

News Accuracy of Firli Bahuri Extortion Case on Tvone And Detik.Com Online Media

Muhammad Akhyaraldo*, Sardi Duryatmo, Dini Valdiani

Universitas Pakuan, Indonesia
Email: m.akhyaraldo@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes differences between two online media outlets, TV One and Detik.com, concerning news coverage of corruption cases involving Firli Bahuri, former chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission. Using a qualitative approach and documentation method, it examines the accuracy of news related to the Firli Bahuri Corruption Case on these platforms. Qualitative research prioritizes in-depth observation and detailed study. The study was conducted through observations of TV One and Detik.com from November 2023 onward. Documentation and observation techniques involved gathering all relevant news and checking for errors. The accuracy assessment followed Mencer's (2000) criteria, covering omissions, under/overemphasis, misspellings, faulty headlines, misquotes, and inaccuracies in age, name, date, location, and source attribution. Results indicate that errors in news accuracy were minimal across these categories. Interviews with TV One journalists and Detik.com editors confirmed this finding. Overall, the errors were negligible and did not significantly impact the reported topics. Thus, TV One and Detik.com remain reliable sources for accurate information. This study of Firli Bahuri's corruption news from November–December 2023 and January 2024 editions on TV One and Detik.com aims to reinforce the trustworthiness of these media outlets, helping the public avoid misinformation and doubts about the news they receive.

Keywords: accuracy, news, online media, television

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information and communication technology is marked by the presence of online media (Bilan, Oliinyk, Mishchuk, & Skare, 2023). This development has an effect on the existence of media, including online media (McMullan, 2020). Today's human civilization, which is very fast and versatile, has an impact on the media civilization, which is also becoming fast-paced (Turow, 2019). The presence of the internet, providing a wide range of information and news, has gradually begun to surpass the popularity of print media (Picard, 2010). In fact, many news sites on the internet present news quickly and without charge.

The majority of the population in Asian countries already familiar with high technology, such as Japan and South Korea, are beginning to worry that print media will be abandoned (Dator, 2019). Especially in Japan, which always focuses on the phenomenon occurring in the West, although the circulation level of print media is still high. However, according to Yomiuri Shimbun Senior Editor Akira Fujino, currently advertising revenue for print media in Japan has generally declined by 10–20%.

This condition then requires newspaper publishing to switch to online media (Thurman & Fletcher, 2018). For example, Kompas.com, which was initially made only to interrupt and anticipate the rise of online mass media in Indonesia, is now a success like the print version (Patria, Irawanto, & Abrar, 2025). Okezone.com first appeared in early 2008 with a practical appearance, making it easy for visitors to access various news channels (Yen, 2024). This fact implies that in the future new media will play an increasingly important role, with greater

public participation. The power of internet media makes Philip Meyer predict that in 2040, people will witness the last newspaper published and read.

Several previous studies have examined news accuracy and media comparison from various perspectives (Bachmann, Eisenegger, & Ingenhoff, 2022). Wikan (2010) emphasized the necessity for traditional media to transform into new media through mediamorphosis principles including coevolution, convergence, and coexistence. This study provided an important theoretical foundation for understanding media transformation but did not empirically examine news accuracy (Ekström & Westlund, 2019). Nugroho (2018) conducted a comparative analysis of online and print media in reporting corruption cases, finding that online media tended to be faster but less accurate in factual reporting compared to print media. However, this study did not specifically compare television and online media formats (Reich, 2016). Sari (2020) examined the application of Mencer's accuracy framework in online news portals, identifying that misspellings and faulty headlines were the most common errors in digital journalism. While this research provided methodological insights, it focused solely on online media without comparative analysis with television media (Brennen, 2025). Putra (2021) analyzed framing of corruption cases in Indonesian media, revealing significant differences in how television and online media constructed narratives around high-profile cases. This study highlighted media bias but did not systematically examine accuracy parameters (Hamborg, Donnay, & Gipp, 2019). These previous studies collectively demonstrate that while research exists on media accuracy and corruption case reporting, there remains a significant gap in systematic comparison between television and online media using comprehensive accuracy frameworks for high-profile corruption cases.

This research introduces several novel aspects to the field of media studies (Ott & Mack, 2025). First, it provides a pioneering comparative analysis between television (TVOne) and online media (Detik.com) using Mencer's comprehensive accuracy framework, which has rarely been applied in Indonesian media research. Second, the study focuses on the high-profile Firli Bahuri corruption case, offering real-time analysis of contemporary media coverage. Third, this research combines documentation analysis with journalist interviews, providing both quantitative and qualitative insights into news accuracy (Thurman, 2018). Fourth, the study addresses the timely issue of media convergence by examining how traditional television and pure online media maintain accuracy standards in the digital era (McMullan, 2020). The combination of these elements represents a significant contribution to understanding media accuracy in Indonesia's evolving media landscape (Sukmayadi, 2024).

The things studied in this study are TVOne and Detik.com, which are online news and article portals of two of the most popular news sites in Indonesia (Pristianita, Marta, Amanda, Widiyanto, & Boer, 2020). Detik.com is considered by many to be the leading portal in terms of new news. This can be seen from the number of visitors to this site since July 1998 reaching 30,000 hits per day with around 2,500 users (Internet subscribers). A few months later, in March 1999, it rose sevenfold to 214,000 hits per day or 6,420,000 hits per month with 32,000 users. In June 1999, that figure rose again to 536,000 hits per day with 40,000 users. Per year, Detik.com's hits reach more than 2.5 million. In addition, Detik.com page views now reach 3 million per day and occupy the fourth highest position on Alexa.com for all content in Indonesia. This online media is the media with the largest number of visitors in Indonesia

(Alexa Internet, 2013). Detik.com is also an online medium that does not have other forms of media or a web base (Anggoro, 2012: 129).

One of the requirements for news is that it must be objective (accurate, complete, neutral, and balanced). However, in reality, news in the mass media seems to be unobjective because of the interests behind it. In addition, the skills of journalists are also relatively different in producing objective news, so that some news is subjective.

From TVOne's programming data referring to Nielsen data, December 4, 2018, produced from 11 major cities, TVOne managed to achieve a share of 5.9%. This figure far outperforms Metro TV, which only won 2.0%. Meanwhile, the shares of Kompas TV and iNews gained 1.7% and 1.2%, respectively, making TVOne the market leader of national news television.

Although TVOne is currently the number one news television in Indonesia, the onslaught of new media indirectly has an impact on news acquisition and audience reduction, which can be seen from the acquisition of target ratings and shares. In its development, TVOne participates in convergence and transformation towards new media. This is shown by the unification of TVOne in the Viva group which can collaborate with Antv and Vivanews.com, as well as the use of the TVOne Connect application and other new media platforms such as YouTube Channels, Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook.

Wikan (2010) argues that old media must transform into new media. In this change of form, old media performs a mediamorphosis with a number of principles that must be applied. The principles of mediamorphosis include coevolution, convergence, and coexistence. All forms of communication media are present and develop simultaneously in an adaptive, complex, and widespread system.

Likewise with TVOne, a long process needs to be passed to transform towards convergence. TVOne has to work hard to face the wave of changes that occur, especially in the field of information and communication technology. A number of parameters, such as rating, share, advertising revenue, and declining viewership, are indicators that show the increasing penetration of new media for the public. In the midst of intense competitive dynamics, efforts to adapt and transform to the advancement of new media technology must be carried out by old media.

The media industry's decision to converge is not an easy matter because of the many factors involved. For example, the readiness of infrastructure (including technology), the readiness of human resources, and the readiness of culture to dare to transform. This explains why a media industry takes a long time to transform from the old media era to a new media era that carries the advancement of digital technology.

The Detik.com news site is a media product created by PT Agranet Multicitra Siberkom (Agrakom). PT Agrakom was founded by four people: Budiono Darsono, Abdul Rahman, Didi Nugraha, and Yayan Sopyan in October 1995 (ratified in January 1996), and is engaged in web services. The company is fast-growing because it has large clients, including PT Astra International, Kompas Gramedia, PT Timah, United Tractor, BCA, Infomedia, and Bank Mandiri.

In 1999, Detik.com became a favorite website in Indonesia with its slogan "Breaking News." The slogan means that Detik.com is a news site that presents the latest news and is

constantly updated. The news presented is socio-political news. On February 9, 2000, PT Agranet Multicitra Siberkom launched Detik.com as a public portal.

Along with the rapid development of online media without control, online media is always in the spotlight because it is often considered that it does not prioritize the objectives (accuracy, completeness, and impartiality) of news just to catch up quickly. This is the problem: on the one hand, online media allows the dissemination of information much faster than conventional media, but on the other hand, this speed sacrifices the basic principles of news accuracy.

News is a report on facts or ideas happening everywhere. News can contain events that the editorial staff of a daily chooses to broadcast, which can attract the attention of readers, either because the news is exceptional or because of the importance of the information conveyed. However, there are several news concepts that can be developed, namely news as the fastest report, recording objective facts, interpretation, sensations, human interests, predictions, and as images (Barus, 2010:21).

In general, news comes from events, but not all events can be news. In the process of forming news, many factors have the potential to influence it, so that there will be a discourse battle in interpreting reality in media presentations.

News is all the things and events that happen in the world. Simply put, news is what the newspapers write, what the radio broadcasts, and what the television shows. News presents facts, but not everyone can be made into news. News is a number of events that occur in the world, but only a small part is reported (Sumadiria, 2005:63) because there is a time limit in broadcasting news.

News can be conveyed through many media, ranging from radio, newspapers, television, and text news on the internet, such as TVOne and Detik.com. These two media can be said to be related because television news provides the latest information visually, while text news such as Detik.com conveys the latest information in the form of text.

News shared through television usually only conveys information that has been obtained directly or news that is direct to the point, and sometimes lacks explanation, while news in the form of text is usually news that has been processed and contains complete and detailed information.

Video news and text news can be used to accurately report because broadcasting is the dissemination of information to the audience (Sundar, Molina, & Cho, 2021). Online media can also be used as a source of information on news content, be it images, texts, or videos. This makes TVOne and Detik.com useful sources for the public to access news.

A news program is a program that broadcasts all the important and interesting information that must be broadcast immediately by the broadcast media. This information must be aired as soon as possible so that the audience can know the latest news from an event or a big moment (Anderson, Downie, & Schudson, 2016). The public still accesses Detik.com even though the news presented is online. With data from 2023 and 2024, Detik.com is still superior to TVOne. In 2023, it was 63% for Detik.com and 60% for TVOne, and in 2024, it was 50% for Detik.com and 26% for TVOne. There are still many people who access news through TVOne and Detik.com. In TVOne news, in the form of videos, it had a total of 2,339 views for November 2023 and 3,555 for January 2024. For Detik.com, it has a fairly high number of

accesses: 63% for 2023 and 50% for 2024, which is higher than TVOne's access with 60% for 2023 and 26% for 2024.

Based on the background and identification of the research gaps, this study aims to analyze and compare the level of accuracy of reporting on the *Firli Bahuri* corruption case on *TVOne* television media and online *Detik.com* media using the Mencer accuracy framework. Specifically, this goal is realized to identify the types of inaccuracies that arise, compare the error patterns between the two media formats, and analyze the factors that affect journalistic accuracy practices in each newsroom. The results of this study are expected to provide practical benefits for journalists and the media as evaluation material to improve the quality of news, especially in reporting complex legal cases. For academics, this research makes a methodological contribution to the application of the Mencer framework and the mapping of media accuracy comparison in Indonesia. As for the public, this finding is expected to increase public critical awareness in responding to news from various media platforms.

METHOD

The method used in this study was qualitative research, employing observation, documentation, and interviews. Accuracy data regarding the *Firli Bahuri* corruption news on TV One and online media Detik.com were obtained through in-depth observations. The researcher chose TV One and Detik.com as the subjects because these portals are widely used by the public to access news.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of technology has brought the media into a new change. These changes are commonly referred to as new media. New media can provide wide possibilities for people to access news through the internet. This means the practice of online journalism or journalism that uses internet connectivity in the process of disseminating news. In its application, each online news portal has its own characteristics.

The following are the characteristics of news that will be discussed according to Mencer's theory, as follows:

1. Omission: Omission of not citing the source of the news.
2. Under/Over Emphasis: It is a lack or excess in giving emphasis to a sentence, namely an effort to focus attention on one element or part of the sentence, so that the element or part of the sentence that is given affirmation or emphasis gets more attention from the listener or reader.
3. Misspelling: In other words, the meaning of misspelling is misspelling by knowing a lot of vocabulary can make it easier to communicate and convey opinions that can be conveyed to certain people.
4. Faulty headline: Incompatibility between the title and the content of the news, an incident when the content of the news presented and discussed does not match what is stated in the written title. In other words, this can make the audience confused by the topic being discussed and cannot get an outline of the discussion from the news.
5. Misquotes, incorrect age, name, date, and locations: errors in citing, writing age, name, date, and location or place names.

Error in displaying the attribution of the source: the incompatibility of the credibility of the source in discussing the topic of the problem in a news.

Table 1. KPK's Corruption Case

No	Heading	Medium mass	Edition
1.	Yusril Mahendra Examined as a Mitigating Witness in the Case of Firli Bahuri at the Criminal Investigation Branch of the National Police	TV One	15 January 2024
2.	Firli Bahuri Suspect, KPK: We Don't Feel Missed	TV One	23 November 2023
3.	Jokowi Officially Dismisses Firli as Chairman of the KPK!	Detik.com	Friday, Dec 29, 2023
4.	This is the Reason Firli Again Filed a Pretrial After Becoming a Suspect in SYL Extortion	Detik.com	Wednesday, 24 Jan 2024
5.	Police Investigate Firli Bahuri's Alleged Money Laundering!	Detik.com	Thursday, Dec 28, 2023
6.	The End of Firli Bahuri's Drama at the KPK	Detik.com	Friday, Dec 29, 2023
7.	Resigning from the KPK, Firli Bahuri Apologizes	Detik.com	Thursday, 21 Dec 2023

Sumber: Data Primer, 2024

Example of TV One

Yusril Mahendra Examined as a Mitigating Witness in the Case of Firli Bahuri at the Criminal Investigation Branch of the National Police



Figure 1. Video of Yusril Ihza Mahendra

Source: www.youtube.com

From other information, Yusril Iza Mahendra was examined today at the Criminal Investigation Agency as a mitigating witness for the suspect former KPK chairman Firli Bahuri, in addition to Yusril the police also summoned criminal law expert Romli Atmasasmita, constitutional law expert Yusril Ihza Mahendra was today examined at the Criminal Investigation Agency as a mitigating witness for the suspect former KPK chairman Firli Bahuri in the extortion case against the Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo.

The Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Metro Jaya Police, Kombes Pol ad Syafri Simanjuntak, stated that the examination would be carried out at 10 o'clock, actually West

Indonesia Time, and the examination took place at the Directorate of Corruption Crimes of the National Police Criminal Investigation Department.

In addition to Yusril, Firli also proposed several other names, one of which was criminal law expert Prof. Romli Atmasasmita as a mitigating witness, but he refused and was only willing to give evidence as an expert witness.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra

Based on the traces of the investigation that had been submitted at the previous judicial PR trial and so that I could study carefully and coincidentally at that time I was asked for information as an expert in laws and regulations to explain several aspects of the determination of the suspect against Mr. Pirli at that time.

Now it may be a bit different because my status as a mitigating witness or a favorable witness or a witness with a charge filed by Mr. Firli, my statement will also explain exactly what aspects can cause a person to be made a suspect and then what elements must be met to ensure that an alleged criminal act has occurred. Coincidentally, the article that was pointed out to the pakli was articles 12 and 12A of law 20 of 2001 that I made.

1. Omission

In the news above, the researcher did not find any negligence in listing news sources. This is because this news is a video that shows that Yusril Ihza Mahendra is being interviewed. Yusril Ihza Mahendra is the source of the news itself; both the information and the content of the news are what Yusril Ihza Mahendra is talking about.

1) People Trail

It is the writing of a person's character or name in terms of the relevance of news cases. The researcher found that Yusril Ihza Mahendra mentioned a person, namely Firli in the video, this is because Firli's character is related to the topic discussed in the news, Yusril Ihza Mahendra which will be a lightening case of Firli Bahuri's corruption.

2) Paper Trail

It is a method of writing proof of printed documents, photographs, video or audio recordings. Researchers found a video that could be used as evidence of the news event.

3) Money Trail

It is a method of writing using money tools. Researchers did not find any involvement or money tools used in the news text conveyed.

In the event of negligence by not writing the correct name writing, photo or document title, and involvement of the money tools used that are included in the news.

Researchers examined the results of the news in the TV One video, and found that there were only people trails and paper trails in the news.

2. Under/Over Emphasis

1) Redundancy

It is the same information stored more than once, or it can be said to be a duplicate of the data mentioned in the video. The researcher did not find any duplication of data, the researcher only found the emphasis of sentences, which is in paragraph 5 listed in the video.

2) Repetition

The researchers did not find any excessive use of language.

TV One uses video to convey the news so that it needs the emphasis of prominent sentences. In addition, the topics of conversation that are reported occur directly and cause distracted attention to the video and the sound produced from the video compared to paying attention to the sentences in the video. Therefore, a sentence that can attract attention is needed to make it easier to understand the topic being discussed in the video.

So the researcher noticed that in the video the sentence said by the resource person Yusril Ihza Mahendra had been determined, namely:

"Now it may be a bit different because my status is a mitigating witness or a favorable witness or a witness with a charge filed by Mr. Firli. My statement will also explain exactly what aspects can cause a person to be made a suspect and then what elements must be met to ensure that an alleged criminal act has occurred."

3. Misspelling

In the 4th paragraph there is an error in pronunciation, namely "judicial homework trial".

It can be seen that the judicial homework in the 4th paragraph contains a pronunciation error that should have been pre-trial, which is an error in the spelling of sentences.

4. Faulty Headline

The news headline from TV One is "Yusril Mahendra Examined as a Witness to Mitigate the Case of Firli Bahuri at the Criminal Investigation Branch of the National Police". The researcher found that the title did not match the content of the news that had been discussed in the video.

It can be seen from the 5th paragraph which contains the sentence, "Now it may be a bit different because my status as a mitigating witness or a favorable witness or a witness with a charge filed by Mr. Firli, my statement will also explain exactly what aspects can cause a person to be made a suspect and then what elements must be met to ensure that an alleged criminal act has occurred."

However, Yusril Mahendra has not been examined because Yusril is still on his way to conduct an examination and the discussion of what examinations were carried out for Yusril is not explained. Then Yusril also did not explain what aspects and information he would explain.

5. Misquotes

The researcher found a mistake with what Yusril Ihza Mahendra said in the video, namely when Yusril mentioned Firli's name, Yusril mentioned Mr. Firli who should have been mentioned Firli.

In paragraph 2, the researcher also found an error in the mention of the name of the place, "Dieskrimsus Polda Metro Jaya" which should have been the Dittreskrimum of the Metro Jaya Police.

6. Error in displaying source attribution

The researcher did not find any incompatibility of the credibility of the source in discussing the topic of the problem in a news. This is because the discussion of this news topic has been included in paragraph 5 which reads:

Now it may be a bit different because my status as a mitigating witness or a favorable witness or a witness with a charge filed by Mr. Firli, my statement will also explain

exactly what aspects can cause a person to be made a suspect and then what elements must be met to ensure that an alleged criminal act has occurred.

Contoh Detik.com

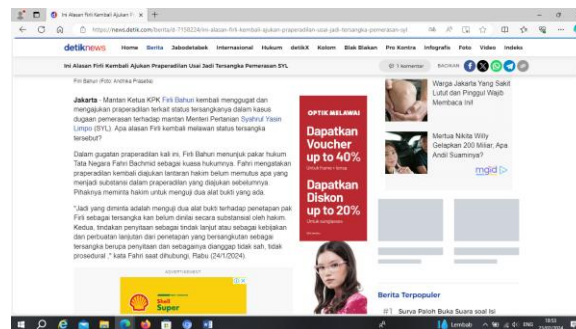


Figure 2. Isi berita detik.com

Source: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7158224/ini-alasan-firli-kembali-ajukan-praperadilan-usai-jadi-tersangka-pemerasan-syl>

Jakarta - Former KPK Chairman Firli Bahuri has again sued and filed a pretrial regarding his status as a suspect in the alleged extortion case against former Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL). What was Firli's reason for returning to fight the suspect status?

In this pretrial lawsuit, Firli Bahuri appointed constitutional law expert Fahri Bachmid as his legal representative. Fahri said the pretrial was resubmitted because the judge had not decided what was the substance of the pretrial that was submitted previously. He asked the judge to test the two existing evidences.

"So what is requested is to test two pieces of evidence against the determination of Mr. Firli as a suspect that has not been substantially assessed by the judge. Second, the act of confiscation as a follow-up or as a follow-up policy and act of the determination of the person concerned as a suspect in the form of confiscation and so on is considered invalid, not procedural," said Fahri when contacted, Wednesday (24/1/2024).

Firli still insists that the determination of suspects in the SYL extortion case is not based on valid evidence. In addition, Di said that the witnesses presented in the trial were also irrelevant.

"The evidence shown in front of the trial has not really shown that there was a criminal event said by Mr. Firli. There is only a letter, for example, a chronological letter that is not clear who made it, then there are many witnesses, then the witness does not explain about the relationship carried out by Mr. Firli and Mr. SYL directly, it is like that," he said.

Fahri said that the Jakarta District Court judge had not thoroughly assessed the existing lawsuit until finally the judge's decision stated that he did not accept or reject the lawsuit. Therefore, his party again filed a pretrial.

"The first decision was that the judge had not assessed in more depth, finally the decision sounded that the pretrial application was not rejected, but the pretrial application was not accepted, so the term NO. If NO has not resolved the main problem so that the basis is that we will improve the pretrial application by perfecting what is the basis for the panel of pretrial judges to reject the first application like that," he explained.

Reported by SIPP of the South Jakarta District Court (PN Jakarta), Tuesday (23/1/2024), the lawsuit has been registered with case number 17/Pid.Pra/2024/PN JKT. CELL. The lawsuit was registered on Monday, January 22, 2024.

Sitting as an applicant Firli Bahuri. Meanwhile, the respondent in this case is the Director of Criminal Investigation of the Metro Jaya Police, Kombes Ade Safri Simanjuntak. The first hearing will be held later this month.

"The first hearing is Monday, January 30, 2024," said South Jakarta District Court Public Relations Officer Djuyamto when asked for confirmation, Tuesday (23/1/2024).

Polda Metro Ready to Face Firli Bahuri filed a pretrial lawsuit against the Director of Criminal Investigations of Polda Metro Jaya Kombes Ade Safri Simanjuntak for not accepting being made a suspect. Kombes Ade stated that he was ready to face the lawsuit.

"Regarding the 2nd pretrial lawsuit filed by suspect FB or his legal representative to the South Jakarta District Court, in principle, investigators through the Bidkum Advocacy Team of the Metro Jaya Police are very ready to deal with it," Ade told reporters, Tuesday (23/1/2024).

Ade emphasized that the handling of Firli Bahuri's case was in accordance with procedure. This was proven in the previous hearing of Firli's pretrial lawsuit which the judge rejected.

"I emphasize and ensure that the investigative efforts that have been carried out by the joint investigative team of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations of the Metro Jaya Police and the Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the National Police who handle the a quo case have been carried out in a professional, transparent, and accountable manner, and a series of investigative actions by investigators in an investigation effort to find and collect evidence that sheds light on the criminal acts that occurred and to find the suspect has been tested in the previous pretrial hearing and the results we already know that the single judge who examined the pretrial lawsuit at the Central Jakarta District Court when the first lawsuit was referred to: had rejected the pretrial lawsuit of suspect FB or his lawyer," said Ade.

"This means that: the investigation carried out by investigators in handling cases a quo and the determination of suspect status against FB carried out by investigators is legitimate," he continued.

Ade said that the material of Firli's 2nd lawsuit had been tested when the same material was submitted by Firli Bahuri or his lawyer in the first pretrial lawsuit. He also believes that Firli's lawsuit will be rejected again.

"We reiterate that the investigators are optimistic that the court will again reject the pretrial lawsuit of suspect FB or his legal representative, because the determination of suspect status by investigators against FB's brother has been based on at least 2 valid evidence. Even in handling a quo cases, the determination of FB as a suspect is based on more than 2 valid evidence," he added.

1. Omission

In the news above, the researcher did not find any negligence in listing news sources. For example, in paragraph 5, Fahri Bachmid explained that the evidence shown in front of the trial did not show the criminal events said by Mr. Firli at all. In the 17th paragraph, Ade Safri Simanjuntak explained that the court would reject Firli Bahuri's pretrial lawsuit because there were already 2 valid evidence. What Fahri Bachmid and Ade Safri Simanjuntak said can be used as resource persons in the news above.

1) People Trail

It is the writing of a person's character or name in terms of the relevance of news cases. Researchers found that in detik.com news, there are many names of figures mentioned, among them are:

1. Firli Bahuri
2. Syahrul Yasin Limpo
3. Fahri Bachmid
4. Ade Safri Simanjuntak
5. Djuyamto

The mention of this figure is related to the topic discussed in the news, where Firli sued and filed a pretrial regarding his status as a suspect in the alleged extortion case against former Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo.

2) Paper Trail

It is a method of writing proof of printed documents, photographs, video or audio recordings. Researchers found a photo that could be displayed as evidence of the news event.

3) Money Trail

It is a method of writing using money tools. Researchers did not find any involvement or money tools used in the news text conveyed.

In the event of negligence by not writing the correct name writing, photo or document title, and involvement of the money tools used that are included in the news.

The researcher examined the results of the news in the detik.com media, and the researcher found that there were only a people trail and a paper trail in the news.

2. Under/Over Emphasis

1) Redundancy

It is the same information stored more than once, or it can be said that the data mentioned in the news is a duplicate. The researcher did not find any duplication of data, only found the emphasis of sentences that can be found in paragraph 3.

2) Language Repetition

The researchers did not find any excessive use of language.

In the news entitled "This is the Reason Firli Returns to Pretrial Filing After Becoming a Suspect in SYL Extortion", the researcher only found the emphasis of the sentence that attracted the reader's attention in paragraph 3, namely:

"So what is requested is to test two pieces of evidence against the determination of Mr. Firli as a suspect that has not been substantially assessed by the judge. Second, the act of confiscation as a follow-up or as a follow-up policy and act of the determination of the person concerned as a suspect in the form of confiscation and so on is considered illegal, not procedural."

The researchers found no emphasis on other sentences or excessive language repetition.

3. Misspelling

In paragraph 5, the researcher found that there was an error in the vocabulary, namely "The evidence shown in front of the trial did not show that there was really a criminal event said by Mr. Firli." The word can really be changed to "being" or "that"

4. Faulty Headline

The researcher found no errors in the matching of the titles. The news headline from detik.com is "This is the Reason Firli Returns to Pretrial After Becoming a Suspect in SYL

Extortion". According to the researcher, this title is in accordance with the content of the news that has been discussed in the news text in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 which is written:

Paragraph 3:

"So what is requested is to test two pieces of evidence against the determination of Mr. Firli as a suspect that has not been substantially assessed by the judge. Second, the act of confiscation as a follow-up or as a follow-up policy and act of the determination of the person concerned as a suspect in the form of confiscation and so on is considered invalid, not procedural," said Fahri when contacted, Wednesday (24/1/2024).

Paragraph 4:

Firli still insists that the determination of suspects in the SYL extortion case is not based on valid evidence. In addition, Di said that the witnesses presented in the trial were also irrelevant.

Paragraph 5:

"The evidence shown in front of the trial has not really shown that there was a criminal event said by Mr. Firli. There is only a letter, for example, a chronological letter that is not clear who made it, then there are many witnesses, then the witness does not explain about the relationship carried out by Mr. Firli and Mr. SYL directly, it is like how," he said.

5. Misquotes

The researcher can find errors in the writing of names in paragraph 10:

"The first hearing is Monday, January 30, 2024," said South Jakarta District Court Public Relations Officer Djuyamto when asked for confirmation, Tuesday (23/1/2024).

Djuyamto's name should be written according to his name, namely DJUYAMTO, SH., MH. This is necessary because citing the name is required with his full name. Likewise, the name Fahri Bachmid should be "Fahri Bachmid, S.H., M.H."

6. Error in displaying source attribution

The researcher did not find any incompatibility of the credibility of the source in discussing the topic of the problem in a news. This is because the discussion of this news topic has been included in paragraphs 4 and 5 which read:

Paragraph 4:

Firli still insists that the determination of suspects in the SYL extortion case is not based on valid evidence. In addition, Di said that the witnesses presented in the trial were also irrelevant.

Paragraph 5:

"The evidence shown in front of the trial has not really shown that there was a criminal event said by Mr. Firli. There is only a letter, for example, a chronological letter that is not clear who made it, then there are many witnesses, then the witness does not explain about the relationship carried out by Mr. Firli and Mr. SYL directly, it is like how," he said.

Check and Re-check

The issue of accuracy greatly determines the credibility of the media in the eyes of the public. The inaccuracies that have appeared in the mass media today are due, among other things, to the lack of checks. Check and check is checking and checking back to the news source.

Failure to include news sources may result in the news presented not being verifiable in the field. According to Mencher, not everything that the source said was true, although there was

an expression that "it becomes true if there is a reference to who said it" (Iwan Awaluddin, 2013).

Fundamentally, accuracy indicates the need for verification of facts/information. All information obtained must be verified before it is presented. Of the number of parameters used to measure accuracy, the issue of verification of facts and accuracy of presentation is the main problem in a number of media. Verification of facts concerns the extent to which the news displayed corresponds to the facts that actually occur in the field.

TV One

Table 2. TV One News Accuracy Categories

		Frequency	Percentage	Legal	Cummulative Percentage
Valid	No	6	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Yes	6	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Total	12	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Detik.com

Table 3. News Accuracy Categories detik.com

		Frequency	Percentage	Legal	Cummulative Percentage
Valid	No	8	14.2	14.2	14.2
	Yes	48	85.7	85.7	85.7
	Total	56	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data 2024

The results of the study revealed that of the 2 news items about Firli Bahuri published on the TV One news portal and 5 news from Detik.com showed that the majority of news had checked and checked the news. From the results of observations, it is illustrated that most of the news on detikNews with a total of 56 paragraphs has 8 paragraphs that still need improvement. This is because detik.com is an online news media, so the news needs to be checked again to make it easier for the audience. On the TV One page there is a corruption news video, out of 12 paragraphs there are 6 paragraphs that still need re-accuracy due to lack of explanation or errors in the pronunciation of the word from the source only, this can also be said to be the accuracy of the news because the news is a live video. According to Howell in Ishwara (2011) said that there are two things that complement the news source, namely never using anonymous sources to convey an opinion about other people and never using anonymous sources as the first quote in a news.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of news accuracy on the *Firli Bahuri* corruption case in the November–December 2023 and January 2024 editions of TVOne and Detik.com showed generally reliable reporting across factors such as omission, emphasis, misspelling, headlines, misquotes, and source attribution. However, some inaccuracies persisted, including typographical errors, mismatched titles and content, and citation mistakes. These findings highlight that while

maintaining accuracy is essential for public trust and a media outlet's credibility, errors can still occur. Future research could expand by examining the impact of these inaccuracies on audience perceptions and trust, as well as exploring accuracy across a broader range of media platforms and case types.

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