



The Exposure Effect of PPKM Level 4 News on Kompas.com on Attitudes to Comply with Health Protocols

Rayni Delya Hafni¹, Elisabeth Nugrahaeni Prananingrum², Maulina Larasati Putri³, Vera Wijayanti Sutjipto⁴

¹²³⁴ Department Communication, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

*Corresponding author, e-mail: raynidelya@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 02 September 2021

Revised 10-16-18 February 2021

19 March 2021, 25 January 2023,

21 February 2023

Accepted 13 March 2023

Available online 30 May 2023

Keywords:

News

PPKM

Attitude

Health

To cite this article with APA Style:

Hafni, R.D, Prananingrum, E.N., Putri, M.L., Sutjipto, V.W. (2023). The Effect of Exposure to PPKM Level 4 News on Kompas.com on Attitudes to Comply with Health Protocols. *Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 16 (1), 192-207.

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has not yet stopped and to overcome it the government has made a policy, namely PPKM (Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions) Level 4 on (July 26 – August 23, 2021) which applies in several regions in Indonesia, one of which is the Province of DKI Jakarta. With PPKM Level 4, various online media, one of which is Kompas.com, is to report it. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of exposure to PPKM Level 4 news on Kompas.com for the period 26 July – 23 August 2021 on the attitude toward carrying out health protocols in UNJ Communication Science students. In this study, the researcher uses the uses and gratifications theory, with quantitative research and survey methods by distributing questionnaires to 77 respondents. The results of this study show that H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted, which indicates that PPKM news exposure is Level 4 The period of July 26 – August 23, 2021 on Kompas.com has an influence on the attitude toward obeying health protocols in UNJ Communication Science students.



INTRODUCTION

The era of advances in technology and information is currently accompanied by the development of the media. The use of media as a means of channeling information and communication is needed by humans. In the model of communication science, the media is one of the important elements that occupy the third position after the message. Communication media are usually used by communicators to convey a message to the communicant. The choice of media in delivering messages can vary depending on the type of message conveyed. Submission of written messages can use print media such as newspapers, magazines, and letters. Meanwhile, messages in the form of audio can be conveyed using radio electronic media, and messages in the form of images and sound are conveyed through television media, or now there are online media.

Based on a report published by Aliansi Jurnalis Independen or AJI, online media in Indonesia is divided into two categories based on the media that publishes them. First, online media that comes from print media such as Republika, Detikcom, and Jawa Pos. Second, online media that are not affiliated with print media such as Detikcom, Vivanews.com, and its kind (Abkoryah & Dewi, 2017).

Mondry in Kurnia (2021) said that online media is media that uses the internet, is technology-based, has a flexible character, has the potential to be interactive, and can function both privately and publicly. In the book *Journalism Online: A Guide to Managing Online Media*, online media is defined as mass media that is presented online on a website. Online media can also be referred to as cybermedia, internet media, and new media.

The existence of new media, the world of news, and news experiences media convergence and the exchange of news without knowing the boundaries of time and space. This has an impact on the ease of access to various sites. In addition, online media are increasingly being chosen and favored by journalists and the public, because they can not only seek and obtain information but also conduct correspondence or written communication with sources. There is also the age factor which is one of the reasons why news on the website is enjoyed more than newspapers. The younger generation prefers online media that looks more modern than the print media that the older generation chooses (Nurkinan, 2017)

Apart from that, the mass media has a very big influence on the perceptions that can be formed in the minds of the general public. Mass communication media can and do influence change, especially when it concerns the interests of the people. The media are also able to mobilize unity and public opinion on certain events and can influence most people's behavior and attitudes (Fajar & Restivia, 2011). As a form of the importance of the media, it can be seen from the influence felt by the audience, ranging from cognitive, affective, and cognitive aspects (Khatimah, 2018).

Online media certainly has different characteristics from conventional media such as in terms of multimedia, where online media can load or present news or information in the form of text, audio, video, graphics, and images simultaneously (Valentino & Simbolon, 2020).

This news is an event that attracts public attention. This means that not all events can be presented as news because they do not necessarily attract the attention of the general

public. News requires a measure and value that can be used as a general standard in assessing an event (Waziz, 2012). People need up-to-date information about things that are happening around them.

Like Kompas.com, which is one of the online media that presents the latest news in a complete, accurate, and reliable way (Mashabi, 2021). Kompas.com also occupies the third position in the Top Sites in Indonesia in the online media category (Alexa, 2021). According to Rahardja (Rahardja et al., 2018), Alexa Rank can be interpreted as a tool to see the ranking of a website or blog based on traffic or the number of visitors provided or created by alexa.com. In addition, on similarweb data (Similarweb, 2021) kompas.com ranks first with the highest number of visitors, namely 223.6 million in the News and Media category for August 2021. Similarweb.com ranks based on traffic from a site. The resulting ranking is a worldwide ranking, a ranking by country, and a ranking by category. The output generated from Similarweb.com is the number of visitors/traffic to a website, traffic based on the country accessing it, and the sources of traffic (Hernikawati, 2016).

Seeing the high traffic and visitor numbers owned by Kompas.com, the news on Kompas.com, especially related to the latest news about PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat) Level 4, could be given more attention. Besides that, 96% of UNJ Communication Studies students actively choose Kompas.com media as the media they want to use from a wide selection of available media.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caught the attention of many countries around the world. In Indonesia alone, as of August 11, 2021, 3,749,446 positive cases had been recorded, 3,211,078 had been recovered (Satuan Tugas Penanganan COVID-19, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has been widely

discussed by the public, including in the media. Mass media plays an important role in providing information on Covid-19.

In addition to reporting the latest information from the government, the media can also report various perspectives related to Covid-19. The media can report cases of Covid-19 from the perspective of citizens and the development of cases globally, as in Indonesia today with the presence of Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) Level 4. Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) This is done to limit interactions, meetings between people, and groups to reduce the transmission of Covid-19. PPKM was first implemented on January 11 - January 25, 2021, covering the DKI Jakarta area and 23 regencies/cities in six provinces that are included in high-risk areas for the spread of Covid-19, the implementation of PPKM in Indonesia has occurred until now (Oswaldo, 2021).

On July 20, 2021, the government officially extended the periode Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat Darurat COVID-19 (PPKM) in Java and Bali until July 25, 2021. However, since July 26 2021, the term has changed to PPKM Level 4, according to the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 22 of 2021 concerning Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities Level 4 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in Java and Bali (Permatasari, 2021).

During the PPKM Level 4 period, the government limited the activities of the population. The mobility restrictions also apply to offices, non-essential and critical business entities, which are required to apply for work from home or work from home for one hundred percent of employees, while the essential sector is limited to a maximum capacity of fifty percent (Yuliana, 2021).

PPKM level 4 In DKI Jakarta, has been in effect since July 26, 2021, and it is still

valid until August 23, 2021, with a continuous extension period for a certain period. With this policy that continues to be extended and shows the Covid-19 pandemic that never ends, people are forced to sell valuable assets to survive during this famine (Dewan Syariah PKS, 2015). Of course, this has a huge impact on the mental health of people who are worried about the policy at PPKM Level 4, both for individual and family members.

As of August 23, 2021, although the implementation of PPKM level 4 is still ongoing in DKI Jakarta, there are still those who violate the regulations, one of which is the closure of four entertainment places or cafes in the Jatinegara area, East Jakarta by joint officers. The cafe violated the rules of operating hours during PPKM level 4, where the four cafes seemed not to be operating but, after being investigated, it turned out that there was activity inside the cafe (Achmad, 2021). The news about PPKM Level 4 on Kompas.com can have an impact, both in terms of knowledge and the level of public attitudes.

A person's attitude can take various forms, depending on the knowledge and information that they have obtained. If someone gets knowledge or information that has positive value, then he will be accepting or open. On the other hand, if someone gets knowledge or information that has negative value, then he or she will be monolithic or self-protective. If this attitude is related to PPKM Level 4 news, then the attitudes that can be generated are the pros and cons of the PPKM Level 4, one of which is implementing the existing health protocols. In the news about PPKM Level 4, media such as Kompas.com play an important role in presenting information because it will affect the community both cognitively, affectively, and cognitively.

According to research conducted by Fanani Sari Putri entitled The Effect of

Examiner's Bribery News Exposure in Seconds. Com towards the Attitude of Auditors at the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Representative of the Province of North Sumatra. This study aims to analyze the effect of exposure to news about the bribery case of the BPK RI examiner on Detik.com on the attitude of the BPK RI examiner representative of North Sumatra Province, and to analyze the influence of individual factors and social factors on the attitude of the BPK RI examiner of North Sumatra Province in implementing the code of ethics. inspection. The results of this study indicate that news exposure through frequency, duration, credibility, content, and design about bribery cases of BPK RI examiners has an influence on the examiner's attitude in implementing the audit code of ethics and there are individual and social factors as control variables that cause the relationship to increase and affect the examiner's attitude (Putri, 2019).

Second, the research entitled Exposure to News About the Veil in the Media and Peer Group Interaction on Attitudes to Women with the Veil uses a social influence approach. This study aims to determine the effect of exposure to news about the veil and peer group social interaction on people's attitudes toward veiled women. The results of the study showed that there was a positive influence between exposure to news about the veil and peer group interactions which simultaneously affected people's attitudes towards veiled women. With a strong level of attachment with a significance of 7,375 and a large influence of news exposure about the veil and peer group interaction of 68% on public attitudes (Vega & Sunarto, 2019).

Third, the research entitled The Effect of Exposure to News of Rape on Tribunews.com on Student Alert Attitudes conducted by Rika Anistania, aims to determine the effect of news of the rape on

UGM students on Tribunnews.com on the alert attitude of female students in interacting and how big the influence is. This study uses the uses and gratifications theory and has the results that there is a significant positive effect between news of rape of UGM students on Tribunnews.com (X) and alertness (Anistania, 2020).

Fourth, a study conducted by Hendri Agung Wahyudi entitled *The Effect of Exposure to Child Sexual Violence News on Television on Parents' Protective Attitudes in Sidomulyo Village, Anggana District*. This study aims to determine the effect of exposure to news of child sexual violence on television on parental protection attitudes in Sidomulyo Village, Anggana District. The result of this study is that exposure to news about child sexual violence has an influence on the protective attitude of parents in Sidomulyo Village, Anggana District, which is rejected because it is not proven true (Wahyudi et al., 2018).

Fifth, the research entitled *The Effect of Exposure to Sandiaga Uno's News in Online Media on Public Attitudes (Survey in Tanah Baru Village, Depok)* by Ndri Ahsanu Amala and Rini Riyantini. The purpose of this study was to measure the effect of Sandiaga Uno's news coverage on people's attitudes. The theory used in this study has limited effect. The results of the study explain that the variable exposure to news has a small effect on the community attitude variable based on the results of the regression test calculation with an R Square value of 0.042, which shows that there is no effect of the exposure variable on the community attitude variable (Amala & Riyantini, 2019).

Sixth, the research conducted by Arief Fajar and Dwi Yunita Yang Restivia entitled *The Influence of Newspaper Reporting on Kompas, Seputar Indonesia and Media Indonesia on Public Perceptions of Gas Cylinder Users in 2017*. This study aims to determine the effect of reporting in

newspapers Kompas, Seputar Indonesia, and Media Indonesia on the perception of housewives who use gas cylinders in RW 003 Margajaya Bekasi (related to the news about the explosion of gas cylinders). The results of this study indicate that the news coverage of the newspapers Kompas, Seputar Indonesia, and Media Indonesia has a positive and significant effect on the perception of housewives who use gas cylinders and on the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination or an R² value of 0.590. This means that 59% of the perception of housewives who use gas cylinders is influenced by the news coverage of Kompas, Seputar Indonesia, and Media Indonesia newspapers. While the remaining 41% is influenced by other factors that were not observed (Fajar & Restivia, 2011).

Seventh, the research entitled *The Effect of Online Media News on Attitudes in the Case of Settlement Development in Bekasi City uses the Agenda Setting Model Approach*. This study aims to determine the Online Media Perspective on the Case of Settlement Development in the City of Bekasi using the Agenda Setting Model Approach. The results of the research, that the government needs to review and evaluate the permits for the construction of apartments and areas, because it has a major social change impact on the surrounding community. The results of the news in the mass media show that the surrounding community has been negatively affected by the development. The media agenda, the government agenda, and the public agenda have a relationship with the occurrence of social change (Yuniartin, 2018).

Eighth, the research entitled *Analysis of Discourse on E-KTP Corruption Case Reporting on Kompas.com Media Against the Formation of Public Opinion* conducted by Ramailis and Nopendri, has the aim of knowing the Discourse Analysis of News on E-KTP Corruption Cases on kompas.com

Media on the Formation of Public Opinion. This study uses agenda setting theory and has research results that the aspect highlighted by the research entitled Analysis of Discourse on E-KTP Corruption Cases in Media Kompas.com Against the Formation of Public Opinion conducted by Ramailis and Nopendri, with the aim of knowing Discourse Analysis of Reporting on E-KTP Corruption Cases On Kompas.com Media Against the Formation of Public Opinion. This study uses agenda setting theory and has research results that highlight aspects (Ramailis, Neri Widya & Nopendri, 2019).

Ninth, research conducted by Heny Triyaningsih entitled Effects of Mass Media Coverage on Pamekasan Public Perceptions About the CoronaVirus. This study aims to determine the effect of mass media coverage on public perceptions of the Corona Virus in Pamekasan. The results of this study are that the media, especially social media, are a reference for the public to get information about the CoronaVirus. The media effect on the community shows a strong effect and is even able to shape the perception of the Pamekasan community about preventing the transmission of the Corona Virus to individuals (Triyaningsih, 2020).

Tenth, the research entitled The Effect of Media Exposure on the Reputation of Government Institutions written by Tias Mustika and Rosita Anggraini. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of media exposure regarding the reporting of alleged corruption cases of buying and selling positions on television on the reputation of the Ministry of Religion on the citizens of Cipadu, Tangerang. The theory used in this research is media exposure and reputation. This study uses a quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires to respondents with an explanatory analysis. The results of the study explain that there is an influence between the variables of media exposure regarding the news of the alleged

corruption case of buying and selling positions on television on the reputation of the Ministry of Religion on the residents of Cipadu Tangerang. The magnitude of the interval level of the coefficient of influence lies in a low area, so it can be concluded that media exposure to the reputation of the Ministry of Religion has a low influence (Mustika & Anggraini, 2019).

Based on this description, the author will conduct research on "The Effect of PPKM Level 4 News Exposure on Kompas.com for the Period 26 July - 23 August 2021 on Attitudes to Conduct Health Protocols in Communication Science Students, Universitas Negeri Jakarta".

METHODOLOGY

The research approach used by the researcher is quantitative. Andiyansari & Sukmawati (2021) explaining the quantitative approach is a process to gain knowledge by using data in the form of numbers as a tool to obtain information about what you want to study. Lestari et al (2021) said that the quantitative approach is a research approach based on the philosophy of positivism that can be used to examine a predetermined population or sample, collect data using research tools, and analyze quantitative data with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses.

The method used in this research is the survey method. The survey method is a method that draws a sample from one population and uses a questionnaire as a tool to collect basic data (Ummah, 2021).

In addition, the population in this study were all students of the Communication Science program at UNJ from the 2018-2021 class, totaling 335 people because out of 100 people, 66% (66 students) made Kompas.com the main online media portal they used to access news about PPKM Level

4. Furthermore, 90% (90 students) had admitted that they were confused by the existence of PPKM Level 4 policies with other levels and whether it should make them different in responding to attitudes toward complying with health protocols. According to Hafidzi et al (2021) Population is the total of components in the form of people, objects, events, or reports in which researchers are interested in researching them. And from the population, the researchers also used a sampling technique, namely simple random sampling. Sugiyono (2014) states that simple random sampling is simple, because the method of taking sample data from the population is done randomly or randomly without discriminating against certain classes in the population.

In calculating the sample in this study, the researcher used the formula from Slovin and the total population of this study was 335, thus obtaining a sample size of 77.01 or rounded up to 77 research samples. In addition, this study uses the uses and gratifications theory because it related the assumption with the research. The assumption is that the media affects people differently.

In this study, researchers also have primary data, namely the results of questionnaires distributed by researchers to respondents. There is also secondary data that is used as a literature study. The data collection technique used in this study was a questionnaire. Sugiyono (2014) said that the questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a question or statement that must be answered by the respondent and in this study, the scale used is the Likert scale. There is a bivariate analysis using simple regression analysis to determine the influence between two variables, Suryadi (2019) said that simple regression was shown to determine the effect of a variable on other variables. Researchers also use KMO

through test results from SPSS 25 to see validity results, and Conbach's Alpha test on SPSS to test reliability results.

Because this research is about the influence of news exposure, the researchers conducted an analysis of PPKM level 4 news in Kompas.com media in the period 26 July – August 23, 2021. This research was also carried out in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic so that questionnaires were distributed via Google form.

In addition, the scale used is an interval scale, so this study has a measure of central tendency, namely the mean. In addition, this researcher uses two variables, namely news exposure and attitudes. In the news exposure variable, there are three dimensions, namely frequency, intensity, and attention. In the frequency dimension, there are two indicators, namely the indicator of having watched and the indicator of how often. The intensity dimension has three indicators, namely the depth of watching, how many times, and how long, the last dimension, namely attention, has one indicator, namely the level of interest (Munawwaroh, 2018). While in the attitude variable, there are three dimensions, namely cognitive, affective, and conative. In the cognitive dimension there are two indicators, namely indicators of knowledge, beliefs or thoughts. The affective dimension has one indicator, namely emotional, the last dimension, namely the conative dimension, has one indicator, namely behavior (Sjafei, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of the validity test that has been carried out using the SPSS 25 application program for the news exposure variable (X) to get KMO results of 0.869, these results show that all statement items for the news exposure variable (X) are declared

valid and suitable to be used as research instruments. In this variable X, there are 12 statement items, where each indicator has 2 statements.

Likewise, with the variable of attitude (Y) which is declared valid with the KMO result of 0.878, all statement items for the variable of attitude (Y) are also suitable to be used as research instruments. There are 8 statement items, and each indicator has its own 2 statements. Thus, the number of statements that were declared valid and could be used as research instruments in this study amounted to 20 items, 12 items representing news exposure variables and the remaining 8 items representing attitude variables.

The results of the next test regarding the reliability of the variable of news exposure (X) which was processed using the SPSS 25 application obtained a Cronbach alpha value greater than 0.6 which was 0.911, this indicates that the level of reliability on the news exposure variable (X) is quite good. Furthermore, the results of reliability testing on the variable of attitude (Y) obtained Cronbach's alpha value that is also greater than 0.6, namely 0.855, this shows that the level of reliability of the attitude variable (Y) is also quite good. With the results of the validity of the X variable of 0.911 and the Y variable of 0.855, it shows the strength of reliability in the very high category. Therefore, it can be concluded that all instrument tests, namely validity and reliability, have met the requirements for use in research. Figure 1 below shows the results of the normality test that has been carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test technique processed using SPSS 16.0. It was found that the news exposure variable has an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) above with a significance value of 0.917 which means more than 0.05, it can be concluded that the residual value is normally distributed.

Figure 1. Normality test

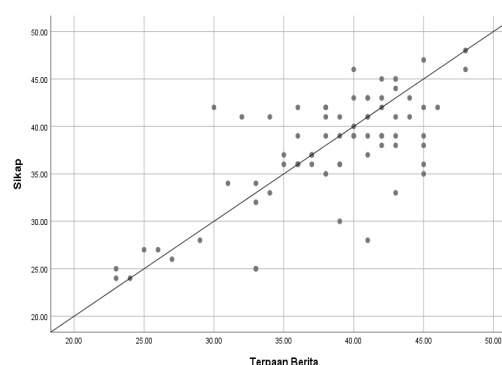
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		77
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.89703860
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.063
	Positive	.063
	Negative	-.060
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.556
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.917

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Source: Data Processing by SPSS 25

Figure 1 shows that in this study, hypothesis testing with the aim of finding out whether there is any influence of exposure to PPKM Level 4 news on Kompas.com for the period July 26 – August 23, 2021 on the attitude of carrying out health protocols in Communication Science students, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, can be done using regression analysis. simple linear. Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that the scatter plot points form a pattern that resembles a straight line from the bottom left to the top right. This indicates that there is a linear and positive relationship between the News Exposure variable (X) and the Attitude variable (Y).

Figure 2. Linearity Test



Source: Data Processing by SPSS 25



Figure 2 describe this positive relationship can mean that if the level 4 PPKM news exposure increases, the attitude in complying with health protocols will also increase. While based on the above test results which were processed using SPSS 16.0, a simple linear regression equation can be formed.

Figure 3. Simple Linear Regression Test, T-test, and Heteroskedasticity Test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.523 ^a	.274	.264	2.91629

a. Predictors: (Constant), Terpaan Berita

Source: Data Processing by SPSS 25

Figure 3 has results of the simple linear regression test above, the constant value is 18.402 and the regression coefficient is 0.260. Thus, it produces a simple linear regression equation, namely, $Y = 18.402 + 0.260X$. From this equation, the constant value of the attitude variable regression (Y) is 18.402.

While the regression coefficient of the news exposure variable (X) which has a positive value is 0.260. This means that the news exposure variable has a positive influence on the attitude variable of 0.260. Based on the test results, it can be interpreted that the higher the level 4 PPKM news exposure on Kompas.com, the more it will affect their attitude in complying with their health protocols.

In addition to showing the results of a simple linear regression test, Figure 3. Above also shows the results of hypothesis testing using the t test. Based on the test results above, the t value obtained is 5.320 with a significance value of 0.000. To test

the hypothesis can be done in two ways, the first can be done by comparing the value of t. Based on the Coefficients table column Sig. it can be seen that the value of sig. News exposure is 0.000 where it has a sig value > 0.05 then there is no heteroscedasticity symptom. In this journal, the researcher uses the first method to test the hypothesis, namely by comparing the values of t_{count} with value t_{table} . Based on the data in Figure 3. The t value is 5.320 which is greater than the t_{table} value which is 1.99210. Therefore, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This shows that there is a significant amount of influence between the variable of news exposure (X) on the variable of attitude (Y). From Figure 4 the results of the ANOVA test or the F test above which was also carried out using the SPSS 25 application program, the Fcount value was 28,298 with a significance level of 0.000 which means it is smaller than 0.05, then these results indicate that the independent variable is significantly (news exposure) jointly affect the dependent variable (attitude).

Picture 4. F Test (ANOVA)

Model	Coefficients ^a					
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18.402	1.760		10.455	.000
	Terpaan Berita	.260	.049	.523	5.320	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sikap

Source: Data Processing by SPSS 25

Figure 4 it can also be said that the regression model is linear, with high news exposure will have a positive effect on the resulting attitude. And then, in addition to testing using the t-test and f-test, to strengthen the analysis the author also tests

the coefficient of determination (R^2) in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Coefficient of Determination Test (R)

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	240.664	1	240.664	28.298	.000 ^a
	Residual	637.855	75	8.505		
	Total	878.519	76			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Terpaan Berita
b. Dependent Variable: Sikap

Source: Data Processing by SPSS 25

Figure 4 above shows the results of the R^2 test carried out using the SPSS 25 application program. based on the results of the coefficient of determination test carried out, it was found that the correlation coefficient (R) had a value of 0.523 and the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained was 0.274. This shows that the contribution of the influence given by the news exposure variable to attitudes is 27.4% while the remaining 72.6% is influenced by other variables.

The results of this study indicate that there is a magnitude of exposure to PPKM Level 4 news on Kompas.com on attitudes to complying with health protocols. Although the magnitude of the effect is less than the maximum, which is only 27.4%. The indicator of the highest news exposure felt by Communication Science students of UNJ was frequency. As many as 87.7% of Communication Science students of UNJ stated that they had read the news and read the news because they deliberately accessed PPKM Level 4 on Kompas.com with the news period on July 26 – August 23, 2021. The results of this study are inversely proportional to the results of a previous study conducted by Hendri Agung Wahyudi entitled "The Effect of Exposure to Child Sexual Violence News on Television on

Parents' Protective Attitudes in Sidomulyo Village, Anggana District". The results of the analysis show that the indicators of news exposure have no effect on parents in Sidomulyo Village, Anggana District (Wahyudi et al., 2018).

In addition to being satisfied with the frequency, as many as 88.95% of Communication Science students of UNJ also stated that they strongly agree with the depth of the PPKM Level 4 news in the period (July 26 – August 23, 2021) in Kompas.com media. They use the media Kompas.com to read the news carefully and also read it from the title to the foot of the news presented on the Kompas.com page.

It was also found that as many as 82.88% of Communication Science students of UNJ stated that they gained new knowledge that they needed to comply with health protocols after reading news about PPKM Level 4 on Kompas.com. There were also 79.3% who stated that after reading the PPKM Level 4 news on Kompas.com they became more alert and also angry when they found out that other people did not comply with the existing health protocols. And as many as 92.9% of Communication Science students who took action to tighten health protocols and left the house only in urgent circumstances after reading news about PPKM Level 4 on Kompas.com. This is in line with previous research which said that news exposure had an effect on attitudes (Putri et al., 2019).

This study also shows that news exposure is not the only factor that influences the attitude of obeying the protocol of Communication Science students at UNJ because based on the results of the coefficient of determination test carried out, it is found that the correlation coefficient (R) has a value of 0.523 and the coefficient of determination (R^2) is obtained by 0.274. This shows that the influence given by the news exposure variable on attitudes is only

27.4% while the remaining 87.7% is influenced by other variables. In line with the results of previous research conducted by Arief Fajar and Dwi Yunita who Restivia entitled "The Influence of Newspapers of Kompas, Seputar Indonesia and Media Indonesia on Public Perceptions of Gas Cylinder Users in 2017", the results were found if the news coverage of the newspaper Kompas, Seputar Indonesia, and Media Indonesia has a positive and significant effect on the perception of housewives who use gas cylinders and on the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination or an R^2 value of 0.590. This means that 59% of the perception of housewives who use gas cylinders is influenced by the news coverage of Kompas, Seputar Indonesia, and Media Indonesia newspapers. While the remaining 41% is influenced by other factors that were not observed (Fajar & Restivia, 2011).

CONCLUSION

From the overall results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. In other words, there is a significant positive effect between exposure to PPKM Level 4 news for the period (July 26 – August 23, 2021) on Kompas.com on the attitude of complying with health protocols in Communication Science students, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

If sorted by the level of agreement with the news exposure felt by Communication Science students at UNJ, the indicator of how many times ranks last. This indicates that Communication Science students at UNJ read the news on Kompas.com (less than three) times a week.

As many as 53.85% of Communication Science students at UNJ stated that they did

not agree if they read news about PPKM Level 4 for the period (July 26 – August 23, 2021) on Kompas 3-7 times a week. This means that only 43.15% of students read the news 3-7 times a week, but the results of this study indicate a positive influence.

This study also shows the correlation coefficient (R) has a value of 0.523 and the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained is 0.274. This shows that the influence given by the news exposure variable on attitudes is only 27.4% while the remaining 87.7% is influenced by other variables. Although the influence of the news exposure variable on attitudes is only 27.4%, it can still have a significant and positive influence. Therefore, it is very important to publish the latest news, especially what is still happening in Indonesia, namely the Covid-19 pandemic and various policies to deal with it in the media because it will have an impact on society.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank all the FGD participants who were involved in the research. Many thanks are also addressed to the reviewers and editor of the Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi.

REFERENCES

- Abkoriyah, H., & Dewi, T. T. (2017). Objektivitas berita di Harian Kompas dan Kompas.com (Analisis isi pemberitaan kasus pembunuhan Engeline). *CoverAge: Journal of Strategic Communication*, 7(2), 40–53. <http://journal.univpancasila.ac.id/index.php/coverage/article/download/574/346/>
- Achmad, N. M. (2021). *4 Kafe Pelanggar PPKM di Jatinegara Ditutup Petugas, Seolah Tak Beroperasi karena Pagar Dikunci*.
- Alexa. (2021). *Top Sites in Indonesia*.
- Amala, I. A., & Riyantini, R. (2019). Pengaruh Terpaan Pemberitaan Sandiaga Uno di Media Online Terhadap Sikap Masyarakat (Survei di Kelurahan Tanah Baru, Depok). *Ekspresi Dan Persepsi: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 1(2).
- Andiyansari, P., & Sukmawati, A. I. (2021). Impacts of Media Literacy Levels on Human Trafficking (Tppo) Content. *Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 14(2), 185. <https://doi.org/10.14421/pjk.v14i2.2059>
- Anistania, R. (2020). Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Perkosaan di Tribunnews.com terhadap Sikap Waspada Mahasiswi. *Journal of Communication Sciences Vol*, 3(1), 13–17.
- Dewan Syariah PKS. (2015). *Fatwa dan Bayan Dewan Syariah PKS*.
- Fajar, A., & Restivia, D. Y. (2011). Pengaruh Pemberitaan Surat Kabar Kompas, Seputar Indonesia dan Media Indonesia Terhadap Persepsi Masyarakat Pengguna Tabung Gas. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v1i2>.
- Hafidzi, A., Sahir, S. H., Eliya, I., Siregar, F. A., & Sudarmanto, B. A. (2021). the Perception and Impact of Covid-19 News on the Society. *Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 14(1), 36. <https://doi.org/10.14421/pjk.v14i1.2015>
- Hernikawati, D. (2016). Analisis Popularitas Website Tingkat Kementerian. *Jurnal Masyarakat Telematika Dan Informasi*, 7(2), 79–88.
- Ignacio Geordi Oswaldo. (2021). *Arti PPKM Adalah...*
- Khatimah, H. (2018). Posisi Dan Peran Media Dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat. *Tasamuh*, 16(1), 119–138. <https://doi.org/10.20414/tasamuh.v16i1.548>
- Kurnia, F. A., Helmi, S. A., & Rochmanna, S. D. (2021). *Konstruksi Media Online Detik . com dan Kompas . com terhadap Vanuatu (Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Vanuatu Pasca Pengangkatan Isu Pelanggaran HAM Papua dalam Sidang Umum PBB ke-75)*. 9(1), 29–38.
- Lestari, P., Adha, I. F., Kusmantini, T., & Chandrasari, Y. (2021). the Influence of Covid-19 Information on Whatsapp Social Media Towards Community Anxiety Level. *Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 14(2), 201. <https://doi.org/10.14421/pjk.v14i2.2284>
- Mashabi, S. (2021). *Setahun Covid-19 RI, Ini 7 Jenis Vaksin yang Jadi Harapan Akhir Pandemi*. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/03/03/09470601/setahun-covid-19-ri-ini-7-jenis-vaksin-yang-jadi-harapan-akhiri-pandemi>
- Munawwaroh, P. R. (2018). Pengaruh Terpaan Media Pada Akun Instagram @exploresiak Terhadap Minat

- Kunjungan Wisata ke Siak Sri Indrapura. *Jom Fisip*, 5(1), 1–13.
- Mustika, T., & Anggraini, R. (2019). Pengaruh Terpaan Media Terhadap Reputasi Lembaga Pemerintah. *Inter Script: Journal of Creative Communication*, 1(1), 66–79. <https://doi.org/10.33376/is.v1i1.350>
- Nurkinan. (2017). Dampak Media Online Terhadap Perkembangan Media Konvensional. *Jurnal Politikom Indonesiana*, 2(2), 33–34.
- Permatasari, D. (2021). *Kebijakan Covid-19 dari PSBB hingga PPKM Empat Level*.
- Putri, F. S. (2019). Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Suap Pemeriksa di Detik.Com terhadap Indonesia Perwakilan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *JURNAL SIMBOLIKA*, 5(1).
- Putri, F. S., Komunikasi, M. I., Ilmu, F., Politik, I., & Utara, U. S. (2019). *JURNAL SIMBOLIKA Research and Learning in Comunication Study Pengaruh Terpaan Berita Suap Pemeriksa di Detik . Com terhadap Indonesia Perwakilan Provinsi Sumatera Utara The Influence of News Reporting About Bribery to an Auditor on Detik . Com on The Atti*. 5(April).
- Rahardja, U., Aini, Q., & Dewi, Y. N. (2018). Alexa Rank Sebagai Alat Ukur Popularitas Website Crowdfunding. *Technomedia Journal*, 2(2), 29–40. <https://doi.org/10.33050/tmj.v2i2.322>
- Ramailis, Neri Widya & Nopendri, D. (2019). Analisis Wacana Pemberitaan Kasus Korupsi E-KTP Pada Media Kompas.com Terhadap Pembentukan Opini Publik. *Sisi Lain Realita*, 4(1), 1–19.
- Satuan Tugas Penanganan COVID-19. (2021). *Data Sebaran*. Satuan Tugas Penanganan COVID-19. <https://covid19.go.id/>
- Similarweb. (2021). *Top sites ranking for News And Media in Indonesia*.
- Sjafei, I. (2017). Pembelajaran Koomperatif Dalam Pengembangan Sikap Pada Tugas Akademik. *Jurnal Educate*, 2(1).
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan R&D*. Alfa Beta.
- Suryadi, E. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi (dengan pendekatan Kuantitatif)*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Triyaningsih, H. (2020). EFEK PEMBERITAAN MEDIA MASSA TERHADAP PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT PAMEKASAN TENTANG VIRUS CORONA. *Meyarsa*, 1(1), 1–21.
- Ummah, A. H. (2021). Lombok Woman Empowerment in the Digital Era Through Managing Community Radio As a Media of Pandemic Communication. *Profetik: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 14(2), 220. <https://doi.org/10.14421/pjk.v14i2.2376>
- Valentino, Y. P., & Simbolon, B. R. (2020). Pengaruh Pemberitaan Covid-19 Di Media Online Terhadap Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat Mahasiswa Fisip Uda 2018. *Jurnal Social Opinion*, 5, 198–212.
- Vega, L. Dela, & Sunarto. (2019). Terpaan Berita Tentang Cadar di Media dan Interaksi Peer Group terhadap Sikap kepada Wanita Bercadar. *Interaksi Online*, 7(3), 1–6
- Wahyudi, H. A., Sugandi, & Hariati. (2018). Pengaruh terpaan berita kekerasan seksual anak di televisi terhadap sikap proteksi orangtua di desa sidomulyo kecamatan anggana. *Jurnal Ilmu Dakwah*, 6(3), 607–620.
- Waziz, K. (2012). *Media Massa dan Kontruksi Realitas*. Aditya Media Publishing.

Yuliana. (2021). *PPKM Diperpanjang dari Darurat menjadi Level 4*.
Yuniartin, T. (2018). Identitas Politik Partai Keadilan Sejahtera. *KOMUNIKA:*

Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi,
12(2), 257–274.
<https://doi.org/10.24090/komunika.v12i2.1325>

