

**PERBEDAAN PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN MEDIA PENGIKUT CHANNEL
YOUTUBE “NARASI NEWSROOM” BERDASARKAN GENDER YANG
DIMILIKINYA**

(Studi Korelasi Mahasiswa di Kota Bandung)

SKRIPSI

Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Syarat untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana

Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi



Oleh :

Ocky Ocktova

1804125

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KOMUNIKASI
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN SOSIAL
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA
BANDUNG**

2022

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Ocky Ocktova Dwi H.

**PENGARUH GENDER TERHADAP PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN
MEDIA PENGIKUT CHANNEL NARASI NEWSROOM**

(Studi Mahasiswa di Kota Bandung)

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh pembimbing:

Pembimbing I



Prof. Dr. Deni Darmawan, S.Pd., M.Si, M.Kom., MCE

NIP. 197111281998011001

Pembimbing II



Mina Holilah, M.Pd

NIPT. 920190219890715000

Mengetahui

Ketua Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



Dr. Ahmad Fahrul Muchtar Affandi S.S., M.Si

NIP. 198507012014041001

PERNYATAAN TENTANG KEASLIAN SKIPSI

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi dengan “Perbedaan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Media Pengikut Channel Youtube “Narasi Newsroom” Berdasarkan Gender Yang Dimilikinya” ini berserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika ilmu yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi apabila di kemudian hari ditemukan adanya pelanggaran etika keilmuan atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini

Bandung, 9 Agustus 2022



Penulis, Ocky Ocktova

OCKY OCKTOVA, 2022

*PERBEDAAN PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN MEDIA PENGIKUT CHANNEL YOUTUBE “NARASI NEWSROOM”
BERDASARKAN GENDER YANG DIMILIKINYA*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

| repository.upi.edu

| perpustakaan.upi.edu

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh peralihan media berita mainstream menuju *new media* yang menyebabkan para pemilik media berpacu untuk menyajikan konten berita, dengan adanya peralihan ini menyebabkan munculnya kebutuhan dan keinginan konsumen akan hal baru dalam *new media*. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dimaksudkan memahami motif konsumen dalam penggunaan media yang berubah di era *new media* untuk memenuhi kebutuhan konsumen. Untuk dapat memahami hal tersebut didalam penelitian ini akan menggunakan “gender” dalam pengkategorian konsumen didalam *new media*, dikarenakan “gender” merupakan faktor sosiologis terkuat yang dapat mewakili seluruh wujud masyarakat. Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan kebutuhan dan pola penggunaan gender didalam *new media* dapat berpengaruh terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan media, oleh karena itu penulis menggunakan teori *uses and gratification* yang dapat mengkaji bagaimana motif dan motivasi seseorang di *new media*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 100 orang dari populasi mahasiswa di Kota Bandung. Berdasarkan hasil temuan penelitian, gender terbukti memiliki pengaruh dalam kebutuhan media seseorang serta memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap pemenuhan kebutuhan media.

Kata Kunci: Gender, Kebutuhan media, *New Media*.

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the transition of mainstream news media to new media which causes media owners to race to present news content, with this shift causing the emergence of consumer needs and desires for new things in new media. Therefore, this study is intended to understand consumer motives in the use of changing media in the new media era to meet consumer needs. To be able to understand this in this study, we will use "gender" in categorizing consumers in new media, because "gender" is the strongest sociological factor that can represent all forms of society. The purpose of this research is to find out differences in needs and patterns of gender use in new media that can affect the fulfillment of media needs, therefore the author uses the uses and gratification theory which can examine how a person's motives and motivations in new media. This research was conducted using a quantitative approach with a survey method by taking a sample of 100 people from the student population in the city of Bandung. Based on the research findings, gender is proven to have an influence on one's media needs and has a positive influence on meeting media needs.

Keywords: Gender, Media needs, *New Media*.

DAFTAR ISI

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	i
PERNYATAAN TENTANG KEASLIAN SKripsi.....	ii
Kata Pengantar	iii
ABSTRAK	v
DAFTAR ISI.....	vi
DAFTAR TABEL.....	ix
DAFTAR GAMBAR	x
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	xi
BAB 1	1
PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1 Latar Belakang Penelitian	1
1.2. Rumusan Masalah	7
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian.....	7
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian.....	7
1.4.1 Manfaat Teoritis.....	7
1.4.2 Manfaat Praktis	8
1.5 Struktur Organisasi Skripsi	9
1.5.1 BAB 1: .Pendahuluan	9
1.5.2 BAB 2: .Kajian. Pustaka.....	9
1.5.3 BAB..3: Metode..Penelitian.....	10
1.5.4 BAB..4: Hasil..Penelitian..dan..Pembahasan	10
1.5.5 BAB..5: Simpulan, Implikasi, dan..Rekomendasi	10
BAB 2	11
TINJAUAN PUSTAKA	11
2.1 Landasan Teoritis	11
2.1.1 <i>New Media</i> (Media online)	11
2.1.2 Jurnalisme Online	13

OCKY OCKTOVA, 2022

**PERBEDAAN PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN MEDIA PENGIKUT CHANNEL YOUTUBE “NARASI NEWSROOM”
BERDASARKAN GENDER YANG DIMILIKINYA**

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

| repository.upi.edu

| perpustakaan.upi.edu

2.1.3 Gender.....	15
2.1.2 Kebutuhan Media.....	16
2.1.3 Gender dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan media.....	18
2.1.4 Narasi Newsroom.....	22
2.1.5 Indikator Nilai Berita.....	23
2.1.6 Uses and Gratification Theory.....	27
2.2.Penelitian.Terdahulu.....	30
2.3.Kerangka.Berpikir.....	37
BAB 3.....	38
METODE PENELITIAN.....	38
3.1 Desain Penelitian.....	38
3.2 Hipotesis.....	39
3.3 Pengumpulan Data.....	39
3.3.1 Teknik Pengumpulan Data.....	40
3.3.2 Instrument.....	40
3.3.4 Populasi dan Sampel.....	60
3.3.5 Keabsahan Data.....	62
3.4 Definisi Operasional.....	74
3.4.1 Tabel Oprasional Variabel.....	75
3.6 Etis Penelitian.....	77
3.7 Analisa Data.....	77
BAB 4.....	72
TEMUAN DAN PEMBAHASAN.....	72
4.1 Analisis Statistik Deskriptif Data Responden.....	72
4.1.1 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Gender.....	72
4.1.2 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Tingkat Kuliah.....	73
4.1.3 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Alasan Penggunaan Media.....	73
4.2.Analisis.Statistik.Deskriptif.Data.Penelitian.....	74
4.2.1 Analisis Data Penelitian Variabel X ₁ (Laki-Laki).....	75
4.3.Analisis.Statistik.Inferensial.....	81
4.3.1.UJi.Asumsi.Klasik.....	81

4.3.2.Uji.Hipotesis	85
4.4 Pembahasan	96
4.4.1 Pembahasan Pengaruh Variabel Gender Terhadap Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Media	97
4.4.2 Pembahasan Nilai Berita sebagai Variabel Moderasi dari Pengaruh Gender Terhadap Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Media.	104
4.4.3 Pembahasan Hasil Berdasarkan Tinjauan Pustaka	111
BAB 5	114
KESIMPULAN, IMPLIKASI, REKOMENDASI.....	114
5.1.Kesimpulan.....	114
5.2 Implikasi	115
5.2.1 Implikasi Teoritis.....	115
5.2.2 Implikasi Praktis	115
5.3.Rekomendasi	116
Daftar Pustaka	118
LAMPIRAN	125

DAFTAR TABEL

BAB 2	
Tabel 2. 1 Penelitian Terdahulu	37
BAB 3	
Tabel 3. 1 Intrumen Bagian 1	41
Tabel 3. 2 Intrumen Bagian 2	47
Tabel 3. 3 Instrumen Bagian 3	56
Tabel 3. 4 Instrumen Bagian 4	60
Tabel 3. 5 Uji Validitas Instrumen	70
Tabel 3. 6 Hasil Uji reliabilitas Variabel X	70
Tabel 3. 7 Hasil.Uji.reliabilitas.Variabel.Z	71
Tabel 3. 8 Hasil.Uji.reliabilitas.Variabel Y	71
Tabel 3. 9 Hasil.Uji.reliabilitas Seluruh Variabel	71
Tabel 3. 10 Hasil.Uji.Normalitas	72
Tabel 3. 11 Test.of.Homogeneity.of.Variances	74
Tabel 3. 12 Oprasional Variabel	77
BAB 4	
Tabel 4. 1 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Gender	72
Tabel 4. 2 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Tingkat Kuliah	73
Tabel 4. 3 Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Alasan Penggunaan Media	74
Tabel 4. 4 interval skor variabel X_1 (Laki-laki)	76
Tabel 4. 5 tanggapan responden dari variabel X_1 (Laki-laki)	76
Tabel 4. 6 Interval Skor Variabel X_2 (Perempuan)	77
Tabel 4. 7 Tanggapan Responden dari Variabel X_2 (Perempuan)	78
Tabel 4. 8 Interval Skor untuk Variabel Y	80
Tabel 4. 9 tanggapan responden dari variabel Y (Kebutuhan Media)	80
Tabel 4. 10 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	82
Tabel 4. 11 Test of Normality	82
Tabel 4. 12 Test of Homogeneity of Variances	84
Tabel 4. 13 Uji T	86
Tabel 4. 14 tabel koefisien Regresi Y terhadap X_1	89
Tabel 4. 15 Anova regresi Y ke X_1	89
Tabel 4. 16 Coefficient X_2	90
Tabel 4. 17 Anova X_2	91
Tabel 4. 18 Coefficients X_1 terhadap Y	92
Tabel 4. 19 Coefficients X_1 , dan Z terhadap Y	93
Tabel 4. 20 hasil regresi X_1 , Z dan variabel interaksi pada Y	93
Tabel 4. 21 Hasil Regresi X_2 Pada Y	95
Tabel 4. 22 Hasil Regresi X_2 , dan Z pada Y	95
Tabel 4. 23 Hasil regresi X_2 , Z, dan Variabel Interaksi pada Y	96

DAFTAR GAMBAR

BAB 2

Gambar 2. 1 Kerangka Teori Uses & Gratifications.....	28
Gambar 2. 2 Kerangka Berfikir.....	37

BAB 3

Gambar 3. 1 Diagram Koordinat Pada Sumbu Absis	73
--	----

Bab 4

Gambar 4. 1 Diagram koordinat data dan Sumbu Absis X_1	83
Gambar 4. 2 Diagram koordinat data dan Sumbu Absis X_2	83
Gambar 4. 3 Diagram Tanggapan Interctionism.....	99
Gambar 4. 4 Diagan Tanggapan Behaviorism.....	98
Gambar 4. 5 Diagan Tanggapan Biologism	100
Gambar 4. 6Diagan Tanggapan Psikoanalisis	99
Gambar 4. 7Diagan Tanggapan Pemahaman.....	101
Gambar 4. 8 Diagan Tanggapan Infotmasi	101
Gambar 4. 9 Diagan Tanggapan Memperkuat Rasa	102
Gambar 4. 10 Diagan Tanggapan Hubungan Teman/Keluarga/Masyarakat/ Negara	103
Gambar 4. 11Diagan Tanggapan Terputus dari Kenyataan.....	104
Gambar 4. 12 Diagan Tanggapan "Berdampak"	105
Gambar 4. 13 Diagan Tanggapan "Luar Biasa"	105
Gambar 4. 14 Diagan Tanggapan "Ketegangan"	106
Gambar 4. 15 Diagan Tanggapan "Tragis"	107
Gambar 4. 16 Diagan Tanggapan "Ketokohan"	108
Gambar 4. 17 Diagan Tanggapan "Konflik"	109
Gambar 4. 18 Diagram Tanggapan "Seks"	109
Gambar 4. 19 Diagram Tanggapan "Humor"	110
Gambar 4. 20 Ilustrasi Hasil Penelitian	112

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 Kuisisioner Penelitian	125
Lampiran 2 Tabel Operasional dan Definisi Variabel	135
Lampiran 3 Tabulasi Data Pra Penelitian	141
Lampiran 4 Tabulasi Data Post Penelitian	147
Lampiran 5 Hasil Uji Analisis SPSS	153
Lampiran 6 Foto Dokumentasi	160
Lampiran 7 Daftar Riwayat hidup	161

Daftar Pustaka

- Abid, A., & Harrigan, P. (2020). An exploration of social media-enabled voter relationships through *uses and gratifications* theory, psychological contract and service-dominant orientation. *Australasian Marketing Journal (AMJ)*, 28(2), 71-82.
- Andreassen, C. S. (2015). Online social network addiction: A comprehensive review. *Current Addiction Reports*, 2, 175–184.
- Araujo, T., & van der Meer, T. G. (2020). News values on social media: Exploring what drives peaks in user activity about organizations on Twitter. *Journalism*, 21(5), 633-651.
- Asep Syamsul M. Romli. 2012. *Jurnalistik Online: Panduan Mengelola Media Online*. Bandung. Nuansa Cendikia.
- Bagdakian, B. H. (2004). *The new media monopoly*.
- Bivens, R., & Haimson, O. L. (2016). Baking gender into social media design: How platforms shape categories for users and advertisers. *Social Media+ Society*, 2(4), 2056305116672486.
- Brückner S, Förster M, Zlatkin-Troitschanskaia O, et al. (2015) Effects of prior economic education, native language, and gender on economic knowledge of first-year students in higher education. A comparative study between Germany and the USA. *Studies in Higher Education* 40(3): 437–453.
- Bruns A and Burgess J (2012) Researching news discussion on Twitter. *Journalism Studies* 13(5–6): 801–814.
- Bruter, M., Harrison, S., 2017. Understanding the emotional act of voting. *Nat. Hum. Behav.* 1, 1–3.
- Burnett, R. and P.D. Marshall (2003) *Web Theory: An Introduction*. London: Routledge

- Charney, T., & Greenberg, B.S. (2002). *Uses and gratifications* of the internet. In C.A. Lin & D.J. Atkin (eds), *Communication technology and society: Audience adoption and uses* (pp. 379–407). New Jersey: Hampton Press.
- Common Sense Media. (2019). The Common Sense census: Media use by tweens and teens.
- Creeber, G. (2009). Digital theory: theorizing new media. *Digital cultures. Understanding New Media*, 11-22.
- Eilders, C. (2006). News factors and news decisions. Theoretical and methodological advances in Germany. *Communications*, 31, 5-24.
- Fausto-Sterling, A. (2000). *Sexing the body: Gender politics and the construction of sexuality*. New York, NY: Basic Books.
- Ferris, A. L., Hollenbaugh, E. E., & Sommer, P. A. (2021). Applying the *Uses and gratifications* Model to Examine Consequences of Social Media Addiction. *Social Media+ Society*, 7(2), 205630512111019003.
- Flanagin, A., Metzger, M., 2001. Internet use in the contemporary media environment. *Hum. Comput. Res.* 27, 153–181.
- Förster, M., & Happ, R. (2019). The relationship among gender, interest in economic topics, media use, and the economic knowledge of students at vocational schools. *Citizenship, Social and Economics Education*, 18(3), 143-157.
- FrieSEM, E. (2016). Drawing on media studies, gender studies, and media literacy education to develop an interdisciplinary approach to media and gender classes. *Journal of communication inquiry*, 40(4), 370-390.
- Gruzd, A., Haythornthwaite, C., Paulin, D., Gilbert, S., & Del Valle, M. E. (2018). *Uses and gratifications* factors for social media use in teaching: Instructors’ perspectives. *New media & Society*, 20(2), 475-494.
- Gujarati, Damodar. (2001). *Ekonometrika dasar*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

- Harber, K. D., & Cohen, D. J. (2005). The emotional broadcaster theory of social sharing. *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*, 24, 382-400.
- Hermida A, Fletcher F, Korell D, et al. (2012) Share, like, recommend. *Journalism Studies* 13(5–6): 815–824.
- Hladík R and Štětka V (2017) The powers that tweet. *Journalism Studies* 18(2): 154–174.
- James C. Foust. 2005. *Online Journalism. Principles and Practices of News for The Web*. Holcomb Hathaway Publisher.
- Joiner, K., Lusch, R., 2016. Evolving to a new service-dominant logic for health care. *Innov. Entrep. Health* 3, 25–33.
- Karpen, I.O., Bove, L.L., Lukas, B.A., Zyphur, M.J., 2015. Service-dominant orientation: measurement and impact on performance outcomes. *J. Retail.* 91 (1), 89–108.
- Katz E (1959) Mass communication research and the study of popular culture: An editorial note on a possible future for this journal. *Studies in Public Communication* 2: 1–6.
- Katz, E, Blumler, J.G., Gurevich, M., 1973. *Uses and gratification* research. *Public Opin. Q.* 37 (4), 509-523.
- Katz, J.E, Blumler, J.G., & Gurevitch, M. (eds). (1974). Utilization of mass communication by the individual. In *The uses of mass communications: Current perspectives on gratifications research* (pp. 19–32). Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications.
- Katz, J.E., & Rice, R.E. (2002). *Social consequences of internet use: Access, involvement, and interaction*. Massachusetts: MIT Press Cambridge.
- Kircaburun, K., Alhabash, S., Tosuntas, S. B., & Griffiths, M. D. (2020). *Uses and gratifications of problematic social media use among university students: A simultaneous examination of the Big Five of personality traits, social media platforms, and social media use motives*. *International Journal of Mental Health Addiction*, 18, 525–547.

- Krishnatray, P., Singh, P. P., Raghavan, S., & Varma, V. (2009). Gratifications from *new media*: Gender differences in Internet use in cybercafes. *Journal of Creative Communications*, 4(1), 19-31.
- Kuswardani, D. (2022). *PROVINSI JAWA BARAT DALAM ANGKA: Jawa Barat Province in Figures 2022*. Bandung: BPS Provinsi Jawa Barat.
- Kurnia, S. S. (2013). *Jurnalisme kontemporer*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Lievrouw, L. (2011). *Alternative and activist new media*. Polity.
- Littlejohn, S. W., & Foss, K. A. (Eds.). (2009). *Encyclopedia of communication theory* (Vol. 1).
- Levy, P (1998) *Becoming Virtual, Reality in the Digital Age*
- Leung L (2009) User generated content on the internet: An examination of gratifications, civic engagement and psychological empowerment. *New media & Society* 11(8): 1327–1347.
- Lev-On, A. (2012). Communication, community, crisis: Mapping *uses and gratifications* in the contemporary media environment. *New media & society*, 14(1), 98-116.
- Liana, L. (2009). Penggunaan MRA dengan SPSS untuk menguji pengaruh variabel moderating terhadap hubungan antara variabel independen dan variabel dependen.
- Lin CA and Jeffres L (1998) Predicting adoption of multimedia cable service. *Journalism Quarterly* 75: 251–275.
- Machmud, Z. H. (2011). *The Journalist: Bacaan Wajib Wartawan, Redaktur, Editor & Para Mahasiswa Jurnalistik*. Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media.
- Mehta, C. R., & Patel, N. R. (2011). IBM SPSS exact tests. *Armonk, NY: IBM Corporation*, 23-24.
- Nurhidayah, Y., & Nurhayati, E. (2018). Psikologi Komunikasi Antara Gender.

- Oblak, T. (2005). The lack of interactivity and hypertextuality in online media. *Gazette (Leiden, Netherlands)*, 67(1), 87-106.
- Papacharissi Z (2008) *Uses and gratifications*. In: Salwen M and Stacks C (eds) *An Integrated Approach to Communication Theory and Research*. New York: Lawrence Erlbaum, pp. 137–152.
- Papacharissi, Z., & Rubin, A.M. (2000). Predictors of internet use. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 44(2), 175–96.
- Parker BJ and Plank RE (2000) *A uses and gratifications perspective on the Internet as a new information source*. *American Business Review* 18(2): 43–9.
- Perse, E. M. (1990). Involvement with local television news—Cognitive and emotional dimensions. *Human Communication Research*, 16, 556-581.
- Perse, E.M., & Greenberg, D.D. (1998). The utility of home computers and media use: Implications of multimedia and connectivity. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 42(4), 435–56.
- Petrič, G., Petrovčič, A., & Vehovar, V. (2011). Social uses of interpersonal communication technologies in a complex media environment. *European journal of Communication*, 26(2), 116-132.
- Prior M (2005) News vs. entertainment: How increasing media choice widens gaps in political knowledge and turnout. *American Journal of Political Science* 49: 577–592.
- Punyanunt-Carter, N. M., De La Cruz, J. J., & Wrench, J. S. (2017). Investigating the relationships among college students' satisfaction, addiction, needs, communication apprehension, motives, and *uses and gratifications* with Snapchat. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 75, 870–875.
- Quan-Haase A and Young AL (2010) *Uses and gratifications of social media: A comparison of Facebook and Instant Messaging*. *Bulletin of Science, Technology & Society* 30: 350–361.

- Quinn, K. (2016). Why we share: A *uses and gratifications* approach to privacy regulation in social media use. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 60, 61–86.
- Raacke J and Bonds-Raacke J (2008) MySpace and Facebook: Applying the *uses and gratifications* theory to exploring friend-networking sites. *Cyberpsychology and Behavior* 11(2): 169–174.
- Rahmat, J. (1984). *Metode penelitian komunikasi dilengkapi contoh Analisis Statistik*. Bandung: *Rosda Karya*.
- Rubin, A. M. (1994). Media uses and effects: A uses-and-gratifications perspective. In J. Bryant & D. Zillman (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (pp. 417–436). Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Rubin, A. M. (2002). The uses-and-gratifications perspective of media effects. In J. Bryant & D. Zillman (Eds.), *Media effects: Advances in theory and research* (2nd ed., p. 525–548). Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Rubin, A. M., & Rubin, R. B. (1986). Contextual age as a life-position index. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 23, 27–45.
- Ruggiero TE (2000) *Uses and gratifications* theory in the 21st century. *Mass Communication & Society* 3(1): 3–37.
- Shao G (2009) Understanding the appeal of user-generated media: a *uses and gratification* perspective. *Internet Research* 19(1): 7–25.
- Sheldon, P., & Bryant, K. (2016). Instagram: Motives for its use and relationship to narcissism and contextual age. *Computers in human Behavior*, 58, 89-97.
- Siapera, E., & Veglis, A. (Eds.). (2012). *The handbook of global online journalism*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode penelitian pendidikan:(pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Badnung: Alfabeta
- Sundar, S. S., & Limperos, A. M. (2013). Uses and grats 2.0: New gratifications for *new media*. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 57, 504–525.
- Tewksbury D and Althaus SL (2000) An examination of motivations for using the World Wide Web. *Communication Research Reports* 17(2): 127–138.
- Whiting, A., Williams, D., 2013. Why people use social media: a *uses and gratifications* approach. *Qual. Mark. Res. Int. J.* 16 (4), 362–369
- Yang, G., & Cannon, D. F. (2017). Proximity prominent news value for online publication. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 38(2), 259-270.
- Ziegele, M., Quiring, O., Esau, K., & Friess, D. (2020). Linking news value theory with online deliberation: How news factors and illustration factors in news articles affect the deliberative quality of user discussions in SNS'comment sections. *Communication Research*, 47(6), 860-890.
- Zúñiga HG, de Diehl T and Ardèvol-Abreu A (2018) When citizens and journalists interact on Twitter. *Journalism Studies* 19: 227–246.