

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**THE REGISTER OF BROADCAST TALK AT NEWS DIVISION IN  
*KOMPAS TV SURABAYA***



**By**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
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UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA  
SURABAYA**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities  
Universitas Airlangga**

**By**

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**2019**

## DECLARATION

I declare that this undergraduate thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) of the English Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Airlangga is entirely my own work and has been solely the result of my own original research. Hereby, I conform that:

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Surabaya, 02 May 2019



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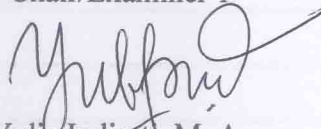
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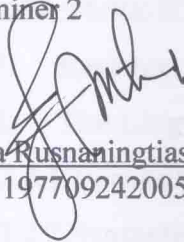
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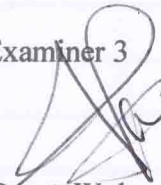
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## ABSTRACT

This paper sets out to analyze the register of broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. The register is the use of a language variety which can be found in a situation where a social group uses certain language in communication. In this thesis, the writer used the theory of register by Janet Holmes and supported by Wardhaugh. The data was collected, analyzed, categorized and described in the form of words rather than in the numerical or procedures. The writer collected the data by recording the conversation happen among the broadcasters in news division's at *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Next, the data were audio, audiovisually, and it were analyzed by identifying, categorizing and classifying the register features in broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. The analysis and discussion of this study pointed two key findings. First, news division's broadcasters in *Kompas TV* Surabaya creates register for their daily communication. Second, the features of register can be identified through the theory from Holmes, and Wardhaugh theory in sociolinguistics phenomenon especially register, and supported by the analysis of syntactic structure of the description uses from Radford's theory which discusses the structure of sentences. From the finding obtained, the broadcasters suit the rapid changing moments which have to be informed to the audiences by using particular vocabulary, and particular syntactic patterns. It tends to be an attempt in delivering the information in a limited time provided. Here, the context has an important role to define what exactly happens in an ongoing moment of the broadcasting activities.

**Keywords:** *Broadcasters, Broadcast talk, Kompas TV Surabaya, Register,*

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dibuat untuk menganalisa *Register* di percakapan *broadcast* yang terjadi pada divisi *News*, di Kompas TV Surabaya. *Register* merupakan penggunaan variasi bahasa yang dapat ditemukan pada situasi dimana suatu kelompok memakai bahasa tertentu yang hanya dapat dipahami oleh kelompok tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Register* yang berasal dari Janet Holmes dan didukung oleh teori dari Wardhaugh. Data yang di dapat, di analisa, dikelompokkan, dan banyak di deskripsikan berupa kalimat dibandingkan dengan angka, maupun prosedur. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan cara merekam percakapan antara *broadcaster* di divisi *News* di Kompas TV Surabaya. Selanjutnya, data yang dikumpulkan merupakan rekaman audio, audio visual, dan data tersebut di analisa dengan cara di identifikasikan, dikategorikan, dan di klasifikasikan kedalam fitur *Register* yang ada pada percakapan *broadcast* dari divisi *News* di Kompas TV Surabaya. Analisis dan diskusi dalam penelitian ini, mengacu pada dua temuan. Pertama, *broadcaster* yang ada di divisi *News* Kompas TV Surabaya menciptakan register untuk komunikasi sehari-hari. Kedua, fitur-fitur di register dapat di identifikasikan melalui teori dari Holmes, dan teori Sociolinguistik fenomena dari Wardhaugh tentang fenomena register, dan dibantu dengan teori dari Radford mengenai deskripsi tentang struktur kalimat. Dari temuan tersebut, ditemukan bahwa *broadcaster* menggunakan kosa kata dan pola sintaksis tertentu untuk menyampaikan informasi secara cepat dan tepat kepada penonton. Hal tersebut dikarenakan *broadcaster* berkewajiban untuk menyampaikan informasi secara cepat tetapi dengan waktu yang singkat. Disini konteks memiliki peran penting untuk mengetahui apa yang sebenarnya terjadi pada saat kegiatan *broadcasting*.

**Kata Kunci:** *Broadcast, Kompas TV Surabaya, Percakapan broadcast, Register*

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

People speak with different styles of language when they communicate with others in society. The relation between people and the styles of a language they use to communicate can be investigated. Holmes (2013) distinguishes styles into contextual and occupational styles. According to Holmes (2013), contextual style is a language variation which is influenced by several factors, such as formality, relative social distance, personal relationship, social roles, etc.; whereas occupational style is a language variety which is used by a particular occupational group (Holmes 2013). Each occupational group has its own style which sometimes cannot be understood by other occupational groups. This kind of style is called register.

The phenomena of registers are interesting to be explored. According to Wardhaugh (2010), the specialized register of occupational groups develops initially from the desire for quick, efficient, and precise communication between people who share the same experience, knowledge, and skills. They have their own style in uttering information they deal with. Moreover, Holmes (2013) argues that the language used by particular groups such as the languages used by pilots, police officers, doctors, broadcasters, etc., are different from each other. One of the examples that has been mentioned is broadcasters, who apply registers on their daily work activities.

Broadcaster cannot be separated with broadcasting. As we know that broadcasting has developed rapidly, and it has important roles in society. The first broadcasting of radio transmission consisted of Morse and developed into the television as nowadays (Bradley, 2004). A person who works in the broadcasting field is called broadcaster. Broadcasters create their own language variation to make their jobs easily to be done. Chamacho (2018) argues that broadcasters are people whose job is transmitting speech, music, and visual images, as by radio or television, just like news reporters on television. The style of news reporter delivering news to the audience is different from other people. They have to read the news with confidence, eloquence, and brevity which is not easy to be done. The news reporter has to read news from a teleprompter, and presents the news at the same time. Presenting the news on television may sound easy; however, the process of making that news is actually more complicated than it seems. Many mistakes could be made during live reports or news processing because of miscommunication and timing problems. Their works must be done and broadcast to the audience before the deadline. Broadcasters should process the news rapidly, up-to-date, and ontime. Therefore, register is needed to make their communication become more efficient.

News television reporters, producers, journalists, and editors are examples of broadcasters who work in the news division. The news division is one of the divisions in a television station. Regarding the development of television stations in Indonesia, there are many television stations in this country especially in Surabaya, and one of the examples is *Kompas TV*. From the website of [kompas.tv](http://kompas.tv),

*Kompas TV* is a national terrestrial private television station in Indonesia. *Kompas TV* is a television content provider owned by Kompas Gramedia Group. The media group is based on the daily Kompas newspaper, which is one of Indonesia's leading newspapers, established by Jakob Oetama. *Kompas TV* was launched on 9 September 2011 with a "Simfoni Semesta Raya" performance. *Kompas TV*'s tagline is *Independen Terpercaya*. *Kompas HD* is a simulcast of *Kompas TV*, Indonesia's first free-to-air high definition channel, currently available on K-Vision and Max3 Biznet. On 28 January 2016, *Kompas TV* was re-launched as a news channel. (<https://www.kompas.tv/>)

As a television news channel, *Kompas TV* has several news television programs such as *Kompas Jatim* and *Kompas Pagi*, which are produced by broadcasters at the news division. What is also interesting from *Kompas TV*'s broadcasters is the way the broadcasters speak in the controlling room while producing and processing the news. The rapidity of the news processing which is done by the broadcasters in the controlling room brings a different style of information delivery. The broadcasters should give directions to reporters or anchors before, during, and after the show time. They have to give an instruction to direct and inform about the improvement, and the action on television. Attracted by the way broadcasters deliver information, the writer is interested in analyzing the register of broadcast talk at the news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

Based on the explanation before it can said that, register is a language based on its uses, it means that a language is used differently in every social

group. Registers are relevant to the context, and they are uttered by some groups who use registers in their activities. Therefore, people outside the group may have difficulty to understand the meaning or the function of the language. Biber and Conrad (2009) argued that registers combine an analysis of linguistic with analysis of the situational use of the variety. Moreover, registers are analyzed along with their situational context. As mentioned by Montgomery (2008, pg. 124), language varies not just according to who we are [the relations between language varieties, groups, affiliation], but also according to the situation in which we find ourselves. The basic notion is that any given instance of language is bound up with its context of situation and the social factors which make the different types of situation require us to handle the language differently, like register. The deeper description made by Holmes (2013) who mention that social factors such as participants, social settings, topics, and functions can be used to determine the meanings of registers. Participants distinguish the way people deliver their speech to the addressee, social settings determine what kind of language style they may use, topics determine particular issues for certain people, and functions classify the use of communication (Holmes 2013).

Several previous studies have discussed the same field research about registers. The first is the study from Christian (2001) from Petra Christian University, entitled *The Grammatical Structure of Register of Football Commentators*. The author applied the theory from Holmes and analyzed the grammatical structure through the syntactic reductions, syntactic inversions, heavy noun modifications, routines and formulas. Another researcher such as



Daristin (2015) conducted a study about *Register of Auctioneer Talk in Storage Wars, American Reality Show Program*. She focused on the phenomena of distinctive language style used by an auctioneer, and it aimed to describe the vocabulary, syntactic, and intonation patterns used by the auctioneer of Storage Wars. Whereas a study concerning broadcasting has been conducted by Haspel (2002) from University of New Jersey, entitled *Not Just 'Hot Air': Talk of Personal Experience on Radio as Collaborative and Critical Engagement in The Public Affairs on Radio Talk Show*, this study explores how the talk of personal experience has been conducted in this discussion of news public affairs on a radio talk show. It applied the conversation analysis to examine a corpus of calls of two local news talk shows in New York City.

The rapid development of broadcasting makes broadcasting field interesting to analyze. All of the previous studies regarding broadcasting field have been concerned with language variation analysis and corpus analysis in sport, reality shows, and radio talk shows. The studies mentioned above are more concerned with the words that emerged in the broadcasting programs. However, none of them has identified the registers of broadcaster talks, especially in broadcast talk at the News Division at *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Therefore, the writer conducts a study of the register of broadcast talk at News Division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

In this research, the writer discusses about the register of broadcast talk at the news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. The characteristic of the language which is used by the broadcaster is different from the daily conversation language

because it deals with the activities of producing news where the information should be up-to-date, full of improvement, and delivered quickly before the deadline. Therefore, in this thesis, a brief and concise additional features of register are discussed in order to add register' features that might be found, considering that other elements can be categorized as register. Therefore, in this study, the writer describes how the register of broadcast creates effective communication among broadcasters.

Based on the previous studies that the writer has found, most studies about register are related to sport and other fields such as auctioneer. Whereas, the study of broadcasting is found to be concerned with conversation analysis and corpus analysis.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

1. What are the features of register in broadcast talks at the news division at *Kompas TV* Surabaya?
2. How is the register used in broadcast talks at the news division at *Kompas TV* Surabaya?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify the features of the register in broadcast talks at the news division at *Kompas TV* Surabaya.
2. To describe the process of the register used at broadcast talks at the news division at *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

For practical use, this study is designed to solve the problems people might have while understanding the utterances used by news division's broadcasters at *Kompas TV* Surabaya. It is also expected to help them to be more critical towards what they read. By reading this study, the readers are expected to be more challenged while conducting the further research on registers. Then, the writer hopes that this study will also be useful to other similar studies which are about registers, languages and media, and others who have interest in both areas of study (sociolinguistic, and media studies).

For the deepest information, the theoretical use of this study is a new variant sociolinguistic study under the topic of the register of broadcast talk at the news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. The more specific aim is attempted to enrich topics on linguistic studies especially on sociolinguistics at Universitas Airlangga. For the most contribution, it is actually expected to be a useful reference for other researchers who are interested in the same topic.

### 1.5 Definitions of Key Terms

- Register : Sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Holmes2013).
- Broadcast talk : The talk done by the broadcasters in media as by radio or television.  
(<http://www.dictionary.com/browse/broadcasttalk>)
- Kompas TV : A television content provider owned by Kompas Gramedia Group; the media group based on Kompas daily, one of Indonesia's leading newspapers established by Jakob Oetama (<https://www.kompas.tv/>).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Research in Sociolinguistics covers a very wide area since many subjects can be analyzed and discussed in this field. This study focuses on features of the register such as vocabulary, and syntactic pattern found in the broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Moreover, it analyzes the use of the linguistic features based on the social context. This chapter describes some theories used and relevant to the analysis of the data. In addition, this chapter also provides some studies related to this study.

#### **2.1. Register**

Language is always formed by the society. Since the members of the society have different background and activities, there are also some different languages. For example, the language of teaching is different from the language of delivering speech (Ulfah 2010). Each of them has its own characteristic, that is called register. According to Holmes (2013), the term 'register' referred to the language used by a group of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups. Broadcasters, auctioneers, sports commentators, bank managers, sales clerks, pimps, politicians, journalists, etc. use different vocabularies. They can be considered as the examples of different registers in occupational groups. It is clarified by Wardhaugh (2010, p. 48), who stated that "register is a set of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group". Registers are generally used in typical context and are verbalized by some groups who use them in their activities.

Therefore, people outside of the group may have difficulties in understanding the language. Holmes (2013) elaborated that there are social factors involved in the register as language variation including participants, social setting, topic, and function.

## **2.2.The Linguistic Features of Register**

As stated by Holmes (2013), linguistic features refer to variation which offers the speaker a choice of ways of expression including the different of vocabulary choice, grammatical variation, word structure (morphology) and pronunciation differences (sound). Knowing from these ideas, it can be seen that linguistic features cover vocabulary, morphology, syntax and intonation features.

Holmes (2013) characterizes register by a very restricted range of syntactic variations and lexical items. The specific features of formulas are motivated by the demands of the context, such as participants, settings, topics and also functions. The specialized register develops more characteristics, whether lexical; syntactic or even phonological, which will distinguish their communication from other groups, and this causes difficulties for outsiders to understand the meaning of it (Holmes 2013).

Wardhaugh (2010) emphasizes that register is a set of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group. Register is characterized entirely by vocabulary differences, and it also includes a preference for particular syntactic patterns. It means that crucial theories of register are vocabulary and syntactic patterns.

As mentioned before, the outsiders may have difficulties in understanding the language used are not only in vocabulary but also in grammar. Another theories that also describes the same case is stated by Holmes (2013) who explaine that in the case of sport announcer talk there is a distinctive grammar is more focuses on the action and the grammar. He also elaborates that distinctive grammar involves features such as syntactic reduction and syntactic inversion of normal word order in sentences. Syntactic reduction has omission of sentence component. The reduction can be produced by the broadcasters while processing news at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Due to the rapidity of news processing, it is also considering the limited time to describe the thing or the situation, and what is going on at that time. This also relates to null constituents or empty categories in syntactic structure as mentioned by Radford (2009). Null constituents are those which have grammatical and semantic features, but lack of audible phonetic features. (Radford 2009).

Other distinctive linguistic features of register mentioned by Holmes is syntactic inversion. Holmes (2013) elaborates that this inversion of normal word order allows speaker to focus on the action and provides him with to identify the subject of the action, which is also an important piece of information for the listeners.

### **2.2.1 Vocabulary**

Holmes (2013), described clearly that the specialized register of occupational groups develops more and more characteristics. The most obvious distinguishable feature is generally the vocabulary. It is strengthened by

Wardhaugh (2010) who argued that register refers to vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group. As stated given by The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, “Cue” means a feature indicating the nature of something perceived. It has far different meaning referring to the original context of the main source data that the vocab “Cue” the term referring to the words that have to be read by the reader shown in a teleprompter. Moreover, the vocab “Roll” describes in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting as a sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum. It seems that it has a different meaning referring to the original context that “roll” is a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement.

Before we moved to another parts, the writer wants to introduce several jobs that called as broadcasters at news division based on The National Association of Broadcasters' (NAB) book (second edition). These are includes:

No.	Name of Job	Meaning based on The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB)
1.	News Director	A person whose job is to sets newsroom journalistic standards.
2.	Assistant News Director	A person who is responsible for implementing the news director's vision and questioning the content.
3.	Human Resources	A person who is responsible for talents recruitments
4.	Managing Editor	A person who manages day-to-day operations of the newsroom
5.	News Operation Manager	A person who takes care of the financial details for the News department.
6.	Executive Producer (EP)	Executive producers (EP) have overall responsibility for their individual news program or show.
7.	Senior Producer	A person who creatively shares with the executive producer and the responsibility for determining the composition and flow of the



		newscast.
8.	Producer and Assistant Producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producers usually help to write the script for the shows and to perform the detail oriented tasks.</li> <li>• Assistant producer has to make the works of producers easier by handling any and every task assigned</li> </ul>
9.	News Writer	A person who is responsible to write the news.
10.	Planning Editor	A person who make decisions about what the station might cover in the next days or weeks.
11.	Assignment Desk Chief	A person that plan well-rounded news coverage that fits with the “personality” of the station.
12.	Special Project Editor	People who work closely with the news talent, and their work is often highlighted during the crucial sweeps, during the key rating months.
13.	News Assistant	News assistants serve as the right-hands of the news director
14.	News Anchor/Newsreader	A person who read the news to the audience at the studio.
15.	Sports Director	Sports directors have to report on local and national sporting events.
16.	Weathercaster/Meteorologist	Weathercasters/meteorologists report and forecast the local area’s weather conditions.
17.	Reporter/Video Journalist (VJ)	Reporters write, produce and package their own stories, with editing in the larger shops done in tandem with someone who actually holds the title of editor and is versed in both analog and digital formats.
18.	Traffic Reporter	Traffic reporters offer continuing traffic news during commuting hours, helping viewers avoid gridlock.
19.	Helicopter/Pilot Reporter	The air team – They could have the news more immediacy to news visuals and allows faster access to breaking stories, especially in situations difficult to access by foot or news van or geographically distant from the station.

Regarding to the table above, it can be seen that based on the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) there are 19 jobs which can be categorized as broadcasters in news division. Besides in *Kompas TV* Surabaya, a job which categorized as broadcasters are:

No.	Name of Job	Meaning based on Kompas TV Surabaya
1.	News Director (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program Director (PD)</li> <li>• Floor Director (FD)</li> </ul>	A person who supervises the production of a show (as for stage or screen) usually with responsibility for action, lighting, music, and rehearsals
2.	Human Resources (1)	Someone who is responsible for talents recruitments, and takes care of the financial details for the News department.
3.	Editor (3)	Editors review, and revise story ideas, and decide what material will appeal most to be read by the newsreader.
4.	Producer (2)	Producers have overall control on every aspect of a news's production.
5.	News Anchor / Newsreader (6)	A person who read the news to the audience at the studio.
6.	Reporter / Video Journalist (VJ/Standupper) (4)	Reporters write, produce and package their own stories, with editing in the larger shops done in tandem with someone who actually holds the title of editor and is versed in both analog and digital formats.
7.	Sound Man / Audio Man / Engineer (ENG)	Someone whose job is to make sure that programmes are broadcast on time and to the highest quality. As well as operating and maintaining the systems, he/she is also responsible for updates and repairs.
8.	Senior Producer (1)	A person who creatively shares with the executive producer and the

		responsibility for determining the composition and flow of the newscast.
9.	Pimpinan Redaksi (PIMRED) (1)	The head/the lead of the news division, who is responsible for all of the aspects at news division in <i>Kompas TV</i> Surabaya.

The explanation before, show that there are 9 Jobs categorized as broadcasters who worked at news division in *Kompas TV Surabaya*. The news director in *Kompas TV* Surabaya is divided into two; Program Director (PD), and Floor Director (FD). There is no specific job among both directors. Each of them is just a person who supervises the production of a show (as for stage or screen) usually with responsibility for action, lighting, music, and rehearsals. They usually help each other. Here are the specific duties of Floor Director and Program Director:

- Ensure all equipment is working or provided on the set, before and during the show
- Inform director and producer of off-camera action
- Give the talent/floor staff/guests time counts and cues
- Understand the entire show in order to make changes when needed to set, props, etc.
- Brief talent/guests on what to expect during the show
- Help plan the show
- Deal with technical issues during the show

Program Director has to be more focused on the program of the news show, while the rest is concerned by the Floor Director. The rapidity of their

speech does not effect misunderstanding among them. Through the register, they still know and understand the meaning of their utterances.

In *Kompas TV* Surabaya, broadcasters have to be multi-talented. Such as the human resources at that news division is also the news operation manager. Her duties are taking care of the financial details of the office, and she also has a responsibility for the talents recruitments. Even the duties of human resource at *Kompas TV* Surabaya are many, it does not affect the performance of the human resource itself. There are some jobs which also managed by the same people (broadcasters), such as editor, producer, reporter, news anchor, and senior producer. Thus were managed by the same person sometimes; news anchor usually did a job as a reporter for reporting news. It happens due to the lack of human resources in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. However, they still have to work under the deadline, so they used register to make their communication become more efficient.

Reporters write, produce and package their own stories, with editing in the larger field done in tandem with someone who actually holds the title of editor and is versed in both analog and digital formats. As stated before, the duties of reporters are sometimes getting more and more. If the office was busy, reporters sometimes did editing too, they also can being newsreader if it is needed. Therefore some people who were working in the media have to be the multi talented person because they will have many unpredictable jobs in every unpredictable condition.

Not only the reporter, sometimes a job as a camper could be an editor. They should handle all the things which include in the video. They did editing scene, voice overs, being camper, and sometimes doing a job as an engineer. All the things in broadcasting are interesting to be explored. Being broadcasters is seemed easy but it is not. In broadcasting, everything is being important, especially time. Time is the most

important aspects in broadcasting. They work under the dateline and they should have to be up to date and on time, in this case they should have to always follow the time. Therefore broadcasters use register to depicted a thing or an action which took longer time for not wasting time.

### **2.2.2 Syntactic Pattern**

Syntactic structure relates to how words are combined together to form phrases and sentences (Radford 2009). It is also described that syntactic structure can be represented in a form of tree diagram. There some abbreviations in tree diagrams are used to inform the category of the words categorized by Radford (2009), as follows:

- AUXP : Auxiliary Phrase
- C : Complementiser
- CP : Complementiser Phrases
- D : Determiner
- DP : Determiner Phrases
- V : Verb
- VP : Verb Phrase
- PRN : Pronoun
- Q : Quantifier
- QP : Quantifier Phrase
- TP : Tense Phrase
- N : Noun
- NP : Noun Phrase
- AP : Adjective Phrase

- ADV : Adverb.

### **2.2.3 Syntactic Reduction**

Concerning about syntactic reduction in sentence, it is stated by Radford (2009), that there is the term null constituent or empty categories in syntactic structure. Radford (2009, p. 106), argues that null constituent refers to a constituent which has grammatical and semantic features but lacks audible phonetic, as they are given null spell-out or omitted.

Radford (2009) explains further that null constituent can be classified into eight categories such as null subject, null auxiliaries, null T in finite clauses, null T in infinitive clauses, null C infinitive clauses, null C in finite clauses, null quantifiers and determiners and defective clause.

### **2.2.4 Syntactic Inversion**

Syntactic inversion involves the reversal of normal word order in the sentences as the subject is mentioned later in the sentence since the talk announcer has to focus on the action, which is an important piece of information to deliver to people as shown in the example: “Pete goes to right field and back for it goes Jackson” (Holmes 2013). The clause of ‘back for it goes Jackson’ is the reversed order from ‘Jackson goes back for it’. The purpose is to emphasize the action of Jackson.

Almost the same with Holmes (2013), Radford (2009) also explains that inversion refers to a movement of word(s) into pre-subject position in the phrase. The main focus here is located in the movement of component (s) a sentence contains. Then, sentences which undergo inversion have expressions which are

reverse. Radford also shares the sentence which indicates the syntactic inversion. In the sentence “Who had he said would do what” reflects the position of the subject “he” is moved in behind of its auxiliary “had”

### **2.3 Register based on the social context**

According to Holmes (2013), registers develop initially from the desire of quick, efficient and precise communication between people who share the same experience, knowledge, and skill. It means that language is used differently in every social group. Register really depends on the context and is uttered by some groups whose use registers in their activities. So, people outside of the group may be faced with difficult things to understand the language. Biber and Conrad (2009) explained that the register combines an analysis of linguistic with analysis of the situation of use of the variety. Indeed, the registers are analyzed along with their situation context. Holmes (2013) states that the social factors have involved in a variety of language are participants, social setting, topic of discussion, and function of interaction.

Social factors mostly discuss the basic elements of an utterance in conversation. The social factors are divided into relations: to the users of language and to its uses of language (Holmes, 2013:8). The users of language are absolutely the persons engaged in conversation, or the participants, while the uses of language are the social setting and function of interaction. In anger expression, someone who delivers the feeling to others is categorized in this element: who is talking to whom. The setting or social context plays a significant role; private or public area influences someone whether they want to say rude or mild utterance.

The purpose of interaction perhaps has clearly stated that expressing anger means the speaker is in an emotionally angry condition. The topic or what is being talked about may differ one from another, especially the reason why someone gets angry. Though not all together can be found in every anger expressions, but at least some of them are still acceptable. However, there is another view on social factors. Fought (2011:238) argues that compared to social factors, in fact, ethnicity can have a stronger relationship to language because ethnicity might provide a gift of an entirely different language from one another.

#### **2.4 Review of Related Studies**

Several studies have discussed the same field research about register. However, every study has specialties and differences. The first is the study from Christian (2001) from Petra Christian University, entitled *The Grammatical Structure of Register of Football Commentators*. The writer applies the theory from Holmes and analyzes the grammatical structure through the syntactic reduction, syntactic inversion, heavy noun modification, routines and formulas.

The study of the Register of Broadcast Talk at the News Division at *Kompas* TV Surabaya will be more complete than that study since it will not only analyze the grammatical structure but also the constituent structure used in the broadcast talk through finding the features of register. In sports commentator's register, the syntactic reductions, syntactic inversions, heavy noun modifications, routines and formulas might be the complete form of register analysis. However, there has not been anything to be found regarding the analysis of the constituent



structure which is applied within the register of broadcasttalk at the news divisionat *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

Another researcher who has conducted the study entitled *Register of Auctioneer Talk in Storage Wars, American Reality Show Program* is Daristin (2015). She focuses on the phenomena of distinctive language style used by an auctioneer, and it aims to describe the vocabulary, syntactic, and intonation patternsused by the auctioneer of *Storage Wars*. In analyzing the intonation, this study uses *Inqscribe* software which functions to make the utterances of the auctioneer become slow. In addition to analyzing the intonation, the study gives inspiration connected to the way of interpreting the intonation pattern using *Inqscribe*software. This will be interesting to remember that this previous study is focused on spoken commentators in football, whereas the writer focuses on a different object, which is the broadcast talk.

Next, a study concerning broadcasting has been conducted by Haspel (2002) from University of New Jersey, entitled *Not Just 'Hot Air': Talk of Personal Experience on Radio as Collaborative and Critical Engagement in The Public Affairs on Radio Talk Show*. This study explores what talk of personal experience does in these discussions of news public affairs on radio talk shows. It uses the conversation analysis to examine a corpus of calls of two local news talk shows in New York City.

The previous studies are concerned with word formation processes, intonation patterns, and conversation analysis. Besides, this study is more focused

on syntactic features of register because the writer wants to identify not only the words but also the clauses, sentences, and how they are arranged.

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1. Research Approach

The writer used qualitative approach to do the analysis because of several reasons; first, the writer wanted to analyze about the register of broadcasters' utterances at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Then, the second analysis is because the data is obtained from the audio and visual material, especially it is obtained from a video recording. It is appropriate to use this approach because the analysis dealt with words rather than numbers.

Based on Creswell (2009) qualitative approach can be used in a descriptive study. The data can be demonstrated in form of a diagram or any other visual representations, such as tables, as the explanation of the relation among concepts (Creswell 2009). Creswell (2009), argued that qualitative research also called as interpretative research since the researchers interpret the data to find the answers of their questions. There are also Miles and Huberman (1984) in Creswell (2009) who also argued that qualitative research includes an investigative process of social phenomena. Identical to Miles and Huberman's statement, there is also Williams (2007) argued that a qualitative research is the researchers' point of view in analyzing social phenomena by describing, explaining, and interpreting the collected data. Qualitative research is also said as a research that concerns about 'what', 'why', and 'how' instead of 'how many' (Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, & Ormston, 2013). Therefore, it can be said that qualitative research orientation is about collecting, theorizing, and analyzing non-statistical data.

Although the qualitative approach is not tightly related with numbers and use more of words and image, though numbers are still used in this approach (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011 cited in Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, & Ormston, 2013). Williams (2007) mentioned about the difference between qualitative approach and quantitative approach, such as in quantitative approach, numbers are used to show statistical data and the number of participants as the objects, besides in qualitative approach, besides it is used in corpus and sample, numbers are also used to show the result of the data analysis only to give better understandings about the phenomena that are non-statistical.

### **3.2. Source of Data**

The data was taken fourth times by recording the audio, and audio visual conversation. There are one audio, and three audio visual records of the conversations among broadcasters at news division in controlling room *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Each recording is approximately an hour length. The records contain of some participants who categorized as broadcasters, such as Producer, Floor Director (FD), Program Director (PD), Newsreader/news anchor, Camera operator, *PimRed (Pimpinan Redaksi)*, Audio man/sound man (ENG), and Editor. Those participants are categorized as broadcasters; while based on Chamacho (2018) who argued that broadcasters are people whose job is transmitting speech, music, and visual images, as by radio or television, just like those participants that I have already mentioned before. This research is focused on the conversation among broadcasters while they were processing news. The data obtained were the conversations among broadcasters at controlling room which happen in the

process of making news around the middle of December 2017 (on 13 December 2017, 18 December 2017, 19 December 2017, and 25 December 2017).

### **3.3. Techniques of Data Collection**

In collecting the data of this study, the writer did some steps; starting from recording the conversation among broadcasters until making the transcription. First, the writer records the conversation among news division's broadcasters at controlling room in *Kompas* TV Surabaya. The data were taken about four times in two weeks on the middle of December 2017. It only taken about fourth times because the writer found many repetition on the utterances. The participants of the study were broadcasters involved the conversations within that time. Second, transcribing the video, then checked the transcript with the video, in case there were some mistakes and miss-matched between the transcript and the video. Next, the last step that the writer did was categorizing the data transcription, based on the aspects that the researcher is looking for.

### **3.4. Technique of Data Analysis**

The final step of the data collection is, the writer categorized the data transcription based on the vocabulary pattern, and syntactic pattern. Then, the writer analyzed the use of the vocabulary and related its meaning to its context. The writer then defined the meaning based on the context and compare it to its meaning of the English dictionary. Next, the syntactic pattern was analyzed by using Holmes theory. Then last, the writer interpreted the results of the data analysis and drew the conclusion.

In short, the research data were collected in the following order:

1. Identifying the register features.
2. Classifying the register features into vocabulary features and syntactic features.
3. Determining the meaning of the vocabulary features by comparing to the meaning of the vocabulary in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting.
4. Describing the use of the vocabulary features and the syntactic features based on the context.
5. Making the interpretation and drawing the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This study is intended to describe the register which contains of the vocabulary pattern, and the syntactic pattern of the broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Therefore, this chapter is divided into two sections; the findings and the discussion. The findings are about the descriptions of the register of broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya, it is concerning with the vocabulary pattern, and the syntactic pattern. However, the discussion is about the interpretation of the findings.

#### **4.1 The Findings**

##### **4.1.1. The Linguistic Features of the Register of Broadcast Talk**

Regarding to Holmes (2013) who stated that features refer to variation that offers the speaker a choice of ways of expression. It provides us the different of vocabulary choice, syntax (grammatical variation), morphology (word structure), and pronunciation differences (sound). According to these explanations, it is referred that linguistic features cover vocabulary, morphology, syntax, and intonation pattern. However, in this analysis the writer only focused on vocabulary choice, syntax (grammatical variation), and morphology (word structure).

Holmes (2013) argued the linguistic features of register can be categorized by a very restricted range of syntactic variation and lexical item. The specialized register of occupational groups develops more characteristics, such as lexical,

syntactic, or phonological which will distinguish the communications from those of groups and cause difficulties for outsiders to penetrate it (Holmes 2013).

The use of language in occupational group is quite clearly distinguishable from the language used in other contexts when the speakers describe an ongoing moment (Holmes 2013). Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2010) also stated the most obvious and distinctive feature in such a group of register is the vocabulary.

#### **4.1.1.1.The Social Factor**

As discussed before, Social factors mostly discuss the basic elements of an utterance in conversation. The social factors are divided into relations: to the users of language and to its uses of language (Holmes, 2013:8). The users of language are absolutely the persons engaged in conversation, or the participants, while the uses of language are the social setting and function of interaction. In anger expression, someone who delivers the feeling to others is categorized in this element: who is talking to whom. The setting or social context plays a significant role; private or public area influences someone whether they want to say rude or mild utterance. The purpose of interaction perhaps has clearly stated that expressing anger means the speaker is in an emotionally angry condition. The topic or what is being talked about may differ one from another, especially the reason why someone gets angry. Though not all together can be found in every anger expressions, but at least some of them are still acceptable. However, there is another view on social factors. Fought (2011:238) argues that compared to social factors, in fact, ethnicity can have a stronger relationship to language because ethnicity might provide a gift of an entirely different language from one another.



#### 4.1.1.2. The Vocabulary

Regarding the statements from Holmes (2013) and Wardhaugh (2010), vocabulary is the most obvious and distinctive feature of register. The register even has a restricted range of lexical variations which are only used in a particular occupational group. The description of the vocabulary used by the broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya is as follows;

No.	Vocabularies	Register Meaning based on Original Context	Meaning based on The International Dictionary of Broadcasting
1.	Rundown 4 times	a text which contains of the situation, the step of the action and the main points of information	The sequence of events that happen within a show.
2.	Teaser 14 times	A part of a program played before the title sequence.	A Television strategy for attracting the audience's attention and holding it over a span time.
3.	Grand opening 4 times	An order especially for the cameramen (camper) or the newsreader to prepare the opening	-
4.	Bumper 38 times	A brief interval on Television filled with music, video shots, or voice-overs that marks a break between a program and a commercial	An announcement, usually two to fifteen seconds in length that can contains a voice over.
5.	Opening 4 times	A signal for the broadcasters to open the segment, after the headline is being read by the newsreader	A sign to marks the beginning of the show of the radio or television.
6.	Cue 50 times	Words that have to be read by the reader shown in a teleprompter	A verbal or other signal to return to the studio from a remote broadcast.

7.	Closing 4 times	A signal for the broadcasters to end up the segment, after all the news are being read by the newsreader	The end of the programs.
8.	Grand closing 4 times	An order especially for the camera-man (camper) or the newsreader to prepare the closing	-
9.	Headline (HL) 2 times	The major news stories reported in television news programs	The main points of the news which are read on radio or television
10.	Crew call 4 times	The time at which all the <u>crew</u> members must be at the stage or controlling room and ready to <u>work</u>	A call sheet that specifies what time you are working.
11.	Roll 79 times	A <u>rolling</u> movement or an action or process involving such movement	A technique of starting taped program at its scheduled time.
12.	Package (PKG) 37 times	The act or process of <u>packing records</u>	A pre-recorded report for radio with interviews and sound effects.
13.	Voice Over (VO) 24 times	The voice of a visible character (as in a motion picture) expressing unspoken thoughts	The voice of a visible character (as in a motion picture) expressing unspoken thoughts
14.	Soundbite (SOT) 17 times	A soundbite or SOT is an edited slice of speech from a newsmaker.	A soundbite or SOT is an edited slice of speech from a newsmaker.

From the explanations at the table above, it can be seen that some of the vocabularies of the broadcasters are different from the ordinary meaning. According to the table that has been mentioned before, the vocabulary features of register produced by the broadcasters are 14 terms. 9 of them are different in meaning based on the context, 3 of them (PKG, VO, SOT) are have the similar

meaning in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, while 2 of them (grand closing, and crew call) are not listed in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting.

4.Producer : *“Sudah pegang **rundown** semua kan? Semua harus sesuai **rundown**nya, harus fokus, dibaca bener-bener text-nya, urutannya harus sesuai, jangan sampai kelewatan, semuaa sudah di rundown, 13 Desember 2018, headline Operasi Pasar, Blitar rawan bencana, dan Mie instant pyramid. Semoga lancar hari ini aku nggak pengen ada halangan.”*

As mentioned in the of the conversation above, the vocab “rundown” is definitely different from its original meaning in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, the term “rundown” means the sequence of events that happen within a show., while in the register of broadcast talk which suitable by the context, “rundown” is a text which contains of the situation, the step of the action and the main points of information.

Vocabulary rundown is categorized as the register of broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya, where it also can be analyzed through the social factors. Based on the example of the conversation above, the participant of that conversation is Producer, the setting was on 13 December 2018, before the show time. The topic of the conversation is news show preparation. The function of the conversation is to make sure that every News division’s broadcasters who woked that time are already have and read a text which contains of the situation, the step of the action and the main points of information. Based on the data, the vocab “rundown” appears about 4 times. It is appear when producer or directors are asking about the preparation of the show. Because “rundown” depicted with a paper which contains of the rule or steps during the whole show.

5. *Program Director* : “News reader standby, backsound ready, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, *Kompas TV* up, good, background ready, and **teaser!**”

Then, in the data of this analysis, the vocab “teaser” are appears about 14 times. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting “teaser” means, a Television strategy for attracting the audience’s attention and holding it over a span time. While the meaning of the vocab “teaser” based on the context in the Register of Broadcast Talk at News Division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya is a part of a program played before the title sequence, it usually contains of *Kompas TV*’s logo as the background, and “teaser” usually appears about 3 second to give a little space of the new segment.

10. *Floor Director* : “Camera one ready, news reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, **grand opening!**”

11. *News Reader (Fina)* : “*Selamat pagi, apa kabar anda hariini? Kita berjumpa lagi dalam Kompas Jatim. Selain tiga informasi utama tadi, tim redaksi kami telah menyiapkan sejumlah informasi yang penting dan inspiratif lainnya. Bersama saya Fina Putri.*”

The next is the vocab “grand opening” in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, refers to a special celebration held to mark the opening of a new business or public place (such as a park or stadium). Besides in the register of broadcast talk which suitable by the context, the vocab “grand opening” is an order especially for the camera-men (camper) or the newsreader to prepare the opening, and it is commonly about the way camera-men shoot the talent, only at grand opening and grand closing, cameramen should shoot the news reader in the camera one. In the data, the vocab “grand opening” appears about 4 times in the beginning of the show.

14. *Program Director*: “Segment 1, **bumper** in, on three, two, one, opening, cue!”

15. News Reader (wachid): *“Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Malang. Saudara harga kebutuhan pokok, di pasar tradisional Oro-orodowo, kota Malang naik, sejak beberapa hari terakhir”*

There is also found the differences between the meaning of “bumper” in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting and the meaning of “bumper” by the context. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, “bumper” means a device for absorbing shock or preventing damage (as in collision). Besides, based on the original context, the meaning of “bumper” is a brief interval on television filled with music, video shots, or voice-overs that marks a break between a program and a commercial break. Based on the data in this analysis, bumper appears about 38 times, because in a show, the existence of bumper is very needed.

14. Program Director: “Segment 1, bumper in, on three, two, one, **opening**, cue!”

15. News Reader (wachid): *“Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Malang.”*

Then, the vocab opening appears 4 times in the data. Where in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, the vocab “opening” means an act or instance of making or becoming open. Almost the same with the meaning of “opening” in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, to be specific, in the original context, “opening” means a signal for the broadcasters to open the segment, after the headline is being read by the newsreader. While Floor Director or Program mentioned about grand opening, means other should be prepared for the opening program.

104. Broadcaster (PD) : “Cut, cut, *ulangi*, [...] *ayo adek, jangan grogi, relax.*”

105. News reader (Dyah) : “*Maaf-maaf **cu**enya nggak enak mas bacanya. Camper majuin dikit dong teleprompter, agak burem bacanya. Ayolagi, lagi,*”

Next, the vocab “cue” said by the broadcasters at the News Division in *Kompas TV Surabaya*, are appears about 50 times. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, this vocab means a feature indicating the nature of something perceived. Besides the meaning in the register of broadcast talk which suitable by the context, “cue” is the words that have to be read by the reader shown in a teleprompter. The vocab “cue” are often said by the broadcasters at News Division in *Kompas TV Surabaya* because it is categorized as the most important thing in processing news. If there is no “cue”, then the news reader cannot read the information or reporting news specifically to the audience.

63. News reader (Wachid): *“Dan Saya Wachid Mukhaidori, mewakili tim redaksi yang bertugas mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian Anda, sampai jumpa.”*

64. Program Director : *“Back sound up, **closing**, and..... done for today!”*

After that, in the data was also found the vocab “closing” made by the broadcasters while producing news. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, “closing” means a concluding part. Besides the meaning of “closing” based on the original context of the register in broadcast talk is a signal for the broadcasters to end up the segment, after all the news is being read by the newsreader. The vocab “closing” in the data are appears about 4 times.

4. Producer : *“Sudah pegang rundown semuanya? Semua harus sesuai rundownnya, harus fokus, dibaca bener-bener text-nya, urutannya harus sesuai, jangan sampai kelewatan, semua sudah di rundown, 13 December 2019, **headline** Operasi Pasar, Blitar rawan bencana, dan Mie instant pyramid. Semoga lancer hari ini aku nggak pengen ada halangan.”*

The meaning of the vocab “headline” in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting is a little bit different from its meaning based on the original context of the register of broadcast talk. In The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, “headline” means the title written in large letters over a story in a newspaper.

While in the register of broadcast talk which refers to the context, “headline” is the major news stories reported in television news program. It usually contains of the urgent information, hard news, and the main information brought by reporters on the news program.

22. News Reader (Wachid): “Operasi ini akan terus digelar, hingga harga bahan pokok di pasaran kembali normal.”

23. Floor Director : “**Roll** package”

26. News Reader (Fina) : “*Dalam sidak ini, petugas menemukan peredaran puluhan jenis makanan, dan minuman kemasan, kadaluwarsa.*”

27. Floor Director : “**Roll** V.O. On three, two, one, cue!”

The vocab “headline” is only appear twice in the data. Besides the vocab “headline”, another vocab that mostly appear in the data is “roll”, which appear until 79 times in the data. Each meaning of the vocab “roll” is different among International Dictionary of Broadcasting, and the original context. The meaning of the vocab “roll” in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting is a sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum, and the meaning of it by the context is a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement; such as roll package, roll VO, roll SOT., or roll VOSOT.

#### **4.1.1.2.1. The Use of The Vocabulary by the Broadcasters**

This chapter analyzed further about the vocabulary of the register in broadcasters’ talk. The deeper explanation reflected to the use of the vocabulary in context based on the theory from Holmes (2013).

The meaning of the vocabulary can be considered from the context (Holmes 2013). Holmes (2013) stated that register determines to the language variation that reflects changes in situational factors, such as addressee, setting, and topic. Based on these explanations, it means that register can be identified from

those factors which affect the register uses. This part is analyzing the register through those factors to elaborate register of the broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya based on its meaning and its context.

#### Vocabulary of Broadcast talk

- *Sudah pegang rundown semua kan?* (4)
- ... camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, teaser! (5)
- Camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, grand opening! (10)
- *Segmen satu*, bumper in (15)
- On three, two, one roll VO (18)

In the first example of sentences, broadcaster said, “*Sudah pegang rundown semua kan?*”. The vocab “rundown” is used by the broadcasters in everyday checking situation and preparation. The setting of the social context of “*Sudah pegang rundown semua kan?*” is at the beginning of the news show program preparation. The topic of the utterance is news show preparation by asking all the crew members, it happens before the broadcasters processing news. The function of the social context of “*Sudah pegang rundown semua kan?*” is to know about the preparation status of the quick summary of a news program, and the main points of information while processing news. The meaning of vocabulary “rundown” concerning from the context is created by broadcasters before processing news show program. This vocabulary is uttered because the broadcasters want to minimize the cost of time in producing words while they work.

In second utterances, the broadcaster said, “... camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, teaser!” relates the setting of the social context is after the broadcasters doing counting down before the opening. The topic of the social



context in the sentence "... camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, teaser!" is the broadcasters give a sign or clue to show a thing which appears before the title sequence. The function of the social context of the sentence "... camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, teaser!" is to describe an action to do by the broadcasters after the sequence. These are the meaning of vocabulary "teaser" based on the context. Different from the meaning of The International Dictionary of Broadcasting. Based on The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, the word "teaser" is a person or a thing that teases. Meanwhile, both of all the meaning is not causes misunderstanding in interpreting a form of language registers done by the broadcasters because the participants or the member of inside group has a common interpretation of what was said by broadcasters in broadcasting activities.

Next, in the third sentence, broadcaster said, "Camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, grand opening!". Based on the social context in utterances before, the setting is at the beginning of the news show program. Then, the topic of the sentence "Camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, grand opening!" is the introduction of the news show program. The function of the social context of sentence "Camera one ready, on five, four, three two, one, grand opening!" is an order especially for the cameramen (camper) or the newsreader to prepare the opening. Thus, is the meaning of the vocabulary "grand opening". Besides in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, the meaning of the vocabulary grand opening is A special celebration held to mark the opening of a new business or public place (such as a park or stadium). Even though the meaning is a little bit different,

however the member of broadcasters still understand it. They create registers to make their work easier.

In the next sentence, broadcaster said “*Segmen satu, bumper in*” associates the setting of the social context during the news show program. It included as the main process of making news. From the sentence “*Segmen satu, bumper in*”, the topic based on its context is about a temporary break of the television program. The function which matches with the context of the sentence “*Segmen satu, bumper in*” is an order to prepare and be ready at the first segment of the news show program. The meaning of the vocabulary “bumper” relates to the context is a brief interval on Television filled with music, video shots, or voice-overs that marks a break between a program and a commercial. In contrast with the meaning of the vocabulary “bumper” based on the context, in The International Dictionary of Broadcasting “bumper” means a device for absorbing shock or preventing damage (as in collision).

The last example of the sentences mentioned by the broadcaster is “On three, two, one, roll VO”, relates to the social context the setting is after the newsreader reporting the main information of the news. The topic of the sentence “On three, two, one, roll VO” which matches with the social context is back sound’s taking process. The function of the social context of “On three, two, one, roll VO” is a clue for the broadcasters especially the newsreader and engineer through counting down to prepare the next action. From the context, the vocabulary “roll and VO” is different. Roll means a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement, besides in The International Dictionary of

Broadcasting, “roll” means A sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum; and VO (Voice Over) has the same meaning with The International Dictionary of Broadcasting, which means the voice of a visible character (as in a motion picture) expressing unspoken thoughts. Both of the sentences (roll and VO) have a long description of definition. Because time is important in broadcasting, broadcaster creates register to make it efficient. However, none of them ever have a misunderstanding among each other. They still understood because the meaning of each sentence is the same.

#### **4.1.1.3.The Syntax**

This part is divided into two parts. First, the features of register, and second is the syntactic patterns and the syntax patterns used by the broadcasters. The register feature used by the broadcasters. Furthermore, this subchapter will also elaborate into two parts. They are the syntactic patterns and the last is the syntactic pattern used by the broadcasters.

##### **4.1.1.3.1. The Syntactic Patterns**

According to the data analysis before, the writer found the broadcasters were used some syntactic feature when they communicate to each other. The utterances of broadcasters talk at News Division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya which is found here leads to Radford’s theory about syntactic reduction and syntactic inversion. Based on the writer’s analysis, it can be speculated that syntactic reduction and inversion are not only occurred in football but also in broadcasting activities. The process of syntactic reduction and syntactic inversion is discussed

in the different part within this subchapter in this study. The data was analyzed from the utterances of the broadcasters at News Division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

#### **4.1.1.3.1.1. Syntactic Reduction**

The broadcasters utterances are observed as undergoing many kinds of syntactic reduction. Holmes (2013) argued that register involves features such as syntactic reduction of normal word order in sentences. It means that syntactic reduction emphasizing the actions of speakers who often omit the subject or verb.

##### **4.1.1.3.1.1.1.Reduction of Subject and Verb**

Reduction of sentence in broadcasters utterances happens most of the time. In this subchapter, the writer will explore the reduction of subject and verb through the broadcasters utterances. Radford's theory about reduction of subject and verb means, when the omission is undergone by the word(s) which are located at the beginning of the sentence included omitted the subject and the verb. This theory can be represented in analyzing the utterances as listed below:

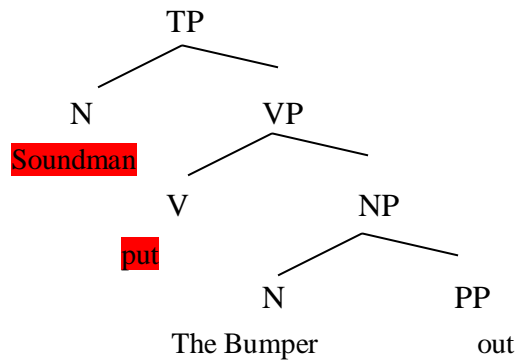
- “Back sound ready” (81)
- “Bumper in, commercial break.” (140)
- “Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser!” (166)
- “Bumper out, *KompasJatim*, standby, on three, two, one, cue!” (195)

From the given example above, it shows the subject and the verb in the sentences are omitted. It is categorized as undergoing reduction of subject noun and verb. As stated in the sentence “Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser!” (166) the subject of the sentence actually can be filled with subject pronoun “All crew” (based on the context in the original videos that at that time PD give a command to all the broadcasters/crews) and the verb could be filled with the verb “have to” (based on the context in the original video), resulting in

the sentence should be “All crew have to standby, (counting) on four, three, two, one teaser!”, but instead the subject noun stands for “All crew”, is given a null spell out and the verb is also omitted as well, so the sentence only becomes “Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser!”. Nevertheless, the omitted of the subject and verb in that utterance above would not affect the meaning of that sentence itself.

The next example is in the sentence “Bumper out, *Kompas Jatim*, standby, on three, two, one, cue!” (195). This sentence is also omit the subject and the verb. It is categorized as undergoing reduction of subject noun and verb. As stated in the sentence, “Bumper out, *Kompas Jatim*, standby, on three, two, one, cue!”, based on the context the subject can be replaced with “soundman”(according to the context on the original video). The verb is also can be replaced with “put” (according to the context on the original video, which at the time the producer asking for putting the bumper out from the screen). Resulting in the sentence should be “soundman, put the bumper out” however instead the subject noun “soundman” is given a null spell out and the verb is also omitted as well, so the sentence only becomes “Bumper out, *Kompas Jatim*, standby, on three, two, one, cue!””. Meanwhile, the omitted of the subject and verb in that utterance above would not affect misunderstanding between the broadcasters.

The sentence with omitted subject and verb can be represented in the three diagrams as the following. Some abbreviations are used in three diagrams such as TP which stands for Tenses Phrase, PP for Preposition Phrase, V for Verb, N for Noun, VP for Verb Phrase, NP for Noun Phrase. (Bumper out (195))



The omission of subject and verb in the sentence above could be made possible as it locates at the beginning of the sentence. Radford (2009) indicates that subject and verb can be minimized or shortened by giving them a null spell out in the first word of the sentence. The structure suggests that the sentence has a pattern of N-PP.

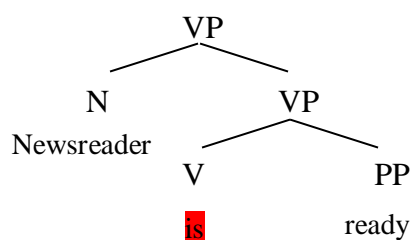
In order to produce an effective communication, the broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV Surabaya* omitting the subject noun and verb in broadcasting activities, that is why the sentence becomes shorter. It means that the broadcasters do not have much time to describe and produce the thing or action in the broadcasting activities especially when they were processing news. Because of the limit of time, and the deadline in every news which must be processed by them, the broadcasters used the register in such group in this case in broadcasting activities at news division in *Kompas TV Surabaya*.

Besides in reduction of subject and verb, in most of the utterances by the broadcasters at News Division in *Kompas TV Surabaya* also utters the information about the movement of the action in broadcasting activities by omitting the verb. It seems impossible to deliver the important information to the listener in this case

to the other broadcasters in broadcasting activities without including the verb. Remind that the rapidity of the broadcasters talk is too fast, so the message of the speaker has to be understood well by the listeners. However, it is done by the broadcasters at News Division in Kompas TV Surabaya in reducing the verb (including the verb be) of the description. The reduction of the verb be-can be applied through some sentences in the following example below:

- “News reader ready” (2)
- “Back sound up!” (9)
- “Okay, roll V.O.” (108)
- “Bumper in, commercial break.” (140)

The structure of this sentence above is shown the reduction variant such as in sentence “Newsreader ready” (2). This sentence is lack of the verb “is” to make it as a complete sentence “Newsreader is ready”. The sentence results in a pattern of N –PP. Nevertheless, the omitted of the verb in that utterance above would not affect the meaning of that sentence itself. Some abbreviations are used such as PP which stands for Preposition Phrase, VP for Verb Phrase, V for Verb, N for Noun. The sentence has a structure as follows:



The omission of the verb utters by the broadcasters in order to get the efficiency of delivering the information about what is happening in broadcasting activities, therefore the sentence becomes thicker. It means that the broadcasters

need a long time to draw the description about the thing or action by the broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. Because broadcasters have always to be up to date and working quickly, they used the register in such group in this case in broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya.

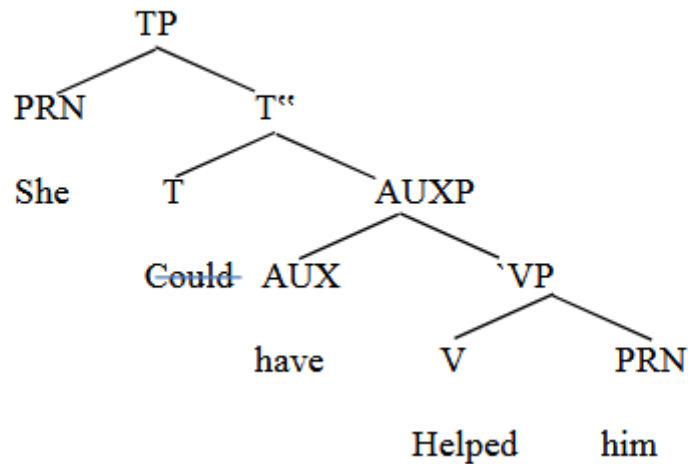
All the examples refer to Radford's theory of reduction of verb which is can be shortened by giving a subject a verb spell out (omitted or deleted) in the middle of word or sentence (Radford, 2009). The normal sentence should be:

- "Newsreader (is) ready"
- "(bring) the Back sound up!"
- "Okay, (broadcaster) roll(ing) V.O."
- "(bring) the Bumper in, (next section is) commercial break!"

#### **4.1.1.3.1.1.2.Reduction of Auxiliaries and auxiliaries be-**

Based on the explanation before, also refer to Radford (2009) theory about null constituent. He assumed that null constituents include auxiliaries which are omitted. He puts the example in sentence, He could have helped her, or [she have helped him]". First consideration is that both clauses are finite since both contain a nominative subject (he/she). "He" clause contains could as the finite modal auxiliary although "she" clause seems to contain no finite auxiliary constituent. This sentence can be considered to have a null spell out or omitted of the auxiliary "could" in the second clause [she have helped him]. In a tree diagram, the sentence can be drawn :





Finding from the data, reduction of auxiliaries refer to the transcription in this research. The data illustrate found in the observation below:

- “Newsreader ready?” (2)
- “Standby on three, two, one, bumper out, *segmen 4.*”(170)
- “Back sound up! Bumper in, commercial break.” (281)

All of the sentences above are contains of reduction of the auxiliary. The sentence “Newsreader ready?” (2) indicates that reduction of auxiliary applied in this sentence. It covers several syntactic elements such as “Newsreader” acts to subjects, and “ready” which can be considered as the predicator. Nevertheless, in that sentence can be observed that there is a syntactic element which is missing. The word “is” is omitted from the sentence. Since the word “is” is considered as the auxiliary. Thus meaning in that auxiliary here is a null auxiliary involved in the sentence. Those examples belong to Radford’s theory of reduction of auxiliary and auxiliary be- which is can be shortened by giving an auxiliary spell out (omitted or deleted) in the middle or at the beginning of the word of sentence (Radford, 2009). The normal sentence should be:

- “(is) Newsreader ready?”
- “Standby (counting down) on three, two, one, bumper out, *segmen 4.*”
- “Back sound up! Bumper in, (next) commercial break.”

#### 4.1.1.3.1.2. Syntactic Inversion

According to Holmes (2013), from the context, we can determine the meaning of the syntactic inversion itself. All of the participants of the social context in this study are the broadcasters as the guide of broadcasting activities at that moment. The setting of the social context of a sentence, “Ready *bun!*” (3) is in the broadcasting activities when broadcaster as newsreader responds to the question from the *Pimred*. The topic of the social context of “Ready *bun!*” (3) is about the confirmation of preparation before the show. At that time the *Pimred* usually asking the newsreader to make sure that everything is under-controlled. The function of the social context of “Ready *bun!*” is the newsreader wants to inform that the show will be going to begin. Nevertheless, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted.

The setting of the social context of “Camera one ready, newsreader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!” (361) is at the beginning of the process of making news before the opening. The topic of the social context of “Camera one ready, newsreader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!” (361) is grand opening preparation. The function of the social context of “Camera one ready, newsreader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!” (361) is the broadcaster giving a clue about the grand opening preparation that time. Although the broadcaster utters and emphasizes on the

broadcasting by using a syntax variation, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted.

The setting of the social context of “Standby on five, three, two, one, bumper out, *KompasJatim*, opening, *segmendua*” (397) is during the process of making news, it happens when the broadcasters want to change the segment. The topic of the social context of “Standby on five, three, two, one, bumper out, *Kompas Jatim*, opening, *segmen dua*” (397) is the process of changing segment, the function of the social context of “Standby on five, three, two, one, bumper out, *Kompas Jatim*, opening, *segmen dua*” (397) is to describe that all the crews have to be ready for changing segment section. At that sentence, the broadcasters also did mixing the language. Although the broadcasters emphasize the action by using a syntax variation, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted.

The setting of the social context of “Standby on three, two, one, roll package.” (39) is in the middle of the process of taking visual, audio, or audiovisual content at the process of making news. The topic of the social context of “Standby on three, two, one, roll package.” (39) is when the audiovisual or audio video has been done and ready to pack. The function of the social context of “Standby on three, two, one, roll package.” (39) is the broadcasters announces that all the crews must be ready and it also the sign to start the next segment. Although the broadcasters utter and emphasize the action by using a syntactic inversion, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted. Those examples belong to Holmes’s (2013) theory of syntactic inversion which argued

that the inversion or reversal allows the speaker to focus on the action and provide them with time to identify the subject of the action (Holmes 2013). Wardhaugh (2010) emphasized that each register helps us to express our identity at a specific time or place. It is about how the broadcasters produced the syntactic inversion by inverting the subjects to the end of the sentences in specific times. However, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted though there is inverting the subject to the end of the sentences.

#### **4.2. Discussion and Interpretation**

The data analysis was taken fourth times, and it shows that there is a restricted range of vocabulary or lexical variations used by the broadcasters to deliver language at the broadcasting activities especially while producing news. The vocabularies such as roll, voice over, soundbite are restrictedly used by the broadcasters when they are on duty. Thus, the result of the data analysis conforms to Holmes theory (2013) that a particular group uses a particular language variation in order to build a quick, precise and efficient communication. Register is commonly used in a typical context and is uttered by a particular group who uses it in their activities. Therefore, people outside of the group may have difficulties in understanding their utterances.

The broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya used the vocabulary to describe the thing or moment of broadcasting activities. As stated by Holmes (2013), specialized register of occupational groups develops more and more characteristics. The most obvious distinguishable feature is the vocabulary. The vocabulary feature produced by the broadcasters to fulfill the communication

needs in the field of broadcasting. As stated in the vocab “cue” by the broadcasters (based on the social context) it means that the broadcasters giving command of an action about reading the text on the teleprompter , because the words to describes the meaning of word “cue” is not efficient and the broadcasters also have limited time to describe it. However, it will not affect miscommunication or misunderstanding in interpreting a form of language registers done by the broadcasters because the participants or the whole broadcasters group has a common understanding of what was said by the broadcasters at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya. However, this is done by the broadcasters in order to manage effectiveness in communication especially in the activities of broadcasting itself.

In order to fulfill the needs of communication, the broadcasters are not only using specific lexical items, they also used different syntactic patterns in describing thing and moment of broadcasting activities. It matches with the theory from Holmes (2013), who stated that register of such group includes syntactic reduction and syntactic inversion but there is no loss of meaning provided that the omitted elements are can be predicted in the context. To make it narrow, Radford (2009) also stated that it is possible if there is the term null constituent or empty categories in syntactic structure. According to Radford (2009, p. 106), null constituent refers to constituent “which have grammatical and semantic features but lack audible phonetic, as they are given null spell out or omitted”. The syntactic feature produced by the broadcasters to fulfill the communication needs

in the field of broadcasting. It is explaining that, although the omission of subject and verb occurs, the meaning does not change at all and still can be predicted.

That is why, it seems as the reason of the broadcasters used the feature of syntactic reduction in broadcasting activities because the broadcasters as the guide of broadcasting activities have to improve the utterance until it being more simple and easy to remember in case of broadcasting process especially while making news at that time.

In addition, Syntactic inversion can also happen in broadcasting activities. As stated by Holmes (2013), the theory of syntactic inversion describes the inversion or reversal allow the speaker; which is the broadcasters to focus on the action and provide with a specific time to identify the subject's action. It is also made clear by Radford's theory of syntactic inversion in which the main focus here is located in the movement of component a sentence contains. This device allows the broadcasters to foreground or focus on the action which happening at that time in the field of broadcasting. As mentioned in the utterances produced by broadcasters indicating that the syntactic feature produced by the broadcasters is used to fulfill the communication needs, to inform and giving clue about the movement in the field of broadcasting. Even though, the meaning of the context does not change at all and still can be predicted. From the result, it can be seen that syntactic reduction and inversion is not only occurring in football as stated by Holmes, but also in broadcasting activities.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This study is focused on describing the linguistic features of register used by the news division's broadcasters while processing news at *Kompas TV* Surabaya. The data were audio, and audio visual record. The data were taking about fourth times, because during the process of took the data, the writer found some repetition. The linguistic features found in this analysis are the vocabularies feature and the syntactic pattern. The writer limited the data of linguistic features used in this study of the register at broadcast talk at news division in *Kompas TV* Surabaya which are only vocabulary, and syntax, because of the time problem. In the narrow definition, it discusses those features which relate with social factors of register that are produced by the broadcasters. In analyzing the data, two main theories are used. The ground theory about vocabulary and social factor in this study come from Holmes (2013) theory in sociolinguistics phenomenon especially register, and the analysis of syntactic structure of the description uses Radford's (2009) theory which discusses the structure of sentences. Based on the data which is observed in the focus of the study, it is found that there is the curiosity of vocabulary features which is used by the broadcasters in broadcasting activities. The vocabulary uttered by the broadcasters have a restricted range and is quite clearly distinguishable from the language used in other contexts. It is also found that most of the broadcasters produce syntactic reduction (which involves reduction of subject and verb, reduction of verb and reduction of auxiliary and auxiliary be-) then syntactic inversion though syntactic inversion is still found in

the data. The omission of the subject noun and verb even auxiliary is done by the broadcasters in order to get the effective message of the information about what is being done in broadcasting activities, but it does not change the meaning of the context and the meaning still can be predicted. In brief, the broadcasters suit the rapid changing moments which have to be informed to the listeners by using particular vocabulary, and particular syntactic and intonation patterns. It tends to be an attempt in delivering the information in a limited time provided. Here, the context has an important role to define what exactly happens in an ongoing moment of the broadcasting activities. The linguistic feature used by the broadcasters are when they were processing news at the controlling room. They use it to communicate with each other. The broadcasters use linguistic features to makes their work easily to be done, considering that they should be up to date, and worked under the deadline.



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**APPENDIX**

Dec 13, 2017

1. Producer : "News reader and broadcasters ready?" (Crew Call)
2. News Reader : "News reader ready?"
3. Broadcasters : "Ready bun!"
4. Producer : "*Sudah pegang rundown semua kan? Sesuai rundown ya, semoga lancar hari ini aku nggak mau ada halangan.*"
5. Program Director : "News reader standby, backsound ready, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, [...] teaser!"
6. News Reader (Wachid): "*Bulog sub divre lima kota kediri gelar operasi pasar ke sejumlah pasar tradisional*"
7. News Reader (Fina) : "*Kecamatan di blitar ditetapkan sebagai daerah rawan bencana*"
8. News Reader (Wachid): "*Dan jangan lewatkan saudara menu mi instan favorit berbentuk pyramid*"
9. Program Director : "Back sound up!"
10. Floor Director : "Camera one ready, news reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!"
11. News Reader (Fina) : "*Selamat pagi, apa kabar anda hari ini? Kita berjumpa lagi dalam Kompas Jatim. Selain tiga informasi utama tadi, tim redaksi kami telah menyiapkan sejumlah informasi yang penting dan inspiratif lainnya. Bersama saya Fina Putri.*"

12. *News Reader (Wachid): "dan saya Wachid Mukhaidori, kita jelang Kompas Jatim di Kompas TV, independen dan terpercaya."*
13. *Floor Director : "Back sound up!"*
14. *Program Director: "Segment 1, bumper in, on three, two, one, cue!"*
15. *News Reader (wachid): "Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Malang. Saudara harga kebutuhan pokok, di pasar tradisional Oro Oro Dowo, Kota Malang naik, sejak beberapa hari terakhir"*
16. *News Reader (Fina) : "Kenaikan harga biasanya terus terjadi, hingga tahun baru mendatang, akibat berkurangnya pasokan, dan semakin meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."*
17. *Program Director : "Great! On three, two one roll V.O."*
18. *News Reader (Fina) : "Dalam beberapa hari terakhir, harga kebutuhan pokok, diantaranya telur ayam, dan beras di pasar tradisional Oro Oro Dowo, Kota Malang mengalami kenaikan. Harga telur ayam, dari dua puluh ribu rupiah, per kilogram, naik menjadi dua puluh tiga ribu lima ratus rupiah per kilogram. Kenaikan harga telur ini menurut pedagang, disebabkan berkurangnya pasokan telur ayam, dari peternak. Sementara itu, harga beras berbagai merek, keseluruhan naik rata-rata seribu rupiah, per kilogram. Selain karena pengaruh musim hujan, kenaikan harga beras ini, disebabkan meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."*
19. *Floor Director : "Roll SOT, Next package"*

20. Program Director : "Camera two ready, standby, on five four three, two, one, cue!"
21. News Reader (Fina) : "*Saudara, bulog sub divre lima kota kediri menggelar operasi pasar, ke sejumlah pasar tradisional.*"
22. News Reader (Wachid): "Operasi ini akan terus digelar, hingga harga bahan pokok di pasaran kembali normal."
23. Floor Director : "Roll package"
24. Program Director : "Bumper out, ... News readers ready, on five, four, three, two, one, cue"
25. News Reader (Wachid): "*Petugas gabungan melakukan inspeksi mendadak, atau sidak ke sejumlah toko besar, penjual parsel, dan minuman kemasan, di jember.*"
26. News Reader (Fina) : "*Dalam sidak ini, petugas menemukan peredaran puluhan jenis makanan, dan minuman kemasan, kadaluwarsa.*"
27. Floor Director : "Roll V.O. On three, two, one, cue!"
28. News Reader (Fina) : "*Satu persatu, sejumlah toko besar, penjual parsel, dan berbagai jenis makanan, dan minuman kemasan, di kota jember, diperiksa petugas gabungan, satuan polisi pamong praja, pemkab jember, anggota t-n-I, dan polisi. Dalam inspeksi mendadak, atau sidak ini, petugas gabungan menemukan puluhan makanan, dan minuman, kadaluwarsa, dan rusak kemasannya, tetap dijual. Sidak ke sejumlah took, dan pasar tradisional ini, terus dilakukan, petugas gabungan hingga awal tahun 2018 mendatang.*"

29. Program Director : "Roll SOT, news readers ready on three, two, one, cue!"
30. News Reader (Fina) : "Badan penanggulangan bencana daerah, b-p-b-d, Kabupaten Blitar, menetapkan delapan kecamatan, sebagai daerah rawan bencana."
31. News Reader (Wachid): "Warga daerah rawan bencana ini, diminta lebih waspada, dan berhati-hati saat terjadi hujan deras."
32. Floor Director : "Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O., cue!"
33. News Reader (Wachid): "Meningkatnya intensitas hujan deras, dalam beberapa pekan terakhir, membuat badan penanggulangan bencana daerah, b-p-b-d kabupaten blitar, menetapkan delapan kecamatan, sebagai daerah rawan bencana. Delapan kecamatan yaitu kecamatan gandusari, lodoyo, selorejo, doko, nglegok, dan garum, berpotensi terjadi longsor, banjir, dan angin puting beliung. Seusai data badan meteorologi klimatologi, dan geofisika, meningkatnya intensitas hujan deras ini, diprediksi terjadi, hingga bulan februari 2018 mendatang. Petugas b-p-b-d pemkab setempat, menyiapkan sejumlah kebutuhan logistic, di daerah rawan bencana, untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pengungsi, jika terjadi bencana."
34. Program Director : "Crew standby on three, two, one, Roll SOT!"
35. Program Director : "News reader ready on five, four, three, two, one, cue."

36. News reader (Wachid): *"Empat pesawat jet tempur f-16 buatan Amerika tiba di pangkalan udara militer iswahjudi magetan"*
37. News reader (Fina) : *"TNI angkatan udara kini memiliki total 24 armada jet tempur f-16/ untuk memperkuat pertahanan wilayah udara NKRI."*
38. Floor Director : *"Standby on three, two, one, roll package."*
39. Program Director : *"All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser."*
40. News reader (Fina) : *"Saudara, keindahan pohon natal dari botol bekas, akan hadir sesaat lagi, tetaplah bersama kami."*
41. Floor Director : *"Bumper in Kompas Jatim, next commercial break."*
42. Program Director : *"Standby on five, three, two, one, bumper out, Kompas Jatim, opening, segmen 2"*
43. News reader (Fina) : *"Saudara menu mi instan bias menggugah selera, apalagi dinikmati saat mi masih hangat. Sebuah kafe, di kabupaten jember menyajikan hidangan mi instan, secara unik, berbentuk piramida."*
44. News reader (Wachid): *"Sajian mi, bernama mi mesir ini, menjadi menu favorit para pengunjung kafe."*
45. Floor Director : *"Good job! Roll package."*
46. Program Director : *"Standby on three, two, one, next package."*
47. News reader (Wachid): *"Saudara biji kemiri, yang biasanya digunakan ibu rumah tangga, sebagai*

- bumbu pelengkap masakan, ternyata bisa dimanfaatkan juga untuk perawatan kulit."*
48. News reader (Fina) : *"Mahasiswa, Universitas Ciputra Surabaya, berinovasi dengan mengolah biji kemiri, dan dicampurkan sejumlah bahan lain, sehingga menjadi sabun mandi ramah lingkungan."*
49. Floor Director : *"Standby on three, two, one, roll package."*
50. News reader (Fina) : *"Jemaat Gereja Baptis Indonesia, G-B-I Karunia, di Kediri berkerativitas membuat pohon natal dengan memanfaatkan sampah plastic."*
51. News reader (Wachid): *"Pembuatan pohon natal setinggi tiga meter ini memerlukan bahan baku sebanyak empat ratus lebih, botol air mineral bekas, dan sampah plastik seberat 19 kilogram."*
52. Program Director : *"Five, four, three, two, one, roll package."*
53. Floor Director : *"Standby, three, two, one, teaser Pak Wachid."*
54. News reader (Wachid): *"Rangkuman terpilih Kompas Jatim akan hadir sesaat lagi, tetaplah bersama kami."*
55. Program Director : *"Bumper in Kompas Jatim, commercial break."*
56. Floor Director : *"Standby on five, four, three, two, one, bumper out Kompas Jatim."*
57. News reader (Wachid): *"Saudara rangkuman sejumlah informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan kami hadirkan dalam kilas Kompas Jatim hari ini."*



58. News reader (Fina) : *"Dan berikut rangkumannya untuk anda"*

-Grand Closing-

61. Program Director : *"Crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand closing."*

62. News reader (Fina) : *"Demikian Kompas Jatim hari ini, dan jangan lupa saudara untuk menyaksikan Kompas Jatim, dan rangkaian news buletin lainnya di live streaming kami, Kompastvsurabaya.co.id, Kompas TV, Independen, terpercaya, Saya Fina Putri..."*

63. News reader (Wachid): *"Dan Saya Wachid Mukhaidori, mewakili tim redaksi yang bertugas mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian anda, sampai jumpa."*

64. Program Director : *"Back sound up, closing, and..... done!"*

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65. Producer : *"Dua menit sebelum siaran, news reader nya harus on stage ya"*

66. Program Director : *"Oke Mas."*

67. PimRed : *"Infokan ke Mbak Maria juga"*

68. Program Director : *"Oke, bun."*

69. PimRed : *"Pak Way, HL masih difteri? Besok ganti ya?"*

70. Program Director : *"Oke oke bun."*

71. PimRed : *"Wes persiapan ae Pak Way, Crew Call saiki ben gak molor."*

72. Floor Director : *"Wel, bilang Mbak Maria dua menit lagi on stage ya!"*

73. Broadcaster : *"Oke Mas."*

(News reader coming to the stage)

74. Broadcasters : *"Lah ikii, sudah di tunggu-tunggu"*
75. Program Director : *"Ok, all crew standby, [...]"*
76. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Bentar-bentar mas pasang clip on, [...] nah okay, ready!"*
77. Program Director: *"Check sound ya!"*
78. News Reader (Fina) : *"Check, test, check, check"*
79. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Test, halo, halo, denger?"*
80. Floor Director : *"Clear!"*
81. Program Director : *"Okay, all crew standby, back sound ready, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, [...] teaser!"*
82. News Reader (Dyah) : *"RSUD Dokter Soetomo Surabaya masih terima pasien baru penyakit difteri"*
83. News Reader (Fina) : *"Jelang natal dan tahun baru harga kebutuhan pokok terus mengalami kenaikan"*
84. News Reader (Dyah) : *"KPU Jawa Timur anggarkan dana sosialisasi pemilu sebesar 7 miliar rupiah lebih"*
85. News Reader (Fina) : *"Dan jangan lewatkan Festival Literasi pertama di Jawa Timur yang digelar SMA Negeri 5 Surabaya"*
86. Program Director : *"Okay, back sound up!"*
87. Floor Director : *"All crew standby, camera one standby, news reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!"*
88. News Reader (Fina) : *"Selamat pagi, apa kabar anda hari ini? Kita berjumpa lagi dalam Kompas Jatim. Selain empat informasi utama tadi, tim*

*redaksi kami telah menyiapkan sejumlah informasi yang penting dan inspiratif lainnya, bersama saya Fina Putri [...]"*

89. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Dan saya Dyah Permata, kita jelang Kompas Jatim di Kompas TV, independen, terpercaya."*
90. Floor Director : *"Back sound up!"*
91. Program Director : *"Segmen satu, bumper in, camera two ready, on three, two, one, cue!"*
92. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Surabaya. Saudara hingga saat ini, status kejadian luar biasa atau KLB difteri untuk Jawa Timur masih belum dicabut. Pasien difteri yang dirujuk ke Rumah Sakit Dokter Soetomo Surabaya hingga kini terus bertambah."*
93. News Reader (Fina) : *"Dengan bertambahnya lima pasien baru, total ada 11 pasien difteri yang tengah dirawat, di Rumah Sakit terbesar di Jawa Timur ini."*
94. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
95. Program Director : *"News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
96. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sebelumnya saudara, Kementrian Kesehatan menetapkan Provinsi Jawa Timur sebagai daerah kejadian luar biasa, atau KLB difteri."*
97. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Ini karena berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur menunjukkan, sebanyak 327 kasus penyakit difteri sepanjang Desember 2017. Dari kasus tersebut, 12 anak meninggal dunia."*

98. Program Director : "Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O."
99. News Reader (Dyah) : "Jawa Timur menjadi salah satu Provinsi terparah dalam kasus difteri. Sepanjang bulan Desember ini, Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi merawat 60 lebih pasien difteri, satu di antaranya meninggal. Sepanjang bulan Januari hingga November, 2017 dinkes telah menerima ratusan kasus difteri dari berbagai Kota dan Kabupaten di Jawa Timur. Masyarakat juga diimbau untuk mengenali gejala-gejala terkena difteri, seperti sakit tenggorakan, sulit menelan dan tampak selaput putih dibagian tenggorokan. Jika muncul tanda tersebut, masyarakat diminta segera dibawa ke Rumah Sakit untuk ditangani secara khusus dengan memberi suntikan vaksin difteri."
100. Program Director : "Roll package."
101. Floor Director : "News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
102. News Reader (Fina) : "Kita ke informasi selanjutnya. Harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok, seperti telur dan cabai rawit di pasar tradisional Sambirejo, Kabupaten Madiun, naik, sejak beberapa hari terakhir."
103. News Reader (Dyah) : "Kenaikan harga ini, akibat meningkatnya jumlah permintaan, dan menurunnya jumlah pasokan, cuaca yang buruk."
104. Broadcaster (PD) : "Cut, cut, ulangi, [...] ayo adek, jangan grogi, relax."
105. News reader (Dyah) : "Maaf maaf cue nya nggak enak mas bacanya, ayo lagi, lagi,"

106. Program Director : *"Oke, santai, take ulang ya, all crew standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
107. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Kenaikan harga ini, akibat meningkatnya jumlah permintaan, dan menurunnya jumlah pasokan, dampak cuaca buruk."*
108. Broadcaster (FD) : *"Okay, roll V.O."*
109. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Sejumlah kebutuhan pokok di tingkat pedagang pasar seperti di pasar Sambirejo, Kabupaten Madiun, mengalami kenaikan, menjelang natal dan tahun baru. Kenaikan harga terjadi pada komoditas telur. Pada akhir November lalu, harga telur, delapan belas ribu rupiah, per kilogram, kini naik menjadi dua puluh dua ribu rupiah, perkilogram. Cabai rawit juga mengalami kenaikan harga, dari sebelas ribu rupiah, kini menjadi lima belas ribu rupiah, perkilogram. Sementara itu, harga tomat, dan wortel naik 2 ribu rupiah, per kilogram, dari harga sebelumnya. Kenaikan harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok ini, masih dinilai wajar, dan pasokannya dinilai masih aman."*
110. Floor Director : *"News reader standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
111. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Tim gabungan dari Polres Madiun bersama sejumlah instansi terkait menggelar razia penyakit masyarakat, atau PEKAT ke sejumlah Hotel di Kabupaten Madiun. Operasi ini dilakukan untuk pengamanan menjelang parayan natal dan tahun baru."*

112. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sepuluh pasangan tanpa surat nikah yang diduga bertindak asusila, terjaring dalam operasi kali ini."*
113. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
114. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sepuluh pasangan tanpa surat keterangan nikah, yang diduga melakukan tindakan asusila ini ditangkap tim gabungan, dari tiga Hotel di Wilayah Kecamatan Mejayan, dan Kecamatan Dagangan Madiun. Ironisnya, kebanyakan pasangan yang terjaring dalam operasi pekat kali ini, adalah pasangan dibawah umur. Razia penyakit masyarakat ini, dilakukan dalam rangka menjelang operasi lilin yang bertujuan untuk memberi rasa aman kepada masyarakat, jelang natal dan tahun baru. Rencananya, operasi pekat tersebut akan tetap berlangsung dan turut menyasar tempat hiburan malam, dan pengendara motor ugal-ugalan yang kerap mengganggu kenyamanan lalu-lintas."*
115. Program Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll SOT"*
116. News Reader (Fina) : *"Komisi Pemilihan Umum, atau KPU Provinsi Jawa Timur menggelar sosialisasi pemilihan umum atau pemilu serentak 2018 melalui gerak jalan sehat guyub rukun."*
117. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Dalam acara ini, ratusan peserta gerak jalan sehat diajak untuk berperan aktif menyalurkan suara di pilgub Jawa Timur dan pilkada serentak tahun 2018 mendatang."*
118. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*

119. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Jalan sehat guyub rukun, dengan jarak tempuh sejauh tiga kilometer ini, merupakan upaya KPU Provinsi Jawa Timur, untuk menyosialisasikan agenda Pilgub Jawa Timur, dan Pilkada serentak 2018 kepada tiga ribu delapan ratus peserta gerak jalan. Melalui acara sosialisasi ini, KPU Provinsi Jawa Timur juga bertekad mewujudkan pemilu yang netral, dan mengajak masyarakat, warga Jawa Timur menyukseskan pelaksanaan pemilu 2018 mendatang. Seluruh masyarakat di tiga puluh delapan Kabupaten, dan Kota akan mengikuti pilgub Jawa Timur, dan pilkada di 18 Kabupaten Kota."*
120. Program Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll SOT"*
121. News Reader (Dyah) : *"KPU Provinsi Jawa Timur mengalokasikan dana sebesar tujuh miliar rupiah lebih untuk mensosialisasikan pemilu 2018 kepada masyarakat melalui media massa."*
122. News Reader (Fina) : *"Hal ini dilakukan agar pemilih di Jawa Timur ikut berperan aktif, untuk menyalurkan suara, dan menyukseskan pelaksanaan pemilu 2018 mendatang."*
123. Floor Director : *"Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
124. News Reader (Fina) : *"Tingkat partisipasi pemilih di Jawa Timur dalam pemilu 2018 mendatang ditargetkan KPU pusat sebanyak tujuh puluh tujuh koma lima persen. Partisipasi pemilih untuk menyalurkan hak suara pada pemilu 2018 mendatang menjadi ujung tombak dalam menentukan para*

*pemimpin di Wilayah Jawa Timur. Untuk keperluan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat melalui media massa, komisioner KPU Jawa Timur menyiapkan anggaran sebesar 7 koma 5 miliar rupiah. Sosialisasi lewat media cetak, online, radio, dan televise, kepada masyarakat berisi materi pendidikan pemilih dan partisipasi masyarakat, dalam pemilu 2018."*

125. Program Director : "Standby, on three two, one, roll SOT"
126. Floor Director : "News reader standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
127. News Reader (Fina) : "Sekelompok orang yang tergabung dalam komunitas sosial disabilitas, menggelar kegiatan survei fasilitas umum bagi penyandang disabilitas di ruang publik."
128. News Reader (Dyah) : "Kegiatan ini sengaja dilakukan, mengingat para penyandang disabilitas masih merasakan kurangnya fasilitas khusus disabilitas, terlebih lagi di berbagai tempat umum kota Surabaya."
129. Program Director : "Roll package."
130. News Reader (Dyah) : "Liputan tentang Masjid Muhammad Cheng Ho akan hadir sesaat lagi."
131. News Reader (Fina) : "Tetaplah bersama kami."
132. Floor Director : "Bumper in Kompas Jatim, terus commercial break ya."
133. Program Director : "All crew standby on three, two, one, bumper out, Kompas Jatim, opening, segmen dua, KOMNUS"
134. News Reader (Dyah) : "Saudara di segmen Kompas Nusantara kali ini, kami akan mengajak



anda mengunjungi Masjid Muhammad Cheng ho ke 8 di Jember, Jawa Timur. Masjid yang dibangun dengan arsitektur tionghoa ini, memang dibangun untuk mengenang jasa Laksmana Cheng ho, yang juga menyebarkan Agama Islam di Indonesia."

135. News Reader (Fina) : "Selain Jember, kami juga mengajak Anda mengunjungi Tapanuli, Sumatera Utara untuk melihat para ibu yang berupaya melestarikan tradisi Marsi-Ruppa. Yakni tradisi nenek moyang agar selalu bergotong royong, menggarap tanah pertanian warga secara bergantian."
136. Floor Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, roll package."
137. Program Director : "News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
138. News Reader (Fina) : "Saudara, operasi pekat jelang natal dan tahun baru akan hadir sesaat lagi."
139. News Reader (Dyah) : "Tetaplah bersama kami."
140. Floor Director : "Bumper in, commercial break."
141. Program Director : "All crew standby on three, two, one, bumper out, Kompas Jatim, opening, roll package, segmen tiga"
142. News Reader (Dyah) : "Saudara hingga saat ini, status kejadian luar biasa atau KLB difteri untuk Jawa Timur masih belum dicabut. Pasien difteri yang dirujuk ke Rumah Sakit Dokter Soetomo Surabaya, hingga kini terus bertambah."
143. News Reader (Fina) : "Dengan bertambahnya lima pasien baru, total ada 11 pasien difteri yang

*tengah dirawat, di Rumah Sakit terbesar di Jawa Timur ini."*

144. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
145. Program Director : *"News reader standby, five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
146. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sebelumnya saudara, Kementrian Kesehatan menetapkan Provinsi Jawa Timur sebagai daerah Kejadian Luar Biasa, atau KLB difteri."*
147. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Ini karena berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur menunjukkan, sebanyak 327 kasus penyakit difteri sepanjang Desember 2017. Dari kasus tersebut, 12 anak meninggal dunia."*
148. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
149. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Jawa timur menjadi salah satu Provinsi terparah dalam kasus difteri. Sepanjang bulan Desember ini Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi merawat 60 lebih pasien difteri, satu di antaranya meninggal. Sepanjang bulan Januari hingga November 2017 DINKES telah menerima ratusan kasus difteri dari berbagai Kota dan Kabupaten di Jawa Timur. Masyarakat juga diimbau untuk mengenali gejala-gejala terkena difteri, seperti sakit tenggorakan, sulit menelan dan tampak selaput putih dibagian tenggorokan. Jika muncul tanda tersebut, masyarakat diminta segera dibawa ke Rumah Sakit untuk ditangani secara khusus dengan memberi suntikan vaksin difteri."*

150. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, Roll VOSOT."
151. News Reader (Fina) : "Kita ke informasi selanjutnya. Harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok, seperti telur, dan cabai rawit di Pasar Tradisional Sambirejo, Kabupaten Madiun, naik, sejak beberapa hari terakhir."
152. News Reader (Dyah) : "Kenaikan harga ini akibat meningkatnya jumlah permintaan, dan menurunnya jumlah pasokan, dampak cuaca buruk."
153. Floor Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, Roll V.O."
154. News Reader (Dyah) : "Sejumlah kebutuhan pokok di tingkat pedagang pasar seperti di Pasar Sambirejo, Kabupaten Madiun, mengalami kenaikan menjelang natal dan tahun baru. Kenaikan harga terjadi pada komoditas telur. Pada akhir November lalu, harga telur delapan belas ribu rupiah per kilogram, kini naik menjadi dua puluh dua ribu rupiah, perkilogram. Cabai rawit juga mengalami kenaikan harga dari sebelas ribu rupiah, kini menjadi lima belas ribu rupiah perkilogram. Sementara itu, harga tomat, dan wortel naik 2 ribu rupiah, per kilogram, dari harga sebelumnya. Kenaikan harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok ini, masih dinilai wajar, dan pasokannya dinilai masih aman."
155. Program Director : "Roll SOT!"
156. Food Director : "News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
157. News Reader (Dyah) : "Tim gabungan dari Polres Madiun bersama sejumlah instansi terkait menggelar

*razia penyakit masyarakat, atau PEKAT ke sejumlah hotel di Kabupaten Madiun. Operasi ini dilakukan, untuk pengamanan menjelang parayan natal dan tahun baru."*

158. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sepuluh pasangan tanpa surat nikah yang diduga bertindak asusila, terjaring dalam operasi kali ini."*
159. Program Director : *"Roll V.O."*
160. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sepuluh pasangan tanpa surat keterangan nikah, yang diduga melakukan tindakan asusila ini ditangkap tim gabungan dari tiga hotel di wilayah Kecamatan Mejayan, dan Kecamatan Dagangan Madiun. Ironisnya, kebanyakan pasangan yang terjaring dalam operasi pekat kali ini, adalah pasangan dibawah umur. Razia penyakit masyarakat ini, dilakukan dalam rangka menjelang operasi lilin yang bertujuan untuk memberi rasa aman kepada masyarakat, jelang natal dan tahun baru. Rencananya, operasi pekat tersebut akan tetap berlangsung dan turut menyasar tempat hiburan malam, dan pengendara motor ugal-ugalan yang kerap mengganggu kenyamanan lalu-lintas."*
161. Floor Director : *"Roll SOT!"*
162. Program Director : *"News Reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!."*
163. News Reader (Fina) : *"Sekelompok orang yang tergabung dalam komunitas sosial disabilitas menggelar kegiatan survei fasilitas umum bagi penyandang disabilitas di ruang publik."*
164. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Kegiatan ini sengaja dilakukan, mengingat para penyandang disabilitas"*

*masih merasakan kurangnya fasilitas khusus disabilitas, terlebih lagi di berbagai tempat umum Kota Surabaya."*

165. Floor Director : "Roll package!"
166. Program Director : "Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser!"
167. News Reader (Dyah) : "*Pohon natal unik berbahan kukusan nasi, akan hadir sesaat lagi.*"
168. News Reader (Fina) : "*Tetaplah bersama kami.*"
169. Floor Director : "Bumper in, commercial break!"
170. Program Director : "Standby on three, two, one, bumper out, segmen 4."
171. News Reader (Dyah) : "Ratusan siswa SMA mengikuti acara festival literasi 2017, di SMA Negeri Lima neger lima, Surabaya."
172. Program Director : "Cut! Wel, itu tulisan nya ada yang double tolong diganti."
173. Editor : "Iya Pak Way."
174. News Reader (Dyah) : "*Wah, mangkannya bingung*"
175. Program Director : "take ulang ya [...] standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
176. News Reader (Dyah) : "Ratusan siswa SMA mengikuti acara Festival Literasi 2017, di SMA Negeri Lima Surabaya."
177. News Reader (Fina) : "*Hal ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan minat membaca, dan menulis di kalangan siswa.*"
178. Floor Director : "Good, roll package!"
179. Program Director : "Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"

180. News Reader (Fina) : *"Saudara bosan dengan tampilan pohon natal, berbahan utama cemara plastik produksi pabrik? Nah! Lihatlah mahasiswa dan karyawan Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya yang membuat pohon natal unik."*
181. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Keindahan pohon natal berukuran raksasa berbahan ratusan kukusan nasi ini, dihadirkan untuk menyemarakkan momen spesial natal dalam nuansa khas tradisional."*
182. Floor Director : *"Roll package!"*
183. Program Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
184. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Untuk memeriahkan perayaan natal, sebuah hotel di Madiun menyulap gethuk yang berbahan dasar singkong, menjadi boneka salju raksasa sebagai ciri khas datangnya natal."*
185. News Reader (Fina) : *"Tak tanggung-tanggung, dalam proses pembuatan boneka salju ini, sang chef membutuhkan hingga 700 kilogram gethuk."*
186. Floor Director : *"Roll package"*
187. Program Director : *"All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
188. News Reader (Fina) : *"Saudara menjelang perayaan hari raya natal, sebuah toko di Malang yang biasa menjual pernak pernik natal kebanjiran pembeli."*
189. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Para pengunjung toko antusias berburu berbagai kebutuhan natal untuk mendekorasi rumah mereka."*
190. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
191. Program Director : *"News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser!"*

192. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Rangkuman informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan hadir sesaat lagi."*
193. News Reader (Fina) : *"Tetaplah bersama kami."*
194. Floor Directoor : *"Bumper in! commercial break."*
195. Program Director : *"Bumper out, Kompas Jatim, standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
196. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Saudara rangkuman sejumlah informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan kami hadirkan dalam Kilas Kompas Jatim hari ini."*
197. News Reader (Fina) : *"Dan berikut rangkumannya untuk Anda."*
198. Floor Director : *"All crew standby, camera one ready, on three, two, one, grand closing!"*
199. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Demikian Kompas Jatim hari ini, dan jangan lupa saudara untuk menyaksikan Kompas Jatim, dan rangkaian news buletin lainnya di live streaming kami, Kompas TV surabaya.co.id, Kompas TV, independen terpercaya Saya Dyah Permata [...]"*
200. News Reader (Fina) : *"Dan Saya Fina Putri, mewakili tim redaksi yang bertugas mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian anda, sampai jumpa."*
201. Program Director : *"Back sound up! Closing, [...] done."*

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202. Program Director : *"Crew call sekarang bun?"*
203. PimRed : *"Maria telat Sal, 2 menit lagi ae panggilono ya?"*
204. Program Director : *"Oke Bun!"*

205. PimRed : "Pak Faisal, HL hari ini bukan difteri lagi kan?"
206. Program Director : "Bukan bun, petani yang ditangkep itulo."
207. PimRed : "Oh yawes. Wis gakpopo sekarang crew call, kalau belum ya gakpapa, maksudku daripada molor banget gitukan?"
208. Program Director : "Well crew call ya."
209. Editor, ENG : "Oke pak Faisal."
210. PimRed : "Wis disiapno ya, headline VJne sopo pak?"
211. Program Director : "Yuda, bun."
212. PimRed : "Loh bukan Alfian?"
213. Floor Director : "Kan tangannya masih sakit, Bunda"
214. PimRed : "Oh iya, gak inget sama sekali aku, wis ayo dimulai, itu news reader e wis siap."
215. News reader (Fina) : "Mas tuker clip on, punyaku baterainya habis."
216. Program Director : "Oke mbak. Fi, tolong ya kamu urus."
217. ENG : "Iya mas."
218. Floor Director : "Check sound dulu mbak, kalau sudah kedengeran baru pasang."
219. News Reader (Fina) : "Iya mas, tes, tes, check, denger?"
220. Producer : "Okay clear!"
221. Floor Director : "Punya adek nggak ada masalah?"
222. News Reader (Dyah) : "Aman mas, denger kan?"



223. Program Director : "Okay all clear! All crew standby, news reader standby, back sound ready, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, [...] teaser!"
224. News Reader (Dyah) : "Seorang petani cabai di jember ditangkap polis hutan karena dituduh curi kayu."
225. News Reader (Fina) : "Petugas temukan puluhan produk minuman kemasan rusak dan buah-buahan busuk di sejumlah mini market Madiun."
226. News Reader (Dyah) : "Kementrian Sosial kucurkan dana bantuan non-tunai program Keluarga Harapan."
227. News Reader (Fina) : "Dan jangan lewatkan liburan wisata Kampung Labu Madu di Kediri"
228. Program Director : "Back sound up!"
229. Floor Director : "Camera one ready, news reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!"
230. News Reader (Dyah) : "Selamat pagi, apa kabar Anda hari ini? Kita berjumpa lagi dalam Kompas Jatim. Selain empat informasi utama tadi, tim redaksi kami telah menyiapkan sejumlah informasi yang penting dan inspiratif lainnya, bersama saya Dyah Permata..."
231. News Reader (Fina) : "Dan saya Fina Putri, Kita jelang Kompas Jatim di Kompas TV, independen terpercaya."
232. Floor Director : "Back sound up!"
233. Program Director : "Segmen satu, bumper in, on three, two, one, cue!"

234. News Reader (Fina) : *"Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Jember. Saudara seorang kakek ditangkap polisi hutan atas tuduhan mencuri kayu di lahan milik perhutani."*
235. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Penahanan terhadap Ngatiran membuat keluarga resah, karena kakek berusia 70 tahun ini merupakan tulang punggung keluarga, dan kondisinya sudah lemah."*
236. Floor Director : *"Roll package!"*
237. Program Director : *"News Reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
238. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Senasib dengan Ngatiran, seorang Petani cabai di Ambulu, Jember juga ditangkap polisi hutan karena dituduh mencuri kayu di lahan milik Perhutani."*
239. News Reader (Fina) : *"Beruntung penahanan Ngatiran akh, eh eh itu Poniran, salah salah."*
240. Program Director : *"Yah, move on mbak, haha. Yuk, ulang lagi ya? All crew standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
241. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Senasib dengan Ngatiran, seorang Petani cabai di Ambulu, Jember juga ditangkap polisi hutan karena dituduh mencuri kayu di lahan milik Perhutani."*
242. News Reader (Fina) : *"Beruntung penahanan Poniran akhirnya ditangguhkan, karena tidak cukup bukti."*
243. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
244. News Reader (Fina) : *"Seorang petani cabai, yang menanam cabai di lahan Perhutani dengan status hak kelola, ditangkap polisi hutan dengan tuduhan"*

mencuri kayu di wilayah Perhutani. Poniran, warga Dusun Ungkala, Desa Sabrang, Kecamatan Ambulu, Jember, ditangkap saat beraktivitas di lahan tanaman cabai yang tak jauh dari rumahnya. Pada saat penangkapan, Poniran mengaku sempat menerima tindak kekerasan oleh Petugas Perhutani. Beruntung kasus Poniran menuai perhatian banyak pihak, sehingga penahanan dapat ditanggguhkan karena belum cukup bukti. Kini polisi masih melakukan penyelidikan, terkait temuan pihak perhutani perihal banyaknya pohon yang ditebang dilahan miliknya.

245. Program Director : "Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, roll SOT."
246. Floor Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
247. News Reader (Fina) : "Kita ke sorotan berikutnya. Saudara tim gabungan dari Dinas Perdagangan, Polisi, dan Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, menggelar inspeksi mendadak, ke sejumlah toko moderen di Madiun."
248. News Reader (Dyah) : "Dalam sidak ini, petugas menemukan puluhan produk minuman kemasan rusak, dan buah-buahan busuk yang masih beredar di pasaran."
249. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."
250. News Reader (Dyah) : "Petugas gabungan menemukan puluhan produk minuman dengan kemasan rusak dan buah-buahan, seperti mangga, dan pepaya dalam kondisi busuk. Meski demikian, barang dagangan

*tersebut tetap dijual oleh pemilik toko. Sejumlah barang tidak layak jual ini, akhirnya disita petugas karena dinilai membahayakan kesehatan, bila dikonsumsi. Petugas juga memberikan teguran keras, dan sanksi tegas kepada para pemilik toko yang kedapatan menjual barang dalam kondisi rusak, dan kadaluwarsa."*

251. Floor Director : "Roll SOT."
252. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
253. News Reader (Dyah) : "Sejumlah kebutuhan pokok, seperti daging ayam, dan cabai rawit, di sejumlah Pasar Tradisional di Madiun, mengalami kenaikan harga."
254. News Reader (Fina) : "Kenaikan harga ini, diprediksi terus melonjak hingga tahun baru 2018 mendatang, karena terus meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."
255. Floor Director : "Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O."
256. News Reader (Fina) : "Harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok di pasar tradisional, yaitu pasar sambirejo, dan pagotan mengalami kenaikan. Kenaikan harga ini, karena meningkatnya permintaan konsumen, sehingga berdampak menurunnya jumlah pembeli. Dari pantauan di lokasi, daging ayam kini harganya naik, mencapai 30 ribu rupiah, per kilogram, sebelumnya dijual 27 ribu rupiah, per kilogram. Cabai rawit, juga mengalami kenaikan hingga mencapai 30 ribu rupiah, per kilogram, dari sebelumnya 25 ribu rupiah, per kilogram."

257. Floor Director : "Roll SOT"
258. Program Director : "News reader standby, on three,two, one, cue!"
259. News Reader (Fina) : "Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia, [...]"
260. Floor Director : "Cut, cut, sosial mbak Fin, bukan sosial"
261. News Reader (Fina) : "Oiyata? Aku tadi bilang gitu? Ya ampun, maaf maaf nggak sadar, masih jetlag soalnya aku mas gara-gara kemarin pulang dari Jogja. Ulang deh ya, maaf ya [...]"
262. Floor Director : "Nggakpapa mbak Fin, wajar, hehe. Okay, all crew standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
263. News Reader (Fina) : "Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia, mengucurkan dana bantuan non tunai, program keluarga harapan, di Kabupaten Kediri."
264. News Reader (Dyah) : "Total jumlah penerima bantuan program keluarga harapan tahun 2017 ini, mencapai enam juta keluarga."
265. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."
266. News Reader (Dyah) : "Penyaluran bantuan non tunai program keluarga harapan ini dilaksanakan di Aula Kecamatan Kepung, Kabupaten Kediri. Selain dihadiri para pendamping program, ratusan penerima dana bantuan ini rela mengantre dengan tertib, dana bantuan ini bisa diambil sebanyak empat tahap, per tahun. Penerima dana bantuan diharapkan dapat menghemat penggunaan dana bantuan. Setiap

- tahun, masyarakat yang terdaftar dalam program ini, menerima bantuan sebesar satu juta delapan ratus sembilah puluh ribu rupiah."*
267. Floor Director : "Roll SOT"
268. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
269. News Reader (Dyah) : "Komisi Pemilihan Umum Provinsi Jawa Timur bersama dengan Ketua Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia, mendatangi kantor DPW Partai Solidaritas Indonesia atau PSI Jawa Timur di Surabaya."
270. News Reader (Fina) : "Kunjungan tersebut bertujuan untuk memverifikasi faktual Partai Solidaritas Indonesia."
271. Floor Director : "Roll package"
272. Program Director : "News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
273. News Reader (Dyah) : "KPU Provinsi Jawa Timur menganggarkan dana sebesar tujuh miliar rupiah, lebih untuk mensosialisasikan pemilu 2018 kepada masyarakat, melalui media massa."
274. News Reader (Fina) : "Hal ini dilakukan agar pemilih di Jawa Timur ikut berperan aktif, untuk menyalurkan suara, dan menyukseskan pelaksanaan pemilu 2018 mendatang."
275. Floor Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."
276. News Reader (Fina) : "Tingkat partisipasi pemilih di Jawa Timur, dalam pemilu 2018 mendatang ditargetkan KPU Pusat, sebanyak tujuh puluh tujuh koma lima persen. Partisipasi pemilih

untuk menyalurkan hak suara pada pemilu 2018 mendatang menjadi ujung tombak dalam menentukan para pemimpin di Wilayah Jawa Timur. Untuk keperluan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat melalui media massa, komisioner KPU Jawa Timur menyiapkan anggaran sebesar 7 koma 5 miliar rupiah. Sosialisasi lewat media cetak online, radio, dan televise, kepada masyarakat, berisi materi pendidikan pemilih dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pemilu 2018."

277. Program Director : "Roll SOT."
278. Floor Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, teaser!"
279. News Reader (Fina) : "Saudara, lezatnya bakso kabut diselimuti telur akan hadir untuk Anda."
280. News Reader (Dyah) : "Nantikan info selengkapnya, sesaat lagi."
281. Program Director : "Back sound up! Bumper in, commercial break."
282. Floor Director : "All crew standby, on three, two, one, bumper out Kompas Jatim, segmen dua, KOMNUS."
283. News Reader (Fina) : "Saudara di segmen Kompas Nusantara kali ini, kami akan ajak anda berkunjung ke Jember, Jawa Timur untuk menikmati sensasi bakso kabut. Disebut bakso kabut karena diselimuti telur ayam sehingga mirip kabut. Berbagai aneka rasa bisa anda pesan sesuai selera, seperti bakso biasa, bakso keju pedas, bakso iga, dan bakso super, yang semuanya sangat lezat dan nikmat rasanya."

284. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Tak hanya itu, kami juga mengajak anda mengunjungi Pontianak, kalimantan barat, untuk menikmati sotong pangkong. Meski dijual setiap hari, makanan ini menjadi favorit saat bulan Ramadhan. Rasa khas sotong pangkong yang gurih, begitu pas dipadu dengan sambal pedas dari saos kacang."*
285. Program Director : *"Roll package."*
286. Floor Director : *"All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser tiga."*
287. News Reader (Dyah) : *"KPU Jatim verifikasi Partai baru akan hadir sesaat lagi."*
288. News Reader (Fina) : *"Tetaplah bersama kami."*
289. Program Director : *"Bumper in, commercial break."*
290. Floor Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, bumper out, segmen tiga."*
291. News Reader (Fina) : *"Saudara seorang kakek di Jember, ditangkap polisi hutan atas tuduhan mencuri kayu di lahan milik perhutani."*
292. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Penahanan terhadap Ngatiran membuat keluarga resah, karena kakek berusia 70 tahun ini, merupakan tulang punggung keluarga, dan kondisinya sudah lemah."*
293. Program Director : *"Roll package."*
294. Floor Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
295. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Senasib dengan Ngatiran, seorang petani cabai di Ambulu Jember juga ditangkap polisi hutan karena dituduh mencuri kayu di lahan milik perhutani."*



296. News Reader (Fina) : *"Beruntung penahanan Poniran akhirnya ditanggihkan, karena tidak cukup bukti."*
297. Program Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
298. News Reader (Fina) : *"Seorang petani cabai, yang menanam cabai di lahan perhutani dengan status hak kelola, ditangkap polisi hutan dengan tuduhan mencuri kayu di wilayah perhutani. Poniran, warga dusun ungkalan Desa Sabrang Kecamatan Ambulu, Jember, ditangkap saat beraktivitas di lahan tanaman cabai yang tak jauh dari rumahnya. Pada saat penangkapan, Poniran mengaku sempat menerima tindak kekerasan oleh petugas perhutani. Beruntung kasus Poniran menuai perhatian banyak pihak, sehingga penahanan dapat ditanggihkan karena belum cukup bukti. Kini polisi masih melakukan penyelidikan, terkait temuan pihak perhutani perihal banyaknya pohon yang ditebang dilahan miliknya."*
299. Floor Director : *"Roll SOT."*
300. Program Director : *"News reader standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
301. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Komisi Pemilihan Umum Provinsi Jawa Timur bersama dengan ketua Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia, mendatangi kantor DPW Partai Solidaritas Indonesia, atau PSI Jawa Timur di Surabaya."*
302. News Reader (Fina) : *"Kunjungan tersebut bertujuan untuk memverifikasi faktual Partai Solidaritas Indonesia."*
303. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*

304. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
305. News Reader (Fina) : "Saudara tim gabungan dari Dinas perdagangan, Polisi, dan Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, menggelar inspeksi mendadak, ke sejumlah toko moderen di madiun."
306. News Reader (Dyah) : "Dalam sidak ini, Petugas menemukan puluhan produk minuman kemasan rusak, dan buah-buahan busuk, yang masih beredar di pasaran."
307. Floor Director : "Adek suaranya kerasan ya? Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O."
308. News Reader (Dyah) : "Petugas gabungan menemukan puluhan produk minuman dengan kemasan rusak, dan buah-buahan seperti mangga, dan pepaya dalam kondisi busuk. Meski demikian, barang dagangan tersebut tetap dijual oleh pemilik toko. Sejumlah barang tidak layak jual ini, akhirnya disita petugas karena dinilai membahayakan kesehatan, bila dikonsumsi. Petugas, juga memberikan teguran keras, dan sanksi tegas, kepada para pemilik toko yang kedapatan menjual barang dalam kondisi rusak, dan kadaluwarsa."
309. Program Director : "Roll package."
310. Floor Director : "All crew standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
311. News Reader (Dyah) : "Sejumlah kebutuhan pokok seperti daging ayam, dan cabai rawit di sejumlah pasar tradisional di Madiun mengalami kenaikan harga."

312. News Reader (Fina) : *"Kenaikan harga ini diprediksi terus melonjak, hingga tahun baru 2018 mendatang, karena terus meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."*
313. Program Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
314. News Reader (Fina) : *"Harga sejumlah kebutuhan pokok di pasar tradisional yaitu pasar Sambirejo, dan pagotan mengalami kenaikan. Kenaikan harga ini, karena meningkatnya permintaan konsumen sehingga berdampak menurunnya jumlah pembeli. Dari pantauan di lokasi, daging ayam kini harganya naik, mencapai 30ribu rupiah, per kilogram, sebelumnya dijual 27 ribu rupiah per kilogram. Cabai rawit, juga mengalami kenaikan hingga mencapai 30 ribu rupiah per kilogram dari sebelumnya 25 ribu rupiah per kilogram."*
315. Floor Director : *"Roll SOT."*
316. Program Director : *"News reader standby, on three, two, one, teaser empat."*
317. News Reader (Fina) : *"Saudara, liputan tentang pohon natal indah berbahan sampah akan hadir sesaat lagi."*
318. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Tetaplah bersama kami."*
319. Floor Director : *"Bumper in, commercial break."*
320. Program Director : *"All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, bumper out! Segmen 4."*
321. News Reader (Fina) : *"Berbekal kreativitas, dan keuletan kelompok remaja Gereja Huria Kristen*

- Batak Protestan, HKBP Jember, memanfaatkan sampah gelas air mineral menjadi pohon natal."*
322. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Tampilan pohon natal ini semakin indah, dan artistik dengan adanya asesoris berbahan ranting kayu, dan kotak nasi berwarna putih pengganti salju."*
323. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
324. Program Director : *"News reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
325. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Saudara Anda bosan dengan tampilan pohon natal berbahan utama cemara plastik produksi pabrik? Nah! Lihatlah mahasiswa, dan karyawan Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya yang membuat Pohon Natal unik."*
326. News reader (Fina) : *"Keindahan pohon natal berukuran raksasa berbahan ratusan kukusan nasi ini dihadirkan untuk menyemarakkan momen spesial natal, dalam nuansa khas tradisional."*
327. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
328. Program Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*
329. News Reader (Fina) : *"Ratusan siswa SMA mengikuti acara festival literasi 2017, di SMA Negeri Surabaya."*
330. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Hal ini dilakukan untuk meningkatkan minat membara, [...] maaf, maksud saya membaca, dan menulis di kalangan siswa."*
331. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
332. Program Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"*

333. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Wisata Kampung Labu Madu, di Kabupaten Kediri, bisa dijadikan tujuan berlibur, untuk menikmati kesejukan dan suasana tenang bersama keluarga maupun teman."*
334. News Reader (Fina) : *"Di tempat ini pengunjung bisa menikmati aneka jenis olahan lezat berbahan buah labu madu sekaligus membawanya sebagai oleh-oleh saat kembali ke rumah."*
335. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
336. Program Director : *"Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser lima."*
337. News Reader (Fina) : *"Rangkuman informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan hadir sesaat lagi."*
338. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Jangan kemana-mana, tetaplah bersama kami."*
339. Floor Director : *"Bumper in, commercial break."*
340. Program Director : *"All crew standby, on three, two, one, bumper out, cue!"*
341. News Reader (Fina) : *"Saudara rangkuman sejumlah informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan kami hadirkan dalam Kilas Kompas Jatim hari ini."*
342. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Dan berikut rangkumannya untuk Anda."*
343. Floor Director : *"Roll package."*
344. Program Director : *"All crew standby, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, grand closing!"*
345. News Reader (Dyah) : *"Demikian Kompas Jatim hari ini, dan jangan lupa saudara untuk menyaksikan Kompas Jatim, dan rangkaian news buletin lainnya"*

*di live streaming kami, Kompas TV Surabaya dot co dot id, Kompas TV, Independen, terpercaya saya Dyah Permata [...]”*

346. News Reader (Fina) : *“Dan saya Fina Putri, mewakili tim redaksi yang bertugas mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian Anda, sampai jumpa.”*
347. Program Director : *“Okay, closing ya... back sound up! Closing... done”*

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348. Program Director : *“Ready dua menit lagi ya... pegang rundown, semoga lancar.”*
349. Producer : *“Jangan ada yang di tinggal lagi ya tugas-tugasnya... memang nggak live, tapi gimana cara kita buat ngerjain semua se-perfect mungkin.”*
350. Broadcasters : *“Iya mas.”*
351. Floor Director : *“News reader ready? Check sound dulu ya... jangan lupa pasang clip on.”*
352. News Reader (Rista) : *“Tes tes, denger pak way?”*
353. Program Director : *“Clear bun. Pak Wachid?”*
354. News Reader (Wachid): *“Halo, halo, tes satu, dua, tiga.”*
355. Floor Director : *“Okay all clear! All crew standby, back sound ready, camera one ready, on five, four, three, two, one, [...] teaser!”*
356. News Reader (Wachid): *“Ratusan perahu pencari ikan milik nelayan Pantai Pacer Jember tak melaut, dampak cuaca buruk.”*

357. News Reader (Rista) : *"Jelang Tahun Baru, harga sejumlah bahan pangan terus mengalami kenaikan."*
358. News Reader (Wachid): *"Harga ikan segar naik karena pasokan berkurang drastis."*
359. News Reader (Rista) : *"Dan jangan lewatkan inovasi kursi roda berbasis android."*
360. Program Director : *"Okay, back sound up!"*
361. Floor Director : *"Camera one ready, news reader standby, on five, four, three, two, one, grand opening!"*
362. News Reader (Rista) : *"Selamat pagi, apa kabar anda hari ini? Kita berjumpa lagi dalam Kompas Jatim. Selain empat informasi utama tadi, tim redaksi kami telah menyiapkan sejumlah informasi yang penting dan inspiratif lainnya. Bersama saya Rista Erfina Giordano [...]"*
363. News Reader(Wachid) : *"Dan saya Wachid Mukhaidori kita jelang Kompas Jatim di Kompas TV, independen terpercaya."*
364. Program Director : *"Back sound up!"*
365. Floor Director : *"Next, segmen satu, bumper in, on three, two, one, cue!"*
366. News Reader(Wachid): *"Kita buka Kompas Jatim dengan sorotan pertama dari Jember. Saudara, ratusan perahu pencari ikan milik nelayan pantai Pacer, Kecamatan Puger, Jember, hanya terparkir di dermaga dan bantaran sungai Bedadung."*
367. News Reader (Rista) : *"Mereka tidak berani melaut, karena cuaca buruk dan angin kencang di tengah laut sangat membahayakan keselamatan mereka."*
368. Program Director : *"Roll package."*

369. Floor Director : "News reader standby, camera two ready, on five, four, three, two, one cue!"
370. News Reader (Rista) : "Pedagang ikan di tempat pelelangan ikan Puger, Jember, kesulitan mendapatkan pasokan ikan segar, karena berkurangnya pasokan akibat nelayan tidak melaut."
371. News Reader (Wachid) : "Pedagang terpaksa mendatangkan pasokan ikan dari luar kota, yang berimbas pada kenaikan harga ikan hingga 25 persen."
372. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."
373. News Reader (Wachid) : "Selain di keluhkan para nelayan, cuaca buruk ini juga dirasakan para pedagang ikan segar. Pasokan ikan yang menipis, berdampak pada kenaikan harga ikan segar berbagai jenis. Pedagang terpaksa mendatangkan pasokan ikan, karena permintaan konsumen semakin tinggi. Kenaikan harga ikan segar di pelelangan ikan Puger, Jember, hingga 25 persen. Seperti harga ikan tongkol, yang biasanya 15 ribu rupiah per ekor ukuran sedang, naik menjadi 20 ribu rupiah, ikan cumi dari semula harga 30 ribu perkilogram, naik menjadi 35 hingga 40 ribu rupiah. Kenaikan ini dipicu nelayan tidak melaut dampak dari cuaca buruk."
374. Floor Director : "Roll VOSOT"
375. Program Director : "Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
376. News Reader (Wachid) : "Tak hanya harga ikan saudara, jelang tahun baru harga kebutuhan pokok,



*di pasar Tradisional Oro-oro Dowo, Kota Malang juga naik sejak beberapa hari terakhir."*

377. News Reader (Rista) : *"Kenaikan harga biasanya terus terjadi hingga Tahun Baru mendatang, akibat berkurangnya pasokan, dan semakin meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."*
378. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
379. News Reader (Rista) : *"Dalam beberapa hari terakhir harga kebutuhan pokok, di antaranya telur ayam, dan beras di pasar tradisional Oro-oro Dowo, Kota Malang, mengalami kenaikan. Harga telur ayam, dari dua puluh ribu rupiah, per kilogram naik menjadi dua puluh tiga ribu lima ratus rupiah perkilogram. Kenaikan harga telur ini menurut pedagang, disebabkan berkurangnya pasokan telur ayam, dari peternak. Sementara itu harga beras berbagai merek, keseluruhan naik rata rata seribu rupiah, per kilogram. Selain karena pengaruh musim hujan, kenaikan harga beras ini, disebabkan meningkatnya jumlah permintaan."*
380. Program Director : *"Roll package"*
381. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, cue!"*
382. News Reader (Rista) : *"Saudara harga kebutuhan bahan pangan seperti sayuran, dan telur di pasar grosir Ngemplak Tulungagung, juga naik, akibat minimnya stok di pasaran dampak cuaca buruk."*

383. News Reader (Wahcid) : *"Kenaikan harga ini juga disebabkan meningkatnya jumlah permintaan, menjelang tahun baru."*
384. Program Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
385. News Reader (Wachid) : *"Intensitas hujan tinggi, membuat sejumlah daerah pemasok sayuran mengalami penurunan akibat gagal panen. Kondisi ini membuat harga sayur di pasar Ngemplak Tulungagung, naik sejak sepekan terakhir karena berkurangnya stok. Sementara jumlah permintaan meningkat menjelang Tahun baru. Harga sayur, seperti sawi putih, wortel, dan tomat naik, sebesar seribu hingga tiga ribu rupiah, per kilogram. Selain sayuran, harga telur juga naik, sebesar tiga ribu rupiah, per kilogram. Harga telur sebelumnya sebesar sembilan belas ribu rupiah, per kilogram."*
386. Floor Director : *"Roll SOT."*
387. Program Director : *"Standby, ready on three, two, one, cue!"*
388. News Reader (Riska) : *"Harga telur dan beras naik di pasaran."*
389. News Reader (Wachid) : *"Sementara di Kota Kediri, harga bahan pangan seperti telur dan beras di sejumlah pasar tradisional juga naik, menjelang tahun baru."*
390. Floor Director : *"Standby on three, two, one, roll V.O."*
391. News Reader (Wachid): *"Harga telur, dan beras di pasar Pahing kota Kediri naik, sejak beberapa hari*

terakhir. Kenaikan harga paling menyolok terjadi pada telur. Saat ini, harga telur mencapai dua puluh satu ribu rupiah, per kilogram. Harga ini naik, sebesar empat ribu rupiah dari harga sebelumnya. Kenaikan harga telur ini, karena jumlah permintaan pasar yang tinggi, namun jumlah pasokan tetap. Sementara itu, harga beras juga naik sebesar seribu rupiah, per kilogram dari harga sebelumnya. Kenaikan intensitas hujan menjadi penyebab kenaikan harga beras. Lamanya proses penjemuran gabah, membuat jumlah produksi beras menurun dibandingkan saat musim panas lalu."

392. Program Director : "Roll package"
393. Floor Director : "All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser dua."
394. News Reader (Wachid): "Dialog pemberian gratifikasi bagi pejabat akan segera hadir di hadapan Anda."
395. News Reader (Rista) : "Nantikan informasi selengkapnya, sesaat lagi."
396. Program Director : "Bumper in, Commercial break"
397. Floor Director : "Standby on five, three, two, one, bumper out, Kompas Jatim, opening, segmen dua"
398. News Reader (Rista) : "Saudara di segmen ini akan kami hadirkan bincang kanal dengan tema "pemberian gratifikasi" bersama narasumber inspiratif kami direktur gratifikasi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi atau KPK, Giri Suprapdiono."

399. News Reader (Wachid): *"Bincang kanal merupakan kerjasama Kompas TV Independen Terpercaya dengan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi atau KPK."*
400. Program Director : *"Roll SOT"*
401. Floor Director : *"Roll package, all crew ready, back sound up! Teaser tiga."*
402. News Reader (Rista) : *"Gereja merah peninggalan colonial akan hadir sesaat lagi untuk anda."*
403. News Reader (Wachid): *"Tetaplah bersama kami"*
404. Program Director : *"Bumper in, commercial break!"*
405. Floor Director : *"Standby, on three, two, one, bumper out segmen tiga."*
406. News Reader (Wachid): *"Saudara dalam suasana natal kali ini, kami akan mengajak anda untuk mengunjungi Gereja Merah peninggalan Kolonial, di Kediri Jawa Timur. Gereja ini merupakan salah satu cagar budaya di tanah air, yang berusia 100 tahun lebih dan menjadi langkah awal pembangunan gereja Protestan di Kediri."*
407. Program Director : *"Roll package, bumper in!"*
408. Floor Director : *"Bumper out! All crew standby, KOMNUS on five, four, three, two one, cue!"*
409. News Reader (Rista) : *"Tak hanya di Kediri, kami juga mengajak Anda mengunjungi Vihara Budha Jayanti di Sorong, Papua Barat. Pesona Vihara ini semakin mewah dengan bangunan Pagoda Sapta Ratna yang menjulang tinggi, di atas bukit. Simak laporannya dalam segmen Kompas Nusantara."*
410. Program Director : *"Roll package"*

411. Floor Director : "All crew standby, on five, four, three, two, one, *teaser empat.*"
412. News Reader (Wachid): "*Kerajinan miniatur berbahan korek api bekas akan hadir sesat lagi.*"
413. News Reader (Rista) : "*Tetaplah bersama kami.*"
414. Program Director : "Bumper in! Commercial break"
415. Floor Director : "Standby on three two one, bumper out, *Kompas Jatim segmen empat.*"
416. News Reader (Rista) : "*Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, berhasil menciptakan inovasi kursi roda berbasis Android yang bisa dikendalikan dari jarak jauh.*"
417. News Reader (Wachid) : "*Hanya dengan mengandalkan koneksi Bluetooth, inovasi ini diharapkan bisa memuliakan para penyandang disability ...*"
418. Program Director : "Cut! Pak Wachid itu "memudahkan" tulisannya, bukan memuliakan ya."
419. News Reader (Wachid) : "Oiyaiya mas, sorry take ulang, take ulang"
420. Program Director : "Nggak papa pak, iya take ulang kalau gitu ya ..."
421. Floor Director : "All crew standby, on three, two, one, cue!"
422. News Reader (Wachid) : "*Hanya dengan mengandalkan koneksi Bluetooth, inovasi ini diharapkan bisa memudahkan para penyandang disabilitas atau orang yang sakit, dalam melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari.*"
423. Program Director : "Roll package."

424. Floor Director : "Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, cue!"
425. News Reader (Wachid) : "Saudara, tangan kreatif seorang pensiunan BUMN di Surabaya, mampu membuat limbah korek api yang tidak terpakai, menjadi karya kerajinan tangan berbentuk sejumlah miniatur unik, bernilai ekonomis."
426. News Reader (Rista) : "Selain diminati pembeli di sejumlah wilayah di Jawa Timur, kerajinan tangan miniatur ini, juga disukai pembeli dari Mancanegara."
427. Program Director : "Roll package."
428. Floor Director : "Good, standby, on three two one, cue!"
429. News Reader (Rista) : "Seseorang pencinta alat transportasi bus, asal Madiun, mampu berkreasi memanfaatkan bahan kertas karton dan spons menjadi sebuah minatur bus, hingga memiliki nilai jual tinggi."
430. News Reader (Wachid): "Mainan berupa miniatur bus ini, mampu melaju layaknya kendaraan bus sebenarnya, dengan dikendalikan remote control."
431. Program Director : "Roll package"
432. Floor Director : "Standby, on five, four, three, two, one, teaser lima"
433. News Reader (Rista) : "Rangkuman informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan kami hadirkan sesaat lagi."
434. News Reader (Wachid): "Tetaplah bersama kami."
435. Program Director : "Bumper in! Commercial break."

436. Floor Director : "Standby, on three two, one, bumper out! Cue!"
437. News Reader (Wachid): "*Saudara rangkuman sejumlah informasi terpilih Kompas Jatim akan kami hadirkan dalam Kilas Kompas Jatim hari ini.*"
438. News Reader (Rista) : "*Dan berikut rangkumannya untuk Anda.*"
439. Program Director : "Roll package."
440. Floor Director : "All crew standby, camera one ready, camera three ready, on five, four, three, two, one, grand closing."  
---grand closing---
441. News Reader (Wachid): "*Demikian Kompas Jatim hari ini, dan jangan lupa saudara untuk menyaksikan Kompas Jatim, dan rangkaian news buletin lainnya di live streaming kami, Kompas TV Surabaya dot co dot id, Kompas TV Independen Terpercaya, Saya Wachid Mukhaidori [...]*"
442. News Reader (Rista): "*Dan saya Rista Erfina Giordano, mewakili tim redaksi yang bertugas mengucapkan terima kasih atas perhatian anda, sampai jumpa.*"
443. Program Director : "Back sound up, closing, done!"