	Universitas Negeri Surabaya **Faculty of Languages and Arts,** **Javanese Language and Literature Education Undergraduate Study Program**	Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses		CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Javanese Journalism		8820202202		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	3	August 24, 2023

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
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Learning model	**Project Based Learning**	
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program that is charged to the course**	
	PLO-3	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned
	PLO-4	Develop yourself continuously and collaborate.
	PLO-10	Able to apply broadcasting, editing and journalistic techniques in Javanese according to the rules;
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	Utilizing science and technology to obtain, collect and process various types of Javanese journalism and get to know the ins and outs of graphic arts in Javanese language publications in order to improve skills in the field of journalism and its application in Javanese language learning at school.
	PO - 2	Master theoretical concepts about the ins and outs of journalism, and be able to formulate procedural solutions to various journalistic problems.
	PO - 3	Make strategic decisions based on information and data analysis, and provide guidance in selecting various alternative solutions in resolving and resolving journalistic problems in order to improve language skills and their application in Javanese language learning at school.
	PO - 4	Have a commitment and attitude of responsibility for your own and group learning performance in solving various journalistic practice problems that support the learning of Javanese language and literature at school.
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-10
PO-1			✔
PO-2	✔		
PO-3	✔		✔
PO-4		✔	✔

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																

Short Course Description	This course contains the study and practice of various types of Javanese journalism and getting to know the ins and outs of graphic arts in Javanese language publications to improve skills in the field of journalism and its application in learning Javanese at school by utilizing science and technology based on a responsible attitude. This course is presented with a system of assignments, practice, discussion and presentation, and reflection.
References	**Main :**

1. Trimansyah, B ambang. 2001. Jurnalistik Untuk Remaja. Jakarta: Impresindo.
2. Bujono, Bambang dan Toriq Hadad (Ed.) 1996. Seandainya Saya Wartawan . Jakarta: ISAI dan Yayasan Alumni TEMPO.
3. Gong, Gola. 2001. Menulis Skenario Itu (Lebih) Gampang. Jakarta: Puspa Swara
4. Sutisno, P.C.S. 1993. Pedoman Praktis Penulisan Skenario Televisi dan Video . Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
5. Tim. 2007. Peraturan Perundang-undangan Pers. Jakarta: Dewan Pers.
6. Gill, Genroso J. (Ed). 1987. Penuntun Mengenai Teknik Membuat Berita . Jakarta: Yayasan Obor.
7. Siregar, Ashadi, dkk. 1982. Bagaimana Menjadi Penulis Media Massa: Pengantar Umum. Yogyakarta: karya Unipress.
8. Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Jurnalistik Masa Kini: Pengantar Ke Praktik Kewartawanan. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
9. Supriyanto, Henricus. 1997. Ragam Bahasa Jurnalistik . Malang: yayasan Penyalur Informasi.

Supporters:	

Supporting lecturer	Danang Wijoyanto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (*offline*)	Online (*online*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Mastering the concept map of the Journalism course.	Explain the concept map of journalism courses	**Criteria:** Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures and discussions. 2 X 50		**Material:** Journalism Code of Ethics **Reader:** *Team. 2007. Press Legislation. Jakarta: Press Council.*	1%
2	Mastering basic journalistic concepts.	Explain the meaning of journalism and its development.	**Criteria:** Participation during lectures through observation. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Lectures and discussions. 2 X 50		**Material:** Writing news **References:** *Gill, Genroso J. (Ed). 1987. A Guide to Techniques for Making News. Jakarta: Obor Foundation.*	1%
3	Mastering techniques and being able to write news. Mastering techniques and being able to analyze news.	Write news in Javanese according to the technique. (1)	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 2. Assignments are accessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Cooperative Direct Learning. 2 X 50		**Material:** **Library** News : *Sutisno, PCS 1993. Practical Guidelines for Writing Television and Video Scenarios. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.*	5%
4	Mastering techniques and being able to write news. Mastering techniques and being able to analyze news.	Write news in Javanese according to the technique. (2)	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 2. Assignments are accessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities	Cooperative Direct Learning. Exercise. 2 X 50		**Material:** **Library** News : *Sutisno, PCS 1993. Practical Guidelines for Writing Television and Video Scenarios. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.*	3%

5	Mastering techniques and being able to write features. (1)	Write Javanese features according to the technique.	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Cooperative Hands-On Learning, Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** Feature **Library:** *Siregar, Ashadi, et al. 1982. How to Become a Mass Media Writer: A General Introduction. Yogyakarta: the work of Unipress.* **Material:** Feature **Library:** *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	3%
6	Mastering techniques and being able to write features. (2)	Write Javanese features according to the technique.	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Cooperative Hands-On Learning, Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** Feature **Library:** *Siregar, Ashadi, et al. 1982. How to Become a Mass Media Writer: A General Introduction. Yogyakarta: the work of Unipress.* **Material:** Feature **Library:** *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	3%
7	Mastering techniques and being able to write features. (3)	Write Javanese features according to the technique.	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Practice / Performance	Cooperative Hands-On Learning, Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** Feature **Library:** *Siregar, Ashadi, et al. 1982. How to Become a Mass Media Writer: A General Introduction. Yogyakarta: the work of Unipress.* **Material:** Feature **Library:** *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	3%

8	UTS	Master meeting indicators 1 to 7 well.	**Criteria:** Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) **Form of Assessment** : Test	Writing test. 2 X 50		**Material:** News writing. **References:** *Trimansyah, B Bambang. 2001. Journalism for Teenagers. Jakarta: Impresindo.* **Material:** Reportage. **Bibliography:** *Bujono, Bambang and Toriq Hadad (Ed.) 1996. If I were a journalist. Jakarta: ISAI and TEMPO Alumni Foundation.*	20%
9	Substantive developmental editing (developmental editing).	Editing substantive development (developmental editing)	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Direct Learning/Cooperative Practice 2 X 50		**Material:** **Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	4%
10	Substantive developmental editing (developmental editing).	Editing substantive development (developmental editing)	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation. 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** **Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.* **Material:** Library Editing **:**	4%
11	Substantive developmental editing (developmental editing).	Thorough substantive editing (comprehensive editing)	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation. 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** **Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	4%
12	Develop popular writing ideas on global and local themes.	Develop popular writing ideas on global and local themes.	**Criteria:** 1. Participation during lectures through observation. 2. Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material:** **Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	4%

13	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	**Criteria:** 1.Participation during lectures through observation. 2.Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material: Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	4%
14	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	**Criteria:** 1.Participation during lectures through observation. 2.Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material: Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	4%
15	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	Create popular writing frameworks with global and local themes.	**Criteria:** 1.Participation during lectures through observation. 2.Individual case study reports. **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities, Practice/Performance	Hands-On Learning Practice. 2 X 50		**Material: Bibliography** Editing : *Assegaff, Dja 19far H. 1983. Today's Journalism: An Introduction to Journalism Practice. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.*	7%
16	UAS	Master all competency indicators 9-15	**Criteria:** Very good 80-100 good 65-79 fair 55-64 poor 45-54 Very poor < 44 **Form of Assessment** : Test	Writing test. 2 X 50		**Material:** Popular articles. **References:** *Trimansyah, B Bambang. 2001. Journalism for Teenagers. Jakarta: Impresindo.* **Material:** Journalistic Language. **Bibliography:** *Bujono, Bambang and Toriq Hadad (Ed.) 1996. If I were a journalist. Jakarta: ISAI and TEMPO Alumni Foundation.*	30%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	25.5%
2.	Practice / Performance	24.5%
3.	Test	50%
		100%

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.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the 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.

5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that 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.