

## **Radio Journalism Broadcast Program: Bulletin, Insert, Air Magazine, Talkshow, Live Report**

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### **Abstrak**

Pengertian jurnalisme radio adalah teknik dan proses pembuatan dan penyebaran informasi, khususnya berita melalui radio dengan menggunakan suara dan bahasa lisan. Bahasa jurnalistik adalah bahasa yang digunakan oleh insan radio sesuai dengan kode etik jurnalistik. Sedangkan menurut Bahari bahasa jurnalistik radio adalah bahasa yang digunakan oleh radio dalam menyiarkan informasi kepada khalayak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa jurnalistik radio. Oleh karena itu bahasa jurnalistik disebut juga bahasa pers. Bahasa pers adalah bahasa yang digunakan oleh wartawan dan memiliki ciri-ciri seperti singkat, padat, jelas dan menarik. Bahasa jurnalistik memiliki beberapa permasalahan, yang pertama banyak mengandung singkatan dan akronim, yang kedua bahasa asing dalam bahasa jurnalistik memiliki kedudukan yang tinggi selain bahasa Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci** : Buletin, Sisipan, Majalah Udara, Talkshow, Live Report.



### **Abstract**

The definition of radio journalism is the technique and process of creating and disseminating information, especially news via radio using voice and spoken language. Journalistic language is the language used by radio personnel in accordance with the journalistic code of ethics. Meanwhile, according to Bahari radio journalistic language is the language used by radio in broadcasting information to audiences in accordance with the rules of radio journalistic language. Therefore the language of journalism is also called the language of the press. The language of the press is the language used by journalists and has characteristics such as being brief, concise, clear and interesting. The journalistic language has several problems, the first of which contains many abbreviations and acronyms, the second is that foreign languages in journalistic language have a high position besides Indonesian.

**Keywords** : Bulletin, Insert, Air Magazine, Talkshow, Live Report.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The definition of journalism is literally interpreted as "journalism or authorship. Basically "journal" means a report or note that comes from the ancient Greek "do jour" which means day, namely today's events which are reported in printed sheets. While conceptually, journalism can be understood from three perspectives including as a process, technique and science, as a journalistic process is the activity of searching, processing, writing, and disseminating to the public through the mass media. Activities carried out by journalists. As a journalistic technique is expertise, or skills in writing journalistic works including expertise in

collecting writing material such as reporting on events and what is meant by journalistic work is opinion news.

Radio journalism is the process of producing news and disseminating it through radio broadcasting media or journalism carried out on radio broadcasting media. Radio journalism is reporting through audio (sound). The news is conveyed in a "storytelling" style, namely telling or retelling an event or problem, in a conversational style, such as conveying information to a friend by telephone. Radio is synonymous with music, songs or entertainment. To provide the latest insights and information for its loyal listeners, radio is required to broadcast news programs. therefore this journal will examine thoroughly Radio Journalism Broadcast Program: Bulletin, Insert, Air Magazine, Talkshow, Live Report.

## **METHOD**

This article was created using a qualitative research methodology, especially library research. Scientific journals, books, and previous research related to the subject under discussion are some of the main types of references used in writing this article. Once collected, the data is evaluated and then presented descriptively. There are three stages to this data analysis technique: relevant data research, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. This academic research method uses a literature review to advance theoretical ideas.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Bulletin**

#### 1. The meaning of Bulletin

Newsletters are publications "by the organization" that cover the development of a particular topic or aspect and are published regularly "regularly" in a relatively short period of time "daily to monthly".

This newsletter is aimed at a narrower audience, relating to certain areas only. Writing in the bulletin is generally short and concise "like news", using formal language and lots of technical jargon related to the field.

The layout, as well as the photos or illustrations in the newsletter are usually formal, and the choice of publication size for the newsletter is usually A4 "210 x 297 mm" or executive "7" x 10". For periodicals issued in the medium term "1-2 months", usually ordered with a bold page count of "36-120 pages".

#### 2. Newsletter function

According to Onong You Effendi, publication as a means of communication functions as follows:

- a. Informing "to inform" namely providing information to the public, informing the public about events that have occurred, thoughts or ideas, behavior of other people, and everything that has been reported by other people.
- b. Educate "educate" namely as a means of education, where human communication can convey ideas and ideas to others so that other people can obtain information and knowledge.
- c. Influence "affects", namely the function of influencing each individual who communicates, of course by influencing the way of thinking of each communicator and trying to change the attitude and behavior of the communicator as expected.
- d. Entertainment "to entertain" namely the function of communication to provide entertainment or to entertain other people.

#### 3. Newsletter feature

- a. Founded by a particular organization, institution or institution.
- b. The contents may contain ideas about the organization/institution/institution.
- c. Each version has a different theme.
- d. Focus on a specific area.
- e. There is a weekly and monthly periodicity.
- f. Themed.
- g. Periodic sequence.

- h. In the form of pamphlets/short magazines.
- i. Some are A4 and some are A5.
- j. Target a narrower audience with respect to certain areas.
- k. The writing in the bulletin is generally short and concise, using formal language and lots of technical jargon related to the field.
- l. The layout and illustrations in the newsletter are generally formal in nature.
- m. In addition to containing scientific writing/articles, it also contains news related to scientific activities from the institution/community that publishes the bulletin.
- n. Features depend on each flyer, because each flyer has different features.

## Insert

### 1. The meaning of Insert

Insert is a list used to insert objects into managed documents. These objects can be tables, images, etc. Using the Insert tab, users will be able to insert links into files outside of documents, even on the Internet.

### 2. Insertion type

#### a. Insert page

The cover page contains the cover page template insert function, such as name, title, date and other information. Page breaks are useful for inserting page break tags, while blank pages are useful for inserting new blank pages.

#### b. Insert an illustration

Pictures, is useful for inserting pictures into documents. Clip Art, has the function of inserting clip art images. Charts serves to view the graphing wizard. Shapes let you enter a warning image with a simple shape. Smartart is useful for displaying graphics on worksheets.

#### c. Enter the table

This list is useful for inserting into documents.

#### d. Enter the link

Useful for linking a document with other documents by using the internet facilities here. In addition, in inserting links, users can update documents automatically and create book page directories.

#### e. Enter headers and footers

It has the function of creating headings at the bottom and top and inserting page numbers into the created document.

#### f. Enter text

Has a function to draw a box with text. Apart from that it also works to create images with various text arts. Also, Using parent text allows users to format and paste objects, and makes the first letter of a paragraph larger, making it look more attractive.

#### g. Enter the code

For the last listing, enter the code. These symbol inserts are used to create characters for physics, math, chemistry, or statistical formulas. In addition, by inserting the code, users can also use and insert the code into it.include the time and date in the document.

## Air Magazine

### 1. The meaning of Air Magazine

Air Magazine or air magazine is a form of event which is a combination of various forms of information, which are put together in an event, with a specific topic and has a strict structure. Air magazines generally are not bound by time, or tend to be soft news, which have a wide range of topics, but have a theme that is determined in advance according to the purpose of its creation. The contents can range from features, tips, event reports, and other information, depending on the theme of the air magazine.

Air Magazine (Air Magazine) is an event or (program) that is colorful, which requires variations in speed of presentation (delivery) and a variety of topics so people don't get

bored. There must be diversity even if there is a single theme. A radio broadcast program presenting several different topics, arranged through one Theme, presented with various presentation components, combined with music and Sound Effects (SFX).

Based on the elaboration above, a radio program in the form of an air magazine with the theme of travel or travel that is broadcast on a community radio (with the target audience being teenagers within the broadcast range of the community or region) is expected to be able to answer the need for tourism information in Indonesia while at the same time being able to invite and mobilizing youth to become agents who introduce tourism objects in the country either through word of mouth or through various existing media.

2. Air magazine types :
  - a. News Magazine: Contains a variety of hot news or reports.
  - b. Problem Magazine (Subject Magazine): Contains a collection of problems from various fields (science, health, music, etc.).
  - c. Special audience magazine: Aimed at special listeners, such as farmers, minority groups, women, etc.
  - d. Varette magazine (variety magazine): Presents information and education through entertainment, with an emphasis on entertaining.

### **Talkshow**

1. The meaning of Talkshow

According to Wibowo, a talk show is a program where three or more people talk about a problem. In this program, invited speakers can talk to each other and express opinions and be guided by the host as a moderator. Through the moderator, the opinions expressed can run systematically. Talk Show is an interactive program or dialogue where television presents a figure in the fields of politics, health, economics and psychology related to the theme of the program.

Arifin stated that the concept of the Talk Show provides information in a light way so that it is easy for the audience to understand. The theme of the conversation that is conveyed usually raises human content.

A talk show is a form of conveying information by exchanging ideas by raising topics that are developing or are currently being discussed by presenting resource persons who are experts in their respective fields. The concept of a talk show program is presented through social media interaction with informative and entertaining delivery characters, as well as the unique character of the host's actions that are able to make viewers pay close attention to them. If examined more deeply, this show can provide information, education and most importantly, provide entertainment in its presentation.

2. Key Tips for a Successful Talkshow :
  - a. Understand the Topic
  - b. Prepare a Questionnaire
  - c. Avoid Yes-No Questions
  - d. Competent Resource Persons
  - e. Ask Questions
  - f. Listen to the other person

### **Live Report**

1. The meaning of Live Report

Live report is another term for reports of sightings or live broadcasts from the scene. Because of its straightforward nature, there is no editing process, and this is what differentiates it from other broadcasts that must go through an editing process. Examples of live broadcasts are live broadcasts of football matches, live broadcasts of DPR sessions, there are also live broadcasts of accidents, disasters and court hearings.

2. The power of direct reporting
  - a. The main strength of live broadcasting lies in broadcasting events in real time and in real time.

- b. Viewers around the world know that what is broadcast is what happens right then and there.
- c. Broadcasting of this kind will increase the credibility of television stations and increase public trust so that the number of viewers will be large.
3. Requirements for live reporting reporters
  - a. He must have sufficient knowledge of what is being broadcast
  - b. You must have enough data about the topic being broadcast
  - c. He must have the ability to report broadcasts and standard language
  - d. He must be able to refrain from repeating what is seen in the video.
  - e. Avoid opinion in broadcasts.
4. Direct reporting practice
  - a. In practice, live broadcasts are part of a special programme, such as a court session or general session of the Political Affairs Council. Often such events are live events, due to their special nature.
  - b. Some are part of a news program package. As in the news programs of a number of television stations, there are segments or materials that are broadcast live from the location of the disaster or other important events.
5. equipment
  - a. To be able to broadcast live TV stations, usually using SNG kits or news gathering satellites, there are also OB Vans or outside broadcast vehicles.
  - b. The heart of the device is a camera and a device for transmitting audio and video to the central news station via satellite.
  - c. Inside the OB Van there are also editing equipment and VTR (Video Tape Recording) which can help producers in the field include pictures when reporters explain events.

## CONCLUSION

Broadcast journalism or better known as broadcast journalism, in English it is called broadcast journalism, broadcast journalism, or also called audio journalism and broadcast journalism talk about the dissemination of information through broadcast media. Broadcast journalism is a scientific discipline as well as a type of communication media that has long been practiced by humans.

Radio is sound, in other words radio transmits information or messages only by sound. Therefore, journalistic works in the form of news or information sent via radio are also in the form of sound, both human voices and other sounds such as sound effects and recordings of the locations of the events being reported.

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