

ANALYSIS OF NEWS VIOLATING THE JOURNALISTIC CODE OF ETHICS IN SOUTH SULAWESI ONLINE MEDIA IN REPORTING MURDER CASES

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Abstract

The journalistic code of ethics is a set of rules that must be applied by journalists and journalists as well as a guide on how to write good and correct news. According to researchers, there are still many violations of the journalistic code of ethics committed by journalists. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, namely analyzing documents broadly and thoroughly. Based on the research conducted, there are 20 articles that violate the code of ethics article 4 regarding sadistic acts. This case is found in murder cases, for example, like the words "slitting, mutilating, slashing, and whipping". This study aims to determine errors in the journalistic code of ethics in online media, especially on the Detik Sulsel online media portal. Researchers have conducted research on 20 news articles on murder cases in online media Detik Sulsel for the period August, September, October. The results of this study are that there are still violations of the journalistic code of ethics article 4 which causes errors in writing the news chronology of the murder case which is considered too sadistic.

Keywords: *Journalistic Code of Ethics, Violations, Murder Cases, Online Media*

Abstrak

Kode etik jurnalistik merupakan kaidah aturan yang harus diterapkan oleh para jurnalis dan wartawan serta sebagai petunjuk bagaimana melakukan penulisan berita yang baik dan benar. Menurut peneliti, masih banyak pelanggaran kode etik jurnalistik yang dilakukan oleh wartawan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif, yaitu menganalisis dokumen secara luas dan menyeluruh. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan, terdapat 20 artikel yang melanggar kode etik pasal 4 terkait tindakan sadis. Kasus tersebut ditemukan pada kasus pembunuhan contohnya seperti kata "gorok, mutilasi, tebas, dan cambuk". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk

mengetahui kesalahan kode etik jurnalistik pada media online khususnya pada portal media online Detik Sulsel. Peneliti telah melakukan penelitian sebanyak 20 artikel berita kasus pembunuhan di media online Detik Sulsel periode Agustus, September, Oktober. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu masih

INTRODUCTION

The following is the basic theory that researchers use as the foundation of this research. The theory put forward by AS Haris Sumadira in the book *Indonesian Journalism Writing News and Features* (2014: 242) which states that the Press Council for the 2000-2003 term has established a code of practice for press media¹. The press media's code of practice regulates accuracy, privacy, pornography, discrimination, unjustified methods, confidential sources, coverage of crimes, and the right to reply and rebuttal. So, the journalistic code of ethics was created as a reference for Indonesian journalists in writing news so that no one is harmed between the profession and society. Without a journalistic code of ethics, it is certain that many parties will be harmed by inappropriate news writing. The journalistic code of ethics is also one way for the public to not easily accept hoax news

ditemukan pelanggaran kode etik jurnalistik pasal 4 yang menyebabkan kesalahan penulisan kronologi berita kasus pembunuhan yang dinilai terlalu sadis.

Kata Kunci: Kode Etik Jurnalistik, Pelanggaran, Kasus Pembunuhan, Media Online

because there is a prohibition for journalists not to write false news in article 4 of the Indonesian journalistic code of ethics which reads "Do not make fake news, slander, sadistic, obscene"². Paul Johnson, American journalist and historian has long pointed out the seven deadly sins journalism (98): distortion of information, dramatization of false facts, invasion of privacy, character assassination, sexual exploitation, poisoning children's minds and abuse of power³.

The reason why the researcher chose the Violation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics is because there are still many errors in the code of ethics in several online media articles such as Detik Sulsel. Researchers have found many ethical code errors, such as articles that use inappropriate language or are too sadistic, such as in murder cases. In this case, the researcher can confirm that there are

still many journalists who do not apply the journalistic code of ethics when writing news, and this action can be considered unprofessional.

Furthermore, the reason the researcher chose the online media of Detik Sulsel is that according to the researcher, in the online media (Detik Sulsel) there are many errors related to the title of the researcher's research, especially the error in the journalistic code of ethics article 4 which reads "Not making fake news, slanderous, sadistic, obscene". Researchers found in some articles that contain sadistic sentences and are inappropriate to read. The most common examples are cases of murder and torture.

Based on the explanation above, this research determines the formulation of the problem as follows:

1. What is a violation of the journalistic code of ethics?
2. What is the form of violation of the journalistic code of ethics in online media in reporting the murder case in the online media of Detik Sulsel?
3. What are the factors that cause violations of

the journalistic code of ethics?

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the form of violation of the journalistic code of ethics in the murder case in the Detik Sulsel Online Media.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Previous studies related to this title are as follows:

First, Desvianny, et al (2020). The purpose of this research is to find out how the implementation of the code of ethics in a television news production on GTV. The results of the study stated that GTV was active in providing briefings as a whole, not only to journalists. Not only participating in special training provided by institutions such as KOMINFO, JTI, AJI, and so on, but GTV also provides in-house training to equip journalistic activities in its media.

Second, Dimitha, et al (2017). This study aims to determine the violation of the journalistic code of ethics in online media. The results showed that there were 13 violations, with the highest violation in December 2015 of 4 violations.

Third, Harahap, et al (2018). Here it is explained that the case of the kidnapping of Sahlan bin Bandan who violated the

journalistic code of ethics was 10 stories. In this case, the most violations of the journalistic code of ethics were found in articles 1 and 3, article 1 regarding inaccurate and unbalanced news, and article 3 regarding the absence of action to test information before producing news so that there were many errors in the news. The purpose of this study was to determine the form of violation of the journalistic code of ethics in the kidnapping case of Sahlan bin Bandan in the online media Detik.com.

Fourth, Rahayu, et al (2018). It is explained here that there are still many online media portals that do not apply the Journalistic Code of Ethics, of the 234 media registered with the Press Council, only 74 have implemented the journalistic code of ethics. There are six types of violations of the journalistic code of ethics that were reported, namely not testing information, inaccurate news, mixing judgmental facts and opinions, unbalanced news, hiding the identity of victims of immorality and news with unclear sources. The purpose of this study was to determine the application of the Journalistic Code of Ethics in the news production process contained in online media.

Fifth, Ganidra (2021). It is explained here that violations of the

journalistic code of ethics committed by Indonesian journalists during the Covid-19 pandemic were mostly due to accuracy. During the Covid-19 pandemic, of course, many people use online mass media to find out information. But sometimes, the information obtained is not clear, so it is considered less accurate and cannot be trusted. The purpose of this study was to determine the types of violations committed by Indonesian journalists during the Covid-19 pandemic.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study used a descriptive qualitative design. The use of a descriptive qualitative research design aims to describe and describe writing errors in reporting on murder cases in the online media in the Detik Sulsel area. Lindlof argues that qualitative descriptions are basically in the form of words, not mathematical or statistical numbers (Saddhono, 2012). In addition, the type of data used in the study of Analysis of Language Errors in Writing News Detik South Sulawesi is a qualitative data type. Moleong (2007) He argues that qualitative research is a form of research experienced by the subject. This research data was obtained from the online mass media Detik Sulsel on the news of the murder case which was the subject of the study. While the object

of this research is a violation of the journalistic code of ethics, writing errors in reporting on murder cases in the online media in the Detik Sulsel area. The method of data collection in this study used the document analysis method. Sugiyono (2017: 124) says that the document is a record of events that have passed. Documents are evidence in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone.

Documents used by researchers in the form of written statements on the online media Detik Sulsel. Researchers will determine several violations of the journalistic code of ethics in the form of writing errors in reporting on murder cases in the online media in the Detik Sulsel area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The journalistic code of ethics is the rules and guidelines for journalists about what to do and what not to do. This is done in order to avoid mistakes in news writing and ethical rules that do not comply with the requirements. Without paying attention to the journalistic code of ethics, the work of journalists becomes unstructured and causes a violation of the journalistic code of ethics. There are 11 journalistic codes of ethics that are used as references in this study, the following are the articles in the journalistic code of ethics :

Article 1

Indonesian journalists are independent, produce news that is accurate, balanced, and does not have bad intentions.

Interpretation

- a. Independent means reporting events or facts in accordance with the voice of conscience without interference, coercion, and intervention from other parties, including the owner of the press company.
- b. Accurate means that it is believed to be true according to the objective circumstances when the event occurred.
- c. Balanced means that all parties have equal opportunities.
- d. Not having bad intentions means that there is no intention of intentionally and solely to cause harm to other parties.

Article 2

Indonesian journalists take professional methods in carrying out their journalistic duties.

Interpretation

Professional ways are:

- a. show identity to the informant;
- b. respect the right to privacy;
- c. do not bribe;
- d. produce factual news and clear sources;

- e. engineering of taking and loading or broadcasting of images, photos, sounds equipped with information about the source and displayed in a balanced manner;
- f. respecting the traumatic experience of the informant in presenting images, photos, sounds;
- g. not to do plagiarism, including declaring the results of other journalists' reports as their own work;
- h. the use of certain methods can be considered for investigative news coverage for the public interest

Article 3

Indonesian journalists always test information, report in a balanced manner, do not mix judgmental facts and opinions, and apply the principle of the presumption of innocence.

Interpretation

- a. Testing information means checking and rechecking the truth of the information.
- b. Balanced is to provide space or time for reporting to each party proportionally.
- c. Opinion judge is the personal opinion of a journalist. This is different from interpretive opinion, which is an opinion in the form of a journalist's interpretation of the facts.
- d. The presumption of innocence is the principle of not judging someone.

Article 4

Indonesian journalists do not make false, slanderous, sadistic, and obscene news.

Interpretation

- a. A lie means something that a journalist has previously known as something that is not in accordance with the facts that happened.
- b. Slander means a baseless accusation made intentionally with bad intentions.
- c. Sadistic means the cruel and relentless.
- d. Obscenity means the erotic depiction of behavior with photos, images, sounds, graphics or writing solely to arouse lust.
- e. In broadcasting images and sound from archives, journalists include the time of shooting and sound.

Article 5

Indonesian journalists do not mention and broadcast the identities of victims of immoral crimes and do not mention the identities of children who are perpetrators of crimes.

Interpretation

- a. Identity is all data and information concerning a person that makes it easy for others to track.
- b. Child is a person who is less than 16 years old and unmarried.

Article 6

Indonesian journalists do not abuse their profession and do not accept bribes.

Interpretation

- a. Misuse of the profession is any action that takes personal advantage of information obtained while on duty before the information becomes public knowledge.
- b. Bribes are all gifts in the form of money, objects or facilities from other parties that affect independence.

Article 7

Indonesian journalists have the right to refuse to protect sources whose identity or whereabouts are not known, respect the provisions of the embargo, background information, and "off the record" in accordance with the agreement.

Interpretation

- a. The right to refuse is the right not to reveal the identity and whereabouts of the informant for the safety of the informant and his family.
- b. Embargo is a delay in loading or broadcasting news according to the request of the source.
- c. Background information is any information or data from a source

that is broadcast or reported without mentioning the source.

- d. "Off the record" is any information or data from sources that should not be broadcast or reported.

Article 8

Indonesian journalists do not write or broadcast news based on prejudice or discrimination against someone on the basis of differences in ethnicity, race, skin color, religion, gender, and language and do not demean the weak, poor, sick, mentally disabled or physically disabled.

Interpretation

- a. Prejudice is an unfavorable assumption about something before knowing it clearly.
- b. Discrimination is the difference in treatment.

Article 9

Indonesian journalists respect the rights of sources regarding their private lives, except for the public interest.

Interpretation

- a. Respecting the rights of sources is an attitude of restraint and caution.
- b. Private life is all aspects of a person's life and his family other than those related to the public interest.

Article 10

Indonesian journalists immediately retract, rectify, and correct the false and inaccurate news accompanied by apologies to readers, listeners, and or viewers.

Interpretation

- a. Immediate means action in the quickest possible time, either because there is or is not a warning from an outside party.
- b. The apology was delivered when the error associated with the main substance.

Article 11

Indonesian journalists serve the right of reply and right of correction proportionally.

Interpretation

- a. The right of reply is the right of a person or group of people to provide a response or rebuttal to the news in the form of facts that are detrimental to his good name.
- b. The right of correction is the right of every person to correct the wrong information reported by the press, both about himself and about other people.
- c. Proportional means equivalent to the news section that needs to be repaired. The final assessment of the violation of the journalistic code of ethics is carried out by the Press Council. Sanctions for violations of the journalistic code of ethics are

carried out by journalists' organizations and or press companies.

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1. Violation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics

The journalistic code of ethics was created as a guide for journalists in writing news that journalists should obey and apply in writing news. The contents of the Journalistic Code of Ethics that must be adhered to and adhered to by journalists or journalists (Kusmadi and Samsuri, 2012: 118-126). It is unfortunate that there are still many violations of the journalistic code of ethics in online media, which means that there are still many journalists who violate the journalistic code of ethics. Journalists should be able to act to fulfill their obligations and act based on a code of ethics that refers to social norms prevailing in society (Masduki, 2004, p. 36).

Thus, a journalist can be said to have violated the journalistic code of ethics if the news written is not in accordance with the applicable

⁴ Beki Nugroho Samsuri, *Berkualitas, Masyarakat Cerdas*, (Jakarta : Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2013) hal 291-297.

journalistic code of ethics. In accordance with the Decree of the Press Council Number 03/SK-DP/III/2006 concerning the Journalistic Code of Ethics which contains to guarantee press freedom and fulfill the public's right to obtain correct information, Indonesian journalists need a moral and professional ethical foundation as operational guidelines in maintaining trust, public and uphold integrity and professionalism. On that basis, Indonesian journalists establish and adhere to the Journalistic Code of Ethics (Kusmadi & Samsuri, 2010).

2. Forms of Violation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics

This study focuses on article 4 of the journalistic code of ethics, because readers often find errors in writing the chronology of murder cases which are considered too sadistic. Researchers have analyzed 20 news of murder cases in the online media Detik Sulsel for the period August, September, and October. The following are some articles that contain articles of article 4: journalistic code of ethics errors:

AS is known to have slit his biological father's throat at their residence at his father's neck desk.a Lajar, Lampihong District, Balangan on Thursday

(13/10). (*Detik Sulsel; Saturday, 15/10/2022 (Data 1)*)

An armed criminal group (KKB) in Bintuni Bay, West Papua attacked 14 road project workers. A number of victims who were lying down were also slashed repeatedly. (*Detik Sulsel; Saturday, 01/10/2022 (Data 2)*)

"So the victim was just joking but the perpetrator was offended and then beat the victim many times. The perpetrator also took his machete and slashed the victim's head on the right side," said Ahmad. (*Detik Sulsel; Wednesday, 05/10/2022 (Data 3)*)

A cooperative employee in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi), Ismail Bundu (21) was brutally murdered by an unknown person (OTK). The victim was stabbed while sleeping. (*Detik Sulsel; Friday, 07/10/2022 (Data 4)*)

According to Andi, perpetrator A mutilated the legs of the dead victim using a flat stone. The leg eventually separated from the victim's body. (*Detik*

Sulsel; Tuesday, 13/9/2022
(Data 5))

Not receiving the advice, the victim then threatened to kill the perpetrator. Not long after, the victim came from behind the house carrying a palm spear and stabbed his son in the back while sitting in front of the house. (*Detik Sulsel; Monday, 19/9/2022* (Data 6))

A housewife (IRT) with the initials B in Pinrang, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi) was found in a lifeless condition in a hanging position. Two of B's children were also found dead beside him. (*Detik Sulsel; Tuesday, 20/9/2022* (Data 7))

A woman named Vivi (23) is now being detained by the police after stabbing her own boyfriend Ari Alfait (25) repeatedly until he is covered in blood in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi (Sulbar). The suspect was arrested for fear of escaping. (*Detik Sulsel; Saturday, 24/9/2022* (Data 8))

Ari Alfait (25), the man who was repeatedly stabbed in the neck by his girlfriend, Vivi (24) in Mamuju, West

Sulawesi (Sulbar) asked for peace with the perpetrators. He admitted that he did not question his girlfriend's actions. (*Detik Sulsel; Monday, 26/9/2022* (Data 9))

The repeated stabs left the victim lying in his room for a moment. The victim suffered a number of fatal injuries to a number of vital parts.

"There were 4 stab wounds to the left front abdomen, 1 stab wound to the left chest, 2 stab wounds to the left arm," said Aldi. "(Then) 2 stab wounds in the back of the back, 1 stab in the back in the back, causing the victim to lie on the floor while still using a towel," he explained. (*Detik Sulsel; Tuesday, 13/9/2022* (Data 10))

Police revealed the latest developments in the case of civilian mutilation involving six members of the Army and three civilians in Mimika, Papua. The bodies of the murder victims were divided into 6 sacks and then thrown into a number of places. "This murder victim was mutilated and stuffed into 6 sacks, namely, 4 sacks filled with pieces of the body, 1 sack with pieces of head and 1 sack with pieces of legs,"

(*Detik Sulsel; Sunday, 04/09/2022 (Data 11)*)

A man with the initials BB (39) in Bajoe Village, Tanete Riattang Timur District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi) slashed his brother-in-law initials BH (42) with a machete. The perpetrator slashed the victim after the two collided on the road. (*Detik Sulsel; Wednesday, 08/24/2022 (Data 12)*)

4 residents in Mimika Regency, Papua were killed and their bodies mutilated by six members of the TNI AD and three civilians. Police said the site of the sadistic killing took place near a residential area. Putra said that his party only found the victim's body three days later. (*Detik Sulsel; Sunday, 04/09/2022 (Data 13)*)

The Armed Criminal Group (KKB) once again showed its ruthlessness after attacking 14 road project workers in Bintuni Bay, West Papua. Four victims were reported dead and one was missing. KKB attacked the 14 workers of the Trans Road project in Teluk Bintuni Regency - Maybrat Regency on

Thursday (29/9). A number of KKB members slashed with machetes and shot the victims. (*Detik Sulsel; Saturday, 01/10/2022 (Data 14)*)

The Armed Criminal Group (KKB) attacked 14 road project workers in Bintuni Bay, West Papua. The deadly incident made 4 residents from the island of Sulawesi reported dead. Kombes Adam said there were four bodies of victims with multiple stab wounds. Two of them were even burned.

"Two of them were found in a charred condition. The four victims also suffered multiple stab wounds as a result of being slashed by sharp weapons," he said. (*Detik Sulsel; Monday, 03/10/2022 (Data 15)*)

A man with the initials AM (47) in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan (Kaltim) had the heart to slash his colleague, AA (54) to death because of a trivial matter. The reason is that the victim was offended by being ridiculed by the perpetrator. "The machete was seized by the perpetrators, and the victim continued to slash at the

chest and head," said Ary. (Detik Sulsel; Sunday, 09/08/2022 (Data 16))

The man in Tarakan, East Kalimantan (Kaltim), the initials JM (38) had the heart to slash the owner of the house with the initials FD using a samurai after he was caught stealing the victim's property for online gambling capital. As a result, the victim suffered serious injuries to his head and neck. The victim suffered lacerations on the left side of the neck, serious injuries to the head, and a torn jaw wound due to being hacked by the perpetrator using a samurai," said Tarakan Police Chief AKBP Taufik Nurmandia. (Second Sulsel; Monday, 10/10/2022 (Data 17))

A young man with the initials IS (24) in Asmat Regency, Papua was desperate to kill his girlfriend and uncle. The perpetrator darkened his eyes after discovering the two victims were having an affair. According to Agus, the perpetrator was angry and hurt after seeing his girlfriend cheating on him with his uncle. The perpetrator then took an ax

and killed both of them. "This sparked anger and hurt. Then the suspect took an ax and slashed the two victims," he said. (Detik Sulsel; Tuesday, 11/10/2022 (Data 18))

A construction worker with the initials H (25) in Sidrap Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi) was arrested by the police after slashing three women. The perpetrator's crime was based on hurt feelings, the rest of his wages were not paid by the victim. "The victim Darlina did not give it because she felt that the wages given were even more than what they should have been," he explained. Hearing the refusal, the perpetrator was disappointed and returned to his house to take a machete. Arriving at the victim's house, the perpetrator immediately slashed the victim with a machete so that Darlina suffered a wound on the back of the head. (Detik Sulsel; Wednesday, 26/10/2022 (Data 19))

A man in Baubau City, Southeast Sulawesi (Southeast Sulawesi) with the initials AR (43) has the heart

to kill a married couple (couples) initials LM (40) and WM or NS (45). Hurt because the victim cancels work for him makes the perpetrators dark eyes. The perpetrator, who was in an emotional state because of hurt, found a sickle on the road. "The sickle was hidden in his waist. When he arrived in front of the house, the victim LM and the perpetrator had a chance to talk. When the victim entered the house, the perpetrator followed and immediately cut the victim's neck," he explained. The suspect then stabbed the victim in the chest, who had fallen to his death. The wife of the victim's initials WM who saw the incident then shouted. The perpetrator then took WM's life by banging WM's head on the floor and slashing him. (*Detik Sulsei; Friday, 08/26/2022 (Data 20)*)

3. Factors Causing Violation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics

Violations of the journalistic code of ethics can occur due to several factors, the first is intentional and the second is unintentional. The intentional factor carried out by journalists is usually

because they want a good reputation for writing news so that they exaggerate the actual events. Meanwhile, the accidental factor often occurs due to the negligence of journalists in researching information and not re-checking the written news, lack of professionalism, and due to lack of understanding of the journalistic code of ethics. As stated in Law no. 40 of 1999 concerning the press, article 7 (paragraph 2) "Journalists have and obey the journalistic code of ethics" and the interpretation of article 9 which reads "Polite, meaning that journalists are neatly dressed and speak good words. Also do not lead, forcefully, corner, a priori, and so on, against news sources".

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that there are still many journalists from the Detik Sulsel online media who do not comply with the journalistic code of ethics, especially in article 4 of the journalistic code of ethics which reads "Indonesian journalists do not make false, slanderous, sadistic, and obscene news".

Researchers have conducted research on 20 news articles on murder cases in the online media Detik, South Sulawesi for the period August, September, October. The result of this research is that there are still violations of the journalistic code of ethics article 4 which causes errors in writing the chronology of the murder case news which is considered too sadistic. With the results of this study, it is hoped that in the future the Detik Sulsel online media portal can pay more attention to news writing errors so that the news conveyed does not trigger reader discomfort.

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