistic ethics. Thus the three sub-categories can strengthen the idealism of online media journalists in the greater Bandung area.

Increase Knowledge

According to informants, hoax information is one part of information

that is often encountered and needed by journalists in supporting their work in the field. However, it is only needed to increase knowledge, not used as a source of information to compile news. In a certain position, hoax information for online media journalists in Bandung Raya is openly addressed because various kinds of information need to be known by journalists as a basis for searching the truth of this information.

According to informant Haryawan, the Bipol online journalist, no matter how bad the hoax information is, it is still useful for journalists at least the journalists' knowledge increases. Through hoax information, journalists can add to the knowledge aspect of the information currently loved by the public (Interview with informant Heryawan).

Heryawan's statement was supported by informant Ayi Kusmawan, a journalist for the online media *juaranews.com*, who said that the contents of a series of words, sentences and paragraphs in the hoax information are believed to be able to increase the knowledge of journalists, who initially did not know to know. Increased knowledge, by itself, can support the work process.

The statement of the informants was supported by Yunus, an expert in Communication science, especially in the field of Journalism. According to Yunus, journalists are required to have extensive knowledge and understanding of the material in their coverage area. Even though the skills in covering apply to all fields, in substance the coverage material requires specialization in more specific coverage areas. News that is objective, accurate, and can be

justified is basically only born from the work of journalists who understand the ins and out its coverage area is supported by extensive knowledge (Yunus, 2012).

A similar statement was also conveyed by informant Deddy Ruswandi from the online media wibawanews.co.id, who admitted hoax information could broaden the horizons of journalists so that journalists have the material to explore the whereabouts of information including hoaxes. However, to make hoax information as news material is very unlikely, it must be thrown away. (Informal interview with Deddy Ruswandi)

The statements of the informants were supported by Luwi Ishwara in his book entitled *Basic Journalism*. According to Ishwara, journalists must be ready to retrieve data in unexpected places. In addition to a place to retrieve news, journalists also involve various parties in digging up information regardless of the person's background (Ishwara, 2011). The informants also said that the implementation of the positive aspects of adding information from hoaxes could raise a critical and creative attitude for online media journalists in Bandung Raya. A critical and creative attitude is needed and even becomes one of the basic principles that journalists must have, as stated by Carl Waren in the book *Modern News Reporting* compiled by Yunus. According to Carl Waren, of the 10 principles a journalist must have when carrying out their duties is to be diligent in reading and being critical (Yunus, 2012).

According to Santrock (Santrock, 2011), critical thinking is reflective and productive thinking,

and involves evaluating evidence. Jensen argues that critical thinking means an effective and reliable mental process, used in pursuing relevant and correct knowledge about the world (Jensen, 2011). His idea of critical thinking skills, namely the activity of analyzing ideas or ideas in a more specific direction, distinguishing them sharply, selecting, identifying, studying and developing them in a more perfect direction (Wijaya, 2010).

Based on the opinion of some of these experts, conclusions can be drawn about the notion of critical thinking skills, which is the ability that everyone has to analyze ideas or ideas in a more specific direction to pursue relevant knowledge about the world by involving evaluation of evidence. Critical thinking skills are needed to analyze a problem to the stage of finding a solution to solve the problem.

More Be careful

According to informants, the positive side of hoax information is not only able to add information but can trigger online media journalists in the Greater Bandung area to behave more carefully.

Informant Deddy Ruswandi said, at first glance, hoax information cannot be accounted for, but that does not mean there is no benefit at all. For online media journalists in the Greater Bandung area, hoax information can make journalists more careful. (Interview with informant Deddy Ruswandi).

Deddy Ruswandi's statement was supported by informant Ayi Kusmawan who stated that hoax information could make journalists more careful when looking for,

collecting, processing and publishing news to the public so that it was hoped that they would not form new hoax information (Interview with informant Ayi Kusmawan).

In line with the statements of Deddy Ruswandi and Ayi Kusmawan, informants of Heryawan said that hoax information could trigger journalist activities to be more positive because journalists were obliged to provide correct information and in accordance with facts and data, thus online media journalists in Bandung Raya always showed caution. in every activity (Interview with informants Heryawan).

Based on the opinion of these informants, it shows that, any information can hit journalists, but journalists still have to be careful about the information that hits them. Implementing the prudence carried out by online media journalists in Bandung Raya, there is no other way to deal with hoax information that has so far become a dilemma of the journalist world.

Bagir Manan in his book entitled *Press, Law and Human Rights* said that facing a dilemma, the press must apply the principle of self-registration, which is to carefully consider the content and form of news or information delivery to the public. Field officers must be able to carefully consider information that is appropriate or not suitable for conveying to the public (Manan, 2016).

Attitudes and prudent behavior of online media journalists in Bandung Raya, are implemented in the form of check and recheck, and cover both sides so that the news conveyed to the public does not

contain hoax elements, avoid elements of lies and can be accounted for.

In the view of the informants, check and recheck is to examine or double-check all information. Testing information means checking and rechecking the accuracy of the information. Meanwhile, cover both sides is presenting various sides of a news story.

The attitudes and behavior of the informants were supported by Rahmo, who said check and recheck were used to deal with fake news. The facts presented have gone through a verification process and their truth is checked. Researched wherever information can be accessed and monitored. Collecting data like this is useful for presenting better solutions such as more credible information and can be used for advocacy in the development of safety programs (Rahmon, 2017).

Journalists must also comply with the principles and rules of journalism and journalistic code of ethics, such as purely factual news, mandatory verification, checks and double check, balance, cover both sides, not preaching hate speech, inciting news (zaaien), fighting words, and others that are contrary to humanity and civilization (Tarigan, 2011).

More Animating Journalistic Code of Ethics

The informants also acknowledged that hoax information was positive in addition to increasing knowledge, journalists could be more careful and could live the journalistic code of ethics. According to informant Deddy Ruswandi, hoax information that continues to hit

online media journalists in Bandung Raya can trigger journalists to be more able to live the journalistic code of ethics in hopes of not falling into the hoaxes of hoaxes (Interview with informant Dedy).

Dedi's statement was supported by informant Heryawan, who said that when journalists use hoax information as news material, it is considered to have violated the journalistic code of ethics. This means that journalists will always remember what sanctions will be received if the hoax information is used as news material (Interview with informants Heryawan).

The statement of the information is in line with the opinion of Beki Nugroho Samsuri who said that journalists must obey and obey the journalistic code of ethics. The journalistic code of ethics regulates how journalists behave and how journalists should do their jobs. Among other things, he could not have bad faith, he could not accept bribes. The news must be balanced, accurate. If journalists have bad intentions, make the news inaccurate, unbalanced, it means that they are still not professional (Nugroho, 2013).

Priyambodo RH Executive Director of the Press Institute Dr. Soetomo / LPDS; The Ombudsman said, in the pre-digital era, press companies were very strict about their journalism products, starting from the process of finding, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing and delivering news. In fact, the press highly upholds the journalistic code of ethics, especially prohibiting plagiarism, fake news and anti-fake news (hoax) (Priyambod, 2017).

Meanwhile, according to Winarto, the Working Group of the

Media Data Collection and Research Commission, the Press Council, in the journalistic code of ethics we know in Indonesia, the issue of data and information verification, as well as news balance, is very emphasized. Indonesian journalists always examine information, report in a balanced manner, do not confuse facts and judgmental opinions, and apply the presumption of innocence. Violation of this aspect is not only detrimental to those who are directly involved in reporting (Winarto, 2017).

Negative Aspects

Hoax information for online media journalists in Bandung Raya, not only has positive aspects but has negative aspects because hoax information is considered to interfere with work. According to the informants, the negative aspects of hoax information for online media journalists in Bandung Raya can also be categorized into three sub-categories. The three sub-categories are that public trust in the journalist profession has decreased, relationships are disturbed, and they have to work extra so that they can reduce the idealism level of online journalists in the Greater Bandung area.

Trust Decreased

According to the informants, reading, hearing and seeing hoax information can make anyone angry, scared, disappointed, and sad so that the most immediate reaction is to encourage someone to respond quickly to hoax information without thinking, without trying to find out who the maker and the spreader are. hoax information.

Furthermore, according to the informants, journalists are still the scapegoats for spreading hoax information, because the public knows that the profession in charge of conveying information is journalists. According to informant Heryawan, hoax information can reduce public confidence in the journalist profession. Now the public is very easy to get information because the availability of information is currently abundant, so that people find it difficult to select and sort information so that people generalize the negative assessment of news made by journalists. (Interview with Informants Heryawan).

The statement of the informant Heryawan, supported by informant Ozi, an informant from the online media AyoBandung.com, stated that if the public equates the evaluator of hoax information and not hoax information, it will automatically interfere with the existence of online media journalists while carrying out their work. The public no longer considers journalists to provide true information and is supported by facts and data because it is difficult to distinguish between hoax and non-hoax information.

If the news made by journalists is no longer trusted, then automatically the stability of the online media institutions where online media journalists work can be trusted and not in demand anymore, so that in the end they are no longer able to operate, aka bankrupt (Interview with informant Ozi).

The informants also said that the implementation of public distrust of online media journalists was caused by the rise of hoax information, among them they no longer

considered journalists as a profession that needed to be respected, did not want to be interviewed and even considered journalists to spread hoax information.

Hoax information can also reduce the analytical skills of online journalists in Bandung Raya because hoax information is considered commonplace so it doesn't need to be analyzed in more depth. If journalists have lost their analytical power, they are considered unprofessional so that they make news carelessly, regardless of the wishes of the public.

The statements conveyed by the informants indicated that the development of hoax information was of course very detrimental to the existence of online media journalists in Bandung Raya, journalists and the news they wrote were no longer trusted by the public. This statement was supported by the former Chairman of the Press Council, Yosep Adi Prasetyo.

In the foreword of the book entitled *Caring for Press Freedom with Objectivity*, Yosep, the former Head of the Press Council, said that if it was traced further, hoax information and news began to bloom in Indonesia just before the 2014 Legislative and Presidential Elections. At that time there was a lot of engineering news. This is also the loss of public confidence in a number of media reports (Rahmon, 2017)

A similar statement was made by senior journalist Nur Alim Djalil in a dialogue entitled "Mainstream Press and Student Press" in Makassar. According to Djalil, the press world is currently facing so many challenges that in the end place journalists as the most trusted profession. The profession that is least trusted in the

UK according to a survey is journalist, who is in the bottom sixth place, out of a total of 46 professions surveyed. Meanwhile, in the United States it is in the bottom three (antaranews.com).

Broken Relationships

According to the informant, journalists need the community, one of which is to be a resource. On the other hand, the community or sources also need journalists to express their opinions. However, due to hoax information, the relationship between journalists and the public or sources is disturbed.

Hoax information is able to form the wrong perception of the source regarding the performance of online media journalists in Bandung Raya. The public and resource persons view journalists as a profession who manages information so that it is closely related to hoaxes and is even considered to be hoax spreaders.

According to the informant Adem from the online media garudanews.com, the implementation of the disruption of the relationship between journalists and sources can be shown when sources refuse to be met and refuse to provide information as a result, journalists find it difficult to obtain data and information to make news.

In addition, sources often look for reasons to avoid journalists who want to interview or confirm. The behavior of these sources is an implementation of the disruption of the relationship between sources and journalists. Therefore, no matter how good news a journalist writes, it will still be viewed as hoax information (Interview with informant Adem).

Based on the views of these informants, it is suggested that the communication patterns between journalists and sources cannot be ignored because the communication patterns between journalists and sources are mutual. According to Wibawa, the mutualism communication pattern that occurs between journalists and news sources is more suitable to be termed a partnership or partnership relationship, so that journalists and news sources form a mutual tolerance, empathy, understanding and position in conveying positive information to the public (Wibawa, 2018)

However, based on the informant's confession, hoax information has disturbed the relationship between journalists and sources. The negative views of sources and the public towards journalists are natural because news sources and the public get hoax information all the time.

This fact is of course very detrimental to journalists as well as a challenge for journalists to immediately be able to provide positive messages supported by data and facts because according to Abdullah a positive image appears because the content of the message is positive, and people or institutions tend to like it if themselves or their institutions appear in mass media with a positive image. Meanwhile, negative images appear because the messages that appear are negative, and people are reluctant to be reported negatively (Abdullah, 2018).

Go the Extra Mile

According to informants, hoax information is not only found in the economic, cultural and legal fields, but has spread to other areas of life, making it difficult to control. Thus, hoax information can not only reduce trust and disrupt relationships, but can also make journalists go the extra mile.

According to informant Andri from the online media *Bandungnews.com*, online media journalists can usually make several news reports within an hour, but due to hoax information, online media journalists have to work extra, not just completing news reports but having to trace the real information so it takes time. enough to contact several additional news sources.

The existence of hoax information requires journalists to be more careful in finding, collecting, processing and publishing information to the public so that the time needed to get correct information and is supported by facts and data is even more reliable (Interview with informant Andri).

Andri's statement was supported by informant Deddy Ruswandi who said that the existence of hoax information required journalists to prove that the information they obtained was actually supported by correct facts and data. To prove this, journalists need a lot of time (interview with informant Deddy Ruswandi).

Based on the opinion of the informants, it shows that hoax information has negative aspects to online media journalists in Bandung Raya, because at least it takes a long time to make news that is really supported by correct data and facts.

The length of time it takes journalists to produce news, eliminates the characteristic of online journalism which is fast paced in conveying information, although it is often considered to ignore balance. Accuracy and balance of online media are still lacking due to the character of online media to catch up with broadcast speed (Anisah, 2018).

A similar statement was also made by Karaniya Dharmasaputra in a journal published by the Press Council. According to Karania, the dominant element of speed in online news media in Indonesia with the tendency to ignore news accuracy and balance is a unique phenomenon in this country (Dharmasaputra, 2011). In online media, it is possible to update news, showbiz, and other pages simultaneously and repeatedly to provide the latest information. Immediacy provides flexibility as a powerful tool, especially for breaking news (Ward, 2013).

Meanwhile, according to Lintang Muliawati, the characteristics of online journalism that are required to be fast paced and up to date demand the speed of journalists in carrying out their work which is also supported by the presence of internet technology that allows unlimited data searches. Apart from the ease of collecting news materials or data, it makes it easier to publish results to the public or deliver news or articles that have been written (Muliawanti, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Hoax information cannot be avoided because hoaxes will continue to exist in the journalist's professional life. At least two implications can be categorized between hoax

information and the idealism of online media journalists in Bandung Raya. The two implications are positive aspects and negative aspects.

The positive implications of hoax information on the idealism of online media in Bandung Raya can be categorized into three sub-categories, namely, increasing knowledge, being more careful, and more animating the journalistic code of ethics (KEJ). Hoax information as additional knowledge for online media journalists in Bandung Raya, is implemented when digging real information, being critical and creative.

The caution of online media journalists in Bandung Raya after being exposed to the hoax information was implemented by looking for facts and data and presenting both side cover news. Hoax information can also trigger online media journalists in Bandung Raya to be more aware of the provisions of the journalistic code of ethics that can be implemented when on duty in the field, such as remembering the sanctions they will receive if they violate the journalistic code of ethics. It will be safe to implement the provisions of the journalistic code of ethics at any opportunity.

Hoax information, besides having positive implications, also has negative implications for online media journalists in Bandung Raya. This negative information can be categorized into three sub-categories, namely decreased trust, disturbed relationships, and extra work. The decline in trust in journalists results in disruption of journalists' existence, journalist professionalism, and media stability.

Hoax information can also disrupt relations between online media journalists in Bandung Raya and anyone, including news sources. News sources will try to find excuses not to be met, interviewed, and published by journalists. Hoax information can also make journalists have to work extra unusually, so this implies that the amount of time journalists spend to produce news can be longer. The number of sources that need to be contacted regarding the news they produce will be even more.

In the author's view, when online media journalists in Bandung Raya argue that hoax information has a positive side, it is a positive and open attitude and action because one of the journalists' duties is to convey information in the form of news or features to the public, so journalists need to have the knowledge and comprehensive insight. Journalists will obtain the breadth of insight and knowledge of journalists after being exposed to information from where and whenever, including hoax information.

Various information obtained by journalists, according to the author, can be used as a starting point for determining the next step. This means that journalists will not be able to decide on anything if they do not have any information. Therefore hoax information can trigger journalists to look for real information, and if it has been obtained, it will make it easier for journalists to decide on the next step.

According to the author, the process of tracing actual information cannot be done by journalists only once or twice but can be done repeatedly. In this process, journalists are always required to obtain answers

to big questions currently being explored. The search process requires journalists to be critical and creative.

According to the author, to get the news that is following facts and data in the field, it cannot be born just like that, let alone the information obtained by journalists is very diverse, including hoax information. Therefore, for online media journalists Bandung Raya, hoax information can trigger more caution when carrying out their profession.

The careful attitude of online media journalists in Bandung Raya after being exposed to hoax information is very reasonable and precise because they can choose between correct information and hoax information. Hoax information, besides having no data and facts, also does not have an exact source of information. Therefore hoax information triggers journalists to present news supported by data and facts and covers both sides to avoid accusations of spreading hoax information.

According to the author, journalists are inseparable from the rules when carrying out their duties. Regulations such as the journalist's code of ethics regulate what journalists can and cannot do so that when breaking them means they must receive consequences in the form of sanctions.

The attitudes and actions of online media journalists in Bandung Raya, who are always reminded of sanctions if they violate the journalistic code of ethics, are positive and appropriate attitudes and actions. It is believed that all activities carried out by journalists will be based on a journalistic code of ethics.

Hoax information for online media journalists in Bandung Raya does have positive implications and negative implications. The negative impact of hoax information on the idealism of online media in Bandung Raya is also categorized into three sub-categories, namely decreased trust, disturbed relationships, and extra work.

According to the author, if public trust in online media has decreased due to hoax information development, it can narrow the space and workspace for online media journalists in Bandung Raya. The limited space for movement and workspace for journalists results in limited work for journalists, unable to carry out their function as a means of social control and an agent of change. If this is allowed, it can result in the existence and professionalism of journalists being neglected, which will destabilize the media institutions where journalists work.

Also, according to the author, journalists get information packaged into news and then published to the public from sources. Suppose the relationship between journalists and sources is disturbed due to the prevalence of hoax information. In that case, it can be ascertained that the journalists' performance will be lame, like limbs that have lost their left and right legs, as if they can no longer carry out their duties as a journalist, what appears is only the symbol of the name as a journalist without running duties and functions as a professional journalist.

Hoax information also has negative implications for online media journalists in Bandung Raya, because journalists have to prepare a very high time to balance hoax

information circulating by news produced by journalists with the support of adequate data and facts. Therefore, according to the author, hoax information cannot be taken lightly by journalists, therefore when journalists try to dispel hoax information by tracing real information, digging, presenting facts and data, and trying to produce cover both side news, it requires attention, and focus. Separate so that journalists have to work more extra than usual.

Based on this explanation, the author provides several recommendations, namely that press agencies and online media journalists in Bandung Raya do not need to be allergic to various kinds of information, including hoax information. Make a variety of information as a data bank to determine the next steps

In every activity, journalists always stick to the journalists' code of ethics so that news sources and the public will still put a positive assessment on the existence of online media journalists in Bandung Raya even though they are battered by hoax information that continues to grow.

In addition, the public, journalists, media, government, and non-government institutions must cooperate with each other hand in hand against hoax information at any time.

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