



Implementation of The Journalistic Ethics Code in Reporting The Russian Invasion of Ukraine on CNNIndonesia.com

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ABSTRACT

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Online media is now the most widely consumed media by the public regarding its speed. Online media prioritizes speed. However, the pursuit of speed sometimes causes news in online media to not comply with the journalistic code of ethics, especially regarding accuracy, balance, and objectivity, when presenting a fact or information. Implementing a code of ethics for journalistic processes and products is essential so that the public gets correct information, is not biased, and is free from interests and prejudices. Implementing a journalistic code of ethics is vital concerning the power of the media in influencing public opinion and behavior. This study aimed to determine the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics regarding reporting on the Russian invasion of Ukraine on CNNIndonesia.com. The data analyzed were the news presented in the 17 February to 3 March 2022 editions. The data processing stage involved evaluating news samples and then conducting a reliability test by two coders. The assessment results were then recorded in a table to be described descriptively. The research found that not all of the news presented by CNNIndonesia.com about the Russian invasion of Ukraine complies with the journalistic code of ethics. There were still some news stories that added journalists' personal opinions or opinions; only showing sources as one party in the news involving two parties; and there are still errors in writing words, names of sources, names of cities, and names of countries.

Introduction

Mass media or the press is a means of conveying information to the public. The freedom of the press in conveying information is guaranteed by law. Freedom of the press is an absolute means for society to provide information and communication which can lead to improving the quality of human life (Pers, 2018). However, in conveying information, the press must be responsible for the truth of the information it presents so that the existence of the press can truly function as a provider of information, a source of education, social control, and not as a trigger for social disintegration. Therefore, in their behaviour, the press is regulated by law and also a code of ethics. A code of ethics is a rule that guides and provides direction regarding what journalists should and should not do in carrying out their duties.

Developments in the field of technology and information gave birth to online media in the world of mass media, which is then also called internet-based (digital) media. The

existence of mass media, previously only known as print and electronic media (old media), is now increasing with the presence of online media (new media). The presence of the internet has brought a new way of media. Public consumption of media has also changed, previously relying on sources of information from newspapers, radio and television, now supplemented by the internet. In a short time, digital-based media can attract people because of its advantages compared to conventional media. This is related, among other things, to its ability to disseminate information more quickly and widely without being limited by geographic or time barriers, a combination of the basic characteristics of all media (photo, video, audio/multimedia), interactive, at any time because it is well documented, and connected to related sources (hyperlink) (Fidler, 2012; Asep Samsul M Romli, 2018). The high need for information at this time makes people prefer online media because it is easy to access information and is not limited by space and time. Apart from that, it is also fast and relatively cheap. Online media is media based on telecommunications or multimedia that uses the internet network. In general, this media allows people or audiences to share information, ideas, personal messages and other content, which can be in the form of videos, photos, text, sound or a combination of all. It's just that in this study, the online media that is being discussed is online media managed by institutions (mass media). The online media that is operated is a form of extension or expansion of management thanks to technological developments.

Every day, online media presents news to the public, whether political, economic, conflict or war, health and so on. Among the many news stories that cannot be separated from the media spotlight are news of conflict or war, such as news of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has become a big concern for the mass media, not only media in Indonesia but also media throughout the world. The Russo-Ukrainian War became big news for the media because it had a significant impact on society. The impact of the conflict is not only on the two countries but also on the global community. The Red Bear country's attack on the former German colony was even called a humanitarian tragedy because it was related to the large number of people who became victims of the aggression that occurred. Russia's attack on its former brothers was even called a crime against humanity, which was mentioned for the first time after the Second World War. This is related to the unequal strength of the two parties, the large number of fatalities, and the destruction of public facilities as a result of this incident.

The presentation of news related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine deserves to be highlighted because the role of the media is not just to provide information but must ensure that the information presented is objective, free from interference/intervention from any party, especially from the conflicting parties, so that in the end it turns into a tool of propaganda or communication warfare. Coverage of human tragedies deserves to be highlighted because the media is not only able to present reality but also shape reality (Mursito, 2012). How society responds to the conflict in former Soviet colonies depends on the way the media presents reality to the public. Therefore, in reporting about war, the media has a crucial role so that the facts presented do not trigger conflict but lead to conflict resolution/peace. This spotlight deserves to be directed at online media considering its orientation which prioritizes speed so that it often ignores basic journalistic principles, especially accuracy and balance, which ultimately have an impact on the objectivity of facts.

Based on the explanation above, we carried out research or analysis of the Russian and Ukrainian news. Another condition which also strengthens the reason for the need for research on the reporting of the Russian invasion of Ukraine is that the war has hampered the

delivery of Indonesian goods to Russia, causing a deficit. In January-April 2022, Indonesia recorded a deficit of US\$ 217.2 million with Russia. In fact, in the same period last year, Indonesia still recorded a surplus of US\$ 48.3 million. Similar to Russia, Indonesia also recorded a trade balance deficit with Ukraine of US\$ 23.3 even though in the same period last year, Indonesia still recorded a surplus of US\$ 69 million (Maesaroh, 2022). If it continues, the war will also cause a weakening of the rupiah exchange rate, a decline in the capital market, an increase in APBN subsidies for fuel, and an increase in the price of food commodities, especially wheat (Lufiana, 2022). Wheat itself has become part of Indonesia's staple food, especially for bread and noodles. If it doesn't end soon, the war will automatically have a direct impact on Indonesia.

To determine the novelty of this study, it is necessary to review several similar previous studies. Research on the Russian-Ukrainian war was conducted, among others, by Hakim & Sadiyin (2022), Puspita and Natalia Yeli (2022), Octavia & Husniyah (2023), Marzaman, A. Amirah Nursyahbani (2023), and Widiassa (2018). Hakim and Sayidin's research discussed from an international relations perspective the impact on Indonesia's relations with Russia, especially regarding energy supplies, which is almost similar to what Puspita researched regarding the impact of war on energy stability in European Union countries which are dependent on Russia. such as Germany, Italy and France. Meanwhile, Octavia's research offers conflict solutions based on an international legal perspective, Natalia Yeti's research uses an international legal perspective to determine the legitimacy of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and Widiassa's research discusses in a geopolitical frame that an identity shared by a country with other countries can be used as a crucial issue for justify unilateral action against other countries. From the research above, we can draw the state of the art regarding the articles we studied from a communication perspective, especially regarding how the media adheres to its journalistic code of ethics when reporting on the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Research related to the application of a journalistic code of ethics to media products has also been carried out by several parties, including Riesma Winora (2021), Herdi Amdika Deap (2020), and Garcia Krisnando Nathanael (2022). Riesma discussed how to implement the journalistic code of ethics in crime news presented on online infobekasi, while Herdi Amdika reviewed the presentation of photos on riauaktual.com which still does not care about ethics, such as presenting victims without blur and the appearance of suspects without paying attention to the principle of presumption of innocence. Then, the results of Garcia Krisnando's research which is closer to this study are regarding reporting on the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. It's just that Garcia discusses more about how the Chinese media views this issue (media frame). From the three previous studies mentioned above, we can see the novelty of this study which is related to the object of study, namely how the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics in the media in Indonesia is related to the urgency stated above.

The speed of publishing content on online media is a challenge for media players. Online journalism actors must remain guided by the journalistic code of ethics in creating and disseminating news. In its development, according to Law No. 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, the media not only functions as a medium for information, education and entertainment, but the media also carries out its function as social control. In this regard, the press must be able to bridge all parties by providing objective, accurate and balanced information.

Media and conflict between countries have a close relationship. For media workers, conflicts between countries are interesting news material for the public. The tendency for

Indonesian people to take political sides, which has anti-American and anti-Western sentiments, has made Indonesian people interested in news about the Russian invasion of Ukraine. In this case, online media is a very important factor in disseminating information regarding the Russian invasion in society. In this regard, the public certainly hopes that online media will be able to provide a balanced space for the parties who are pros and cons to the conflict occurring in these two countries so that the public can correctly determine their stance on a case. This causes the mass media to have the ability as an ideological tool because it can attract and direct attention, persuade opinions and assumptions, influence attitudes, provide status define legitimacy and define reality.

Based on the background above, this study was conducted to look at the application or implementation of the journalistic code of ethics in terms of objectivity, accuracy and media balance in presenting news about the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The method used in this research is a quantitative content analysis method. In this research, researchers chose CNNIndonesia.com as the media to be researched. Based on survey results, this media is the media that has the highest trust from the Indonesian people (Katadata, 2022). That is the reason CNNIndonesia.com was chosen for this study. As the media brand that is most trusted by Indonesian citizens and surpasses other large media that previously existed, we can see the potential of this American media brand in influencing the public.

Method

This research used a content analysis approach. Content analysis is defined as a scientific research technique to determine the characteristics of content and draw inferences from the content. Content analysis can be used to systematically identify the visible content of communication, and is carried out objectively, validly, reliably and can be replicated (Eriyanto, 2011). This research used a descriptive research type to describe the application of the journalistic code of ethics for online media CNNIndonesia.com regarding reporting on the Russian invasion of Ukraine in the February 17 to March 3 2022 edition.

Of the 477 news stories collected during that period, a sample of 45 stories or 10 per cent of the population was determined. The sampling technique used a random system where all members of the population were given an identification number and then drawn to obtain the number according to the specified sample. Determination of sample size was based on the opinion of Kriyantono (2010) and Sugiyono (2015) that regarding sample size there is no definite size requirement, what is important in this case is that it is representative or representative of the population. Some consider a sampling fraction of 10% or 20% of the population to be adequate. However, if the population is large enough, to make things easier you can also take 50%, 25%, or at least 10% of the entire population. This research used the note-taking method as a data collection technique. The research aimed to obtain data. The note-taking method is a method commonly used in language research by observing the use of language in the object being studied (Sudaryanto, 1993). We consider this method to be suitable for the object under study because it was a text-based language. This method of listening accompanied by notes mean that the researcher listened and then noted the required data from CNNIndonesia.com.

Reliability test

This test is need to to see whether measuring instruments can reliably produce the same findings when research is carried out by different people. One of the reliability testing

techniques that can be used is the technique proposed by R. Holsti. Intercoder reliability can be done using nominal data in the form of percentages at the level of similarity. Reliability ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 means there is no agreement between the coders and 1 means perfect agreement between the coders. The higher the number, the higher the reliability number. In R. Holsti's formula, the minimum reliability figure tolerated is 0.7 or 70%. That means that if it is above 0.7, it means this measuring instrument is reliable. However, if it is below 0.7, it means the measuring instrument is not reliable. The Holsti formula for calculating reliability is as follows (Eriyanto, 2011).

$$R = \frac{2M}{N1 + N2}$$

Inter-Coder Reliability

M: Number of coding approved by each coder

N1: Number of coding made by coder 1

N2: Number of coding made by code

Data analysis technique

This research used quantitative content analysis techniques to examine the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics in reporting on the Russian invasion of Ukraine on CNNIndonesia.com edition 17 February–3 March 2022. The quantitative content analysis technique is simple binary coding to show whether or not the categories created in operational definitions appear in the document (Slamet, 2006). There is also a coding process in the content analysis process. Coding is the process of filling in a coding sheet, this coding sheet becomes a sample frame or operational definition. The coder analyzed the coding sheet by reading the news text and filling in all the data on the coding sheet (Eriyanto, 2011). For quantitative analysis, at least two coders are needed. The researcher, in this case, played the role of coder 1. Coder 2 of this research was named Heru Murdhani, a timlo.net journalist. Heru Murdhani was chosen because, as a journalist so, he knows this field well. After all the news had been coded, the data findings were presented as a frequency table. Frequency tables are offered, including cumulative counts and percentages. Percentages are made in two forms: percentages for each category and cumulative percentages.

Conceptual and Operational Definitions

Concept Definition

The concepts defined in this research are implementation, code of ethics, journalism, and news. Implementation means the implementation or application of something referring to decisions made to achieve specific goals (Depdiknas, 2008; Dwijowiyoto, 2003). A code of ethics is a set of moral principles attached to a profession and compiled systematically, which directs or gives instructions to its members on how they should act and, at the same time, guarantees the moral quality of the profession in the eyes of society (Muhammad, 2006; Shidarta, 2006). Meanwhile, journalism is activities related to the publication of news in the mass media (Suhandang, 2016; Sumadiria, 2006). News is a product of journalistic activities. News is a report about facts that contain value (news value) such as important, interesting, impactful, concerning big things, famous, contemporary, unique, inspiring, and the like (Brighton & Foy, 2007; Harcup & O'Neill, 2017).

Operational definition

Concepts must be derived for this research to be measured and researched empirically. This process is referred to as concept operationalization. This process is carried out by creating an operational definition, namely a set of procedures that describe the researcher's efforts or activities to empirically answer what is described in the concept (Eriyanto, 2011). In this research, the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics is measured through three things, which refer to the Press Council's journalistic code of ethics articles 1 and 3, namely objectivity, accuracy, and balance. News objectivity relates to the extent to which the news is presented as it is, without including the journalist's prejudices, and there is a separation of factual news from comments, opinions, and interpretations. According to Denis McQuail (2000), objectivity in the media means taking a neutral position without including personal or subjective opinions in reporting or news sources.

The indicators/operations of objectivity were (1) news was presented according to events (facts) without subtracting or adding to the journalist's opinion.; (2) Not reporting with judgmental opinions, namely judging based on personal opinions or subjective opinions of journalists or media in conveying facts/events; (3) Not using personal prejudice by appearing the words "it seems, as if, impressed, as if" rather than based on interviews/results citing opinions from sources. If it is not included in the explanation above then the news falls into the non-objective category.

Accuracy is thoroughness in presenting news based on objective conditions when the event occurred. There is a correspondence between facts and actual conditions. Accuracy is also the same as being precise, thorough, or careful which includes the accuracy of the fact that every statement in the news, name of person, position, title, place of event, day and date of event, every word or expression, statistical data, must be presented correctly and not give rise to misunderstanding for the people being reported on, as well as the reading public (Asep Syamsul M Romli, 2018). Accuracy indicators: (1) There are clear sources (include news sources), (2) Selection of sources according to competency, (3) Correctly write down the source's attribution (name, position, rank, age, expertise, etc., (4) Correctly write the name of the institution or organization, (5). Correctly write down the location of the incident, (6) Match the title with the content of the news. If it were not included in the explanation above, the news was categorized as inaccurate.

Balance is in presenting news not only from one party (cover both sides), namely balance or equality in placing sources and balance in terms of the content of the news. The facts are presented completely so that the picture of events can be understood by the audience and there is a balanced view of the entire situation (McQuail, 2000). Balance indicators: (1) 1. Provide an assessment/description of an event/condition from two parties/sides accompanied by responses from related parties, at the same time and in the same body of news. (2) If the media has not been able to confirm the source or the source refuses to be confirmed.

Results and Discussions

Implementing the journalistic code of ethics in reporting on the Russian invasion of Ukraine on CNNIndonesia.com, which was the object of this research, refers to the journalistic code of ethics articles 1 and 3. Three measuring tools were used to assess the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics, namely objectivity, accuracy, and balance, carried out in sheet coding. A reliability test must be carried out to test that the assessment can be trusted. Research using content analysis methods must be objective, which means there must be no

subjective interpretation between one coder and another. One coder's assessment with another coder must have the same understanding of the theory used so that with this reliability test, the same conclusions will be obtained between coders. The reliability test in this study used a formula from R. Holsti; the minimum reliability figure tolerated was 0.7 or 70%. That means this measuring instrument is reliable if it is above 0.7. However, if it is below 0.7, the measuring instrument is unreliable (Eriyanto, 2011). The reliability test was applied to 45 news stories selected as samples from CNNIndonesia.com covering the Russian invasion of Ukraine from 17 February to 3 March 2022. The news samples taken were straight news. Summary news, videos, photos, and infographics were not sampled in this research. Sampling used a simple random method.

Objectivity Category Reliability Test Results

Table 1. Objectivity category assessment results

| Coder | Objektive | Not Objective |
|-------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 41 (91,11%) | 4 (8,88%) |
| 2 | 41 (91,11%) | 4 (8,88%) |

Source: research document

Table 1 shows the results of the objectivity category assessment from CNNIndonesia.com, which had a sample of 45 news stories. The results of coder 1's assessment showed that the number of news items declared objective was 41 (91.11%), and news items declared non-objective were 4 (8.88%). Meanwhile, coder 2's assessment results showed that the number of news declared objective was 41 (91.11%), and news declared not objective was 4 (8.88%).

Objectivity Category Reliability Test Results

$$R = \frac{2 \times 41}{45 + 45} = \frac{82}{90} = 0,91$$

The reliability test results in the objectivity category were declared reliable (trustworthy), as seen from the calculation results using the R. Holsti formula, which showed a figure of 0.91. News that had the same assessment between coder 1 and coder 2 in this assessment amounted to 41 stories.

Accuracy Category Assessment

Tabel 2. Accuracy Category Assessment Results

| Coder | Accurate | Uunaccurate |
|-------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 40 (88,88%) | 5 (11,11%) |
| 2 | 41 (91,11%) | 4 (8,88%) |

Source: Research document

Table 2 presented the results of the accuracy category assessment from CNNIndonesia.com, which has a sample of 45 news stories. The results of coder 1's assessment showed that the number of news items declared accurate was 40 (88.88%), and

news items declared inaccurate were 5 (11.11%). Meanwhile, the results of coder 2's assessment showed that the number of news items declared accurate was 41 (91.11%) and news items declared inaccurate were 4 (8.88%).

$$R = \frac{2 \times 40}{45 + 45} = \frac{80}{90} = 0,88$$

The reliability test results in the accuracy category are declared reliable (can be trusted), as seen from the calculation results using the R. Holsti formula, which shows a figure of 0.88. In this assessment, 40 news stories had the same assessment between coder 1 and coder 2.

Balance Category Assessment

Table 3. Balance Category Assesment Result

| Coder | Balance | Unbalanced |
|-------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | 34 (71,11%) | 11 (24,44%) |
| 2 | 31 (68,88) | 14 (31,11%) |

Source: Research document Result

The table 3 show the results of the accuracy category assessment from CNNIndonesia.com, which has a sample of 45 news stories. The results of coder 1's assessment showed that the number of news that was declared balanced was 34 (71.11%) and 11 (24.44%) news that were declared unbalanced. Meanwhile, coder 2's assessment results showed that the number of news declared balanced was 31 (68.88%) and 14 (31.11%) news that were declared inaccurate.

Balance Category Reliability Test Results

$$R = \frac{2 \times 36}{45 + 45} = \frac{72}{90} = 0,8$$

The reliability test results in the balance category could be trusted), as shown by the calculation results using the R. Holsti formula, which show the number 0.8. In this assessment, 36 news stories had the same assessment between coder 1 and coder 2.

Data analysis

Objectivity

The content analysis carried out in this research was based on the extent to which the news was presented as it is, without including journalists' prejudices, and there is a separation of factual news from comments, opinions, and interpretations as given in the operational definition. Based on the assessment results in each category, it was found that news was included in the objective and non-objective categories, namely that 41 pieces of news were objective and 4 were not objective. These results refer to the assessment carried out by coder 1, namely the researcher, as a basis for determining the amount of objective news and vice versa, along with the primary reasons for giving grades. Based on 45 selected news samples, 41 news items are considered objective, namely news numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,

40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 4 items are considered non-objective, namely news numbers 6, 10, 11, 24.

One example of news that is not objective is news number 6 entitled "President of Ukraine: Sanctions on Russia Not Enough to Stop Invasion". This news includes a statement by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, who stated that the sanctions currently being applied to Russia were not enough to stop the invasion of his country. Additionally, Zelensky revealed that his country was at war without any help from the allies. This reporting is not objective because the news is presented by adding opinions from journalists who conclude Zelensky's statements. The sentence that shows this news is not objective is found in the quote from the news sentence below:

"Apart from that, Zelensky indirectly 'insinuated' his allies who still have not provided troop assistance to Ukraine. 'This morning, we defended our country alone. Like yesterday, the strongest country in the world only watched from afar,' said Zelensky, referring to the United States." "apart from that, Zelensky indirectly 'insinuated' his allies" and "Zelensky's statement, which is considered to be referring to the United States."

There is no need to write this in news number 6 because this is the journalist's opinion of Zelensky's statement. Journalists here are leading the opinion that the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, was insinuating that his allies and the United States had not provided military assistance during the invasion by Russia. The assessment of the expression of the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelensky, does not necessarily refer to the United States. It could be that the expression is aimed at allies from other countries with strong military power. However, journalists who indirectly satirized their allies and believed that Zelensky's statement referring to the United States made this news not objective because there were no statements from Zelensky or other sources that revealed that it was satire and aimed at the United States. Journalists should write what their sources say without making subjective conclusions or opinions so that the public themselves can judge the facts. As a journalist, you must convey the facts as they are without making conclusions. News is presented as it is, without including journalists' prejudices, and factual news is separated from comments, opinions, and interpretations. According to Denis McQuail as mentioned above, objectivity in the media means taking a neutral position without including personal or subjective opinions in reporting or news sources.

The need for CNNIndonesia.com news to present information more objectively can be seen in that some of the news presented still adds the journalist's opinion or personal opinion, which is subjective based on existing facts or quoted statements from sources. There are still narrative presentations that indicate an attempt to lead public opinion on an issue to think as journalists or the media want.

Accuracy

The content analysis in this research will be assessed based on the accuracy and thoroughness of the news presentation based on objective conditions when the event occurred. There is a correspondence between facts and actual conditions. Accuracy is also the same as precise, thorough, or thorough, which includes the accuracy of the fact that every statement in the news, name of person, position, title, place of event, day and date of event, every word or expression, statistical data, must be presented correctly and not give rise to misunderstanding for the people being reported on, as well as the reading public (Asep Syamsul M Romli, 2003). Based on the assessment results in each category, it was found that

88.88 percent of the news fell into the accurate and inaccurate categories, or 40 stories, and 11.11 percent, or 5 stories, were inaccurate. Based on 45 berry samples selected, 40 news items are considered accurate, namely news numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44 and news that includes inaccurate There are 5 items, namely news numbers 10, 11, 24, 41, 45.

One example of inaccurate news is news number 11, entitled "Putin Orders Nuclear Defense on Alert, Calls the West Unfriendly". This news includes a statement by Russian President Vladimir Putin, who ordered his country's defense chief and general staff to alert the Russian military's deterrent forces into special combat mode. Not only that, Putin also accused Western nations of being unfriendly towards Russia regarding the economic sanctions imposed by Western governments. This report is considered inaccurate because there was an error in the source's name. The sentence that shows this news is inaccurate is found in the quote from the news sentence below:

"The latest news is that Ukraine has agreed to hold a meeting between its delegation and the Russian delegation on the Belarusian border. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelesky said he had spoken to Belarusian President Aleksander Lukashenko about it."

In that report, the journalist made a mistake in writing the name of the President of Ukraine, which should have been "Volodymyr Zelensky" as "Volodmyr Zelesky," this writing error was missing the letters "y" and "n," which had fatal consequences and made this news inaccurate. Errors in writing are not intentional but are a form of inaccuracy in the news. Accuracy is also the same as being precise, thorough, or careful, which includes the accuracy of the fact that every statement in the news, name of person, position, title, place of event, day and date of event, every word or expression, statistical data, must be presented correctly and not give rise to misunderstanding for the people being reported, as well as the reading public. CNNIndonesia.com's news is inaccurate in presenting information. Some of the news presented still needs to be corrected in writing the names of sources, Names of cities, Names of countries and words.

Researchers see a need for more effort by journalists or editors to re-read the news after it has been written, making the news presented inaccurate due to writing errors, which can change the meaning of a sentence or word. Accuracy in news is critical. A mistake in one letter can have fatal consequences, leading to legal and identity issues, chaotic situations, and even historical errors (Kunto A, 2006). News is like cartography, providing a clear directional map of an event (Kovack & Rosenstiel, 2001).

Balance

The content analysis carried out in this research is based on presenting news not only from one party (covering both sides), namely balanced or equal in placing sources and balanced in terms of news content. The facts are presented entirely so that the audience can understand the picture of events and have a balanced view of the situation (Mcquail, 2011). Based on the assessment results in each category, it was found that there were 34 news items included in the balanced category, or 71.11 percent, and 11, or 24.44 percent, unbalanced. Based on 45 selected news samples, 34 news items are considered balanced, namely news numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44 and 11 news items are considered unbalanced, namely news numbers 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18, 21, 30, 33, 37, 45. One example of unbalanced news is news

number 10, "Ukraine Breaks Diplomatic Relations with Russia Due to Invasion." This news includes Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky severing Kyiv's diplomatic ties with Moscow in response to the Russian invasion."

This news is considered unbalanced because it only comes from one news source, namely Volodymyr Zelensky, and is not accompanied by a response from the Moscow government. The severing of diplomatic relations will have a major impact on the lives of the civilians of the two cities. In this case, journalists did not include a response from the Moscow government regarding the severance of diplomatic relations, so the question arises: How will Moscow or Russia respond to this severance of diplomatic relations? Will it impact the lives of civilians in these two cities? So, what are the appropriate steps to respond to this severance of diplomatic relations? If journalists cannot get a response from the Moscow government, they can still get a response from other parties, such as Russian diplomats or war observers. By including responses from the Moscow government or related parties, readers will get a clear overview of the facts from both sides.

CNNIndonesia.com's news imbalance in presenting information can be seen in that some news presented still contains much information from one source. The problem of balance in presenting news is related to the attitude of journalists who must dig up more information. Journalists or editors should be able to dig up information from various sources, but this is not done because of actuality or other factors. Time issues can cause inaccurate news, which needs to be balanced and current. Journalism is a profession that requires time. Time limitations and being chased by deadlines sometimes make journalists less than optimal in compiling news, so they do not check and recheck, confirm, or only present news from one side. Time issues can also cause news to be out of date or presented late (Kartinawati, 2015). The imbalance makes information incomplete and unclear and can impact the public's assessment of the media regarding their partiality towards an issue or group. Neutrality is an obligation strictly regulated in the journalistic code of ethics and the Standard Broadcast Program Behavior Guidelines (P3SPS). The nine elements of journalism also state that practitioners must maintain their independence from sources (Kovack & Rosenstiel, 2006).

Conclusion

Based on research on the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics, which refers to articles 1 and 3 using three measuring tools, namely objectivity, accuracy, and balance, which researchers at CNNIndonesia.com have carried out in reporting on the Russian invasion of Ukraine from 17 February to 3 March 2022, there is a total population of 447 news. A total of 447 news stories from the population were then randomly selected to take 10% of the population as a sample of 45 news stories. Based on research results from 45 samples, 41 (91.11%) news stories were declared objective, and 4 (8.88%) news stories were declared non-objective. There were 40 (88.88%) stories declared accurate and 5 (11.11%) stories declared inaccurate. News declared balanced was 34 (71.11%), and news declared unbalanced was 11 (24.44%).

From these results, it can be concluded that CNNIndonesia.com is quite good at implementing the journalistic code of ethics articles 1 and 3, as seen from the objectivity of reporting and accuracy of the news; however, regarding the problem of news balance, it is still not completely balanced, seen from the research results which show that there are 11 (11 24.44%) which is unbalanced. Several things cause CNNIndonesia.com to still not fully implement the journalistic code of ethics in presenting news, namely:

1. Objectivity: Journalists' personal opinions or opinions are added when presenting information.
2. Accuracy: there are errors in writing words, names of sources, names of cities, and names of countries.
3. Balance, only presenting sources from one side in the news involving two parties.

Based on the research that has been carried out, researchers would like to provide suggestions that CNNIndonesia.com, as one of the largest online media in Indonesia, must continue to be guided by the journalistic code of ethics in all its journalistic activities and pay more attention to the balance of news so that the credibility and independence of reporting can be maintained. Additionally, CNNIndonesia.com must prioritize news objectivity and accuracy over actuality because the public must receive complete, accurate, and truthful information. Accuracy, balance, and objectivity are the keys to media credibility. Without credibility, media will die because it can only survive if it gains public trust, and public trust in media can only be achieved through credibility.

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