

**THE METHODS AND NEWS VALUES USED IN WRITING SPORT**

**NEWS SCRIPT AT JTV SURABAYA**

**A FINAL REPORT**



by

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Surabaya, 18<sup>th</sup> June  
2022



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**APPROVAL**

**THE METHODS AND NEWS VALUES USED IN WRITING  
SPORT NEWS SCRIPT AT JTV SURABAYA**

**A FINAL REPORT**

Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Diploma Degree in  
English Language

Department of Business, Faculty of Vocational Studies

Universitas Airlangga

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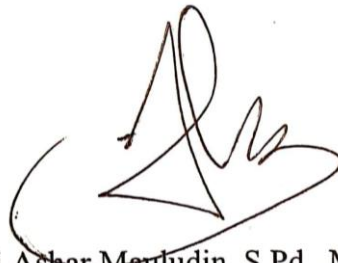
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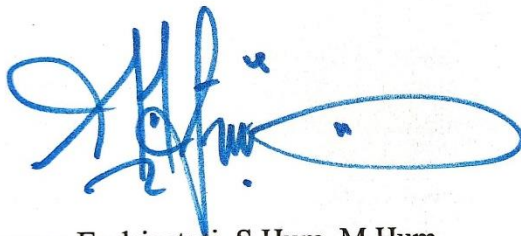
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The writer would like to give his biggest gratitude to ALLAH SWT for the endless blessing and power that are given to him. The writer also would like to say thank you for all people who have been supporting him through thick and thin until he can finish his final report.

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## ABSTRACT

This final report explained about the strategy for making Indonesian sports news scripts that are in accordance with the style of sports language, understanding the methods and news values needed to make news scripts that can attract audiences. Finding interesting news elements is comparing the news scripts received by the supervisor with the methods of making good news scripts. There are several general methods applied in making a good news script. According to Hilliard's theory, writers face eight parts of a news script (1)Source of News (2)Style (3)Technique (4)Objectivity (5)Accuracy (6)personality (7)Format (8)Visuals. The result is knowing interesting methods and news values that can attract the audience to see the news.

Keywords: scriptwriting method, news value,

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Report

In the age of digitalization, social media is making a remarkable presence in contemporary society. Social Media plays an essential role in the flow of information. Social Media has changed the world and revolutionized the media industry in such a way that how the data is stored, shared, published, and consumed (Mahanti, 2022). Social media use also reinforces journalism's change from a single-channel activity to multichannel communications. News organizations and journalists must learn to operate several social media channels simultaneously. Furthermore, social media is multi-functional and applicable in all news production and distribution phases. Journalism is becoming more complex (Neuberger, Nuernbergk, & Langenohl, 2019).

Sports news was a source of controversy well before the World Wide Web because of the significant role of exclusive television broadcast rights in the media sports market. Rival networks and non-rights-holders, for apparent reasons, sought to get as much live sports action for broadcast as often as possible from rights-holders (Hutchins & Rowe, n.d.). Sports is the only successful Television program to entertain large audiences on weekends. In addition, sports are also seen as successful in cross-promotion. They succeeded in winning the battle against print and radio media in reporting a live match event because

they could provide audio-visual images. Jobs in the field of sports information require in-depth knowledge in the field of sports, great curiosity in physical-sports education activities, brilliant ability to organize all ideas, and the ability to write down all ideas in writing or be able to convey them orally. Journalism courses and mastery of communication techniques are indispensable to exist in the field of sports information. Mass Media is necessary for the sports industry (Wahyudin, 2016).

A paradox exists at the heart of sports journalism. On the one hand, it has, over the years, often been viewed as a poor relation within journalism, lacking the integrity that journalists usually like to associate with their self-image (Boyle, 2017). Sports journalism itself is almost the same as journalism in general, namely writing reports on matters related to sports topics and competitions. In sports journalism, it is not just looking at how to write a story about the sport itself. Every journalist must have preparation in doing coverage. It is related to the writer, who has been interested in the world of sports since childhood. Since childhood, the writer has been introduced to the world of sports through electronic media that is seen daily.

The writer conducted the internship at JTV Surabaya. JTV is a regional television network in Surabaya, East Java. JTV is the first regional private television network in Indonesia and the largest in Indonesia to date. JTV's reach covers almost all East Java provinces on

a terrestrial basis. The writer has to do many things there, such as writing sports news scripts, filling in news running texts, finding accurate and reliable news sources, and helping JTV staff when on-air sports news.

The writer chose script writing for sports journalism as the project for several reasons. Firstly, the writer has an interest in sports. Moreover, writing scripts related to sports is indeed an activity that is considered fun and gives a myriad of positive impacts. From this hobby, the writer can contribute to his pursuit by writing sports news scripts. Secondly, Improve teamwork skills. Because when working on a project in the form of a news script, scriptwriters often have to work with other parties. They generally have to work directly with producers, directors, and other teams to adapt the script that has been written to the needs of the production. Lastly, the writer has an interest in implementing the "Method and News Values" taught by the study program in English for a journalism course. Those, the writer would like to make a final report with the title "The Methods and News Values Used in Writing Sport News Script at JTV Surabaya".

## **1.2. Statements of the Problems**

There are two problems in this report as follows.

- a. What methods were used in writing sport news scripts at JTV Surabaya?
- b. What news values were used in writing sport news scripts at JTV Surabaya?

### **1.3. Objectives of the Report**

The purposes of the report in the internship are in the following.

- a. To discover methods of broadcast journalism that were used to write Indonesian sports news scripts in JTV Surabaya.
- b. To reveal how an intern journalist find news stories that appeal to layman in sport according on the news value.

### **1.4. Significance of the Report**

#### **1.4.1. The report may bring significance to the writer as he is able to**

- a. Getting knowledge about the methods of writing sport news based on broadcast journalism.
- b. Developing his journalist and writing skill.
- c. Implementing the skill in journalist and writing which has been taught previously.
- d. Reshaping the writer's writing skill in constructing academic report.

#### **1.4.2. The alma mater may also get benefits in**

- a. Maintaining and improving relationship with JTV Surabaya.
- b. Improving soft skill of Airlangga University students.
- c. Increasing the number of scientific works of students in Airlangga University.

#### **1.4.3. The company would obtain the benefit as**

- a. The company has influenced interns on how to work in media companies
- b. The company runs one of its institutional functions namely social

function, which is to educate the society about the important role of media

**1.4.4. The report would bring any benefits to other interns as they are able to**

- a. Preparing themselves if they work as journalist
- b. Increasing the journalistic skill

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF RELATE LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Sport News Script

The mechanics of crafting a broadcast news story are unlike the parameters of most other writing formats. Here, brevity is cherished, holding the audience's attention is vital, and accuracy is absolutely paramount. Principally because, unlike most other writing, broadcast copy is written for the ear, not the eye. Thus, it must be delivered in a conversational style that can be understood by a passive audience. Compounding the difficulty is that the audience is typically occupied with other tasks; the radio news audience is often driving a car, while the television audience is frequently eating a meal during the broadcast. The broadcast industry's style of newswriting deals with a number of techniques, these are explained in the next section. In this chapter, the writer addresses the small but essential details of preparing a script correctly, starting with how to format the script's page correctly (Barnas & White, n.d.).

Writing sports is comparable to reporting news. The basic methods and news values spread on to both. The style, however, is different. If anything, Sports broadcasts should be at least as accurate and direct as news broadcasts. The language of sports is more informal, and although technical terms should be avoided so the general viewers will not be confused, sports jargon and expressions in everyday use relating to a

specialized area of sports are not only acceptable but necessary to establish expertise by the sports caster and empathy between the sports caster and the audience. The fans are interested in the competitive side of the sport: who wins and who loses. Keep dramatic elements in mind when writing a sports script (Hilliard, 2014).

## **2.2. Characteristic of News Source**

### **2.2.1. The Methods of Writing Script News**

#### **a. Sources of news**

The main news source is reporter writers. If a reporter collects information, but does not write it down clearly and is a news collector who never broadcasts, the writer receives the information and prepares or rewrites it for the on-air personalities. When writer start building scripts from such non- reporter sources, they must be especially careful in assessing the validity of the material and the authenticity of the source. Obviously, if the material comes from a reporter from own station, network, or news service, it will previously know how complete and accurate that reporter usually is in assembly material. If the submission is not scripted (through visuals and audio) or not necessary to deliver a satisfactory section or if the writer has any question about the material's objectivity and accuracy, another writer may have to do additional research, verification, and writing (Hilliard, 2014).

#### **b. Style**

News writers are primarily reporters, and their main job is to deliver news. The basic methods of news coverage apply to radio, television, the Internet, and printed matter. But there are separate differences among them. For example, the traditional five W's: what, where, when, who, and, if possible, why - always go into the introductory, or **lead**, of the newspaper story. Some media news writers advise doing the similar in the introductory seconds of the television or radio report; others warn compared to packing too much into the broadcast lead because an overload of data in a short time can complicate the viewers. Yet, the media news writer must contain as many particulars as possible within a much more limited performance than that of the newspaper writer. The key focus is *concentration* (Hilliard, 2014).

### **Leads**

Start your story with clear and concise information. The opening should be an overview of the entire story as much as possible. However, be careful not to go into too much detail. Keep in mind that the audience only sees and hears the news once, and unlike newspaper readers, they cannot return to clarify or understand a particular point (Hilliard, 2014).

#### 1) Hard lead

The hard opening credits include the most important of the five W's, briefly telling the heart of the story (Hilliard, 2014).

2) Soft lead

The soft lead tries to get drama into the section to appeal and hold the viewer's attention and follows this with the hard lead. Note the soft lead that opened the BP oil spill newscast cited earlier (Hilliard, 2014).

**c. Technique**

Perhaps the most difficult task for a television or radio news writer is to select the most important points from a myriad of details and present them in a very short time. Choose words carefully when convey important information in the limited space or signboards of the telegram (Hilliard, 2014).

1) Clarity

Use short, familiar words. The lead can be artistic without being wordy. Simple, straight language does not have to be dull (Hilliard, 2014).

2) Non-technical

Do not be ambiguous. Although the writer may be an expert in interpreting professional terms, scientific language, or statistical interpretation, but your audience may not (Hilliard, 2014).

3) Language

Writing should be simple, straight, and understandable. This does not mean that the writer should use slang or illiterate expressions, but suggests informality (Hilliard, 2014).

**d. Objectivity**

The writer, producers, or reporters pursue fairness and integrity in news reporting. The level of objectivity achieved is ultimately determined by (1) the strategy of the station, network, channel, or site owner; (2) the political and social attitudes of the public; (3) pressures from advertisers, including a desire to avoid anything debatable; (4) individual biases of the news director, news writers, and newscasters; (5) expediency in news reporting; and (6) documentary (Hilliard, 2014).

**e. Accuracy**

Just write so that the viewer does not misunderstand. Unintentional careless or vague commentary, or even the incorporation of video or audio material that distorts the story because it is incomplete or out of context, tells the viewer about the mediation of a particular subject, person, or subject. Events that can create false impressions or false assumptions. Make sure the terminology used is correct. For example, do not refer to a figure in a story as a “corruptor” if the person has not been convicted but is actually an “alleged corruptor” (Hilliard, 2014).

**f. Personality**

This Write the news so that it fits the character of (1) the network, station, or web site; (2) the particular news program; and (3) the reporters or anchors presenting the news. Networks,

broadcaster, or websites may be promoting a certain image for itself. Broadcasters may want to convey a different image for each news spot. The morning news is colorful and entertaining, and the evening news is stunning and profound (Hilliard, 2014).

**g. Format**

Formats range from basic continuous writing to more comprehensive and detailed requirements for one-row and two-row script writing. In some cases, writer can do nothing more than prepare for the migration continuity of news programs. Occasionally the on-air anchors extensively rewrite after the news writer has done one or more drafts. When the final script reaches the on-air personality just before air time, he or she usually does little more than read through and change words or phrases, but not content, to better fit his or her air style. Some broadcasters have standard opening and closing for short news broadcasts and breaks, and broadcasters enter news service material into their content (Hilliard, 2014).

**h. Visuals**

When it comes to television, the focus is on photography. Do not waste a relatively small number of precious words in an average-length story by saying something for your audience to see. Unlike radio news writers, TV writers do not create images of words, but emphasize visual images. Display what is trendy. Do not try to cover

too much too quickly in the visuals. Even viewers used to television news's fast pace require some time to absorb the information (Hilliard, 2014).

### **2.2.2. News Values**

News values may be a greasy concept, but that has not prevented successive scholars attempting to pin them down via a succession of theoretical and taxonomical studies. However, while the identification of sets of news values may be “predictive of a pattern” of which events will make the news and which will not, they cannot provide a complete explanation of all the irregularities of news composition (McQuail, 2000). “No theory of news values can explain everything” in part because “arbitrary factors including luck, convenience and serendipity can come into play,” as well as structural, cultural, and political economic factors (Harcup & O’Neill, 2017).

According to Jorgensen & Hanitzsch (2009), it was 12 factors (summarized in words below) that they identified as being important in the selection of news, but in this project, the writer only took four relevant factors to be applied in the news making at JTV Surabaya.

#### **a. Timeliness**

Bednarek & Caple., (2017) states that events that have only just happened, are current, ongoing, or are about to happen are newsworthy. The timeliness of journalism means providing information to the audience quickly. The sooner the news comes out,

the more important it is to reach the audience. Journalists want to publish the news as soon as possible to improve the company's reputation. Viewers place more emphasis on the mass media, which first spreads the news.

**b. Continuity**

An event already in the news has a good chance of remaining in the news (Jorgensen & Hanitzsch, 2009). The stories that are already in the news are gathering a kind of inertia. This is because some media organizations have already been deployed to cover the story, and some may have made the story more publicly available through previous reports.

**c. Human-Interest**

Human-interest news automatically attracts the attention of many. It includes hot events and national issues. Due to globalization, international issues have also become human-interest articles. For example, at the FIFA World Cup, people all over the world are discussing football everywhere. Therefore, journalists carefully consider choosing news topics to attract more viewers.

**d. Unexpectedness**

Among events meaningful and/or consonant, the unexpected or rare event is more likely to be selected (Jorgensen & Hanitzsch, 2009). Unusual, unexpected, or occasional events are more interesting than routine events that are not surprising.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Location and Participant

The writer conducted an internship at Jawa Pos Media Televisi Surabaya as an Indonesian script writer in Sports News Media called Pojok Arena. The office is located at Graha Pena Jalan Frontage Barat, Jl. Ahmad Yani No.88, Ketintang, Kec. Gayungan, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60231.

The writer has one supervisor/producer and a team with four peoples to be the staff of Pojok Arena JTV Surabaya staff. The main task is to write an Indonesian news script based on the updated sports news that has been held in the international & national football section, basketball section, formula one, tennis, and moto GP. The writer makes Indonesian sports news scripts every day, with a total about 30 news scripts that the writer has made during the internship. But, in this project the writer only chose the 12 best scripts based on the style of language according to the sports theme, and that was approved by JTV producers to be broadcast in the "Pojok Arena" program. The writer prefers to be a scriptwriter, so his journalism and writing skills could be used to make the Indonesian Sports News Script.

#### 3.2. Data Collection

In carrying out the case study, the writer used three instruments below:

### **3.2.1. Document**

The writer, as an intern journalism in JTV/Pojok Arena used some old manuscript documents that already provided by JTV Producer in a form of Microsoft Word Files that are available in the office as references. This helps the writer submit his work to his supervisor in writing an ideal Indonesian Sports News Script based on JTV standard.

### **3.2.2. Observation**

The writer used observation to discover the correct methods and strategies used by JTV Surabaya in writing Indonesian sports news scripts. Then the writer analyzed how the supervisor wrote the Indonesian sports news script during the internship. He analyzed and compared the script according to the above methods and strategies.

### **3.2.3. Feedback**

After the writer finished his script writing sports news, the writer submitted his work to the supervisor/producer to get corrections and feedback. The feedback was given to the writer so that he would be able to develop his skill in writing sports news into a script. Various discussions were involved when the supervisor gave the writer feedback.

### **3.3. Data Analysis**

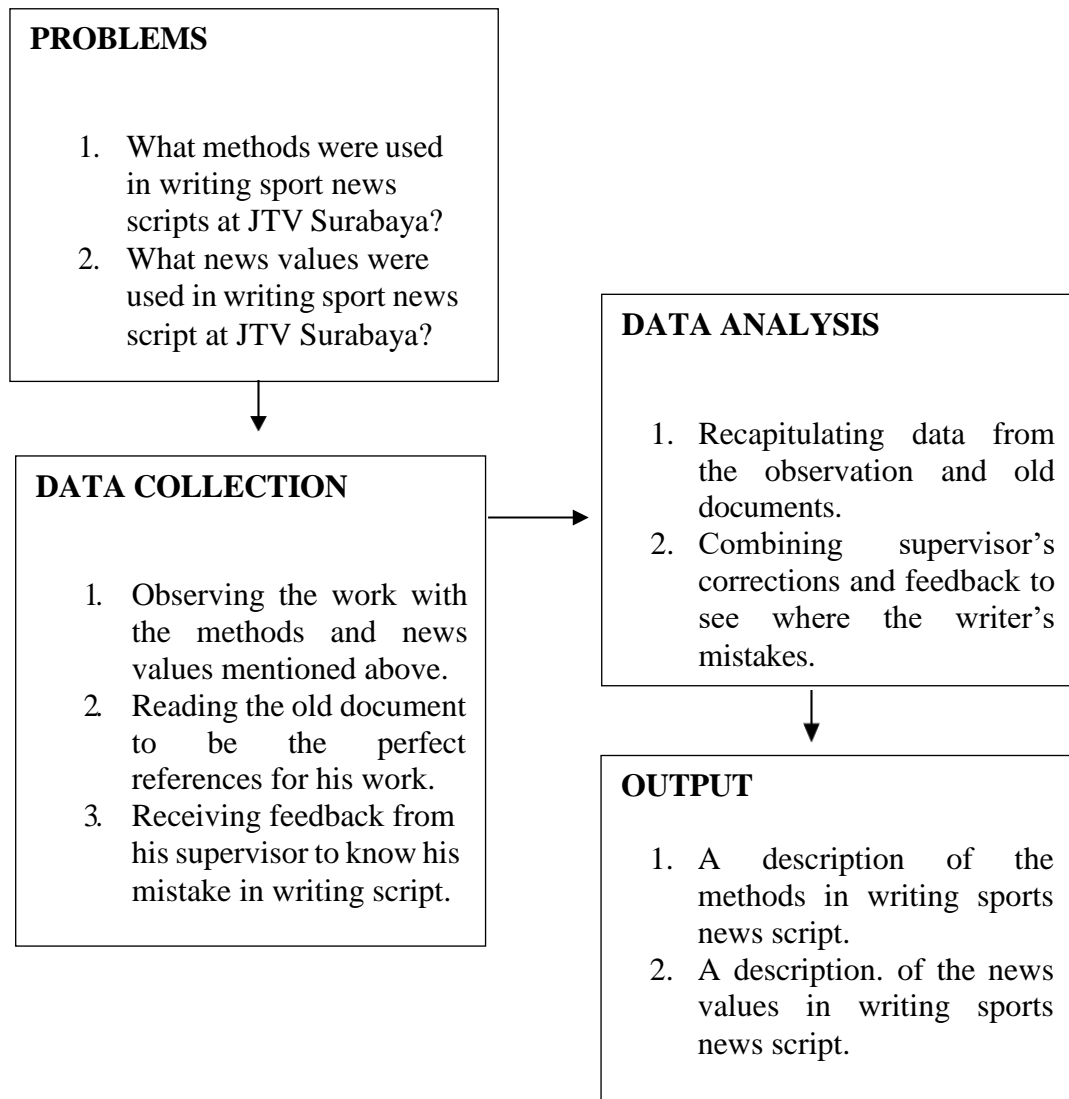
In term of identifying data, the writer used the document, sports news script, to identify it. He combines old documents and the feedback given to him to find out his mistakes and to create better sports news in the future. Furthermore, with the formulation of the problem in point 1.2,

the writer could generate two units of analysis that can be answered by using data triangulation. He also uses the right method to write sports news scripts in Indonesian.

*Table 1. Triangulation of Data Collection Techniques*

No	Unit of analysis	Data collection techniques
1	The methods in writing sport news script	1. Documents (script news) 2. observation 3. Feedback
2	The strategies in writing sport news Script	1. Documents (script news) 2. observation 3. Feedback

### 3.4. Framework of the Report



## CHAPTER 4

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Description

The writer did an internship at the local television station "JTV Surabaya," more precisely in the news division's "Pojok Arena" program. During the internship, the writer performs several tasks such as writing an Indonesian sports news scripts, filling in news running texts, and operating the prompter.

Before the TV program starts, the writer helps the producer to fill in the running text and prepares the documents needed by the studio team, such as run- down documents and news script prints. This program was going for 30 minutes; at that time, the writer operated the prompter, which the reporter read. After the program is finished, the writer returns to the newsroom to find and manage the news that he wants to write for the next day.

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss the formulation of the problems mentioned in Chapter 1. The first is " What methods were used in writing sport news scripts at JTV Surabaya?" and the second is " What news values were used in writing sport news scripts at JTV Surabaya?"

#### 4.1.1. The methods of writing sport news script at JTV Surabaya

##### a. Sources of news

Have on hand those books that frequently help the news

writer, such as an encyclopedia, a world atlas, and history books—including those dealing with your region, state, and local area. In many instances the writer can save time and effort by “googling” or “binging” the specific subject. But be aware that a lot of information can be found in cyberspace, such as some on Wikipedia, may be inaccurate (Hilliard, 2014).

**b. Style**

One reminder is that the structure of the stories themselves can differ markedly. For example, newspaper stories usually provide all the five W information at the beginning, in the first or lead paragraph. The need to condense for electronic media may require eliminating one or more of the five W’s in the opening statement or even inverting the order that seems logical for a full report. For instance, a mass media news report, to avoid passive writing, might put the story source first, instead of later in the report (Hilliard, 2014). Based on the explanation in chapter 2, most television sports news used **Hard Leads**. For example, see the following script.

**Example 1:**

“**LEAD:** ONE OTHER TICKET FROM THE KONKAKAF ZONE WAS OWNED BY MEXICO// THE TEAM THAT FREQUENTLY CLEARED TOWARDS THE FINAL EIGHTH OF THIS WORLD CUP SEVEN FINAL ISSUES MAKE SURE TO GET TICKETS TO QATAR/ AFTER WINNING OVER EL

SALVADOR WITH A 2-ZERO SCORE LAST THURSDAY”  
(N.1)

As explained in chapter 2 regarding hard leads, which means leads that contain the most important points of the 5 W's. The underlined sentences above are the most important points that need to be discussed in the news. In the lead above it is stated who is involved in a special event. Next, what is the highlight in the discussion of the news. Finally, the lead also explains when the match in the news will take place. Not only that, here is the second lead written by the writer.

**Example 2:**

“**LEAD:** IF THE RAIN COLORED **THE LIVERPOOL QUALIFIED**/ THEN **MANCHESTER CITY** WAS ON TO THE SEMI-FINALS AFTER **IN EARLY DAY** HOLDING THE **ATHLETIC MADRID'S** DRAW// NOTHING A GOAL WAS SCORED// BUT THE MATCH WAS FIERCE/ BECAUSE ATLETICO WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO REVENGE//”

Even though it looks longer than before, the Lead above still has a concise meaning. Like the sentence underlined, the Lead summarizes the **What**, **When**, and **Who** of the audience that got the audience interested in the content of the story. Why in a lead not immediately write an overall summary of a story? Because it is feared that readers have found enough information through the leads only,

so they do not continue reading to the content of the news. This can happen because the essence of the news article is already in the lead.

**c. Technique**

In this method, it is explained that news writing must also be based on technique. No matter how good a person is as a writer, they cannot be a good journalist without a solid grounding in journalism basics. Here the technique of writing news scripts is divided into three namely, clarity, non-technical, and language.

In clarity the writer does not use big words and long sentences to show the reader show smart the writer is. News viewers are pressed for time. The writer has to give the news quickly, concisely and without a lot of extra words or information they do not need.

**Example 1:**

Below is the example of unclearly sentences:

“IN THE SECOND HALF/ SIXERS PLAYED DOMINANT MORE AND MORE// JOEL EMBIID AND FRIENDS WERE BACK IN THE THIRD QUARTER WITH A TOTAL DIFFERENCE OF 8 POINTS // THIRD QUARTER WINS BY SIXERS WITH A SCORE 74-69”

And below is the example of the clearly sentences:

“IN THE SECOND HALF/ SIXERS TURN DOMINANT// ALONG 12 MINUTES IN THE THIRD QUARTER/ SIXERS SCORING 8 POINTS MORE THAN THE RAPTORS//”

Make sure the viewer understands clearly what the writer are saying. The words used should convey the meaning what the writer intend. Avoid long, disjointed sentences shackled with confusing dependent clauses. Next is non-technical, in this discussion refers to ambiguity. In writing a news script, this is highly avoided, because it can make the audience wrong in interpreting a sentence.

**Example 2:**

“PASCAL SIAKAM WHO WAS THE MAIN PLAYER OF RAPTORS/ SUCCESSFULLY BRINGS HIS TEAM IN THE SECOND QUARTER// THE PLAYER WITH THE NUMBER 43/ CREATE A TOTAL 26 POINTS IN THIS MATCH”

On sentence highlighted in green it is written, “THE MAIN PLAYER OF RAPTORS,” which refers to a person's name and the sentence is re- explained with a sentence that explains more clearly what kind of effort that person is making.

**d. Objectivity**

Journalistic objectivity requires that a journalist is not on either side of an argument and only reports facts, not personal opinions on those facts. To comprehend more, here is the sample.

**Example 1:**

“THESE RESULTS MAKE SUNS LEAD THE WEST REGION CLASS WITH 61 WIN AND 14 LOSE// WHILE THE

SIXERS HAVE TO STAY IN 4 EAST CLASSMENT/ WITH A TOTAL 46 WIN AND 28 LOSE//”

By using the words “WITH 61 WIN AND 14 LOSE” the writer has quickly conveyed the facts of what really happened. By sticking strictly to the facts, a reporter can allow each reader to form their own opinion about the story.

**e. Accuracy**

If any section of the material is making for a script does not seem to ring accurate, insure it with the reporter. If there is any further doubt, try to reach the original source yourself. If the writer cannot do that, determine with the producer whether or not the material should be used (Hilliard, 2014). To comprehend more, here is the sample.

**Example 1:**

“ARGENTINA WHICH HAVE WIN THE 2022 WORLD CUP TICKETS/ PLAYING COMPLETELY IN THIS MATCH//”

The underlined words indicate the parties involved in the news. In this case, the mention is accurate by mentioning the name of the country "ARGENTINA" and its achievement "WIN THE 2022 WORLD CUP TICKETS". Moreover, the writer also looks for the source of the contents of the news. Usually, writer looking for news sources through YouTube, Google, or the club's official

website so that the data obtained is very accurate.

**f. Personality**

When it comes to attracting viewers to news programs that share essentially the same content, personality makes all the difference, so write it to match the style of the anchor. The words must be consistent with the vocabulary established for the given newscaster; the sentence structure must reflect the rhythm and pace appropriate for that newscaster (Hilliard, 2014). To comprehend more, here is the several sample.

**Example 1:**

“POJOK ARENA/ THIS MORNING *SANDHANA* WILL BE BEGINS WITH THE RESULTS OF THE YUROPA EVENT ...”

“MITRA ARENA/ FRIENDLY MATCH BETWEEN THE GERMAN NATIONAL TEAM FACE ...”

The underlined word is one of the images being promoted for JTV's sports news program which is usually called "Pojok Arena."

**g. Format**

The television news program follows the same basic format method, except it is more comprehensive. Television news programs need a rundown— a listing of all stories and their sources—in preparation for organizing and writing the script (Hilliard, 2014). As the writer noted, sports news scripts on JTV are usually follow the following format:

(N.2)

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SLUG      : VILLAREAL VALENCIA
TITLE     : VILLAREAL CONQUER VALENCIA - VILLAREAL
           VILLAREAL 2-0 VALENCIA - VILLAREAL
PROGRAM  : ARENA CORNER
DATE     : APRIL 20 2022
===== PKG =====
MITRA ARENA// VILLAREAL WINNING AGAIN IN THE SPANISH LEAGUE. ATCH
CONTINUATION IN EARLY MORNING THIS DAY// AFTER CLAIMS TO THE
CHAMPION LEAGUE SEMI-FINALS// VILLAREAL SUCCEEDS TO BEAT THE GUEST
ENEMY VALENCIA WITH 2-ZERO SCORE//
===== PKG =====
https://hotfooth.coolvidup.com/embed/ZTXGAtwkpGQf3
PLAYING AT MESTALLA STADIUM/ VILLAREAL SUCCESSFUL BEATING VALENCIA
2-0// AFTER ENSURING CHAMPION LEAGUE SEMI-FINAL TICKETS// VILLAREAL
LOOKING AGGRESSIVELY SINCE THE MATCH STARTED// THEY PRESSED
IMMEDIATELY ON THE VALENCIA DEFENSE//

EL SUBMARINO WAS LEADING AT THE 10TH MINUTES // THE MESTALLA
STADIUM THROUNDED/ WINNING ARNAUT DANJUMA'S PENALTY// AFTER THE
BALL ON THE HANDS OF A VALENCIA PLAYER// VILLAREAL REWARDED A
PENALTY BY THE REFERE AFTER WATCHING VAR REBREAK// VILLAREAL
LEADING 1 - 0//

SEVEN MINUTES LATER/ EL SUBMARINO SCORED THEIR SECOND GOALS// AGAIN
AND AGAIN DANJUMA RECORDS HIS NAME ON THE SCOREBOARD// DANJUMA
SUCCEEDS TO COMPLETE THE BALL AFTER RECEIVING A PASS FROM JUAN
FOYTH// UNTIL THE SECOND HALF NO MORE GOALS HAPPEN// VILLAREAL
CLOSED THE MATCH WITH A 2-0 WIN OVER VALENCIA//

WITH THIS RESULT/ VILLAREAL STAYS IN SEVEN RANK POSITION WITH 52
POINTS FROM 33 MATCHES// WHILE VALENCIA IS PLACED IN 10TH RANK WITH 42
POINTS FROM 33 MATCHES//
    
```

*Figure 1 Script News Format*

The order of format used in the news script at JTV from top to bottom contains: Slug, title, program, date, lead, link for news video or photo, and the last is the content.

#### **h. Visuals**

Viewers used to television news's fast pace require some time to absorb the information. Generally, keep any picture on the screen at least three to five seconds—longer, of course, depending on its importance in the story; otherwise, the audience gets more of a montage, an impression of a series of quick shots without a content focus (Hilliard, 2014). In the news script made by the writer during

the internship, the writer includes a photo or video in the form of a website link. Because the JTV production team recommends placing photos or videos via website links rather than placing them together with news scripts. Below is an example of the writer just inserting a video link in the news script.

(N.9)



*Figure 2 Script News Visual*

#### **4.1.2. News values in writing sport news script at JTV Surabaya**

##### **a. Timeliness**

Timeliness is an opportunity to increase the value of news. People do not like to read the same news over and over again. Therefore, news agencies are interested in disseminating information as soon as possible. This is related to current and ongoing events. To comprehend more, here is the sample of source of news.

##### **Example 1:**

“...REGULAR NBA SEASON BETWEEN PHOENIX SUNS CONTRA PHILADELPHIA SEVENTY-SIXERS AT FOOTPRINT CENTER LAST MONDAY//”

The underlined word means the match actually took on March 27, 2022 while the writer chose it to be news source on 28, 2022 as

well. Thus, the selected news already contains the value of News as new news.

What being timeliness means the writer, as an intern journalist, searches for every match that took place on the previous 1 day. This means that JTV journalists look for sources of news that were begin at that time and then report them at the next day.

**b. Continuity**

Continuity means that in a news story it can trigger a continuation that viewers may find interesting, thereby increasing the value of the news. To comprehend more, here is the sample of source of news.

**Example 1:**

“FROM THE RESULT/ THE BLAUGRANA SET UP TO THE FINAL EIGHT OF THE EUROPE LEAGUE//”

The underlined words means that the team discussed in the news has successfully advanced to the next decisive round. So that it triggers the interest of the audience to watch the upcoming news.

**c. Human interest**

Human interest is definitely a universal news value. This is very influential in news value, because the writer attracts viewers to see the contents of the news made by JTV's "Pojok Arena". JTV's way to attract the attention of the audience is usually by choosing trending sports news and prioritizing news of big clubs on the

international and national stage. To comprehend more, here is the sample of source of news.

**Example 1:**

“**LEAD:** LIVERPOOL HAS A GREAT RESULT IN THE CHAMPIONS LEAGUE QUARTER FINAL FIRST LEGS AGAINST BENFICA//”

The underlined word means that “LIVERPOOL” is placed in first ranked at the English league. And the other, “CHAMPIONS LEAGUE QUARTER FINAL” is one of the crucial matches on the European. Furthermore, the sentence is placed in the opening section of the news which aims to make viewers know early, so that viewers want to watch the news program until the end.

**d. Unexpectedness**

Unexpectedness means the news that unexpected / not usually happen. To comprehend more, here is the sample of source of news.

**Example 1:**

“MEANWHILE/ BAYERN MUNSYEN FORCED OUT BY VIYYAREYAL IN THE FIRST LEGS OF THE CHAMPIONS LEAGUE QUARTER-FINAL// IN THIS MATCH/ VIYYAREYAL WAS ABLE TO CHANGE THE PREDICTION BY BEATING THE BIG GERMANY CLUB WITH A 1-ZERO SCORE// VIYYAREYAL BREAKS BAYERN'S RECORD IN THE

LAST FIVE YEARS/ NEVER EVER LOSE AN AWAY CHAMPIONS LEAGUE//”

In this case, something happened to the club than not usually happened, especially against a club that is far below it. In the underlined sentence it says "FORCED OUT" it refers that a club that does not usually lose is finally defeated by a low-level club. In another underlined sentence, it is also written "CHANGE THE PREDICTION," that sentence refers to the most viewer who hoped victory for that club, but the unexpected happened.

## **4.2. Obstacles**

### **4.2.1. Obstacles related to the methods of writing sport news script at JTV Surabaya**

The writer encountered two obstacles when the writer tried to use the methods in writing Indonesian sports news scripts at JTV. The first obstacle is having to find a replay match of international sports that the writer wants to transcribe because most international sports match plays in the early morning, and producers give deadlines for submitting news scripts that morning. This is a challenge for the writer because the news cannot be written if there are no replay video/match highlights. Even if the writer can find match preview data via the internet, the script cannot be broadcast because there are no images/videos that can be shown on television. It does not meet the criteria for a suitable news script writing method.

The second obstacle is that the writer makes news scripts that do not follow the format commonly used by JTV. On the first day of the internship, the writer was immediately asked by the producer to make sports news. At that time, the writer was confused about the news writing format. Then, the writer made a news script with the format he made himself. Finally, the news script he made did not meet the criteria for the methods desired by the JTV producer, so the news script he had made was not used.

#### **4.2.2. Obstacles in find news stories that appeal to layman in sports based on news value**

Looking for news with high viewer appeal. In this case, the writer is confused by a match/club that has a lot of supporters, so the writer makes news that can make many people see the content of the news. The problem for the writer is when one day there is no match sports that plays, and that is a good news writer should make news that is not related to the match, one example is sports issue.

In contrast to the previous case, when one day there were a lot of matches going on. This is also an obstacle for the writer because he has to sort out which sports matches have good news value.

#### **4.3. Added Values**

##### **4.3.1. Added values related the methods of writing sport news script at JTV Surabaya**

The writer obtains one added value through the obstacles that the

writer finds related to the sports news writing method. The added value that the writer has achieved is that the writer has a better understanding related to the news script writing method. The writer can distinguish each method more easily than before because the writer has to deal with writing news scripts in completing this final report, especially in determining the methods used in writing Indonesian sports news scripts such as technique and objectivity, which made the writer confused before. The writer realizes that to be able to understand the differences between the many methods requires more observation and research in various sources. In addition, the writer must also check the results of his writing and whether the news script follows the specified method's characteristics.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the writer already knows the steps for writing an Indonesian sports news script and the steps to determine what method the writer should use to make a good news script. By understanding the methods of writing news scripts, the writer also gains new knowledge about journalism.

#### **4.3.2. Added values in find news stories that appeal to layman in sports based on news value**

During this research, the writer began to learn many things. Carrying out the process of selecting news that is suitable to be used as a source of news makes the writer always up to date on issues in the world of national and international sports. After that, the writer must also

enrich information related to news sources (sports matches) which are ready to be written in news scripts. Information enrichment requires special efforts for the writer. He must combine and gather information from various credible media sources. By doing this process, the writer becomes more analytical. These activities have brought many positive impacts for the writer. For example, after knowing the ideal characteristics of news sources in selecting relevant news stories to be rewritten into the target language in the second week of this research, the writer does not need much time to choose relevant news to rewrite into news scripts.

#### **4.4. Related Courses**

##### **4.4.1. English for Journalism**

The output of this course is students could understand about English which is implemented in journalism. Students are also hoped to be skillful in making journalistic process. That knowledge and skills are able to help the writer to write journalistic process during the conduct of this study at JTV.

##### **4.4.2. Genre-based Writing**

The genre-based writing course teaches writer to build and write good writing based on correct grammar and structure. This course also helps writer to develop their ideas in the form of arranging the title and the specified topic, Arranging the sentence structure and content of the article

#### **4.4.3. Aplikasi Komputer Dasar**

Aplikasi Komputer Dasar (Aplikom) teaches writer how to operate a computer properly, especially Microsoft Word. Apart from that, this course also provides some quick tips and shortcuts for each computer application. So that the writer can write a correct and good document after passing this course.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1. Conclusion

To be considered perfect, the good news is that the writer needs to educate the audience about who, what, when, where, and why about the 5 W's. Keep in mind that the structure of the story itself can be significantly different. They need to be compressed for electronic media and may need to remove one or more of the five W's in the opening statement, or an order that seems logical for a complete account even have to reverse it. For example, to avoid passive writing, mass media news reports may place the story source first, rather than later in the report.

The techniques for creating message scripts can be divided into three areas: clarity, non-technical, and language. At Clarity, the writer does not use big words or long sentences to show the readers that the writer is wise. News viewers are busy with time. The objectivity of journalism requires journalists not to participate in the debate, to report only the facts, and not to report their personal opinions about those facts. One way to ensure neutrality and accuracy is to review all the information collected.

Personality helps attract viewers to news programs that have essentially the same content. Your personality will make a difference, so write it to suit the presenter's style. Television news programs follow the

same basic format methodology, except that they are more comprehensive. In news scripts created by the writer during the internship, the writer put a photo or video in the form of a website link.

Timeliness is an opportunity to increase the value of news. People do not like to read the same news over and over again. Therefore, news agencies are interested in disseminating information as soon as possible. Continuity means that a news story can trigger a sequel that may be of interest to the viewer, thereby adding value to the news. Human interest is definitely a universal news value. This has a great impact on the value of the news, as it allows viewers to see the content of the news from JTV's "Pojok Arena". Unexpected means a message that unexpected/normally does not occur.

The writer obtains one added value through the obstacles that the writer finds related to the sports news writing method. The added value that the writer has achieved is that the writer has a better understanding related to the news script writing method. The writer can distinguish each method more easily than before because the writer has to deal with writing news scripts in completing this final report, especially in determining the methods used in writing sports news scripts such as technique and objectivity, which made the writer confused before. During this research, the writer began to learn many things.

In conclusion, the writer got a lot of new things from this internship, including adding insight into journalism. The writer also really

appreciates every moment he spent during the internship. The writer is pleased that he can improve his sociability and performance, communication, and creativity skills. The writer learned a lot about journalism during this internship.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

### **5.2.1. Suggestion for the Institution**

The writer suggests that the JTV continues improving its news quality. Although it has produced good news results, there are some areas that they need to improve, such as ensuring that the technical quality of its news is as professional as that of a national television channel. Maybe by helping with an intern in the news division, it will be easier to make news that suits the audience's appeal. Copying that, the writer hopes that JTV Surabaya can establish a good relationship with Airlangga University, especially with D3 English.

### **5.2.2. Suggestion for English Diploma Program**

The writer suggests that the English Language Diploma Program can continue to develop and improve its students to be ready to face workplace situations. The writer also hopes that the English Diploma Program will establish alliances with other stakeholders to make it easier for students to find internships, to produce experienced graduates according to the application of their knowledge.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SLUG : VILLAREAL VALENCIA  
JUDUL : VILLAREAL TAKLUKKAN VALENCIA - VILLAREAL  
VILLAREAL 2 - 0 VALENCIA - VILLAREAL  
PROGRAM : POJOK ARENA  
TANGGAL : 20 APRIL 2022

PKG

MITRA ARENA// HASIL KEMENANGAN KEMBALI DIALAMI VILLAREAL DALAM LANJUTAN LIGA SPANYOL DINI HARI TADI// SETELAH DIPASTIKAN LOLOS KE BABAK SEMIFINAL LIGA CHAMPION/ VILLAREAL BERHASIL PERCAYA DIRI DENGAN KALAHKAN TAMUNYA VALENCIA DENGAN SKOR 2-KOSONG//

PKG

<https://hotfooth.coolvidup.com/embed/ZTXtAtwkpGQf3>

BERLAGA DI STADION MESTALLA/ VILLAREAL SUKSES MENGGILAS VALENCIA 2-0// SETELAH MEMASTIKAN TIKET SEMIFINAL LIGA CHAMPION/ VILLAREAL TAMPIL AGRESIF SEJAK DIMULAINYA PERTANDINGAN// MEREKA LANGSUNG MENEKAN PERTAHANAN VALENCIA SEJAK AWAL BABAK PERTAMA//

EL SUBMARINO SUDAH UNGGUL SAAT LAGA MEMASUKI MENIT KE-10// STADION MESTALLA BERGUMURUH/ MENYAMBOT GOL PINALTI ARNAUT DANJUMA// SETELAH SEBELUMNYA BOLA MENGENAI TANGAN PEMAIN VALENCIA// VILLAREAL DIHADIAHI PINALTI OLEH SANG WASIT SETELAH MELIHAT SIARAN ULANG VAR// VILLAREAL MEMIMPIN 1 - 0//

TUJUH MENIT BERSELANG/ EL SUBMARINO MENCETAK GOL KEDUANYA// LAGI-LAGI DANJUMA MENCATATKAN NAMANYA DI PAPAN SKOR// DANJUMA BERHASIL MENUNTASKAN BOLA SETELAH MENERIMA UMPAN DARI JUAN FOYTH// HINGGA BABAK KEDUA TIDAK ADA GOL TAMBAHAN TERJADI// VILLAREAL MENUTUP LAGA DENGAN KEMENANGAN 2-0 ATAS VALENCIA//

DENGAN HASIL INI/ VILLAREAL BERTAHAN DI URUTAN TUJUH DENGAN TOREHAN 52 POIN DARI 33 PERTANDINGAN// SEDANGKAN VALENCIA BERADA DI PERINGKAT 10 DENGAN MENGEMAS 42 POIN DARI 33 PERTANDINGAN//

Mengetahui,  
Penanggung Jawab



Alfian Noor Rokhman

Code (N.I)

## APPENDIX 2

SLUG : VILLAREAL VALENCIA (ENGLISH VERSION)  
TITLE : VILLAREAL CONQUER VALENCIA - VILLAREAL  
VILLAREAL 2 – 0 VALENCIA - VILLAREAL  
PROGRAM : ARENA CORNER  
DATE : APRIL 20 2022

=====  
PKG  
=====

MITRA ARENA// VILLAREAL WINNING AGAIN IN THE SPANISH LEAGUE MATCH  
CONTINUATION IN EARLY MORNING THIS DAY// AFTER CLAIMS TO THE  
CHAMPION LEAGUE SEMI-FINALS/ VILLAREAL SUCCEEDS TO BEAT THE GUEST  
ENEMY VALENCIA WITH 2-ZERO SCORE//

=====  
PKG  
=====

<https://hotfooth.coolvidup.com/embed/ZTXtAtwkpGOz>

PLAYING AT MESTALLA STADIUM/ VILLAREAL SUCCESSFUL BEATING VALENCIA  
2-0// AFTER ENSURING CHAMPION LEAGUE SEMI-FINAL TICKETS/ VILLAREAL  
LOOKING AGGRESSIVELY SINCE THE MATCH STARTED// THEY PRESSED  
IMMEDIATELY ON THE VALENCIA DEFENSE//

EL SUBMARINO WAS LEADING AT THE 10TH MINUTES // THE MESTALLA  
STADIUM THROUNDED/ WINNING ARNAUT DANJUMA'S PINALTY// AFTER THE  
BALL ON THE HANDS OF A VALENCIA PLAYER// VILLAREAL REWARDED A  
PENALTY BY THE REFERE AFTER WATCHING VAR REBREAK// VILLAREAL  
LEADING 1 – 0//

SEVEN MINUTES LATER/ EL SUBMARINO SCORED THEIR SECOND GOALS// AGAIN  
AND AGAIN DANJUMA RECORDS HIS NAME ON THE SCOREBOARD// DANJUMA  
SUCCEEDS TO COMPLETE THE BALL AFTER RECEIVING A PASS FROM JUAN  
FOYTH// UNTIL THE SECOND HALF NO MORE GOALS HAPPEN// VILLAREAL  
CLOSED THE MATCH WITH A 2-0 WIN OVER VALENCIA//

WITH THIS RESULT/ VILLAREAL STAYS IN SEVEN RANK POSITION WITH 52  
POINTS FROM 33 MATCHES// WHILE VALENCIA IS PLACED IN 10<sup>TH</sup> RANK WITH 42  
POINTS FROM 33 MATCHES//

Code (N.2)

APPENDIX 3

SLUG : ATLETICO CITY + GRAFISSS  
JUDUL : MAN CITY SINGKIRKAN ATLETICO MADRID – MADRID  
ATLETICO BERJUANG HINGGA 12 MENIT INJURY TIME – MADRID  
ATLETICO MADRID 0 – 0 MANCHESTER CITY – MADRID  
MENANG AGREGAT 1-0, MAN CITY LOLOS KE SEMIFINAL – MADRID

PROGRAM : POJOK ARENA  
TANGGAL : 14 APRIL 2022

FOLDER CAPTURE  
LEAD

BILA HUJAN GOL MEWARNAI LOLOSNYA LIVERPOOL/ MAKA MANCHESTER CITY MELAJU KE SEMIFINAL SETELAH DINI HARI TADI MENAHAN IMBANG ATLETIKO MADRID// TIDAK ADA SATUPUN GOL TERCIPTA// NAMUN PERTANDINGAN BERLANGSUNG PANAS/ KARENA ATLETIKO TAMPIL MATI-MATIAN UNTUK MEMBALAS//

PKG

**BACKSOUND**

**MASUKKAN DULU GAMBAR PEMAIN BERJEJER DI LAPANGAN LALU STADION**

MANCHESTER CITY YANG UNGGUL 1-0 DI LEG PERTAMA/ MENDOMINASI LAGA DI AWAL BABAK PERTAMA DALAM PERTANDINGAN YANG DIGELAR DI ESTADIO WANDA METROPOLITANO MARKAS ATLETIKO MADRID// ILKAI GUNDOHAN MEMBUKA ANCAMAN MANCHESTER CITY DI MENIT KE-8//

CITY MERUS MENDOMINASI HINGGA PERTENGAHAN BABAK// THE CITIZEN NYARIS SAJA MEMBUKA KEUNGGULAN DI MENIT KE-30// UMPAN KROSSING KAEEL WOLKER MENCIPTAKAN KEMELUT DI MULUT GAWANG ATLETIKO// NAMUN DUA KALI PELUANG CITY/ TERMASUK TEMBAKAN ILKAI GUNDOHAN MASIH MENGENAI TIANG GAWANG//

DI BABAK KEDUA/ ATLETIKO GENCAR MELANCARKAN SERANGAN// SALAH SATUNYA MELALUI TEMBAKAN ANTOA GRIZMANN YANG MASIH MELEBAR//

ATLETIKO TERUS BERUPAYA MEMBONGKAR PERTAHANAN MANCHESTER CITY// DI MENIT KE-70/ RODRIGO DE PAUL MELEPAS TEMBAKAN YANG JUGA MASIH BELUM TEPAT SASARAN//

WAJIB MENCETAK SATU GOL DEMI MENUTUP DEFISIT GOL/ MEMBUAT ATLETIKO MATI-MATIAN UNTUK MENYERANG// NAMUN BEBERAPA KALI PELUANG LOS KOLCO-NEROS MASIH BELUM MEMBAHAYAKAN GAWANG THE CITIZEN//

4 MENIT JELANG AKHIR WAKTU NORMAL/ MATIUS KUNYA MELEPAS TEMBAKAN YANG MASIH DAPAT DIBLOK OLEH JOHN STONES//

TEKANAN ATLETIKO BELUM BERAKHIR// DI SATU MENIT TERAKHIR/ TERJADI KERIBUTAN SETELAH FELIPE MENARIK KOSTUM PHIL FODEN YANG KESAKITAN// SITUASI MEMANAS MELIBATKAN BANYAK PEMAIN// OFFISIAL KEDUA TIM TERPAKSA TURUN TANGAN MENDINGINKAN TENSI

PERTANDINGAN// WASIT KEMUDIAN MENGGANJAR FELIPE DENGAN KARTU MERAH//

PERTANDINGAN MASIH BERLANGSUNG KETAT DI 9 MENIT WAKTU TAMBAHAN// CITY NYARIS MENCETAK GOL MELALUI ILKAI GUNDOHAN// NAMUN LAJU BOLA DAPAT DIHENTIKAN OLEH YAN OBLAK//

DI MENIT KE-98/ EDERSON MELAKUKAN PENYELAMATAN GAWANG CITY DENGAN MENINJU BOLA TENDANGAN BEBAS YANNICK CARRASCO//

BAHKAN DI DETIK TERAKHIR/ ATLETIKO MASIH SEMPAT MENGANCAM GAWANG MANCHESTER CITY// SKOR IMBANG TANPA GOL BERTAHAN HINGGA WASIT MENIUP PELUIT PANJANG// DENGAN HASIL INI/ MANCHESTER CITY MELAJU KE SEMIFINAL/ DENGAN KEUNGGULAN AGREGAT GOL 1-0//

**Mengetahui,  
Penanggung Jawab**



**Alfian Noor Rokhman**

Code (N.3)

#### APPENDIX 4

SLUG : ATLETICO CITY + GRAFISS (ENGLISH VERSION)  
TITLE : MAN CITY BEAT ATLETICO MADRID – MADRID  
ATLETICO FIGHT UP TO 12 MINUTES OF INJURY TIME – MADRID  
ATLETICO MADRID 0 – 0 MANCHESTER CITY – MADRID  
AGGREGATE WIN 1-0, MAN CITY CLEARED TO THE SEMIFINALS – MADRID  
PROGRAM : ARENA CORNER  
DATE : APRIL 14 2022

#### CAPTURE FOLDER

##### LEAD

IF THE RAIN COLORED THE LIVERPOOL QUALIFIED/ THEN MANCHESTER CITY WAS ON TO THE SEMI-FINALS AFTER IN EARLY DAY HOLDING THE ATHLETIC MADRID'S DRAW// NOTHING A GOAL WAS SCORED// BUT THE MATCH WAS FIERCE/ BECAUSE ATLETICO WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO REVENGE//

-----PKG-----

##### BACKSOUND

MANCHESTER CITY WHICH LEADED 1-0 IN FIRST LEG/ DOMINATED THE FIRST HALF MATCH THAT BE HELD AT ESTADIO WANDA METROPOLITANO ATLETICO MADRID HQ// ILKAI GUNDOHAN OPENS MANCHESTER CITY'S THREAT IN 8 MINUTES//

THE CITYZEN DOMINATED UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF HALF// THE CITIZEN ALREADY GOT THE ADVANTAGE AT 30 MINUTES// KAEI WOLKER'S CROSSING BAIIS CREATES A THREAT IN ATHLETICO'S GOAL// BUT/ TWICE OF CITY OPPORTUNITIES/ INCLUDING ILKAI GUNDOHAN SHOOT STILL NOT A GOAL //

IN THE SECOND HALF/ ATHLETIC BOOSTS ATTACKS// ONE OF THESE SHOTS THROUGH ANTOA GRIZMANN'S SHOT STILL WIDELY//

ATLETICO CONTINUES ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP THE MANCHESTER CITY DEFENSE// AT THE 70TH MINUTES/ RODRIGO DE PAUL TAKE A SHOT THAT STILL SHOULD NOT ON POINT//

MUST SCORING ONE GOAL TO CLOSE THE GOAL DEFICIT/ MAKE ATLETICO REALLY TO ATTACK// BUT SOME TIMES THE OPPORTUNITY OF LOS KOLCONEO'S STILL HAVE NOT THREATENED THE CITIZEN'S GOAL//

4 MINUTES TO THE END OF NORMAL TIME/ MATHY KUNYA TAKES A SHOT WHICH STILL BE BLOCKED BY JOHN STONES //

ATLETIC PRESSURE CONTINUES// IN THE LAST MINUTES/ THERE WAS A COMPLICATION AFTER FELIPE DRAWING A PHIL FODEN COSTUME IN ILLNESS// INTENS SITUATION INVOLVED MANY PLAYERS// BOTH TEAM OFFICIALS FORCED TO REMOVE THE TENSION OF THE MATCH// THE REFEREE ANSWERS FELIPE WITH A RED CARD//

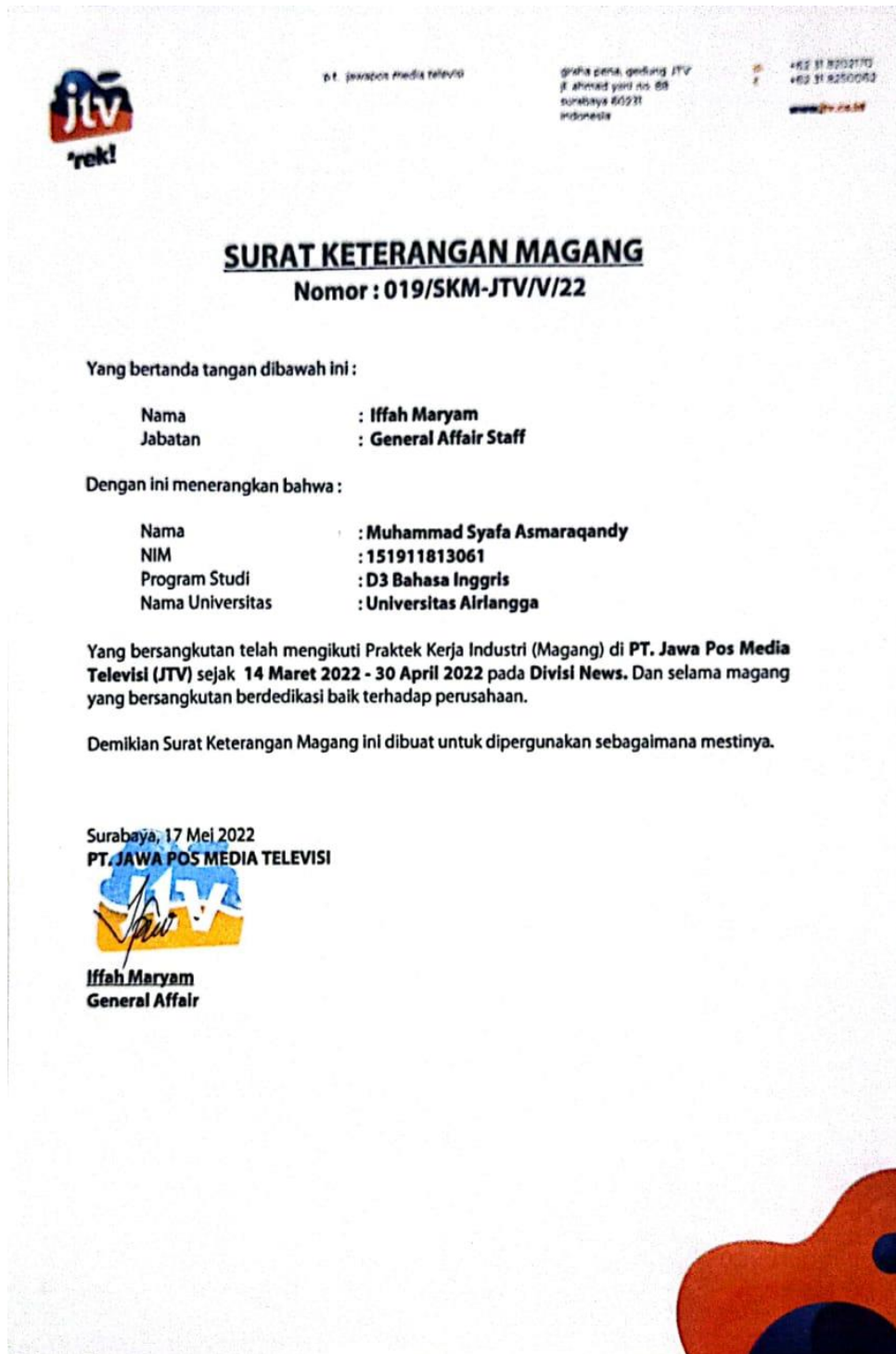
THE MATCH WAS TIGHT IN 9 MINUTES OF ADDITIONAL TIME// CITY NEARLY SCORED THROUGH ILKAI GUNDOHAN // BUT THE BALL WAS STOPPED BY YAN OBLAK //

IN THE 98TH MINUTES/ EDERSON MAKES A SAVES BY PUNCHING YANNICK CARRASCO'S FREE-KICK BALL //

EVEN IN THE LAST MINUTE/ ATLETICO STILL THREATENED MANCHESTER CITY'S GOAL// NO GOAL BALANCE RESISTS UNTIL THE REFERENCE BLOWS THE LONG WHISTLET// WITH THIS RESULT/ MANCHESTER CITY GOES TO THE SEMIFINALS/ WITH AGGREGATE GOAL ADVANTAGE 1-0//

Code (N.4)

APPENDIX 5



APPENDIX 6



FORMULIR PENILAIAN MAGANG  
MAHASISWA PROGRAM STUDI D3 BAHASA INGGRIS  
FAKULTAS VOKASI  
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

NAMA MAHASISWA: MUHAMMAD SYAFA ASMARAGANDY NIM: 151911813048

MATA KULIAH : ← INTERNSHIP

No.	Faktor Penilaian	Prosentase	Skor	NILAI ( Skor X Prosentase )
1	Kemampuan	30%	70	21
2	Sikap dan Perilaku	20%	73	14,6
3	Penampilan	10%	75	7,5
4	Disiplin	10%	69	6,9
5	Tanggung Jawab	10%	74	7,4
6	Kerjasama	10%	74	7,4
7	Inisiatif	10%	75	7,5

Jumlah	510
Grade	AB

Jangka Waktu : 14 March 2022 s.d. 1 May 2022

Tempat : PT JAWA POS MEDIA TELEVISI

SKOR	GRADE	KETERANGAN
≥ 75	A	Sangat Baik Sekali
70,0 – 74,9	AB	Baik Sekali
65,0 – 69,9	B	Baik
60,0 – 64,9	BC	Cukup Baik
55,0 – 59,9	C	Cukup
45,0 – 54,9	D	Kurang
< 45	E	Kurang Sekali

\*) Nilai dianggap sah apabila ada keterangan tertulis ataupun stempel dari lembaga / tempat pelaksanaan PKL.

Mengetahui  
Koordinator Program Studi  
  
Sidarta Prasetyo, M.A.TESOL  
NIP. 188407182019031002

Surabaya, 20 June, 2022  
Penilai / Supervisor,  
  
Alfian Noor Rokhman

## **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

The writer's name is Muhammad Syafa Asmaraqandy, and he usually called her Syafa/Ucil. He was born in Sidoarjo, 30 June 2001. When he was 6 years old, he started her education in TK Cendrawasih in Sidoarjo, then he continued in SDSN Kepuh Kiriman 1 Waru. After he attended from elementary school, he continued the junior high school in SMPN 1 Waru. Moreover, for the next study he was a student of science in SMAS Muhammadiyah 3 Surabaya.

In 2019, The writer decided to continue his study as a student of English Diploma in Universitas Airlangga. During his study, he joined several organization and competition of writing in other institution to upgrade his writing skill. Now, he was in the last of studied, and he hopes that he could make her family proud after graduate soon.