

ABSTRACT

Nugroho, Danang Wahyu. (2007). *Designing a Set of Instructional Materials of English Interview for Broadcast Journalists*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

This study was aimed to design a set of instructional materials of English interview for broadcast journalists. The set of instructional materials, namely *English Interview for Broadcast Journalists* was specified on the development of the broadcast journalists' English speaking skills in gathering news by interview.

There were two questions to be answered in this study. The questions were 1) how a set of instructional materials of English interview for broadcast journalists was designed and 2) what the designed instructional materials of English interview for broadcast journalists looked like.

To answer those questions, the designer conducted a pre-design and post-design survey. The pre-design survey was done by carrying out the informal interview with Human Resources Development officer of *Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) Jogja* and two senior journalists of *Surya Citra Televisi (SCTV)*, and by distributing the questionnaire to ten broadcast journalists who worked for *TV7, SCTV, TRANS TV, and TVRI Jogja*. The pre-design survey was intended to elicit the broadcast journalists' needs in learning English.

The answer to the first question was the pre-design survey's result and eight steps adapted from Banathy's, Kemp's, and Yalden's instructional design model. The steps were 1) conducting needs survey, 2) formulating goals, topics and general purposes, 3) specifying the learning objectives, 4) selecting and developing a syllabus type, 5) listing the subject contents, 6) designing instructional materials, 7) evaluating instructional materials, and 8) changing to improve or revision.

The post-design survey was conducted by distributing questionnaire to the respondents in order to assess their evaluation on the designed materials in the forms of opinions, criticisms, and suggestions. The evaluation was used as guidelines in improving and revising the designed materials. The respondents were four English lecturers, five English instructors, and two people who practised and taught journalism.

The answer to the second question was the designed materials presentation as the result of the post-design survey. The designed materials were arranged into eight topics. The topics were 1) Making an Appointment by Telephone, 2) Opening and Ending an Interview, 3) Presenting Identity, 4) Describing an Interview, 5) Asking about the Facts of an Incident, 6) Conducting Vox Pops Interview, 7) Asking for the Explanation of Source's Information, and 8) Information Handling of an Interview. Each topic was divided into five sections, namely *Warming-up Questions, Dialogue, Language Focus, Practice, and Transfer*.

The writer used the descriptive statistics to categorize the designed materials' quality. Based on the result of the statistic; the mean of the agreements average points on the designed materials evaluation was 4.02. This indicated that the designed materials were good and acceptable. However, the designed materials' implementation is suggested in order to see its effectiveness.

ABSTRAK

Nugroho, Danang Wahyu. (2007). *Designing a Set of Instructional Materials of English Interview for Broadcast Journalists*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mendisain sebuah set materi pengajaran wawancara dalam bahasa Inggris untuk para jurnalis televisi. Materi pengajaran yang bernama *English Interview for Broadcast Journalists* tersebut berfokus pada pengembangan keahlian berbicara bahasa Inggris para jurnalis televisi dalam pengumpulan berita dengan wawancara.

Ada dua pertanyaan yang dibahas dalam studi ini, yaitu 1) bagaimana cara mendisain sebuah set materi wawancara dalam bahasa Inggris dan 2) seperti apakah materi wawancara dalam bahasa Inggris tersebut.

Untuk menjawab dua pertanyaan di atas, penulis telah melakukan dua macam penelitian, yaitu penelitian sebelum materi dibuat atau penelitian pra pembuatan materi dan penelitian sesudah materi dibuat atau penelitian paska pembuatan materi. Penelitian pra pembuatan materi dilaksanakan dengan mewawancarai kepala seksi kepegawaian TVRI Jogja dan dua jurnalis senior SCTV, dan dengan membagikan kuesioner kepada sepuluh jurnalis televisi yang bekerja untuk TV7, SCTV, TRANS TV, dan TVRI Jogja. Penelitian pra pembuatan materi ini bertujuan mengumpulkan segala kebutuhan para jurnalis televisi dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris.

Jawaban dari pertanyaan pertama merupakan hasil dari penelitian pra pembuatan materi dan hasil dari pengadaptasian model pembuatan materi yang disusun oleh Banathy, Kemp, dan Yalden. Langkah-langkah yang diadaptasi antara lain 1) melakukan penelitian kebutuhan, 2) merumuskan tujuan, topik, dan tujuan pengajaran umum, 3) merumuskan tujuan pengajaran khusus, 4) memilih tipe silabus, 5) menyeleksi isi materi, 6) mendisain materi, 7) mengevaluasi materi yang telah didisain, dan 8) memperbaiki materi.

Penelitian paska pembuatan materi dilakukan dengan membagi kuesioner kepada para responden dalam rangka mendata evaluasi materi yang mereka berikan dalam bentuk opini, kritik dan saran. Evaluasi tersebut digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam memperbaiki materi. Responden dalam studi ini adalah empat dosen bahasa Inggris, lima instruktur bahasa Inggris, dan dua praktisi dan pengajar jurnalistik.

Jawaban dari pertanyaan kedua merupakan hasil dari penelitian paska pembuatan materi, yaitu presentasi materi yang telah dievaluasi. Materi tersebut disusun menjadi delapan topik, yaitu 1) *Making an Appointment by Telephone*, 2) *Opening and Ending an Interview*, 3) *Presenting Identity*, 4) *Describing an Interview*, 5) *Asking about the Facts of an Incident*, 6) *Conducting Vox Pops Interview*, 7) *Asking for the Explanation of Source's Information*, and 8) *Information Handling of an Interview*. Setiap topik dibagi menjadi lima seksi, yaitu *Warming-up Questions*, *Dialogue*, *Language Focus*, *Practice*, dan *Transfer*.

Dalam studi ini, penulis menggunakan statistik deskriptif untuk mengkategorikan kualitas materi. Berdasarkan hasil dari statistik tersebut, nilai rata-rata kualitas materi yang telah dibuat adalah 4.02. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa materi tersebut baik dan bisa diterima. Meskipun demikian, pengimplementasian materi tersebut tetap disarankan untuk dilaksanakan guna mengukur keefektifannya.