Chapter 3
Internship Activities

This chapter describes all the processes done during internship in RRI Surakarta. There were three activities during the internship. They are making news script for Morning English News program, making articles and broadcasting the articles for English For You program.

A. Making News Script for ‘Morning English News Program’

Morning English News broadcasts at the frequency AM 972 KHz or FM 101 MHz in Programa 1 and FM 105.5 MHz in Programa 2. Morning English News broadcasts every day at 8:00 a.m. except on Sunday, it broadcasts at 7:30 a.m. because there is a live program broadcasting the activity from the church around Surakarta. Morning English News presents the news about economy, politic, technology, education, art and culture, sport, and criminal. The scope of the news starts from local, regional, national, and international.

Since the writer does not have any competence and knowledge about journalism, the instructor is the one who collects the source of the news. The source of the news can be gathered from mass media, both printed and electronic, interview, press conference, press release, and foreign radio station.

Collecting source of the news is not simple as it looks. It is because not of all the news can be broadcasted in RRI Surakarta. The news that will be broadcasted must be newsworthy for the listeners. Each of the news the instructor gathered has their own news value.

These are news value that can be used as a guidance in making news script:

1. Timelines
   The news must be the most actual news and up to date.

2. Proximity
   Considering the listener approach, the news around Surakarta is more interesting to be heard by the listeners.

3. Government’s Action
   Government’s action is always a good news because the people in Indonesia are always attracted to government actions.

4. Conflict
The conflict which happens recently is also a good news to attract the listeners.

5. **Criminal**
   Criminal news is also a good news for the listeners because they want to know what is happening around them.

6. **Peculiarity**
   Peculiarity is the news presenting an odd event that makes the listeners curious about it.

7. **Human Interest**
   Human interest is the information which gives the listeners inspiration.

Since the news is always updated every minute, RRI Surakarta always make many news scripts. After news scripts are done, the Editor of RRI Surakarta News Division chooses the news that will be broadcasted. The deadline of making news script is half an hour before those news scripts are broadcasted. It is because the news anchor must learn the news script first. The writer was not allowed to broadcast news script because there is an experienced news anchor to do it.

Before starting to make news script, the writer must paid attention to some rules and difficulties in making news script. They are the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in making news script, news script format, and the difficulties in making news script.

1. **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in Making News Script**
   In making a news script, RRI Surakarta has Standard Operating Procedure. As a radio station oriented in people interest and nothing other than looking for profit, Standard Operating Procedure in RRI Surakarta in making news script must be neutral. That means RRI Surakarta does not take any side with any organizations, political parties, or institution (impartially). The news broadcasted by RRI Surakarta should be reliable, so RRI Surakarta must maintain their credibility. There is a formula in making news script for Morning English News Program.

   \[A + B + C = C\]

   **A** for Accuracy. That means the news is based on the fact.
   **B** for Balance. That means the news always presents the information from two different points of views (cover both-sides).
C for Clarity. The news is thorough containing 5W+1H aspects. It means the information must be clear without any addition.

C as the result of A+B+C is Credibility (Reliability).

By broadcasting an accurate, balanced, and thorough news, the listeners of RRI Surakarta can give their trust on the news which RRI broadcasts and can be used as an information reference.

Writing a news script needs journalism competence. Since the writer does not have any experience in journalism, the procedure is a little bit different. The instructor is the one who collects the source of the news. Mostly, the instructor collects the information from mass media both printed and electronic. After collecting the information using Indonesian language, the writer translates the information into a news script.

2. News Script’s Formats

Writing news scripts for Morning English News program has own formats.

a. Keep It Short and Simple (KISS). One sentence contains around 20 words length. If the sentence is too long, it would make the news anchor difficult to read the news script.

b. Write the date and the program as the heading

c. Replace comma (,) with single slash (/)

d. Put double slash (//) at the end of each sentence

e. Write the number with alphabet. It will make news anchor easier to read the number. For example: the number “21.5 billion rupiahs” should be written “twenty one point five billion rupiahs”

f. Write people name, Institutions, or any important places using capital letter. For example: GANJAR PRANOWO, SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY, etc.

g. Write only the initial name of the suspect for criminal and conflict news. It is prohibited to mention the name of people who being the suspect..

h. Write the source and news value in the bottom of the news script using capital letter. Use the format: SOURCE/SCOPE/NEWS VALUE/NEWS VALUE Example:

SOLOPOS/JS/LOKAL/AGAMA/CEREMONIAL/NON-PERINTAH
Here is the example of news script made during the internship in RRI Surakarta:

Source text:

**MORNING ENGLISH NEWS, JUMAT 29 JANUARI 2016**

Ribuan orang dari seluruh Indonesia dan juga berbagai negara datang ke Solo untuk menghadiri acara tahunan keagamaan bernama HAUL HABIB ALI.// Cucu dari HABIB ALI, ALI BIN MUHAMMAD AL HABSY mengatakan bahwa semua tamu yang datang di peringatan HABIB ALI tidak diundang.// Malahan, mereka sudah tahu bahwa setiap tanggal 20 Rabiul Tsani adalah hari untuk Haul Habib Ali.// Serangkaian acara untuk merayakan HAUL HABIB ALI telah dimulai sejak Rabu lalu dengan mengkhatamkan Al Qur’an yang dimulai setelah shalat Ashar.// Kegiatan ini akan berakhir hari ini.// Menyesuaikan acara tersebut, Dinas Perhubungan, Komunikasi dan Informatika Surakarta menutup jalan KAPTEN MULYADI.// Sekitar 150 polisi lalu lintas Surakarta dikerahkan untuk mengatur lalu lintas sesuai dengan HAUL HABIB ALI yang diprediksi akan dihadiri oleh sekitar sepuluh ribu umat Muslim yang tidak hanya dari berbagai kota di Indonesia tetapi juga dari berbagai negara.//

SOLOPOS/JS/LOKAL/AGAMA/CEREMONIAL/NON-PERINTAH

News script:

**MORNING ENGLISH NEWS, FRIDAY JANUARY 29th 2016**

Thousands of people coming from Indonesia as well as from other countries have come to Solo to attend the annual religious event called HAUL HABIB ALI.// The great grandchild of HABIB ALI, ALI BIN MUHAMMAD AL HABSY says that all guests coming in 104th Commemoration of HABIB ALI were not invited.// Instead, they have known that in every Islamic date of Rabiul Tsani 20th is the date for HAUL HABIB ALI.// The string of activities to conduct HAUL HABIB ALI has begun since last Wednesday by the activity of reciting the holy Quran done from after Ashar prayer.// This activity will come to an end till today.// In accordance with this event, the Office of Transportation, Communication and Information of Surakarta closes the street of KAPTEN MULYADI.// While around one hundred and fifty traffic policemen of Surakarta are deployed to arrange the traffic in
accordance with Haul Habil Ali that is assumed to be attended by around ten thousand Muslim people not only from many cities in Indonesia but also from other countries.//

SOLOPOS/JS/LOKAL/AGAMA/CEREMONIAL/NON-Pemerintah

3. Difficulties in Making News Script

During the internship, the writer made 24 scripts that can be seen at Appendix 1. In making news script, the writer found some difficulties such as choosing the news, determining the tenses used, choosing word and effective sentences, and translating technical terms and unfamiliar words.

a. Choosing the news

During the internship, the writer was only responsible for making news script and was not allowed to broadcast the news the writer made because it should be an experienced broadcaster. Since the writer does not have experience about journalism, the instructor is the one who collects the news items. Most of the source of the news was gathered from mass media both printed and electronic and news on television. The news must be an up to date information (Timeline). There are 5 or 6 news script that will be presented in Morning English News program in 10 minutes broadcast.

If there is any information that is more important before those script is broadcasted, the writer can choose the most actual news by considering proximity aspect. For example, the writer has to make news scripts for 29 January 2016. There are 2 news about smuggling of drugs that happened in Jakarta, 29 January 2016 at 2:00 a.m. and the annual religious event Haul Habil Ali that happened in Solo, January 29, 2016 at 7:00 a.m. By considering listener approach (Proximity), the listeners of Morning English News program is more interested in what happens around Surakarta. So compared with the news about smuggling of drugs that happened in Jakarta, the listeners of Morning English News is more likely to hear the news about the annual religious event of Haul Habil Ali in Solo.
b. Determining the Tenses Used

Most of the news happens in the past. Even so, it does not mean that the tenses used to make news script is always past tense. While making news script, most of the mistakes the writer did is deciding the tenses used in news script. At the first, the writer cannot see the difference whether the information are fact or past event. My instructor said that any information considering as a fact should be written using present tense or present perfect tense. Even though it is a statement, the writer has to be able to observe whether the statement is a fact or it is just talking about event in the past.

Example 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menteri tenaga kerja, HANIF DHAKIRI menyatakan pekerja dari luar negeri memasuki Indonesia sesuai dengan implementasi dari Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN, MEA akan mencapai sekitar tujuh puluh ribu.</td>
<td>The Minister of Manpower/HANIF DHAKIRI states that the foreign workers entering to Indonesia are in accordance with the implementation of the MEA/ the Economic Community of ASEAN and the number of workers will reach around seventy thousand.//</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This example is taken from news script for 25 January 2016 edition. At first, the writer thinks that every statement said in the past is written using past tense so the writer decides to use the word “stated” at first. But my instructor said that it is wrong. Even though it was said in the past, the statement from Hanif Dhakiri is based on the research, or more precisely it is a fact. So it should be written using present tense.

Example 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seorang pendukung BONEK, DR alias BOG ditahan selama 4 bulan</td>
<td>A young supporter of BONEK/DR alias BOG was sentenced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example is taken from news script for January 22, 2016 edition. At first, the writer thinks this sentence is talking about the fact about the detainment of supporter of *Bonek*, so the writer decides to use present tense by using the word **“is sentenced”**. But looking of the context, this information is talking about event in the past. That means the event already happened and cannot be changed. Considering that fact, the writer should use past tense to translate the information.

**c. Choosing Word and Effective Sentences**

While making a news script, the writer usually uses too many unnecessary words that are difficult to read. Using simple sentence and considering word choices would make news script apprehensible not only for news anchor but also for the listeners. My instructor said that the writer has to make the sentence as simple as possible. As the rule says that one sentence consists of around 20 words. So, the way how to resolve this problem is that the writer should know the context of the information that will be translated instead of translating word for word.

Example:

1) Source Text:

*Seorang laki-laki dari China, Chenman, dibebaskan dari penjara setelah berada di belakang tirai besi selama 23 tahun untuk kejahatan yang tidak pernah ia lakukan.*

2) First Translation:

*A man from China named CHENMAN/ has been freed from jail after behind the bars for twenty three years for the crime he never committed.*

3) Final Translation:
**Chinese man** named CHENMAN/ **was release** from jail after behind the bars for twenty three years for the crime he never committed.

In first translation, it can be seen that the writer tries to translate the sentence word for word. Even though this sentence is grammatically correct, the way the writer translates the sentences is redundant. My instructor said that it is the writer who has to find another word in order to make a simple sentence. So, the writer decides to change some words such as: “A man from China” changed into “Chinese man” and “has been freed” changed into “was release”.

d. Translating Technical Terms and Unfamiliar Words

The most difficult part in making news script is translating technical terms and unfamiliar words. To resolve the problem, the writer uses the Internet and online dictionary to translate technical terms by finding some parallel texts. I also use some dictionaries namely *Longman Contemporary English Fifth Edition and Cambridge Advance Learner’s Dictionary Third Edition*.

When the writer finds technical terms and unfamiliar words that is difficult to translate, the writer uses the dictionaries to find the meaning and the context of the words first before the writer translates it. After translating the whole words, the writer uses the Internet to find parallel text to strengthen the writer’s translation. My instructor also gives some advices regarding the way to resolve the problem.

Example:

1) Source text:

*Bisnis prostitusi yang melibatkan para pekerja seks komersial (PSK) yang menyamar sebagai selebritis.*

Difficult terms in the sentence is ‘Pekerja Seks Komersial’. The writer understands the meaning of the words ‘Pekerja Seks Komersial’ is a person having sex for profit. At first, the writers tried to translate the sentence literally.

2) First translation:
The business of prostitution involved **commercial sex workers** disguising as celebrities.\\

Translating the terms ‘*Pekerja Seks Komersial*’ literally into ‘Commercial Sex Workers’ seem to be unnatural. So, the writer decides to find the word that has same meaning as the terms *Pekerja Seks Komersial*. Then the writer find the word ‘hooker’ on the Internet. ‘Hooker’ in Indonesian means ‘*pelacur*’. Before I re-translated the sentence, my instructor suggested to find the meaning of the word ‘hooker’ on dictionary.

![Hooker](https://example.com/hooker.png)

Figure 2. The Meaning of the Word ‘Hooker’

The word ‘hooker’ seems to be closed enough with the term ‘*Pekerja Seks Komersial*’. So, the writer decided to use it in the final translation.

3) Final translation:

   The business of prostitution involved **hookers** disguising as celebrities.\\

**B. Making Article for ‘English for You Program’**

English for You program is a program that gives information to inspire listeners. It broadcasts every Monday at 8:00 p.m. in programma 1 AM 972 KHz and FM 101 MHz. English for You program presents the information that is useful for listeners. For this program, I have a job to make articles that can inspire listeners. The source of the article can be found from the Internet, magazines, television, or videos. It is also allowed to make article based on personal experience as long as it can give inspiration to listeners. Writing an article for English for You program has its own rule and format. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is also different from Morning English News program. There are some cases in writing an article for English for You program.
1. **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in Writing Article**

   The Standard Operating Procedure in writing article for English for You program is a little bit different from writing news script for Morning English News program.

   There are 5 processes of Standard Operating Procedure in writing and broadcasting article in English for You Program. They are Evaluating, Production Meeting, Recording, Editing, and Mixing.

   a. **Evaluating**
      
      This process involves the instructor that is responsible for English for You program. After translating the article, the writer submits the article to the instructor to check grammar, spelling, and diction.

   b. **Production Meeting**
      
      The purpose of production meeting is to practice reading the article. The instructor will check the writer’s pronunciation and intonation. The process of production meeting will minimize the mistakes when doing the recording.

   c. **Recording**
      
      During recording session, the writer is guided by operator who is responsible for the studio. While reading the article, the writer should pay attention to the way to read the article. Word repetition should be avoided while reading the article because it would make the editing process difficult. If there is a mistake while reading the article, the writer has to re-read the sentence from the beginning. It is also prohibited to make noise because the studio will record any sounds.

   d. **Editing**
      
      After the process of recording, the writer and the operator edit the writer’s recording immediately. The purpose of editing process is deleting the mistake the writer did, shortening the gap between the sentences, and deleting unnecessary sounds.

   e. **Mixing**
Mixing is the process of mixing the recording with sound effects and background song. This process is the operator’s responsibility and the writer is not allowed to interfere the process.

2. Format of Writing the Article

The format of writing the article for English for You program is still the same as that of Morning English News program but there are some additions in writing articles. They are as follows.

a. Replace comma (,) with single slash (/)
b. Put double slash at the end of each sentence (//)
c. Write a number with alphabet.
d. Write the greeting as the opening of the article. Since the program is broadcasted at night, it would be better if using night greeting. Example: ‘Good evening listeners/ welcome to English for You program//’.
e. Do not use the words such as ‘above’ and ‘below’ because listeners are only able to hear the voice and cannot read the article.

Here is the example of article the writer made during the internship:

Keeping our health / is very important // Every person / wants healthy body // There are many ways / to keep our body stay healthy / for example, we can consume / some fruits // Fruits have many benefits for our body / such as / They can prevent illness from our body // By consuming fruits, we can get nutrition and energy // One of fruits that can make we stay healthy / is grape. Grape / is not only delicious / but also / has many benefits for health / especially red grape. This fruit / is familiar / because / the taste is sweet and unique // sugar-content in red grape / makes this fruit / good for digestion // the content of revestrol essence / is useful to prevent cholesterol / and to protect our body / from bacteria // Else, Red grape / contains an active polifenol / that has a function / as antioxidant for our body. //
There are many benefits of consuming red grape such as giving an energy to our body preventing cataract smoothing digestion and many more so I will tell you the benefits of consuming red grape for health.

The first the flavonoid-content in red grape has a function to prevent the artery vein clogged up and heart attack. The second the revestrol-content in red grape can prevent cancer revestrol is very useful to stop the tumor grow. The next by consuming red grape can increase nitro oxide in our body. It has functions as anticoagulant and preventing heart attack. Another benefit of red grape is it can reduce blood pressure. Consuming red grape every day can reduce blood pressure and stabilize blood in our body. The next is red grape juice is useful to prevent early aging because the content of antioxidant is high and good for diet. Red grape is also useful to reform the cells in our body that is depraved. By making red grape juice without sugar and drinking it in the morning Red grape also can cure migraine. Furthermore another benefit from Red grape is to prevent blood poisoning and to clean dirty blood from our body. Then red grape can cure constipation. By consuming red grape routinely it can help smoothing digestion. The last is that red grape can increase immunity that gives immune system more powerful so our body is invulnerable from virus and bacteria attacking our body.

That’s some benefits of consuming red grape for health I hope this information help you to stay healthy.

3. Difficulties in Writing Articles

The difficulties in writing and broadcasting article for English for You program is choosing the topic that is suitable for listeners. Even though the writer can choose the topic, but there are some cases that have to be concerned before the writer chooses and writes the article.

a. The article must be an information that can inspire listeners. The topics about health, human interest, and someone’s experience usually can inspire listeners.

b. Do not mention brand of the product. Mentioning brand of the product can be categorized as advertising.
c. Consider the target listener. The article that will be presented is for all of the people in general.

d. Avoid using the word ‘I’, ‘You”, or anything that seems patronizing listeners. English for You program only presents the information that is useful for listeners.

   After finishing writing the article, the first process of SOP in English for You program is evaluating. During evaluating process, the instructor considers the topic of the article whether it is suitable or not for listeners and checks grammar, spelling, and diction.

   C. Broadcasting the Article

   After the writer finishes writing the article through evaluating process, the writer must broadcast the article. Before starting to broadcast the article, the writer must practice how to present the article as a broadcaster. This process is called production meeting. During the production meeting process, the instructor checked the pronunciation, intonation, and the way to present the article. After the instructor finishes checking the pronunciation, intonation, and explaining how to present the article, the writer presents the article through recording process that is guided by the operator who has responsibility for the studio.

   There are two problems in reading the article as broadcaster found during broadcasting process. They are pronunciation problem and intonation problems.

   1. Pronunciation Problem

   Mostly, the problem in broadcasting the article is pronunciation. Since the writer can choose the topic, the writer should be more cautious about word choices. Most of the articles the writer wrote during internship uses many technical terms such as ‘pap smear’, ‘colonoscopy’, ‘revestrol’, and ‘anticoagulant’. These words are difficult to read so the instructor gave me an advice. He said that the writer can write the correct spelling on my article because listener is not be able to see the article after all. For example, when the writer has a difficulty to pronounce the word ‘colonoscopy’, it would be better if the writer writes ‘kō-lō-ˈnās-kə-pē’ or ‘kelenoskepi’ on the article. Since there are many technical terms on my articles, the writer uses the internet or dictionaries to find the correct spelling of the words. Writing a
correct spelling is not enough to resolve the problem, so the writer has to repeat the word many times during production meeting session.

2. Intonation Problem

Another difficulty in broadcasting is the intonation. Broadcasting is bit different from reading text. Since listener cannot see and read the article, the writer has to read it using right intonation. Thus, listeners will understand the information they get from the writer. If a mistake is made while reading the article, the writer has to re-read the sentence from beginning. The purpose is to abridge the operator in editing session.