



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Sports and Health Sciences
S1 Sports Coaching Education Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight	SEMESTER	Compilation Date																																																												
Sports Journalism	8520202082		T=2 P=0 ECTS=3.18	6	July 17, 2024																																																												
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator																																																													
	Muhammad Asrul Sidik, S.Pd., M.Pd.		Dr. Or. Muhammad, S.Pd., M.Pd.																																																													
Learning model	Project Based Learning																																																																
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program which is charged to the course																																																																
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Short Course Description	This course is an introduction to the basics of sports journalism and the formation of skills in publishing articles in the mass media, including the understanding and history of journalism, continuing to understand the analysis of sports information in various mass media on the one hand, and the formation of mass media publication skills such as identifying journalistic language or news writing techniques.																																																																
References	Main :																																																																
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dewabrata, A.M. 2006. Kalimat Jurnalistik: Panduan Mencermati Penulisan Berita. Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas. 2. Frauenrath dan Nur Ali Yonis. 2003. Buku Panduan Praktis Bagi Wartawan. London: BBC World Service Trust. 3. Kathryn T. Stofer. James R Schaffer. and Brian A. Rosenthal. 2010. Sports Journalism: An Introduction to Reporting and Writing. Estover Road, Plymout: Rowman & Littlefield Publisher.Inc. 4. Andrews Phil.2014. Sports Journalism: A Practical Introduction. London: Sage Publication Ltd. 																																																																
	Supporters:																																																																
Supporting lecturer	Dr. Imam Syafii, M.Kes. Dra. Ika Jayadi, M.Kes. Dr. Or. Muhammad, S.Pd., M.Pd. Dr. Fransisca Januarumi Marhaendra Wijaya, S.Pd., M.Kes. Eva Ferdita Yuhantini, S.Pd., M.Kes. Yanuar Alfian Triardhana, S.Or., M.Kes.																																																																
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	Students can understand the scope of discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.	Introduction, the basics of the development of Mass Media and Journalism in the field of sports. 1. Understand the meaning of mass media and journalism. 2. Explain the development of mass media and journalism. 3. Understand that sport is an object of study.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lectures and discussions. 2 X 50		Material: mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i>	5%
2	Students can understand the scope of discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.	Introduction, the basics of the development of Mass Media and Journalism in the field of sports. 1. Understand the meaning of mass media and journalism. 2. Explain the development of mass media and journalism. 3. Understand that sport is an object of study.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lectures and discussions. 2 X 50		Material: mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i>	5%
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4	Students can understand the scope of discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.	Introduction, the basics of the development of Mass Media and Journalism in the field of sports. 1. Understand the meaning of mass media and journalism. 2. Explain the development of mass media and journalism. 3. Understand that sport is an object of study.	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete</p> <p>2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84%</p> <p>3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete</p> <p>4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74%</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Pulpit lectures and discussions. 2 X 50		<p>Material: mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i></p>	5%
5	Students can write various types of sports news according to journalistic rules.	<p>1.Able to collect news material sourced from coverage of events and events</p> <p>2.Able to analyze material and write news according to journalistic rules</p> <p>3.Able to write news that meets broadcast or load requirements.</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete</p> <p>2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84%</p> <p>3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete</p> <p>4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74%</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Discussion and practice of writing 2 X 50		<p>Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i></p>	5%
6	Students can write opinions, editorials and sports features according to journalistic rules.	<p>1.Able to identify current sporting events in society</p> <p>2.Able to inventory writing materials that are relevant to the writing topic.</p> <p>3.Able to write opinions, editorials and features in accordance with journalistic rules.</p>	<p>Criteria:</p> <p>1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete</p> <p>2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84%</p> <p>3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete</p> <p>4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74%</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Discussion and practice 2 X 50		<p>Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i></p>	5%

7	Students can write opinions, editorials and sports features according to journalistic rules.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able to identify current sporting events in society 2. Able to inventory writing materials that are relevant to the writing topic. 3. Able to write opinions, editorials and features in accordance with journalistic rules. 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2. 80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3. 75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4. 70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Discussion and practice 2 X 50		<p>Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i></p>	5%
8	MIDTERM EXAM	able to master the discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports studies.	<p>Criteria: able to master the discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports studies.</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	UTS 2 X 50		<p>Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i></p>	15%
9	Students are able to cover events and cover sporting events	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able to identify various information obtained from reporting activities. 2. Able to express the information obtained in the form of journalistic work. 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2. 80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3. 75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4. 70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Assistance and field practice in an event or sporting event 2 X 50		<p>Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study.</p> <p>Bibliography: <i>Andrews Phil. 2014. Sports Journalism: A Practical Introduction. London: Sage Publications Ltd.</i></p>	5%

10	Students are able to cover events and cover sporting events	1. Able to identify various information obtained from reporting activities. 2. Able to express the information obtained in the form of journalistic work.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Assistance and field practice in an event or sporting event 2 X 50		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i>	5%
11	Students are able to carry out interview techniques and rules with news sources.	1.Understand and be able to analyze types of interview techniques. 2.Able to conduct interviews with news sources in accordance with the journalistic code of ethics.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lectures and practice (2 X 50 interview assignments		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. Bibliography: <i>Andrews Phil. 2014. Sports Journalism: A Practical Introduction. London: Sage Publications Ltd.</i>	5%
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13	Students are able to analyze sports cases related to violations of the journalistic code of ethics	Being able to analyze sports cases associated with violations of the journalistic code of ethics.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lecture and Q&A 2 X 50		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i>	5%
14	Students are able to explain the differences in types of presenters on television media.	1.Understand and explain the types of presenters 2.Understand the differences in tasks and roles of the presenter.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lecture and questions and answers. 2 X 50		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. Bibliography: <i>Andrews Phil. 2014. Sports Journalism: A Practical Introduction. London: Sage Publications Ltd.</i>	5%
15	Students are able to explain the structure of editorial positions in the world of the press.	Able to analyze editorial positions based on their duties and authority.	Criteria: 1.85 - 100 if the identification results are 85-100% complete 2.80 - 84 if the identification results are complete 80-84% 3.75 - 79 if the identification results are 75-79% complete 4.70 -74 if the identification results are complete 70-74% Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	Pulpit lectures and student presentations per group. 2 X 50		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. Bibliography: <i>Andrews Phil. 2014. Sports Journalism: A Practical Introduction. London: Sage Publications Ltd.</i>	5%

16	FINAL SEMESTER EXAMINATION (UAS)	able to master the discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports studies.	Criteria: able to master the discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports studies. Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities	UAS 2 X 50		Material: discussion, understanding and development of mass media and journalism with the object of sports study. References: <i>Dewabrata, AM 2006. Journalistic Sentences: A Guide to Paying Attention to News Writing. Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers.</i>	15%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	100%
		100%

Notes

- 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.
- 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 study material or learning materials for that course.
- 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 identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- 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.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- 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.
- 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.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- 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%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.