

Universitas Negeri Surabaya Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences Communication Science Bachelor Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses			CODE	CODE		Course Family		Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date		
Introduction to Communication Science			7020103059	7020103059			mpulsory Study ogram Subjects		T=3	P=0	ECTS=4.77	1	August 7, 2023	
AUTHORIZATION			SP Develope	SP Developer					e Clus	ster C	oordinator	Study Program	Coordinator	
			Dr. Danang T	Dr. Danang Tandyonomanu, S.Sos., M.Si.								Dr. Anam Miftakhul Huda, S.Kom., M.I.Kom.		
Learning model	I	Case Studies		•										
Program		PLO study prog	gran	n that is charge	d to the o	course								
Learning Outcome (PLO)	g es	PLO-5 Able to develop concepts, rules and processes for planning, research and implementation of social change communication programs.												
. ,	Ī	Program Objectives (PO)												
	Ī	PO - 1	Stu con	dents are able nmunication proce	to unders	stand the yday life	basic co	ncep	ots and	d proo	cesses	s of commu	nication, as well	as apply the
		PLO-PO Matrix												
	ľ													
			Γ	P.0	PLO	-5								
				PO-1										
	Ī	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)												
					55	(/							
				P.0						\\/o	ok			
								Week						15 10
			-		1 2	3 4	5 6		7 8	9	10		2 13 14	15 16
				PO-1										
		Study of what, why and how humans communicate, components and context of communication. Emphasis is placed on how to create												
Short Course		Study of what, w effective commun			communio	cate, comp	onents a	nd c	ontext	of cor	nmuni	cation. Empl	nasis is placed or	how to create
Descript	tion													
Reference	ces	Main :												
		 Mulyana, Dedi. 2001. Ilmu Komunikasi: Suatu Pengantar. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Rakhmat, Jalaluddin. 1994. Psikologi Komunikasi . Edisi Revisi. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya 												
		 Verderber, Rudolph F. 1999. Communicate! 9th Ed. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company Wood, Julia T. 2004. Interpersonal Communication: Everyday Encounters . 4th Edition. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing 												
		Company												
		 Wood, Julia T. 1998. Communication Mosaic: A NEW Introduction to the Field of Communication. Belmont. California: Wad Publishing Company 								rnia: Wadswort				
		Supporters:												
Supporting lecturer		Putri Aisyiyah Ra	chm	a Dewi, S.Sos., M	nanu, S.Sos., M.Si. Dewi, S.Sos., M.Med.Kom.									
		Jauhar Wáhyuni, Awang Dharmaw Ade Firmannandy	an, S	S.Ikom., M.A.										
				Help Learning,										
Week-		Final abilities of each learning stage		Eva					ning methods, nt Assignments,		Learning	A		
	stag							[Es			[Estimated time]			Assessment Weight (%)
(Sı		ub-PO)		Indicator	Crite	eria & Forn		Offli offli		C	nline	(online)	[References]	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)

1	Students can understand the nature of communication	 Students' accuracy in stating the meaning of communication Students' accuracy in explaining the function and context of communication 	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	lecture; 3 X 50 discussion	Material: Students can understand th nature of communicatio Reader: Mulyana, Dea 2001. Communicati Science: An Introduction. Bandung: PT Rosdakarya Teenager	ie in ti. on
2	Students can understand why each individual communicates	 The accuracy of students explaining the background of each individual communicating Students' accuracy in adapting relevant communication skills and processes to each context 	Criteria: 2 Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Lecture; 3 X 50 discussion	Material: Students can understand w each individu communicate Reference: Wood, Julia T 2004. Interpersonal Communicati Everyday Encounters. 4 Edition. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	aí s. on:
3	Students can understand the concept of communication from several figures	explain the meaning of communication science for each figure	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Presentation 3 X 50	Material: students can understand th concept of communicatio from several library figure <i>Mulyana, Dec</i> 2001. <i>Communicati</i> <i>Science: An</i> <i>Introduction.</i> <i>Bandung: PT</i> <i>Rosdakarya</i> <i>Teenager</i>	on is: ii. on
4	Students are able to explain the principles of communication	Students can explain the 12 principles of communication and provide examples in the context of everyday life	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Lectures, discussions, presentations 3 X 50	Material: Students are able to explai the principles communication Reference: Verderber, Rudolph F. 1999. Communicate 9th Ed. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company	of on
5	Students understand perception in the communication process	Students' accuracy in identifying perceptions in the communication process	Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance, Tests	Lectures, discussions, presentations 3 X 50	Material: Students understand perception in the communicatic process References: Wood, Julia T 1998. Communicati Mosaic: A NE Introduction t the Field of Communicati Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	- on W o

6	students understand perception in the communication process	Students' accuracy in explaining verbal communication	Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Tests	lecture; discussion; presentation 3 X 50	Material: students understand perception in the communication process Reference: Verderber, Rudolph F. 1999. Communicate! 9th Ed. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company	4%
7	students understand the scope of non- verbal communication	Students' accuracy in explaining non- verbal communication	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, Discussions, Presentations 3 X 50	Material: students understand the scope of non- verbal communication. Reference: Wood, Julia T. 1998. Communication Mosaic: A NEW Introduction to the Field of Communication. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	3%
8	Midterm exam		Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practical Assessment,	3 X 50		20%
			Tests			
9	Students can explain active listening	Students' accuracy in explaining active listening	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, presentations 3 X 50	Material: students can explain active listening. Reference: Wood, Julia T. 2004. Interpersonal Communication: Everyday Encounters. 4th Edition. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	2%
10	Students can explain the ontology of communication science	Students' accuracy in understanding communication ontology	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	3 X 50	Material: Students can explain the ontology of communication science. Reader: Rakhmat, Jalaluddin. 1994. Communication Psychology. Revised Edition. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Teenager	3%
11	Students can explain the ontology of communication science	Students' accuracy in explaining the ontology of communication science	Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance, Tests	Lectures, discussions, presentations 3 X 50	Material: students can explain the ontology of communication science. Reader: Rakhmat, Jalaluddin. 1994. Communication Psychology. Revised Edition. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Teenager	5%

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12	Students can explain the seven traditions of communication science	Students' accuracy in explaining the seven traditions of communication science	Forms of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment, Practices / Performance	3 X 50		Material: Students can explain the seven traditions of communication science. Library: Mulyana, Dedi. 2001. Communication Science: An Introduction. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Teenager	4%
13	Students can explain the seven traditions of communication science	Students' accuracy in explaining the seven traditions of communication science	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	3 X 50		Material: Students can explain the seven traditions of communication science. Library: Mulyana, Dedi. 2001. Communication Science: An Introduction. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya Teenager	5%
14	Students understand video analysis of group perception	able to explain the difference between hearing and active listening, able to analyze communication problems that arise due to the failure of active listening	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Group discussion, presentation (video screening) 3 X 50		Material: Students understand video analysis of group perception. Reference: Wood, Julia T. 1998. Communication Mosaic: A NEW Introduction to the Field of Communication. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	6%
15	Students understand video analysis of group perception	able to explain the difference between hearing and active listening, able to analyze communication problems that arise due to the failure of active listening	Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	Group discussion, presentation (video screening) 3 X 50		Material: Students understand video analysis of group perception. Reference: Wood, Julia T. 1998. Communication Mosaic: A NEW Introduction to the Field of Communication. Belmont. California: Wadswort Publishing Company	5%
16	Final exams		Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Tests	3 X 50			30%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	50.17%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	2.66%
3.	Practical Assessment	6.67%
4.	Practice / Performance	5.17%
5.	Test	34.34%
		99.01%

Notes

- 1. Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program) are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- 2. The PLO imposed on courses are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO) are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the 3. study material or learning materials for that course.
- 4. Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO) is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that 5. identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 6. Assessment Criteria are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- 7 Forms of assessment: test and non-test.
- 8. Forms of learning: Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- 9. Learning Methods: Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- 10. Learning materials are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 11. The assessment weight is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%. 12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.