

ABSTRAK

M Ardi Agusseptian : Fenomenologi Wartawan Foto dalam Reportase Kericuhan Sepakbola (Studi Pada Pewarta Foto Indonesia Bandung)

Kericuhan sepak bola merupakan fenomena sosial yang berulang dan kerap terjadi di berbagai pertandingan di Indonesia. Fenomena ini bukan hanya memengaruhi jalannya pertandingan, tetapi juga membawa dampak sosial yang lebih luas, seperti ketegangan antar suporter, intervensi aparat keamanan, hingga jatuhnya korban jiwa maupun kerugian material. Situasi tersebut menjadikan liputan media, khususnya karya foto jurnalistik, memiliki peran penting dalam menyampaikan gambaran nyata kepada masyarakat.

Pewartaw foto memiliki posisi strategis dalam meliput kericuhan karena mereka menyajikan bukti visual yang autentik dan sulit dimanipulasi. Berbeda dengan wartawan tulis yang dapat mengandalkan narasi dari jarak jauh, wartawan foto harus berada di jantung peristiwa untuk mendapatkan visual yang utuh. Dengan demikian, foto yang dihasilkan tidak hanya mendokumentasikan, tetapi juga merepresentasikan realitas sosial yang terjadi di lapangan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menelaah pemahaman, pemaknaan, dan pengalaman wartawan foto Pewarta Foto Indonesia (PFI) Bandung dalam meliput kericuhan sepak bola. Kerangka teoritis yang digunakan adalah fenomenologi Alfred Schutz yang menekankan pengalaman sadar subjek dalam memahami realitas sosial. Teori ini membantu mengungkap bagaimana wartawan foto memberikan makna atas pengalaman mereka di tengah situasi konflik.

Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan paradigma konstruktivisme. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan wartawan foto PFI Bandung, yang kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Metode ini memungkinkan eksplorasi mendalam terkait persepsi, motivasi, serta tindakan wartawan foto dalam menjalankan tugasnya di lapangan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa wartawan foto memandang reportase kericuhan sebagai praktik jurnalistik yang penuh risiko, namun memiliki nilai sosial yang besar. Keselamatan diri dan perlindungan alat menjadi prioritas utama, diikuti dengan kecepatan dalam mengambil gambar serta kemampuan membaca dinamika situasi. Selain menghadapi dilema etis dan tekanan psikologis, wartawan foto juga mengemban tanggung jawab moral untuk menyampaikan informasi secara objektif. Dengan demikian, reportase kericuhan sepak bola dapat dipahami bukan sekadar dokumentasi visual, melainkan wujud nyata tanggung jawab sosial jurnalis kepada publik.

Kata Kunci: wartawan foto, reportase, kericuhan sepak bola, fenomenologi, PFI Bandung

ABSTRACT

M Ardi Agusseptian : The Phenomenology of Photojournalists in Reporting Football Violence (A Study on the Pewarta Foto Indonesia Bandung)

Football riots are a recurring social phenomenon that frequently occurs in various matches in Indonesia. These incidents not only disrupt the course of the game but also generate broader social consequences, such as tensions between supporters, intervention by security forces, and even casualties or material losses. Such situations highlight the critical role of media coverage, particularly photojournalism, in delivering authentic depictions of events to the public.

Photojournalists hold a strategic position in covering riots, as they present visual evidence that is authentic and difficult to manipulate. Unlike print journalists, who can rely on narratives from a distance, photojournalists must be physically present at the heart of events to capture comprehensive visuals. Consequently, the photographs they produce not only serve as documentation but also represent the social reality occurring on the ground.

This study aims to explore the understanding, interpretation, and experiences of photojournalists from Pewarta Foto Indonesia (PFI) Bandung in reporting football riots. The theoretical framework applied is Alfred Schutz's phenomenology, which emphasizes the conscious experience of individuals in understanding social realities. This perspective provides insights into how photojournalists construct meaning from their experiences in the midst of conflict situations.

The research employs a qualitative approach with a constructivist paradigm. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with PFI Bandung photojournalists and analyzed descriptively. This method enables an in-depth exploration of their perceptions, motivations, and actions while carrying out their professional duties on the field.

The findings reveal that photojournalists view football riot reporting as a high-risk journalistic practice with significant social value. Personal safety and equipment protection are prioritized, alongside the speed of capturing images and the ability to interpret chaotic situations. In addition to ethical dilemmas and psychological pressures, photojournalists also bear a moral responsibility to present information objectively. Therefore, football riot reporting is not merely visual documentation but also a concrete form of social responsibility in conveying reality to the public. The findings reveal that photojournalists view football riot reporting as a high-risk journalistic practice with significant social value. Personal safety and equipment protection are prioritized, alongside the speed of capturing images and the ability to interpret chaotic situations. In addition to ethical dilemmas and psychological pressures, photojournalists also bear a moral responsibility to present information objectively. Therefore, football riot reporting is not merely visual documentation but also a concrete form of social responsibility in conveying reality to the public.

Keywords: photojournalist, reportage, football riots, phenomenology, PFI Bandung.