



ENGLISH For JOURNALISM



Dra. Jenie Posumah, M.Hum

BUKU AJAR
ENGLISH FOR JOURNALISM

Dra. Jenie Posumah, M.Hum



Tahta Media Group

UU No 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta

Fungsi dan sifat hak cipta Pasal 4

Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf a merupakan hak eksklusif yang terdiri atas hak moral dan hak ekonomi.

Pembatasan Pelindungan Pasal 26

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, dan Pasal 25 tidak berlaku terhadap:

- i. penggunaan kutipan singkat Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait untuk pelaporan peristiwa aktual yang ditujukan hanya untuk keperluan penyediaan informasi aktual;
- ii. Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk kepentingan penelitian ilmu pengetahuan;
- iii. Penggandaan Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait hanya untuk keperluan pengajaran, kecuali pertunjukan dan Fonogram yang telah dilakukan Pengumuman sebagai bahan ajar; dan
- iv. penggunaan untuk kepentingan pendidikan dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang memungkinkan suatu Ciptaan dan/atau produk Hak Terkait dapat digunakan tanpa izin Pelaku Pertunjukan, Produser Fonogram, atau Lembaga Penyiaran.

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

1. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

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FOREWORD

Buku Ajar ini berjudul ENGLISH FOR JOURNALISM yang di dalamnya meliputi penyajian berbagai pemikiran dan pembahasan diseperti teori – teori tentang jurnanisme secara umum dan secara spesifik mengenai penguasaan dasar tentang jurnalistik, hal – hal apa yang harus diketahui dan dikuasai jika ingin menjadi seorang jurnalis, hal –hal apa juga yang tidak boleh dilakukan oleh seorang jurnalis, baik di media lokal, nasional, bahkan internasional, artinya ada kode etik jurnalis yang mengikat sehingga peliputan, penulisan dan pemberitaan kepada publik benar – benar akurat dan terkontrol dengan baik supaya semua pihak tidak ada yang dirugikan.

English For Journalism diberikan kepada pelajar dari tingkat menengah atas tetapi juga untuk masyarakat luas. Diterbitkannya buku ajar ini bertujuan untuk membekali para pelajar secara khusus dan masyarakat secara umum dengan ilmu pengetahuan yang memadai tentang manfaat dan kegunaan penguasaan teori menjadi seorang jurnalis (baik media cetak dan elektronik/digital).

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF ENGLISH FOR JOURNALISM

1.1 JOURNALISM

Writing (or to write) is an important skill for journalists. We will review helpful writing strategies throughout the course. In each material, one or more private journal assignments have been included to help you practice these important strategies. Journal assignments are be ungraded. You also can complete them online or at home with pen and paper and you do not need to submit journal assignments to pass the course, but participation is highly encouraged. Each writing is followed by a short practice quiz to help you check your skills. You will receive a score upon completion of the quiz, but there is no minimum score requirement and your score will not affect your ability to pass the course.

1.2 COURSE

1.2.1 General Introduction of English For Journalism

Must be attention that one of the earliest forms of organized reporting of current events was the acta diurna of the Roman Empire (or around 100 BC). These daily events were organized by the Roman government. They hired scribes who carved the information into stone. The government posted the stones in public places so that people could read them. If people were literate, or were able to read and write, they could learn about births and deaths, marriages, and the results of legal trials. Fun Fact: The Latin word is the root of the modern English word journal. Around the same time in China, a similar thing was happening. The Chinese government sent out official reports, called dibao from the capital to local governors. The governors edited the reports. This by means that they decided which information was important

for local people to read. They wrote some new editions, or versions, of the reports. They also carved the reports onto woodblocks and printed many copies. They posted the reports in public places for people to read. Woodblock printing was more efficient, or quicker and easier, than carving into stone. Printing allowed people to make multiple copies of a document for the first time. Bilingual Inscription Digital image courtesy of the Getty's Open Content Program

4 Throughout history, people learned about current events through posted announcements and word of mouth. Everything changed with the invention of movable-type printing presses, machines with small metal parts that move so that any text could be created and then many identical copies made. The earliest known movable-type printing press was created in East Asia in the 10th Century CE. And in 1440, Johannes Gutenberg built the first movable-type printing press for a Latin alphabet. This was the first time that the English language could be printed quickly and efficiently. The printing press changed the way that people got their news. It was now much quicker and cheaper to print texts and almost anybody could do it. As technology improved, many people became printers. Soon, they were publishing, or preparing and distributing papers, journals, and books. As more and more written material was published, more people became literate or able to read and write; but government still controlled what people wrote. In Europe the printing press led to a new type of media, single-page newsletters called corantos. These early newspapers had more information about wars and other current events as well as philosophical discussions. Some corantos were critical of powerful organizations like the government and the Church. The government censored them, meaning they stopped people from writing or talking about topics they didn't like. The government wanted only people to write propaganda, and that is information that helps the government. In England, the government passed a law which said that anyone who wanted to print or publish had to have the government's permission, or license. Printers who had a government license enjoyed a monopoly as competition was eliminated. Meanwhile, the government was able to control what news was being shared. The government gave permission for printers who published stories they liked and refused or removed licenses for people who published stories they did not like. The government was able to change and destroy any publication considered offensive. They could arrest people who wrote, printed

and published information that they did not like. Chinese Woodblock Print, Yuan Dynasty by Petri Krohn was originally published in The Illustrated History of England by Henry Dulcken, 1888. This image was published by Firkin on OpenClipArt and is licensed under Public Domain, Creative Commons Zero 1.0 5 In England, in 1644, John Milton wrote and published a famous coranto called Areopagitica. This speech called for freedom of the press, the right to report news without being controlled by the government. Many of the ideas that Milton wrote about are very important to the modern principles of journalism and human rights. Milton argued that people have the right to information. Information helps us make decisions and can change our beliefs. He said that as a society we should make our decisions through consensus, or a general agreement, that respects a variety of opinions. He argued that we must discuss and debate (or argue). Our debates in discussion must be based on information that has not been manipulated or influenced. We need the facts so the we can form our own opinions. In shortly Milton argued that a free press is essential to a free society. He said that people should be free to report the news without government trying to stop them. Publick Occurrences, the first newspaper in the Americas, was published in Boston in 1690. It contained only four pages and was supposed to be published every month; however, it was censored immediately and only one edition was ever published. In the early history of journalism, governments wanted to control the information that people received. The authorities censored newspapers when they did not like what was being printed. Next, we will see at the steps that allowed the press to become free, not controlled by the government.

1.2.2 Some Definitions of Journalism, Journalistics and Journalist

Here are some definitions related to Journalism :

- A piece of writing on a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine, or on the internet
- The activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or preparing news to be broadcast.
- The occupation of reporting, writing, editing, photographing, or broadcasting news or of conducting any news organization as a business.

- A course of study preparing students for careers in reporting, writing, and editing for newspapers and magazines.
- A writing that reflects superficial thought and research, a popular slant, and hurried composition, conceived of as exemplifying topical newspaper or popular magazine writing as distinguished from scholarly writing.
- The separating of any material or abstract entity into its constituent elements (opposed to synthesis).
- This process as a method of studying the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations
- A presentation, usually in writing, of the results of this process a philosophical method of exhibiting complex concepts or propositions as compounds or functions of more basic ones.
- He work of collecting and writing news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television or online news sites; the news stories that are written
- A person who writes for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or prepares news to be broadcast.
- A person whose job is to collect and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television or online news sites

1.3 CLOSING

Journalism, the collection, preparation, and distribution of news and related commentary and feature materials through such print and electronic media as newspapers, magazines, books, blogs, webcasts, podcasts, and social networking and social media sites and e-mail as well as through radio, motion pictures, and television. The word journalism was originally applied to the reportage of current events in printed form, specifically newspapers, but with the advent of radio, television, and the Internet in the twentieth century the use of the term broadened to include all printed and electronic communication dealing with current affairs.

1.4 QUESTIONS

1. What is journalism?
2. How did journalism begin?
3. In the early days, how did people share and receive important information?
4. How has that changed over time?

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APPENDIX

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This subject is a training for journalist. This course helps the students to ensure consistency, quality, and accuracy of broadcasting etc, and the key areas of training in the use of language. Guiding them to the basic of English and to those aspects of writing, such as reporting speech, style and jargon, which are specific to the language of journalism. A kind of training to help non- native speaker of English who works as journalists to develop their English language skills in the field of journalism.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- a. Attitude
 - Strongly believe in the Almighty God and able to demonstrate the religious attitude reflected in honest, objective and responsible attitude;
 - Uphold the value of humanity in carrying out duties both academic and non-academic based on religion, morals, and ethics;
 - Internalize academic values, norms, and ethics.
- b. Knowledge
 - Have knowledge of techniques of identification of English learning problems that are urgent and worthy to be examined;
 - Have knowledge about the terms of acceptable title of the research according to the context of research thesis pend. English;
 - Have knowledge of how problem solving is lifted;
 - Have knowledge about the main components in research proposal for thesis in English education context;
 - Have knowledge about the content of the research proposals component and how to develop it into thesis proposal;
 - Have knowledge about technique of developing research instrument based on theoretical framework in proposal of thesis research.

c. Skills

- Able to identify the urgent English language learning issues and deserve to be used as a study in thesis research;
- Able to establish a thesis research title appropriate to the needs of the field and the ability of graduates;
- Able to arrange the design of problem solving learning English and pour it into the framework of research proposal thesis.
- Able to develop a thesis research proposal framework to be thoroughly prepared thesis proposal;
- Able to develop thesis research instruments based on theoretical framework in the proposed thesis research that has been prepared.

LESSON PLAN DESCRIPTION

Week 1	
Achievement Indicator	Students understand the course content, activities, learning supports, and its assessment.
Teaching Materials	1.1. Introduction to the course 1.2. syllabus overview 1.3. course procedures
Students' Achievement	a. Students are introduced to the course through discussion with the instructor. b. Students are introduced to the course syllabus and discuss it with the instructor. c. Students are introduced to the course procedures and discuss them with the instructor
Learning Methods	Asking and answering questions about their strengths and weaknesses in the course
Learning Experience	Grading criteria rubric.
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course

Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 2	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the definitions of English for Journalism
Teaching Materials	The definitions of English for Journalism
Students' Achievement	Students understand the definitions of English for Journalism
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course

Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 3	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the rule of writing news in a good grammatical structures
Teaching Materials	Grammar : The rule
Students' Achievement	Students understand in writing by the rule / in a good grammatical structures
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Week 4	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the common mistakes in writing
Teaching Materials	Grammar : Common mistakes
Students' Achievement	Students understand the common mistakes in writing

Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Time Allotment	2X50 minutes
Week 5	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the problem and confusing in writing
Teaching Materials	Grammar : Problem dan confusing
Students' Achievement	Students understand to the some problems and confusing in writing
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion

Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Week 6	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the spelling
Teaching Materials	Spelling
Students' Achievement	Students understand the spelling
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 minutes
Week 7	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the using of punctuations

Teaching Materials	Punctuation
Students' Achievement	Students understand the use of punctuations
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 8	
Achievement Indicator	The Students must be able to answer the questions in the test based on the instruction given by the lecturer

Teaching Materials	All previous materials 1 to 7
Students' Achievement	The students will be able to answer the questions in the written final exam
Learning Methods	Written test
Learning Experience	Answering test
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 9	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the way in reporting speech
Teaching Materials	Reporting speech
Students' Achievement	Students understand the way in reporting speech
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Week 10	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to good way in writing news
Teaching Materials	Writing news
Students' Achievement	Students understand the good way in writing news
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course

Time Allotment	2x50 minutes
Week 11	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the style in writing
Teaching Materials	Style
Students' Achievement	Students understand style in writing
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Week 12	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to use of the correct words
Teaching Materials	Words
Students' Achievement	Students understand the use of correct words
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion

Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 13	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials of using the standard codes in reporting and the finding of good reputation
Teaching Materials	Ethic Codes in Journalism : Standard and Reputation
Students' Achievement	Students understand the standard codes and good reputation
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 14	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to the way using accurate and standard in reporting facts
Teaching Materials	Ethic Codes of Journalism : Accuracy and Standards For Factual Reporting
Students' Achievement	Students understand to the way in writing based on standard codes and accurate data
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Week 15	
Achievement Indicator	Students can answer the questions correctly about the related materials to feature
Teaching Materials	Feature
Students' Achievement	Students understand to feature
Learning Methods	Lecture, speech dan group discussion
Learning Experience	Accuracy
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes
Week 16	

Achievement Indicator	The Students must be able to answer the questions in the test based on the instruction given by the lecturer
Teaching Materials	All previous materials
Students' Achievement	The students will be able to answer the questions in the written final exam
Learning Methods	Written test
Learning Experience	Answering test
Media	Syllabus and any other materials related to the course
Time Allotment	2X50 Minutes

Syllabus

Nunan (1989), Richards (1990), Woodward (2001)

ASSESSMENTS (Criteria, Indicator, Scoring)

Process Assessment (60%)

Attitude (referring to the general description)

Participation and activities in the learning process (lectures, laboratory practices, workshops)

Completion of tasks

Product Assessment (40%)

Mid-Semester Exam

Final Semester Exam

C. Scoring Reference

Scoring reference uses the following range*:

Final Scoring Conversion

Range	Final Score
3.60 -4.00	A
3.00 -3.59	B
2.00 -2.99	C
1.00-1.99	D
0-0.99	E

*Based on the Faculty circular and UNIMA Guidelines 2016.

This textbook is entitled **ENGLISH FOR JOURNALISM** which includes a presentation of various thoughts and discussions around theories about journalism in general and specifically regarding basic mastery of journalism, what things you must know and master if you want to become a journalist, things - What things should not be done by a journalist, whether in local, national or even international media? This means that there is a binding code of ethics for journalists so that coverage, writing and reporting to the public is truly accurate and well controlled so that no one is involved. disadvantaged.

English For Journalism is given to students from upper secondary level but also to the wider community. The publication of this textbook aims to equip students in particular and society in general with adequate knowledge about the benefits and usefulness of mastering the theory of being a journalist (both print and electronic/digital media).



IKAPI

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