

ADAPTATION OF ONLINE MEDIA JOURNALISTS DURING COVID-19

ADAPTASI JURNALIS MEDIA ONLINE DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred some time ago has become a disruption that has harmed journalists' work. It is equally known that journalism jobs require mobility and a high level of interaction. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, journalists' movement became limited. In this research, the author focuses on how journalists adapted to carrying out their work during the Pandemic in 2020. This research uses a qualitative case study approach with in-depth interviews. More specifically, the research focuses on online mainstream journalistic media as the research subject. Online media were specifically chosen as the research subject, considering that in the digital era, online media have become one of society's main sources of information. During the COVID-19 pandemic, mainstream media became the front guard as a public information source. The sources for this research consisted of nine journalists from four national online media, namely Detik.com, Tribunnews.com, Suara.com, and VOI.id. This research found that journalists adapted to cover news during the Pandemic, including reducing offline coverage, increasing online coverage and adjusting the rhythm or routine of working hours.

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ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi beberapa waktu lalu telah menjadi disrupsi yang berdampak negatif bagi pekerjaan jurnalis. Sebagaimana diketahui pekerjaan jurnalis membutuhkan mobilitas dan tingkat interaksi yang tinggi. Namun di masa pandemi COVID-19, pergerakan jurnalis menjadi terbatas. Dalam riset ini penulis fokus untuk mengetahui bagaimana jurnalis melakukan adaptasi dalam melakukan pekerjaan mereka selama masa pandemi berlangsung pada 2020 lalu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif pendekatan studi kasus dengan wawancara mendalam. Lebih khusus, riset fokus terhadap jurnalis media mainstream online sebagai subjek penelitian. Media online secara spesifik dipilih menjadi subjek penelitian mengingat di era serba digital media online telah menjadi salah satu sumber utama informasi bagi masyarakat dan di masa pandemi COVID-19 media mainstream menjadi garda terdepan sebagai sumber informasi masyarakat. Narasumber dari penelitian ini terdiri dari sembilan jurnalis dari empat media online nasional yaitu Detik.com, Tribunnews.com, Suara.com dan VOI.id. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan adanya proses adaptasi yang dilakukan oleh jurnalis dalam meliput berita di masa pandemi di antaranya dengan mengurangi liputan offline dan memperbanyak liputan online serta mengatur ritme atau rutinitas jam kerja.

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INTRODUCTION

Journalism is one of the fields of work or profession affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Pandemic has caused people's movement or mobility to be limited. The

spread of the COVID-19 virus that hit Indonesia in early 2020 has prompted the government to issue policies that limit interactions between people, namely the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (*pembatasan sosial berskala besar* or PSBB) policy. Suddenly, changing environments and situations force journalists to adapt their work. The Pandemic has restricted movement, even though journalists must meet with many people to gather information, and interaction is the most important aspect, namely meeting sources (Santoso et al., 2021). Journalists are at the forefront of disseminating information, so even in a pandemic, they are still required to work. Media itself is an industrial sector allowed to continue operating by the government. Therefore, journalists are still responsible for producing news, including reporting on the Pandemic.

Working amid a pandemic requires journalists to adjust or adapt to the changing environment. According to Deniso (1995) and Perdana et al. (2020), adaptation emphasizes the ability to adapt to the environment and accept, interpret and translate external disturbances or changes into internal organizational norms, which impact the sustainability and resilience of an organization. Adaptation can be successful when an organization, here the media, has a perception and response to the environment and can respond or react quickly to change. Therefore, it is interesting to know how journalists who are supposed to have high mobility must work in limited situations. In making adaptations, journalists must be supported by related parties, both the media where the journalists belong and policyholders.

The Alliance of Independent Journalists (Asosiasi Jurnalis Independen or AJI) is known to have issued the COVID-19 Coverage and Reporting Safety Protocol (2020) to protect journalists who are out in the field covering COVID-19. It is known that AJI has issued 39 protocol guidelines for media companies, including journalists. This protocol is intended to maintain or consider the safety aspects of journalists on duty and to be able to carry out their main function of covering and reporting on the COVID-19 event as a form of their responsibility to the public or society (Junaedi, 2020). The pandemic situation has created real challenges for journalists. Research (Handayani, 2021) has even found that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the quality of life of journalists, affecting mental health, anxiety and depression. This article will describe the adaptation efforts made by journalists in carrying out news reporting work during the Pandemic. The research focused on journalists in online mainstream media.

Research focused on online media journalists is based on the advantages of online media compared to other media. Online media also has great potential to become society's most effective source of information consumption during the Pandemic. Meanwhile, mainstream media is considered to be able to present more accurate, objective and accountable information. Online mainstream media, also known as online news portals, is in the form of web pages comprising various types of news choices ranging from economic, social, cultural, political, entertainment and even health. The nature of news on online news portals is hard news and soft news. News portals have advantages and disadvantages. Quoting Romli (Kencana et al., 2022), online news portals have multimedia advantages that can simultaneously contain information in text, audio, video, and photos.

The first advantage is actualization. This advantage means that the news contains actual information because of the ease and speed of presentation when it is published, so the public can also access it. The second advantage is Updating information can be done quickly. Third, web pages have a large capacity and can accommodate long texts. The fourth advantage is flexibility, where the manuscript can be edited until it is published at

anytime and anywhere. Online media is not bound by a publication schedule (update) with wider global reach via the internet. The fifth advantage is the interactive nature, which is unavailable in traditional media. Interactiveness can be seen from the comment section, allowing readers to also comment on the news content. Lastly, there is a digital trace or, in other words, a news manuscript that is well documented and archived and can be found through articles or links related to search and hyperlinked facilities and can be connected to other related sources (Romli, 2018).

With their various advantages and great potential to become the main source of information for the public, online media journalists have a tough task to continue working to distribute information during the Pandemic. Apart from that, another important task is to ward off hoax information amid a pandemic. Mainstream media has an important role in helping the government to straighten out inaccurate information due to the large amount of hoax information circulating. Based on data from the Pandemic's start to 4 June 2020, as many as 800 COVID-19 hoaxes were spread via social media (Yoedtadi & Adina, 2020). It is hoped that this research can be an additional reference, especially regarding journalism and COVID-19, as previously published research includes research entitled *Perubahan Pola Kerja Jurnalistik Pasca COVID-19 dan Penurunan Kualitas Berita di Indonesia* (Masduki dan Prastya, 2022); *Gambaran Kualitas Hidup Wartawan yang Meliput saat Pandemi COVID-19* (Handayani, 2021). Therefore, it is interesting to know how online media journalists who are required to work quickly adapt to the pandemic situation. Online journalists have many challenges, especially during the Pandemic, because even in difficult situations, journalists must be fast and convey news immediately (Omar, 2017).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adaptation and the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), adaptation is defined as the process of adapting to new environmental conditions. Meanwhile, Al-Barry in Sabtawan, T., & Leasfita, A. (2022) calls adaptation a process of changing oneself according to environmental conditions but also changing the environment according to circumstances (self-desires). Changing oneself according to environmental conditions is passive (autoplastic). Thus, adaptation can be understood as a process of adjusting to a situation or the ability to adapt to the environment. In this research, the presence of a pandemic is considered as a situation that encourages humans to adapt to a new situation or a situation that changes suddenly. The pandemic has forced humans to adapt to the lives of those affected. In Indonesia, it is known that almost all sectors of life, including the media, are affected. Almost everyone affected by the pandemic has had to change their habits, including online media journalists who were the subjects of this research.

Al-Jazeera media, with their special coverage "*Why are journalists reporting on the pandemic facing threats?*" uploaded to YouTube on May 3rd, 2020, show that journalists have had to change their previous habits due to health regulations that enforce social distancing to prevent the spread of the virus, causing limited mobility. The pandemic itself emerged in Indonesia in March 2020. The first COVID-19 case was announced on March 2, 2020, by the Indonesian Government. This was followed by the announcement of deaths due to COVID-19 on March 11, 2020. After this announcement, the government followed up with the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) and WFH (Work From Home) policies. WHO (World Health Organization) calls a pandemic a scale of disease spread that occurs globally throughout the world. Indonesia could be said to

have been quite badly affected by this pandemic because almost all sectors were almost paralyzed. All sectors of life are affected by the pandemic, including the social and cultural life of society, politics, education, the economy, including the media industry as reported by *Bisnis.com*, Friday (15/05/2020).

Previous research "Journalists are humans, too: A phenomenology of covering the strongest storm on earth" has shown that journalists need to adapt in every situation. The results of Edson C Tandoc Jr and Bruno Takahashi's study show that in disaster situations many things influence the work of journalists. Journalists, regardless of their role as providers of information for the public, are known to inevitably become victims of disasters. In the context of this research, a journalist is also at risk of contracting COVID-19, so adaptation steps are needed so that journalists can work to cover the news but also protect themselves from the virus. Previous research has found that journalists are at risk of exposure to traumatic events related to their work (Smith et al., 2015). These experiences can influence the way they do their job in producing news.

Online Media Journalist in the midst of Pandemic Situation

As previously mentioned, in a pandemic situation, journalist is also a profession that must adapt. Journalist is known as a job that has high mobility and fast-paced work, especially online media journalists who are the subject of this research. Talking about a journalist can be described as someone who has the task of collecting information which conveyed to the public in the form of news. The Press Council (2013), defines a reporter or journalist as a person who regularly carries out journalistic activities in the form of searching for, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing, and conveying information in the form of writing, voice, sounds, and images, as well as data and graphics, or in other forms using print media, electronic media and all types of other channels. Meanwhile, online media journalists specifically must have multitasking skills and the ability to work under fast-paced deadlines (Siapera and Veglis, 2012).

Online media journalists have heavier demands than traditional media due to the fast-paced nature of online media. Online media has a significant difference from traditional media in terms of 'speed'. Online media always prioritizes speed in presenting news, it can even be published while the event is still taking place has real-time characteristics, or can be executed immediately (Nurudin, 2011). With the nature of online media, journalists may experience quite heavy work pressure during the pandemic. Meanwhile, M. Romli in his book *Jurnalistik Online: Panduan Mengelola Media Online* (2018) describes online media as mass media which are all types or media formats that can only be accessed via the internet containing text, photos, video, and sound. Furthermore, Romli also explained that online media is the "third generation" of mass media after print media and electronic media. Online media is also called cybermedia, internet media, and new media which can be interpreted as media that is presented online on internet websites (Romli, 2018).

The advantage of online media compared to traditional media lies in the speed of news dissemination. Massey & Levy in Omar (2017) stated that online media is said to become a trend in the news industry, online news content simultaneously produces and reproduces its capacity to surpass traditional news media content, by providing constant news updates and the latest news. Immediacy in online news is about delivering news immediately. This is always related to the timeliness of the news. The fast-paced

characteristics of online media are what ultimately require online media journalists to also become part of society who have to adapt. Online media journalists are faced with various challenges in their work due to the pandemic situation and to continue to produce news as they would in a normal situation, journalists ultimately have to adapt. Online media journalists are required to pay more attention to actual trends regarding credibility and accuracy, transparency, mass multimedia, and must be alert to the speed of news delivery in balance with its accuracy capacity (Romli, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODS

This article was prepared using a qualitative descriptive research approach with case studies. Research with a qualitative approach is intended to explore and understand the meaning of some individuals or groups assessed as coming from the same social problem. Quoting Lee (Mulyana, 2013), qualitative research is based on the local context of the phenomenon; generalizing research results to a larger population or other situations is problematic. Meanwhile, descriptive aims (Kriyantono, 2014) to describe findings or facts systematically, factually and accurately regarding certain objects. As Singarimbun & Effendi in Bajari (2015) stated, descriptive research is a form of careful measurement of certain social phenomenon to develop concepts, not to test hypotheses but to collect facts and find simple patterns based on concepts. Meanwhile, the case study method is used to understand the background of an event and the situation of individuals, groups and society. It helps describe the subject and object being studied (Syuhada, 2017). So, researchers must be careful in investigating a program, event, activity, process or group of individuals.

The data was collected by conducting in-depth interviews with national online media journalists. Specifically, informants or sources were selected from four national online media in Jakarta. The four online media are Detik.com, Tribunnews.com, Suara.com and VOI.id. Researchers have determined a number of journalists in the capital city of Jakarta as case study objects in this research. Data was collected using in-depth interviews, one of the most common data collection techniques in qualitative methods. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured method. With this method, researchers will try to identify the adaptation process carried out by journalists from the four national media while carrying out their work during COVID-19, specifically limited to only throughout 2020. There are nine journalist sources in this research, where journalists are considered to have various sources. Important information. Journalists in the capital city of Jakarta were chosen as research subjects, considering their role as spearheads of information close to the centre of government. Then, the analysis model is carried out by filtering primary data from interviews with journalists, then analyzing it descriptively and presenting it informally in a string of ordinary words to seem detailed and elaborate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research results show that journalists have adapted to carry out their work amidst the Pandemic. The author outlines two main points of adaptation efforts made by journalists in the four online media: Detik.com, Tribunnews.com, Suara.com and VOI.id. The first point (1) is that journalists adapt by rearranging their hours and working methods. The work rhythm of journalists during the Pandemic changed drastically, especially in scheduling, due to the recommendation to implement a WFH or Work from Home system. WFH means doing work from home. For an office worker, WFH is moving the entire office routine from daily tasks to meetings at home. The Indonesian government

has issued recommendations for workers to work from home except in a few crucial sectors. The media industry is one of the employment sectors recommended to implement WFH. The WFH system has drastically changed journalists' work habits or routines. Journalists are inevitably forced to adjust or adapt to the WFH system, which has been found to cause a reduction in work effectiveness. This work system was found to be one of the factors that make it difficult for journalists to reach news sources or sources.

The second point (2) found that journalists had to adjust or adapt by reducing offline or face-to-face reporting activities. Journalists are known to reduce face-to-face activities or directly with sources. Due to the limited situation, they rarely go into the field and mostly do their coverage online. However, live coverage does not mean it has disappeared completely. Journalists still report in the field and meet directly with sources, but the intensity is reduced. From these findings, it can be seen that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused journalists' normal work to be disrupted due to limited mobility or movement due to having to maintain distance between individuals. Policies to maintain distance and strict health protocols have disrupted journalistic work towards a new normal era that changes old work patterns, especially at the main stages: reporting in the field, which originally interacted with many people directly, has changed to relying on communication technology (Indah, 2020).

Journalists Adapt to Changes in Work Schedules Based on the WFH System

Based on research data, it was found that the first adaptation that journalists must make is in terms of their working hours. Government recommendations and office policies to implement the WFH work system have encouraged journalists who usually work daily to go to the field for reporting; because of the Pandemic, they have to adjust to working from home. In normal situations, news coverage or production should be done directly from the location of the incident or the newsroom. Still, during the COVID-19 pandemic, journalists' work must be done individually in their respective homes. This situation is, of course, difficult for journalists. Accumulated data shows that the WFH system is applied in all media that are the research subject and is combined with the WFO system.

Table 1. Work System Adaptation

No	Journalists and Media	Work system
1.	Detik.com	WFH throughout April; after that, the working system combines WFH and WFO.
2.	Tribunnews.com	WFH combined with WFO.
3.	Suara.com	WFH combined with WFO.
4.	VOI.id	WFH combined with WFO.

Source: Research result, 2023

In general, it can be said that all media have adopted the WFH system combined with the WFO system. Media Detik.com is known to be the only media that has implemented a full WFH system during April. Detik.com journalist Mochammad Prima Fauzi said that the full WFH system was implemented at the beginning of 2020 when COVID-19 cases were so high that journalists' access to reporting in the field was completely closed. After implementing the full WFH system for one month, Detik.com media implemented a WFH work system combined with WFO. This system is also known to be implemented in three other media: Tribunnews.com, Suara.com and VOI.id. This

combination of systems is what journalists must then implement as a form of adaptation effort in working amid a pandemic situation.

Journalists are scheduled to work alternately with WFH and WFO, and with this system, journalists admit that they still find it difficult, especially in carrying out WFH. Journalists are used to having high mobility and constantly moving every day, but with the WFH system, they are forced to carry out their work in very limited situations. In general, it could be said that journalists were initially uncomfortable with this system because they felt that their work patterns had suddenly been forced to change. Tribunnews.com journalist Imanuel Nicolas Timothy admitted that working every day from home made him feel like he was not doing his job properly. Even though a journalist must explore field data at work, as stated by Fisher (Masduki, 2022), journalism is an information search activity, a development process that a worker in a mass media goes through from the uncertainty stage to the understanding stage. There are six steps involved in this stage, namely: planning (initiation), topic selection (selection), field data exploration (exploration), formulation, collection and publication (presentation).

"Because I'm already in the office, I usually go to the office, and suddenly WFH works at home. Indeed, I initially felt there was an unusual pattern because I usually wake up and go home late at night; that's the usual routine. Well, no, every day at home and working at home, I always meet my family and my family. At first I was a bit nervous because I'm used to being mobile from the start of work, but slowly I was able to catch up." (Tribunnews.com Journalist Interview Imanuel Nicolas Timothy, Friday 04/12/2020)

Thus, the WFH system is known to have stunned journalists and forced them to adapt to the system. Even though journalists stated that over time, they were able to get into the rhythm of working with the WFH system, this system still cannot replace the old way of working before the Pandemic occurred. Detik.com journalist Sylke Febrina Laucereno said the most difficult thing about the WFH system is the unclear working hours. If he works in the field, he has clear hours and time frames; while WFH lasts, there are no definite time limits. As a result, even though he was at home, Sylke admitted that he had difficulty carrying out personal activities.

"At the start, working hours felt busy. When you wake up, you immediately open your laptop to translate or contact the source, depending on the post. It's hard even to want to eat, but that's because I don't know the gap yet. Even when I was going to sleep, the laptop wasn't turned off." (Interview with Detik.com Journalist Sylke Febrina Laucereno, Friday, 18/12/2020)

The WFH system interspersed with WFO was implemented almost throughout the COVID-19 Pandemic. Suara.com journalist Ummy Hadyah Saleh revealed that she, who usually works at the State Palace, had to work at WFH for approximately seven to eight months. During WFH, information needs are obtained from the online coverage system. The State Palace government and other parties implement an online system to supply information to journalists or media crew. Information is supplied starting from e-mail, namely in press releases, then from social media such as Instagram and Twitter and via Live Streaming, both from YouTube channels and Zoom Meetings in the form of press conferences or webinar discussions. This working system with WFH is like a domino

effect, encouraging journalists to adapt to or carry out online reporting. This aspect will be discussed in the next sub-chapter.

Journalists Reduce the Intensity of Offline Coverage and Switch to Online Coverage

The findings have shown that the first adaptation process that journalists must carry out is adjusting themselves to the work system. The changing work patterns with the WFH system have had a domino effect where this system has made journalists reduce the intensity of carrying out field coverage or direct face-to-face meetings. Apart from that, the PSBB policy and the implementation of physical distancing or maintaining physical distance by the World Health Organization (WHO), which is followed by all countries, including Indonesia, are reducing the tradition of human mobility as the key to old civilization, replacing it with a passive tradition in the home or office (Masduki et al., 2022).

Journalists in the pandemic era have been forced to reduce the intensity of offline or field reporting and increase online coverage. Online coverage is widely carried out because related information sources, such as government agencies, also implement policies to supply information to journalists. Government centres such as the State Palace, Ministries, City Hall and the Corruption Eradication Committee are known to have implemented an online press conferencing system so that journalists no longer need to cover locations. Online coverage is carried out through several online media, as summarized in the following table:

Table 2. Adaptation of Online Coverage

No	Online Coverage Media
1.	Coverage via YouTube streaming
2.	Coverage via Zoom meeting
3.	Private coverage via WhatsApp and telephone
4.	Press Release

Source: Research result, 2023

Based on processed data, online coverage is mostly carried out via YouTube, Zoom meetings, and WhatsApp and relies on press release coverage. All of these media are used for online reporting by journalists and to replace the field interview process. YouTube is known to be one of the media most often used for coverage. In the era of online-based journalism, there are three stages of news production and presentation. *The first stage* is coverage at the location of the incident, which is also production and reporting on a speed scale in presentation measured from the incident's time interval. *Second* is presenting real-time news, or directly from news coverage of events or meetings with news sources. *Third*, there is an interactive space between the newsroom or editor and the audience as a direct response to the news that has been published, accompanied by link information that invites the audience to search for further information on a particular event that has been published (Putra and Wardhani, 2012).

Journalists inevitably have to do online coverage because during the Pandemic, especially when COVID-19 hit Indonesia, namely during May, April and June 2020, there were no invitations for offline coverage. All coverage invitations received by journalists are online based. Even though online coverage can be said to be a solution for covering news during limited situations, similar to the WFH system, this online reporting system is also less comfortable and effective for journalists.

"In my opinion, this is also a bit troublesome because there are several issues that we want to ask about directly but end up having to do it via WhatsApp or telephone, which in the end is not served well, in the sense that the resource person is busy or doesn't answer the phone and all that kind of thing. So you can't find it directly." (VOI.id Journalist Interview, Wardani Tsa Tsia, Saturday, 19/12/2020)

Even though the online system dominates coverage, offline coverage has not disappeared completely during the Pandemic. Journalists will be able to conduct field reporting again starting in November 2020 when government policies are a little looser, especially for the media industry. During the COVID-19 pandemic, journalists still carried out offline coverage, but the intensity was drastically reduced. From the data collected by the author, it was found that coverage in the field was possible based on several factors, namely (1) coverage of issues that were very urgent or pressing in nature, one example of which was coverage at the Corruption Eradication Committee which was sudden, such as a sting operation; (2) field coverage can be carried out through agreements between journalists and individuals to meet to conduct in-depth interviews. Journalists consider going to an important location for sudden or urgent news issues because they feel that online coverage cannot replace offline coverage because journalists feel that they cannot see the situation directly. Online coverage is hampered by the limited information that can be extracted. Through this research, the author discovered several obstacles experienced by journalists while reporting online and also doing field reporting during the Pandemic:

Table 3. Obstacles in Adapting Online Coverage

No	Barriers to Online Coverage	Obstacles to Offline Coverage
1.	It isn't easy to reach sources who often do not respond to journalists online.	The health protocols are very strict, making it difficult for journalists.
2.	In online coverage, questions asked by journalists are often not read by the admin.	
3.	Information tends to be limited because it tends to be one-way.	
4.	Fact verification is difficult due to not being able to check field conditions directly.	

Source: Research result, 2023

"When looking for information, we want to dig up as much as possible when we meet sources, but now we can't. If you like streaming like that, you want to ask limited questions and not necessarily get a response, so that's not a good thing. That's the one who's changed the most." (Interview with Suara.com Journalist, Bimo Aria Fundrika, Sunday, 13/12/2020)

The interviews data illustrates that journalists find more difficulties reporting online than offline; however, online reporting is still deemed ineffective in maximizing journalists' work. Journalistic work standards are seen in the dimensions of the journalist's

work process, from planning coverage production to news publication and the need for verification. Journalism is a communication practice in the form of broadcasting news or reviews regarding various issues or daily events that are public and actual in a short time (Waluyo, 2018). Thus, we can see that journalists have to make various adaptation efforts in their work, and indeed, changes in work patterns have been found. Research related to changes in work patterns shows that this Pandemic has made journalists use more information sources from sites provided by the government as data banks related to COVID-19, conduct interviews online via instant chat applications and video conferences, as well as offline fact verification efforts that need to be done if online data still does not meet information needs (Dewitri et al., 2020).

Then, in offline coverage, the first adaptation that needs to be made is (1) the need for journalists to comply with various health protocol attributes when carrying out field coverage. These rules for following health protocols eliminate the doorstep culture. The next adaptation that journalists make is (2) not doing door stops or interviews. When reporting, journalists also have to be careful at the same time. The Coronavirus Disease or COVID-19 pandemic has drastically changed patterns of interaction between humans, including in public communication work (Fuchs, 2020). Research conducted by Masduki, M., & Prastya, N. M. (2022) found that there were two things that reporters could not do during the Pandemic: conduct doorstep interviews to explore an issue and conduct in-depth research by meeting other sources (usually available at press conferences) outside officials to obtain additional data or data clarification, etc. If an appointment was made for an interview via Zoom, the source did not take the interview seriously. They were doing Zoom simultaneously for other tasks/meetings, so the interview was ineffective. The speaker is not focused.

At a conference related to Global Health Crisis Reporting, the speakers agreed that the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted editorial governance, especially news content production management. The problem mainly lies in two sectors. First, journalists. Second, news quality (Russell, 2020). Journalists are individuals who carry out professional duties which are based on morality, ethics and law. The journalist requires skills other professions do not have, namely responsibilities and a certain code of ethics (Harnita, 2015; Priyambodo, 2012).

CONCLUSION

The research results show that journalists have adapted to carry out their work during the Pandemic. The PSBB implementation and the recommendation to work on a WFH basis have been the main trigger factors for journalists to adapt to changes in work patterns. As is known, journalists and the public were prohibited from travelling outside the house, and face-to-face meetings were reduced. Restrictions on public meeting activities mean that journalists cannot move freely to search for information, so they inevitably adapt to new existing systems that they have never implemented before. Based on the processed data, in conclusion, the findings in this research are: *First*, this research found that there was an adaptation effort by journalists by adjusting the rhythm or work pattern.

If before the Pandemic, journalists worked fully from the office or in the field, during the Pandemic, journalists had to work with the WFH system. Then, when the COVID-19 pandemic gradually subsided around November 2020, journalists worked with a mixed system or a combination of WFH and WFO systems. The combination of the two systems remains dominated by the WFH system throughout 2020. As a result,

information gathering is dominated online, and the intensity of field coverage is drastically reduced. Journalists still have to carry out their duties, considering that journalists have a role in their social responsibility to the community in disseminating information following the demands of their obligations and mandate.

Second, journalists are increasingly reporting news online, drastically reducing field coverage. However, even though journalists can adapt to this system, on the other hand, it is found that online reporting does not make journalists feel optimal in doing their work. Online coverage means information is limited, not to mention that sources often do not provide time for adequate questions and answers or further in-depth interviews. Meanwhile, face-to-face work methods, direct interviews, gathering information via doorstops, or approaching informants directly cannot be carried out. From a broader perspective, further research must be conducted by observing how the media and journalists adapt to the post-pandemic environment. Research can focus on journalists from certain media platforms or journalists in certain cities.

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