

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Report

Writing news is a way to transfer information to the readers. Kovach and Rosenstiel (2007) stated that the elements of journalism are the ingredients that allow people to know the facts and context of events. It is crucial that journalists are have to be able to compose the news so common people can understand the message. According to Cole (2008), having a feeling and understanding the audience is so important before starting writing a news. According to the writer's experience, thejournalists must find outwhich parts of the informationare necessary by start imagining themselves as the readers.

International news is a news that come from another country about something happening there. While doing the internship, the writer found out thatcomposing international news in local newspaper is different from translating English words. It is about retelling the information from the source news to be understandable for local readers without changing the details. Hong (2018) stated that sources have been viewed as playing anessential,

fundamental, and critical role in news production as suggested in the metaphors used to describe them ranging from 'starting point' to 'heart', 'bible', and 'lifeline'. The news must be compiled and translated according to the source and easily understood for local readers.

Nowadays, many people are reading good newspapers with international news section inside, so that they can get a lots of information from around the world. As we all know that some kind of these news can affect our lives too. For instance, healthy issues that spreading all over the world and we already know from the news, so we become more alert. Also, information is power, means that the more we know the stronger we are. One of the newspaper that provides very decent international news column is ***Jawa Pos***.

Jawa Pos is a daily newspaper publisher and the largest media network in the country. It is the leading brand of ***Jawa Pos Group***. The first news was published on July 1st, 1949. Started with 559,124 daily circulation, now the number of readers has reached 2,594,000. The headquarter located in Surabaya where the writer took the internship.

Jawa Pos is a very well-know newspaper with high amount of readers in this country. It is because they always make fresh, actual and interesting news everyday. The workplace is also very comfortable equipped with the lounge where most of people working at. They also provide their daily

newspaper and books for guests. Working hours for the international news writer is different with the local news writer. The writer usually stayed until 11 p.m. waiting for recent updates news from the sources.

The writer conducted her internship at *Jawa Pos* Surabaya, as an international news writer in the International News section. The reason why the writer chose an internship at *Jawa Pos* is because *Jawa Pos* itself is one of the biggest newspaper in the country and makes the writer interested to involve herself in making news. It is also has the international section which is very important for the writer using English to fulfill the requirements of internship in her major. Therefore, the writer would like to write a report on “Composing International News for Jawa Pos Newspaper Reader in PT. Jawa Pos Surabaya”.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

There are two main problems in the report, those are:

1. How were the news articles in *Jawa Pos* composed?
2. How did the method of writing Straight News differ from writing Feature News?

1.3 Purpose of the Report

The purposes of internship study are follows:

1. To discover how English is applied when composing international news into a local newspaper.
2. To discover the skills needed by international news writer to make an article based from international sources.

1.4 Significance of the Report

1. For the writer
To implement the writing, reading and translating skills in making the news everyday. To develop those skills in real workplace and gather the experience of how to make a good news for readers.
2. For the alمامater
To build a good relationship with *Jawa Pos* Surabaya and to improve the quality of English comprehension for diploma students.
3. For the institution
To introduce *Jawa Pos* Surabaya in Universitas Airlangga and to build a good relationship.
4. For other interns
To improve English in journalism skills and to gather many general knowledge because we get use to read news everyday. Other interns will also understand how to compose news in good Bahasa Indonesia.

1.5 Review of Related Literature

1.5.1 Methods of Writing News Article in Newspaper

It is certainly true that there are methods of how to write a good article in newspaper. According to Fleming (2019), there are techniques of writing news article, they are choosing topics to write about, research, and pay attention of the parts of news article. News not only contains with information, but also the values that makes it easy to read for common people. Thomas (2003) stated that they explain why a story interests its audience; and how editors and other journalists decide that one piece of information is news while another is not. Before starting to write the news, it is important to understand news values to choose information that acceptable by the public. According to Walsh (2017), there are seven news values that can help to make smarter content choices, they are timeliness, proximity, impact, prominence, oddity, relevance, conflict.

1. Timeliness

Timeliness means that an event is more newsworthy the sooner it is reported.

2. Proximity

It refers that events are more newsworthy the closer they are closer to the community reading about them. For instance, geographical and religious closeness to an event in the news.

3. Impact

It is an event that can effect the future. According to Walsh (2017), events are more newsworthy when they affect the greater number of people.

4. Prominence

Events are more newsworthy when they involve public figures. Based on the writer's observation, people are most likely to be interested in reading the news about important figure.

5. Oddity

It refers that events are more newsworthy the more out of the ordinary they are.

6. Relevance

When events are involve an issue that is top of mind in the public, they can be more newsworthy.

7. Conflict

Events are more newsworthy when they involve disagreement. During the internship, the writer's also read many news that contain with conflict, for instance, political news, entertainment, and war.

Another part that need to be considered in composing news articles is making the lead paragraph. During the internship, the writer has been taught

that lead in news article is the important part in journalism. According to Nordquist (2018), leads introduce the topic or purpose of a paper, and particularly in the case of journalism, need to grab the reader's attention. Based on Point Park University (2017), there are seven different types of lead they are:

1. Straight Lead

Also called the “summary” lead, it should be used in most cases. It is a brief summary, containing most of the Five W’s and H in one sentence.

2. Anecdotal Lead

The anecdotal lead uses a quick, relevant story to draw in the reader. The anecdote must help enhance the article’s broader point, and must explain the connection to that point in the first few sentences following the lead.

3. Scene-Setting Lead

The scene-setting lead describes the physical location where a story takes place.

4. First-Person Lead

This lead describes the journalist’s personal experience with the topic. It should only be used when journalist have a valuable contribution and perspective that help illuminate the story.

5. Observational Lead

When offering an authoritative observation about a story and how it fits in with the larger picture, the journalist should make sure the broader context of the subject matter.

6. Zinger Lead

The zinger lead is dramatic and attention-grabbing. Although it has a strong tone, it requires a hard set of facts to back it up.

7. Question Lead

Question leads do just that: ask a question. Although they are effective in sparking interest, use them sparingly because they generally do not provide the main points of a story as concisely.

Based on the writer's observation during the internship, the types of lead in news articles are depending on the newspaper company. They can be modified and differs from one newspaper to another.

1.5.2 Definition of Straight News and Feature News

There are two types of news that the writer composed in *Jawa Pos*, they are straight news/hard news and features. Based on the writer's observation, straight news is also called direct news that related to recent events and must be immediately published for readers. According to Roberts (2016), this type of story typically follows the inverted pyramid style, which organizes information by descending order of importance or places the most

newsworthy information at the beginning of the article. Besides, Features is more likely a news story that contains informative values and written in narrative style language. Feature news is timeless and not contain urgent content. It can be write and read long after an event occurs.

Roberts (2016) stated that the primary difference between a feature story and a straight news story is the style. A feature article is more in-depth than a traditional hard news article and uses the types of storytelling devices and details that you might find in novels. While Straight News is talking about politics or crimes, Features usually about someone's profil and using particle "Who". In Straight News, the writer compiling the news from the most important things then continuingly contains supporting parts of it. Particles "When", "Who" and "Where" are used oftenly for the lead. In the other hand, basic facts are not the focus thing in Features. The writer typically using informal words and usually inserts anecdotes inside the story.

Finally, there are differences between Straight News and Feature News, those are, the style of language, content, structure of the news and timing.

1.6 Methods of the Report

1.6.1 Location and Participants

The writer conducted a case of study with three different participants in *Jawa Pos* Surabaya for four weeks. In this case, the writer conducted the

case of study with the head editor of international news, the writer was informed and guided by him on the first day of internship about how the international news reporter works everyday. Second, the writer tried to work like actual international news reporter and started to compose international news. The writer wrote down every activities in the daily journal. The writer also did the observation to figure out how the international news reporter makes news from English sources to Bahasa Indonesia and about the final editing process for Jawa Pos newspaper. This observation is to find out the skills needed to become a good reporter. On the first day, the writer observed the office and took pictures for documentation. The international news reporters usually start working with reading many sources news, gathering few informations from different sources to make one article, and then start translating and composing the news. The process includes editing news based on the provision of writing news in *Jawa Pos* newspaper.

1.6.2 Data Collection

To gather data, the writer used two data collection techniques: observation and daily journal. In the terms of observation, the writer wrote down the information and videotaped the workplace. The writer collected data in a daily journal about the daily activities when doing internship in *Jawa Pos*. Also, every news articles that the writer already composed are compiled together to prevent loss.

1.6.3 Data Analysis

In terms of data analysis, the writer use triangulation of data collection techniques to answer the statements of problem. Seen on following table.

Units of Analysis	Data Collection Techniques
The methods of composing international news for Jawa Pos newspaper	Daily journal observation
The methods of writing Straight News and Feature News	Daily journal observation

From the above table, the writer analysed the data collected from each instruments separately based in the units of analysis. After I find out from each data, I merge the findings from each data to answer the statement of the problem.

1.7 Frame Work of the Report

