

INTRODUCTION

Reporters are some people who are looking for facts. From a fact, reporters write news to be consumed by the public. To publish a piece of news, there is also selection ritual to do, for example it can be based on news value criteria. Sumadiria (2005) argues that news values are a reference that can be utilized by columnists, to be specific journalists and editors, to choose the realities that have the right to be news and to pick which one is better. The overall rules for news values is likewise vital for editors to consider and conclude which is the most significant and best news to be distributed, communicated, or broadcasted through the media to the general population.

Schultz (2007, 197) argues that the degree of autonomy afforded to a journalist making choices about news will depend on the type of news organisation they work for, the type of journalism they produce, and the level at which they operate.

Brighton and Foy (2007, 194) draw attention to the difficulties faced by journalists when asked to explain news: “Reiterating what has been said to both authors on countless occasions during the research process of this book, the response to the question ‘why is this news?’ may well remain: ‘It just is!’” However, this does not mean that journalists are completely unable to articulate why they selected one story over another.

Indeed, new values pepper the daily exchanges between journalists in collaborative production procedures they are the terse shorthand references to shared understandings about the nature and purpose of news which can be

used to ease the rapid and difficult manufacture of bulletins and news programmes. (Golding and Elliott 1979, 114).

The previous studies which analyzed news value, there are: “News Value Pemberitaan Perceraian Artis pada Portal Berita” by Melati Atika Dewi (2014). This research discusses the news value that is contained in several news portals in Indonesia. It is appropriate as a previous study because the journal discusses about news value as well. The way it is analyzed and the way it collected the data are also same. This type of research is graphic examination that means to make it deliberate, authentic, and exact portrayal of the facts and characteristics of certain populations or objects. The result of this journal is made in the form of a percentage. Every news portal analyzed has a news value with a percentage of each.

Then, there is journal titled “News Values on Social Media: Exploring What Drives Peaks in User Activity about Organizations on Twitter” by Theo Araujo and Toni GLA van der Meer University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (2018). This journal examined which attributes anticipate the power of an online top in exercises. The examination gives conditional outcomes showing that (a few) news values can impact user behavior. Specifically, the most important indicators of the force of a top in exercises appear to be social effect, geological closeness, and facticity, all related with expanded degrees of action. Taken together, these qualities propose that principally points that feature the social results of the hierarchical occasions, identified with the public setting, and with verifiable data appear to cause the most significant levels of association related exercises on Twitter. This builds

up the idea of information factors as aggregate importance markers, with online media clients allotting central consideration (and exercises) to points related with aberrance and social importance as writers do when choosing what's news. The outcome deciphers the discoveries as support to additionally refine the utilization of information esteem hypothesis with regards to authoritative correspondence.

Then, there was the journal research which analyzed about news value is “Analisis Nilai – Nilai Berita Trending News ‘Dokumen Wikileaks Menguliti Dunia’ or “The Analysis of News Values of the Trending News of Wikileaks” 30 November – 4 December edition of 2010 of Republika Newspaper” by Eni Suheni (2010). This research discusses the news value that contained in ‘Dokumen Wikileaks Menguliti Dunia’ published by Republika. The way it analyzed the data is also same, but there is different way in collecting the data. It is not only collecting through documentation, but through interview as well. The result of this journal reveals that ‘Dokumen Wikileaks Menguliti Dunia’ already has the eligibility to be called news. The worth of a piece of news depends on having the general criteria of news value. Therefore, news value is a very important benchmark for a reporter or editor in making news.

This research analyzes three articles to find the objectives of the study to reveal the news value which appears in the covid-19 articles which were published in Jakarta post. This research uses Galtung and Ruge theories. Johan Galtung and Mari Ruge’s study began life as a paper presented at the First Nordic Conference on Peace Research, which took place in Oslo in January 1963. It was first published in 1965 and extracts have subsequently

been printed in many edited collections on the media. They are explained further as:

1. Frequency. An event that unfolds at the same or similar frequency as the news medium (such as a murder) is more likely to be selected as news than is a social trend that takes place over a long period of time.
2. Threshold. Events have to pass a threshold before being recorded at all. After that, the greater the intensity, the more gruesome the murder, and the more casualties in an accident - the greater the impact on the perception of those responsible for news selection.
3. Unambiguity. The less ambiguity, the more likely the event is to become news. The more clearly an event can be understood, and interpreted without multiple meanings, the greater the chance of it being selected.
4. Meaningfulness. The culturally similar is likely to be selected because it fits into the news selector's frame of reference. Thus, the involvement of UK citizens will make an event in a remote country more meaningful to the UK media. Similarly, news from the USA is seen as more relevant to the UK than is news from countries which are less culturally familiar.

5. Consonance. The news selector may predict - or, indeed, want - something to happen, thus forming a mental 'pre-image' of an event which in turn increases its chances of becoming news.
6. Unexpectedness. The most unexpected or rare events - within those that are culturally familiar and/or consonant - will have the greatest chance of being selected as news.
7. Continuity. Once an event has become headline news it remains in the media spotlight for some time - even if its amplitude has been greatly reduced - because it has become familiar and easier to interpret. Continuing coverage also acts to justify the attention an event attracted in the first place.
8. Composition. An event may be included as news, less because of its intrinsic news value than because it fits into the overall composition or balance of a newspaper or news broadcast. This might not just mean 'light' stories to balance heavy news; it could also mean that, in the context of newspaper reports on alleged institutional racism within the police, for example, positive initiatives to combat racism which would normally go unreported might make it onto the news pages.

9. Reference to elite nations. The actions of elite nations are seen as more consequential than the actions of other nations. Definitions of elite nations will be culturally, politically and economically determined and will vary from country to country, although there may be universal agreement about the inclusion of some nations (eg the USA) among the elite.

10. Reference to elite people. The actions of elite people, who will usually be famous, may be seen by news selectors as having more consequence than the actions of others. Also, readers may identify with them.

11. Reference to persons. News has a tendency to present events as the actions of named people rather than a result of social forces. This personification goes beyond 'human interest' stories and could relate to 'cultural idealism according to which man is the master of his own destiny and events can be seen as the outcome of an act of free will'.

12. Reference to something negative. Negative news could be seen as unambiguous and consensual, generally more likely to be unexpected and to occur over a shorter period of time than positive news.

Statement of Problem

1. What kinds of news value factor does the Jakarta Post use in their articles?
2. What kinds of news value factor that mostly appear on Jakarta Post's articles?

METHOD

This research uses qualitative data which are written with words or sentences that are talking about Covid-19 virus. The data that have been obtained, will be reviewed and then analyzed. The data source are from articles entitled:

1. 'COVID-19: Jokowi calls for transparency in social assistance distribution.'
2. 'COVID-19: 1.3 million people may leave Greater Jakarta for 'mudik', observer says'
3. 'Can Jakarta lead the COVID-19 campaign?'

The data will be analyzed using Galtung and Ruge's theory that has 12 news factors. The data will be analyzed by taking several steps such as collecting, analyzing and framing as a scientific work through the data according to the statements of problems. Through this method, the data will be collected through documentation of article data that has been published by Jakarta Post media which talk about covid-19. After that, the data will be analyzed according to the statements of problem. From 12 factors about news