

EDITORIAL POLICY OF LOCAL MOMENTA TV PROGRAM (NEWSROOM STUDY AT JTV MALANG BUREAU)

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Abstract

One of the local television stations in Malang with the name JTV Biro Malang, has a news program with features, with the name "Momenta" which stands for "Momen Kita". Aims to observe and describe the editorial policies of the Malang Bureau of JTV in the Momenta program (Momen Kita), as well as describe the factors that can support and hinder the presentation of the Momenta program. The research approach used is qualitative with descriptive type and the basic research uses Newsroom Study. The researcher went through the interview, observation and documentation process to get research data, with 3 subjects, namely General Manager, Production Manager and CO Presenter as well as Scriptwriter Momenta JTV Malang. This study focuses on the editorial policies implemented in the Momenta Program, as well as knowing the factors supporting and inhibiting news presentation in Momenta. In accordance with the results studied, that Momenta is a paid news program, however all news presented in Momenta must have a high value, and all processes that are passed must comply with the policies set by the Editorial Board of JTV Malang, namely agreeing on a joint MOU marketing, pre-production meetings, coverage, image previews, script creation, recording or voice over, editing pictures, broadcasting news, as well as evaluation or editorial meetings.

Key Words : *Editorial Policy, Newsroom Study, Teamwork*

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INTRODUCTION

Television is the most influential mass media in terms of conveying messages to the audience. So far, television has attracted people's attention because it provides interesting shows in terms of audio and visual. However, it turns out that not all people can examine the function of television. For example, there are those who only take advantage of the entertainment function, or even the education function. The advantage of television is not only getting accurate information and getting facts related to the truth of an event but also as a place to store a value that is classified as attractive for a fairly large and wide audience through the calculation of profit media companies (Oramahi, 2015).

As data in 2019 in the first quarter of 2016 all consumers in 11 cities can spend approximately 4 hours 54 minutes per day watching television, and in the same quarter in 2019 they can spend approximately 4 hours 59 minutes per day. In addition, time consuming the internet has even continued to increase in the last 3 years, from two hours and twenty-six minutes in one day in the first quarter of 2016 to three hours and twenty minutes in one day, the same quarter in 2019, according to Nielsen Consumer. & Media View or CMV (Nielsen Company Indonesia, 2019).

The emergence of local television in Indonesia has made the development of the television world more positive towards the progress of information sources. Currently, there are more and more local television stations in Indonesia, as reported in www.atvli.or.id that in 2017 there were 67 media companies engaged in local TV, joining the "Indonesian Local Television Association" or commonly abbreviated as ATVLI. The latest update in 2020 that the number of local television stations in Indonesia that are still operating is 43 local televisions (Indonesian Local Television Association, 2018).

As in the Malang area, which has many advantages, dissemination of information is needed in various media to increase the selling price of each product and new places in Malang. Therefore, several media have entered to provide a platform for business people and the government. As is the case, JTV Malang, which is a subsidiary of the central JTV which stands for "Jawa Pos Media Televisi", is the first regional-scale private TV media company in Indonesia and the largest until now. The viewers of JTV Malang in general are students, private and public workers, business people and housewives who are always open minded and always critical and want to find new things that are presented in television news.

JTV Malang has several programs, namely Sweet Coffee, Momenta, Talks and Tourist Destinations. From these several programs, this research intends to take one of the programs to be studied, namely Momenta, which presents various community events in Malang Raya, packaged in a special program with the type of news features. Momenta is an abbreviation of "Our Moment" which is broadcast every day with a number of segments that are sometimes different, some with three segments and five. If there are only three segments, it will be broadcast at 16.00 - 16.30 WIB. Meanwhile, five segments are broadcast from 15.30 to 16.30 WIB.

Momenta is one of the Malang Bureau of JTV news programs that contains positive content. However, the researcher found a problem, namely that the audience for this program was very minimal compared to most similar programs on other television stations on YouTube

MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

accounts belonging to JTV Malang. Evidently, in screenshots that researchers have monitored in the last 3 months on the JTV Malang youtube account, from May to July the average number of viewers for each upload is approximately 10 to 94 viewers.

This study also has the intent and purpose to see how the editorial policy in broadcasting all the news contained in Momenta. The editorial policy itself is a benchmark approved by the media editor regarding the criteria for news to be broadcast and the attitude of the editor of a media company regarding editorial. As well as knowing several factors of worship and support in presenting the Momenta news program. Based on the background above, the researcher compiled a thesis with the title "Editor Policy of Local Momenta TV Program (Newsroom Study at JTV Bureau Malang)".

Newsroom Study

Newsroom has a function as a media control that regulates media people so that they can work optimally and with quality to create and package media products. In accordance with the contents of the book *News Writing and Reporting for Today's Media* (Itule, 2012) explains that the majority of newsrooms in print media, namely newspapers, will always have a similar structure. The top position is editor whose work always changes according to the size of a newspaper. In a newspaper the editorial community can double as a publisher, reporter, photographer, manager of a business, or an advertising team. In newspapers in the capital which are usually large, an editor sometimes does not have to intervene in the daily editing process, because a managing editor must do the work.

There are various kinds of editors as follows; news editor, area editor, photo editor, managing editor, foreign and national editor, graphic editor, metropolitan or city editor, financial editor, sports editor, and lifestyle editor. In a day the editors always gather once for an editorial meeting. During the meeting there were several discussion materials which usually covered local, regional, national and international issues accompanied by supporting photos. Then at the end of the meeting decide which news will be published and the news for the front cover as the main news.

Editorial Policy

A foundation related to the consideration of a media company in broadcasting or reporting a news is the understanding of the editorial policy, it can also be considered as the attitude of the editor or the media company itself, especially television media regarding the actual problems that are currently developing. The press, especially a journalist, cannot escape their moral and ethical responsibilities. As mentioned above, journalists must maintain a good relationship with the informant or source of the news and are usually also obliged to protect the privacy of the informant (Fachruddin, 2012).

When it comes to editorial policy, those who influence or handle information are usually called "Gatekeepers", and gatekeepers who will control and give permission to spread information or news. In 1996, John R. Bittner explained that a gatekeeper is a group or person who controls the entry of information in a communication channel. People who are usually called gatekeepers include those who have important authority in media institutions, namely television, newspapers, radio, magazines, internet and so on. Usually, film and news editors, as well as reporters also determine which news will be published (Nurudin, 2014).

Editorial Policy Urgency

Sudirman Tebba explained in a book entitled *New Journalism*, that “Editorial policy is important to respond to an event because in reporting what is important is not only the event, but also the attitude towards the event itself. If a media does not have an editorial policy, it can be ascertained that the news will not be consistent, because it does not have a stand in reporting an event, it is like a trash that can load it” (Tebba, 2005).

It also explained the meaning of editorial policy, where this policy is the key to the journey in processing the content of a news story in the media, it will give influence and control regarding issues published by the media when performing its functions in the public. All of them have been sent by editorial staff, as is the case with the editor or the head of the editorial team who has a way of selecting news to the publication stage according to the vision and mission of the owner (Kusumaningrat, 2007).

Local Television

According to data from the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATVLI) it is stated that from 2003 to August the number of local television stations in the Republic of Indonesia reached fifty media, which were spread throughout the region. This means that local TV has a very significant development, monitored from a very short birth span, starting in 1997 (Indonesian Local Television Association, 2018). Local television shows three different TV groups, there are local commercial TV, community TV, and public TV. The largest percentage is TV stations which are like local private television at 24 percent, then local public at 18 percent and community at 7 percent. The actual number is very large, related to the number of television stations that have not been identified (Sudiby, 2004).

Local television potential

According to data from the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATVLI) stated that from 2003 to August the number of local television stations in the Republic of Indonesia reached fifty media, which were spread throughout the region. This means that local TV has a very significant development, monitored from a very short birth span, starting in 1997. Local television indicates three different TV groups, there are local commercial TV, community TV, and public TV. The largest percentage is TV stations which are like local private television at 24 percent, then local public at 18 percent and community at 7 percent (Sudiby, 2004).

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, using the post-positivism paradigm assumes that if the researcher cannot obtain the truth of a fact, if there is a less visible gap between the researcher and the fact itself, the bond between the researcher and the fact should have an interactive nature. This research approach is qualitative. Qualitative research is research that explains and analyzes a phenomenon, attitude, event, people's thoughts, and a person's social activities by means of groups or individuals (Machmud, 2018).

The researcher used descriptive type. Descriptive is the type of research used by researchers using a "newsroom study" research base, which is commonly known as editorial policy. Editorial policy is an important thing that must be owned by companies working in the mass media, because there are differences between several existing media (Tebba, 2005). The

MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

location of this research is at the JTV Bureau Malang Office, located in Tlogomas, Tlogomas Square Ruko Complex Plot Number 23, Lowokwaru District, Malang. Determination of Informants by using Purposive Sampling Technique in determining informants or subjects. This technique determines several informants before the research is conducted, one of which is by clearly mentioning several criteria to be used as guidelines for determining the informants or subjects studied (Machmud, 2018). Data collection techniques are carried out in several ways, namely; observation, interview, and documentation. The next stage is to analyze the data using the theory of Miles and Huberman explaining that the activities contained in the qualitative data are carried out in an interactive way and carried out continuously until the data obtained is saturated. There are three stages when analyzing a data, the first is the reduction stage, the second is the presentation and the last is drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2014).

The focus of the research is the explanation by the researcher of what is being done. In this case, the researcher chose the editorial policy of the Momenta TV Local program for research, it is hoped that they can know and understand the policy by the JTV Malang bureau editorial team which is applied in one of the news programs, namely Momenta. And, can find out the supporting and inhibiting factors in presenting the news in Momenta.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Informant Profile

The researcher chose the three informants according to the assignment from the division, and had more responsibility and authority regarding the Momenta program, the informants selected by the researchers would convey information and the researchers would include it directly in the writing of the thesis. It is hoped that the three selected informants can provide accurate information. The following is the biodata or profile of the informant:

Table 5.1 Informant Profile

No	Name	Position	Joined since
1.	Sivi Anton	General Manager JTV Malang	2016
2	M. Sulthony	Production Manager	2011
3	Oknita Lukmawati	CO Presenter / Reporter / Script Writer Momenta	2016

Data Presentation

1. Implementation of Momenta's Editorial Policies & Work Procedures

At Momenta JTV Malang, marketing plays an important role in finding and creating news. As stated by Sivi Anton as General Manager during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 20, 2020 at 10.00 WIB, that:

“The momenta program is a bridge from the media for government and companies as well as communities in Malang to broadcast all events that are held, packaged into interesting news to be presented to the public, especially Malang residents. The first is editorial policy regarding production management, the second is related to marketing needs for selling points. In terms of tools and talents, for example, producing advertisements and moments at the same time. Because marketing doesn't just sell one product, it's usually direct at the same time as moments, advertisements, and talk shows. Here, marketing coordinates with production management to proceed to the post-production process in processing the news that is in Momenta, to be conveyed to cameramen, presenters, which are then submitted to the editor for the final stage, the policy stages that are applied like that”.

According to the statement above, a similar thing is supported by observational data carried out directly by researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 20, 2020, that the editorial policy of making the Momenta program is the first to seek clients by Marketing, forwarded to the production team in this case usually the Producer or Production Manager, then have a meeting with the client by phone or make an appointment outside, make a contract agreement or the agreed MOU, then inform the presenter and cameramen coordinator, to appoint who the presenter and cameraman are in charge of making the news. On the D-day of coverage, whose duties are cameramen, presenters, marketing who control and bridge to clients, usually the general manager sometimes also comes out to control the course of the coverage. After doing the coverage, the task is handed over to the presenter for script and voice over, the next final stage is the task of the editor who edits and compiles a series of events into a news story, and is displayed by Momenta's producers according to a pre-agreed schedule.

2. Momenta News Making Steps

a. Client Search by Marketing

Momenta is a paid news program, so every news story must have a client or customer. In this case, as explained by Sivi Anton during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 20, 2020 at 10.00 WIB:

“Momenta is processing or making news. And momenta provides a platform for government agencies and companies as well as groups in the city of Malang to broadcast the activities held, and provide advice to clients so that their activities are broadcast like what ”

And re-explained by M. Sulthony as general manager regarding Momenta during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB:

“Momenta is not seeking, but creating. If you make the basics faced, what is the program based on? In this case, Momenta is a service to the community. It's like

MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

informing or showing the public, that there is media reporting on your activities, documenting your activities, so that you have news to broadcast to the public."

According to the statement above, the same thing is supported by observational data carried out directly by researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 21, 2020, that marketing is the first person to start the stage of making news in the Momenta program, here marketing is the initial bridge between the client and the Momenta production team. JTV Malang.

b. Meetings between Clients, Marketing, Producers and the Momenta Editorial Team

The second process that the Momenta team must go through is a meeting between the client and the marketing and producer of the Momenta program. M. Sulthony as Production Manager and Momenta Producer during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB, explained:

"First, a request from Sonya, what kind of tool do you want to make and what tools do you need. Whether it's taking pictures, examples are made into drama. From the SO, from the client it is directly conveyed to marketing, if marketing cannot explain in detail, then marketing cooperates with production management to explain to the client. If the client's request has been agreed, the management will coordinate directly with the presenters, cameramen and editors."

According to the statement above, the same thing is supported by observational data carried out directly by researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 22, 2020, which researchers observed in the field, often only marketing makes deals with clients, very rarely clients come to the office, usually marketing will visit the client's residence to agree on the MOU that was made, if anything is lacking in detail then the meeting is continued by phone before the D-day and marketing conveys all client requests to producers, presenters and cameramen.

c. Coverage

The next stage that is followed directly by the researcher when direct observation is coverage. In the field, the reporter (presenter) must be able to see what will happen, and what should be included in the news that will be broadcast, according to the results of an interview with M. Sulthony during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB:

"Momenta has its own characteristics and its news is easy to understand by providing education, sometimes events that are covered for up to 8 hours. There the role of the presenter and cameraman must decide what to take and which points to raise, and make it a duration of 30 or 60 minutes according to the agreement with the client. You have to have a script, this is the condition for the Momenta program that makes it different from other TV programs, the presenter's touch in the script has a huge impact on the broadcast."

According to the statement above, the same thing is supported by observation data carried out directly by researchers in the field where the news was made on November 23, 2020, that the coverage team for the Momenta JTV Malang program, must always work well together, especially presenters and cameramen when they want to collect data and event shooting.

d. Image Preview

Image is the most important factor in the world of television production, especially in news making, because the success of a program can be determined by looking at the results of the images obtained when in the field covering an event. Researchers see, when in the field, after coverage, cameramen usually review the recorded images, usually discuss with marketing or producers what images are lacking, and which must be taken again, and usually reporters also review the on cam results that have been done for the opening. and closing, because usually there is a shortage in terms of the angle taken by the cameramen, or the reporter's way of speaking is not perfect.

e. Script Creation

The use of different languages with print media. Television language is a spoken language written for newscasters to read which viewers will hear or listen to at home. So writing television news is the same as writing radio news, namely writing for the ears, meaning writing to be heard. It should also be noted that spoken language does not recognize space but only recognizes time (Oramahi, 2015). As explained by Oknita Lukmawati as a Script Writer, during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 14, 2020 at 15.00 WIB:

“There is a shortlist, the point is that if there are impressions on several images there must be a VO, to make it easier for editors to choose images that are mixed and matched with the audio, unlike news which only has text without a shortlist. Because of the long duration, there must be a voice over which is also equated with the shortlist of pictures. For example, there is a carnival activity and there is a bull, the script must explain about the bull, the voice over and the image that is displayed must match, so as not to collide with other images.”

According to the statement above, the same thing is supported by observational data carried out directly by researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 24, 2020, all presenters in the Momenta program concurrently become scriptwriters and narrators, post-production presenters are responsible for making scripts, there are 5 segments sometimes only 3 segments. In the script, the presenter must write down the details of the video number in addition to the narration, to be read by the editor so that it is easy to make the news.

f. Voice Over

A presenter or reporter for Momenta at JTV Malang, must be able to make a good script, because it is the full responsibility of a presenter, to determine the final result of a news content that will be broadcast on television. In addition to a good script, the presenter must also be able to go through the sound recording process, by reading the

MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

narration that has been poured into the script made. Before recording, sometimes the script is corrected and edited first by the CO Presenter or marketing officer on duty, avoiding errors in writing or information. The last stage, the presenter enters the dubbing or voice over room for the recording process which later, the dubbing and video will be synchronized into a news story by the editor.

g. Image Editing

When in this process editors, reporters and cameramen work together to synchronize images, and provide the best impressions. For example, in the results of the researcher's observation on November 25, 2020 at the JTV Malang office when in the editing room, the editor usually coordinates with reporters regarding the names of the informants, avoiding mistakes in names or titles. Not only with reporters, the editor also coordinates directly with the cameramen on duty when covering the news, because sometimes there are files that cannot be opened, image quality is poor, and client requests are classified as different from other news. With this coordination, it is hoped that there will be no mistakes when broadcasting news.

h. News Broadcast

News broadcasting is the end of the process of making a news story, where before broadcasting the news, the Momenta editorial board must check the content of the news that will be displayed on that day, which usually previews the image is the producer.

In accordance with observations made by researchers at the JTV Malang studio on November 30, 2020, usually when Momenta news is broadcast, the producer will coordinate the team to prepare the broadcast material, namely scripts for anchors, teleprompters, cassettes, icons and all broadcast needs such as equipment. Before the broadcast, the team in charge of the broadcasting stage will prepare all the equipment, and distribute tasks according to their respective job desks, because the studio has often been used for news broadcasts before, there is not too much that needs to be prepared in each broadcast, because the equipment is already in place. the position of each, for example the position of lights, cameras, studio lights.

i. Evaluation or Editorial Meeting

In the observation stage on November 23, 2020 at the JTV Malang office, the researcher saw the editorial meeting process during the pre-production of Momenta which will be carried out by Multicam, in which there are many cameras covered and broadcast live on JTV Malang's youtube account, and at the same time it will be broadcast in Momenta program, which participated in the meeting were the general manager, production manager as well as producer, cameramen, presenter coordinator and marketing staff, who discussed the division of tasks in several different events, for Momenta's coverage in the next few weeks. Also discusses and evaluates related news that has been broadcast and there have been some errors which need improvement. The discussion is relaxed but still serious and remains in the goal of finding mutual agreement at each meeting.

3. The Quality of News Visual

A good news is not only the content, but the visual or image quality must also be considered when broadcasting a news, JTV Malang always requires good production equipment, so that the shooting is also good, not only that the cameramen's ability must also always be honed to be precise when shooting. picture. In this case, the tool must always be considered by the television media. M. Sulthony as the production manager during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB said:

“The production team needed a better camera, better sound and mic. Because all tools will eventually wear out or break because they are used every day. Once upon a time, you want the supporting tools for video and audio capture to be updated, because in a matter of months or even years, the image resolution will definitely decrease, the occurrence of faded images or noise, it must always be updated. updates and upgrades, because tools are the most wasteful things in the television world”.

4. Momenta Program News Type

The types of news for the Momenta program on JTV Malang are soft news or features. Soft news or features news is a type of indirect news that does not have a timeless nature or is not bound by time. So that it is always read, heard, and seen at any time without being tied to actuality (Junaedi, 2013). When going to broadcast, the type of news that is made is news that is light, updated and in accordance with the language that is suitable for television segmentation. As said by Oknita Lukmawati during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 14, 2020 at 15.00 WIB, as a script writer:

"Because momenta is a news feature which is light and timeless news, the dimomenta script must have a detailed shortlist, so that the video and voice over are connected, the language used is not rigid, so that the audience does not get bored, different from daily news news scripts in general."

5. Social Media as Support

It turns out that JTV Malang also has supporters, supporters, in helping to spread information so that its reach is even wider. In this very modern era, although television is starting to shift, the production team of JTV Malang strives to always keep up with the times. By disseminating information related to the news that is broadcast, not only on television but also by uploading news on social media. Has two social media that are still active today, namely Instagram which includes sharing media, and YouTube which is social media with a website. As said by M. Sulthony as the Production Manager, during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB:

MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

"On television and Youtube for live streaming needs, the results of poor jtv shows are streamed via youtube. Meanwhile, Instagram is for spreading information."

And added by Sivi Anton during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 20, 2020 at 10.00 WIB, as General Manager:

"There are social media accounts for disseminating information on Momenta programs other than television, namely Instagram and YouTube. In the past there was also Facebook, but according to the times, Facebook began to be shifted and replaced with Instagram."

Instagram JTV Malang usually uploads the latest news, namely the type of hard news in the JTV Malang news program with the name 'Coffee Manis'. And the one that focuses on updating the entire series of Momenta programs is the Youtube JTV Malang channel. According to the explanation from the informant, M, Sulthony during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 18, 2020 at 13.00 WIB:

"In Instagram, we update the Kopi Manis program, but in social media, 'Instagram' is not given much attention and it rarely updates, focusing on TV and live streaming Youtube. Youtube will definitely update the news regarding Kopi Manis and the Momenta live stream, and always update, especially commercials, but not all uploads are uploaded, good content will be uploaded, if commercials are definitely aired"

Coordination of news content with clients

Coordination certainly has important benefits in determining the implementation of a business that has been made in order to achieve maximum and expected results together. But if the coordination is not implemented, it will make each individual, company or group run independently without any unity of direction, meaning that they will not get good results for both, especially if there is a misunderstanding. As explained by Sivi Anton as General Manager of JTV Malang, during an interview with researchers at the JTV Malang office on November 20, 2020 at 10.00 WIB:

"Evaluation related to internally with the team, namely human resources that are not good, will be emphasized and directed or related to tools that have to be upgraded. And evaluation is in the form of coordination with the client, between marketing and the client, checking the content of the news that will be broadcast, whether it is as expected or an error occurs, for example in the content of the script that is lacking or how, we will fix it. In essence, marketing must always establish communication with clients, in order to achieve a good final finish and as expected."

After going through a long process, namely several stages or steps of the editorial policy of the Momenta JTV Malang Program in making news. Researchers are able to provide analysis with Gatekeeping theory which was first published by Kurt Lewin in 1947 in a book entitled Human Relations, where those who influence or handle information are usually called "Gatekeepers", and gatekeepers who will control and give permission to spread information or news. In 1996, John R. Bittner explained that a gatekeeper is a group or person who controls the entry of information in a communication channel. People who are usually called

gatekeepers include those who have important authority in media institutions, namely television, newspapers, radio, magazines, internet and so on (Nurudin, 2014).

The existence of a very significant relationship between media owners in order to build public space in the editorial of JTV Malang is able to make researchers able to carry out an analysis and Gaye Tuchmann theory where the public space that has been built by media owners is used as a place to analyze and learn about news that will enter the reaction, Here the editorial board will determine which news is good and worthy to be broadcast on local JTV Malang television, as well as on the JTV Malang youtube account which is covered nationally.

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the observations made by researchers, the editorial policy implemented by the editorial board must go through several processes including agreeing on an MOU with marketing, pre-production editorial meetings, coverage, previewing images, making scripts, recording or voice over, editing images, broadcasting news, and evaluating . The editorial policy is set so that the program gains the trust of the audience because of the consistency that is applied, for example Momenta is always consistent that the type of news program is soft news or features which are timeless news.

In accordance with the initial objective, that Momenta is a paid program to help the economy of JTV Malang remain stable. Therefore, Momenta's editorial team strives to always satisfy the client's impressions. During the establishment of Momenta, the supporting factor for this program was the support from clients and viewers. However, it turns out that there are also inhibiting factors, such as inadequate tools, misunderstandings with other clients or vendors, and technical errors in the field. This makes the editorial team always try to get up to have better impressions.

Even though in this modern era, which is all internet, it turns out that JTV Malang does not feel threatened by the presence of increasingly sophisticated technology. In fact, information related to all Momenta news and other Malang JTV programs, shows footage or full news on social media accounts such as Instagram, and has a Youtube channel that is useful for broadcasting live, because every client has the right to get live broadcasts through a Youtube account. owned by JTV Malang. Therefore, the editorial policy at Momenta JTV Malang is implemented in accordance with the initial purpose of the Momenta program with features or timeless news types, but still within the legal channels for broadcasting news that is correct or in accordance with the journalistic code of ethics.

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MEDIO

Vol 3, No 2, December 2021, pp. 85-94

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