

English for Travel Journalist: A Content Analysis on the Jakarta Post's Online Travel News

Siti Rodiyah*

sitirodiyahhs@gmail.com

Abstrak

Perjalanan wisata saat ini direncanakan, dipersiapkan, dan dilakukan dalam berbagai cara dan gaya. Sejumlah cara favorit untuk menikmati indahny perjalanan di Indonesia antara lain dengan cara menikmati masakan lokal, mengenal wisata baru, mengunjungi tempat bersejarah dan museum, liburan bernuansa alam, dan lain-lain. Sebuah aplikasi media daring, *The Jakarta Post*, secara berkesinambungan membuat tipe-tipe laporan perjalanan tersebut yang bisa dilihat pada beranda *Travel* dan *Lifestyle*. Wartawan perjalanan wisata berperan penting dalam menulis berbagai tipe laporan perjalanan tersebut. Bagi mereka yang mempelajari bahasa Inggris, khususnya bagi pemelajar *English for Specific Purposes (ESP)* yang ingin menjadi wartawan perjalanan wisata alangkah baiknya mereka secara intensif rutin menjadikan TJP sebagai bahan analisis dan bacaan untuk mengembangkan kemampuan bahasa Inggris. Untuk itu, penelitian ini akan mengetahui (1) Tipe berita perjalanan wisata apa saja yang disajikan dalam TJP? (2) Kemampuan bahasa Inggris apa yang diperlukan oleh wartawan TJP dalam menyajikan berita perjalanan wisata? Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menganalisis isi berita perjalanan wisata TJP. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tipe-tipe tulisan perjalanan wisata TJP berupa laporan kuliner, tempat bersejarah, budaya, keagamaan, dan wisata kota.

Kata kunci: *ESP, wartawan perjalanan wisata, tipe berita*

Abstract

Traveling nowadays is planned, prepared, and done in many different ways and types. There are several favorite ways to enjoy traveling in Indonesia; indulging local food, recognizing new cultures, visiting heritage places and museums, escaping to nature, and so forth. The Jakarta Post (TJP), an English online news application, regularly make reports of those types of tour, which mostly can be found in its sub-terms of Travel and Lifestyle. Travel journalists who take important role in writing those kind of news. For those who concern in English studies, especially for English for Specific Purposes (ESP) students who want to be a journalist, it would be a good way to improve their English through analysing and reading TJP's news intensively. Thus, this study aimed to explore (1) What are the types of travel news used by the TJP's journalists in creating travel reports? (2) What are Englishgrammatical focuses needed by TJP's journalists in making travel news? The method of this study is a content analysis with qualitative method. The result of this study is that firstly TJP's journalists types of news are culinary, historical destination, religious, cultural, and sightseeing travel. Secondly, this study revealed that the English grammar focuses needed are focusing grammar on simple present and perfect tenses, using gerund and to infinitive, active and passive.

Keywords: *ESP, travel journalist, types of news*

* Dosen Tetap Prodi. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, FKIP, Universitas Tama Jagakarsa

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago country which many explorers from all over the world have been dreaming to reach it. As Tim Wisfex (2013) identified that Rimbaud, a poet from France who lived in the medio to the end of 19th century, really wanted to come to Java, one of the most populated island in Indonesia. To make his dream come true, he then registered himself to be a part of Dutch colonial in Indonesia at that time. Moreover, there was also an England naturalist, Forbes, who decided to come to Mollucas exploring this beautiful island located in the east parts of Indonesia. Something special of people experiencing islands in Indonesia is reporting its beauty and everything they have got through writings. Even, Forbes wrote a *resume*, note of traveling about his visit to Tanimbar, the rich island of spaces in Mollucas. What Forbes did is what largely travel journalists of any media have been doing nowadays. It done through travel writing which is one of some important elements in promoting tourism of Indonesia.

Travel journalist is a part of media which it mentioned above as the one of elements that can support tourism in giving valuable information about what destinations or places are allowed to be visited and why places or somethings are not allowed to do. Moreover, they make reports where to go and what to eat, when it is suitable time to visit places, who create it and how to reach and enjoy the places. Services on tourism information and promotion massively based on

internet which laid by the tourists as one of some media to decide destination they will visit (Hua, Ramayah, dan Ping, 2017). There are also several studies examined the important of media on tourism information and promotion by Fodness dan Murray (1998), Tjostheim, Tussyadiah, dan Hoem (2005), Abdeereck (2007), Mariussen, Ibenfeldt, dan Vespestad (2014), Korneliussen dan Greenacre (2016), Ginalska and Paták (2018).

Based on the facts that traveling is very important activity among people all over the world, especially Indonesian, it then nowadays is planned, prepared, and done in many different ways and types. There are several favorite ways to enjoy traveling in Indonesia; indulging local food, recognizing new cultures, visiting heritage places and museums, escaping to nature, and so forth. The Jakarta Post, an English online news application, regularly creates reports of those types of tour, which mostly can be found in its sub-terms, *Travel* and *Lifestyle*. There several kinds of news found; events, features, tips, or guidance of doing some related terms to traveling on religious, adventure, culture, historic destinations, sightseeing, and culinary. The travel journalists as personnel who take significant roles in reporting those kinds of travel news, they always face their own challenges, especially in reporting news using English. They do not only focus on considering the content to be good news based on journalism rules, but also need to ensure it to be well texts linguistically and extra-linguistically.

Travel news is very interesting.

Do you know Marco Polo? He was a wanderer from Venice, Italy, who has long experiences traveling around the world and influencing people to have similar experiences or at least enjoying his escapade through a book *Livres des merveilles du monde* which this traveling book has been trembeling people who read it (Tim Wesfix, 2013). For academic or non-academic needs, book or media consisting of traveling should be good references not only influencing people to go traveling but also to get a desire on writing the experiences of traveling. For those who concern in English studies, especially English for Specific Purposes (ESP) students who want to be a journalist, it would be a good way to improve their English through reading and analysing TJP's news intensively. Thus, this study aimed to explore (1) What are the types of news used by the JP's journalists in creating travel reports? (2) What are the kinds of English skills needed by the JP's journalists in making travel news?

METHOD

The method of this study is a content analysis with qualitative method. This study aimed to explore (1) What are the types of travel news used by the JP's journalists in creating travel reports? (2) What are the English grammar fucuses needed by the JP's journalists in making travel news? The method of this study is a content analysis with qualitative method.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

English for Specific Purposes

Based on the definitions about

need analysis which is an important part in conducting language teaching and learning process. The programs to mastering English language should be made more relevant to learners' need that led "... to the emergence of the Languages for Specific Purposes (LSP) movement, known in English-language teaching circles as ESP (English fo Specific Purposes) (Richards, 2001:28). Differs from general English, ESP is specialized English that has been growing since 1960s as a distinct discipline in English teaching and learning. ESP has its own method and learning environment where English taught accordingly to learners' purposes impolving in English course. The learners of ESP has prior general knowledge of English language and then they need to improve their professional skills trough communicative competence in which they use English properly related to activities. Abu-Zahra and Shayeb (2001) pointed out that in conducting ESP course or curriculum design should be based on the need analysis. Basturkmen (2010), because ESP based learning on analysis of learners' need, thus its courses are narrower in focus than general ELT courses. As Rahman (2015) said that an ESP course is therefore developed based on an assesment of purposes and needs and the activities for which English is needed. Then teaching ESP means facilitationg the students to learn specific English in which the course is designed based on the students' need (Indrasari, 2016).

Among the many professional areas, need analysis in English skills conducted in a very large interests in media industry. Many classrooms of

English for Specific Purposes are therefore created and brought the learners who need journalism competence, especially writing travel news or articles.

English Grammar Focus Needed

This section based on Azar (1996), Ismanthono (2015), Hidayati (2015), and Kohli (2018) describing about focusing grammar on using tenses of present tense, past tense, future tense, active and passive, . Here these are the descriptions:

Focusing Grammar on using Tenses:

1. Present Tense

A. Simple Present Tense

Azar (1996) described that the simple present tense expresses habits, a usual activity which sometime indicated by every morning, every night, Monday morning, Tuesday morning, every weekend, Thursday morning, Friday morning, Saturday morning, Sunday morning, often, always and twice a year.

For example:

- a. I eat breakfast every morning. (This is a positive sentence formed of Subject + Verb 1 which implied that every morning I do a habit which it is eating breakfast. It means that I regularly do this activity. I is the first person so there is no additional word after verb 1 but if the subject is a third singular person, so the *verb 1* should be followed by "s".)
- b. Ann does not speak English. (This negative sentence formed of Subject + do/does + not + Verb 1 which implied that Ann does not speak English. It might be Ann speaks other languages.)
- c. Does she eat rice? (This

interrogative sentence formed of Do/does + subject + Verb 1 which implied a question offered by someone to someone else.)

Hidayati (2015) added that *simple present tense* not used to express regular activity but also express facts.

For example:

- a. The sun rises from the east. (This is a positive sentence formed of Subject + Verb 1 + s which implied that the sun rises from the east is a fact which it regularly occurs.)

Moreover, there is a fact that writing news headlines or its body texts is always using present tense. Why is it? Baum (2019) related it with her view that "if you grew up in the US, you may remember hearing your English teachers say that a news headline should always include a verb. In American journalism, it's a long-standing tradition for verbs in news headlines to appear in historical present tense, meaning that they are present tense verbs, but being used to describe events that have already occurred."

B. Present Perfect Tense:

Kohli (2018) said *has been* and *have been* are both used with the present perfect tense, which used when we want to talk about action or something that started in the past but (1) is still going on right now in the present or (2) is still relevant/true day. *Has been* is used in the third-person singular and *have been* is used for first- and second-person singular and all plural uses. Present perfect tense, Hidayati (2015) said it formed of *auxiliary verb (have or has)* plus *past participle (verb 3)*.

For example:

- a. I have been to France. (Some time in the past, I went to France, and that fact is still true today.)
- b. She has been living in this house for a while. (She started living in this house sometime in the past and she still live in this house now. She may keep living in this house in the future.)

2. Past Tense

A. Simple Past Tense

Hidayati (2015) described that simple past tense used to show action in the past. There are some words usually used to sign past tense such as *yesterday, last year, last month, last week, two days ago*. It formed of *verb 2 + linking verb "be" (was and were)* the verb 2 can be regular or irregular.

For example:

- a. I studied English yesterday. (This is a positive sentence formed of *subject + verb 2* which implied that yesterday I finished studying English.)
- b. I did not study English yesterday. (This is a negative sentence formed of *subject + did + not + bare invinitive verb 1* which implied that yesterday I did not study English.)
- c. Did you study English yesterday?. (This is an interrogative sentence formed of *Did + Subject + bare invinitive verb 1*. Which implied that someone ask me Did I study English yesterday?)

3. Active and Passive

Focusing Grammar on Using Active and Passive

Ismanthono (2015) assumed that there are two ways two express information in sentences that use

transitive verbs (verbs that can have objects), active and passive.

A. Active

In active sentence the subject is responsible for the action; the object of the sentence is the recipient of the action. The subject (sometimes called the agent) is the focus in an active sentence.

For example:

- a. The manager purchased the new software. (This sentence formed of *subject + active verb + object/recipient*).
- b. The Central Bank lowered the interest rate. (This sentence formed of *subject + active verb + object/recipient*).

B. Passive

In a passive sentence the recipient of the action is the subject. The verb becomes passive by using the appropriate auxiliary verb and the past participle of the verb. The action is the focus in a passive sentence, not the agent.

For example:

- a. The new software was purchased by the manager. (This sentence formed of *subject recipient + passive active verb + optional agent*).
- b. The interest rate was lowered by the Central Bank. (This sentence formed of *subject recipient + passive active verb + optional agent*).

4. Gerund and Infinitive

Gerund as described on *englishpage* (2019) is a noun made from a verb by adding "-ing." The gerund form of the verb "read" is "reading." You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

For examples:

- a. **Writing** helps you master English. *subject of sentence*
- b. His favorite hobby is traveling. *complement of sentence*

Also described that infinitive is the "to" form of the verb. The infinitive form of "learn" is "to learn." You can also use an infinitive as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.

For examples:

- a. **To visit** Kubah Emas Mosque is one of my purposes in Depok. *subject of sentence*
- b. The most important thing is **to learn**. *complement of sentence*

Types of Travel News

There are so many types of travel news or article which mostly talk about destination, though it is not the only one theme that can be wrote by the journalists based on the variety of tourism. In this study, used 5 types of travel news highlighted by Yudasmoro (2012): religious, culture, profil, sightseeing, culinary, and one more additional theme, historic destinations. Each theme will be explained as follows:

1. Culinary Travel

Traveling nowadays is planned, prepared, and done in many different ways and types. One of favorite ways to enjoy traveling in Indonesia is indulging local food. It is also known as food tourism, foods tour, or culinaries tour. For journalists, there are large chances to provide this type of tour according to popularity of this travel.

2. Historic Destination Travel

Journalists for this type of

travel dedicate themselves to discover histories, historical buildings and sho forth. It is very important for historic travel journalists to have deep knowledge because histories should be based on valid data and literature.

3. Cultural Travel

Culture is a part of tourism. The variety of cultures in Indonesia has been inspiring travel journalists or writers to create nice articles. News or article based on cultural views should be wrote with good title, lead, point of view, and ending consisting histories or ways of human life.

4. Sightseeing Travel

Traveling around the city is very interesting. Visiting museums, flower gardens, and enjoying monuments are parts of this travel which should be adapted by every travel journalist or writer in providing good news.

5. Religious Travel

As religious traveling has been developed time by time, thus writings on this theme also have been improved among travel journalists or writers. This type of traveling get less attention than other types because the journalists do not know the potentials of each object or uninterested. Whereas, they can improve writing of this theme on stories about mosques, temples, and churches in Indonesia.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Focusing Grammar on Simple present tense and past tense in Writing Culinary Travel News

A news on TJP entitled *The Many Dishes of Sekaten Celebrated in Surakarta* by Stefanus Aji with

initial names at the end *yun/wng* published on Monday, November 11, 2019 provides culinary news which started with information about an event, *Sekaten*, is annual celebration held to commemorate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad as well as the lead of news. The grammar focus used in writing this news is mixed, present tense, past tense and passive.

The Many Dishes of Sekaten Celebrated in Surakarta

TJP's news by Stefanus Aji with initial *yun/kes* on Sunday, September 01, 2019

Sekaten is an annual celebration held to commemorate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad. It has been a tradition since the era of the Demak Kingdom (1475 to 1554), which was the origin of both the Yogyakarta Sultanate and the Kasunanan Surakarta Palace. In Yogyakarta, the celebration is held by the Yogyakarta Sultan, while in Central Java's Surakarta, it is organized by the Kasunanan Surakarta Palace.

This year's Sekaten in Surakarta was held from Nov. 2 to 9. The opening ceremony was marked by two sets of sacred gamelan, called Kiai Guntur Madu and Kiai Guntur Sari, located at the Surakarta Grand Mosque. They were played non-stop until the end of the celebration, the Grebeg Maulud. The weeklong celebration was also marked by the special dishes of Surakarta, as listed below.

Kinang

Kinang comprises a set of dried sliced tobacco leaves, betel leaves, gambier, injet (lime) and kanthil flowers. There is a particular order one needs to follow to enjoy the dish.

The first is to put the gambier and lime on a piece of betel leaf, fold the leaf and chew it. The sliced tobacco leaf is then inserted between the gum and lip, while the kanthil flowers, initially used to give aroma to the tobacco, can also be chewed or slipped above the ear or in hair buns. This dish is popular among elderly women. Many come from outside Surakarta just to enjoy kinang while listening to the sound of gamelan music during Sekaten. There is a myth that says whoever chews kinang during the Sekaten celebration would be blessed with youth. The dish is also said to contain the philosophy of courage and determination, as one who is willing to taste the bitter kinang is prepared to take life as it is. Read also: Some things remain, others disappear from Sekaten celebration

Nasi Liwet and Cabuk Rambak These two dishes are usually served together. Nasi liwet is rice cooked in coconut milk with bay leaves and other spices, served with side dishes comprising sliced chayote cooked in coconut milk with red chili, chicken meat, eggs and small boiled chilies. Cabuk rambak contains sliced ketupat (rice wrapped in palm leaves) served with sambal cabuk and rice crackers. The high note lies on the flavor-rich sambal cabuk, which is made of sesame and grated coconut spiced with candlenuts, galangals, cayenne peppers, palm oil and sliced lime leaves.

Endog Kamal

Endog Kamal (salted duck egg) is usually consumed as a side dish to nasi liwet.

Buying endog kamal as Sekaten

souvenirs for relatives has also been a tradition for generations. As implied in its name, amal (alms) symbolizes a message for people to do good deeds. Ronde and Asle These two traditional beverages are often sold together and are suitable for dessert, thanks to their sweet taste. Ronde was inspired by a traditional Chinese beverage originally named tangyuan. It comprises small balls of sticky rice cake, roasted peanuts and sugar palm fruits served with a ginger drink. Asle is made of coconut milk cooked with sugarcane, served with sliced bread, jelly, sugar palm fruits and boiled peanuts. Asle can be served hot or cold with ice cubes.

Dodol

Dodol, also known as jenang dodol in Central Java, is a chewy cake made of sticky rice powder, coconut milk and coconut sugar. Dodol sold during the Sekaten celebration come from various regions around Surakarta, such as Central Java's Demak and Kudus, as well as Kulonprogo in Yogyakarta. They come in a variety of flavors, but are mostly sweet. (yun/wng)

2. Focusing Grammar on Using *Gerund and infinitive* in Writing Historic Destination Travel

A news on TJP entitled *Strolling Through the Age in Surakarta* by Stefanus Aji with initial names at the end *yun/kes* published on Sunday, September 10, 2019 provides Historical news which started with a lead consists of using *gerund* in lead as the grammar focus used in writing this news and *infinitive* in some parts of news.

Strolling Through the Age in Surakarta

- 1) TJP's news by Stefanus Aji with initial *yun/kes* on Sunday, September 01, 2019. Visiting Surakarta, Central Java, can be like a journey through time as many destinations host traces of the past, from the pre-historic era until the end of the Mataram dynasty.
- 2) Here are some of the places to visit in Surakarta for history enthusiasts:
Sangiran
- 3) Sangiran is an archaeological site in Sragen, Central Java, some 17 kilometers from Surakarta. The 56-square-kilometer site has a number of museums, which are centered on the Museum Purbakala (prehistoric museum) in Krikilan subdistrict, Kalijambe, Sragen.
- 4) The museum has thousands of fossils in its collection including those of sea animals, big vertebrates like *Stegodon trigonocephalus* fossil, *Homo erectus* and prehistoric human tools.
- 5) Before Western scientists explored Sangiran, the locals called the fossils *balung buto* (giants' bones). The petrified bones are indeed huge, hence the locals imagined them to be the bones of the giants as described in puppet show stories.
- 6) Artist Raden Saleh introduced Sangiran to Western scientists by the end of the 19th century.
- 7) Sangiran is well known globally for its hominid fossils, which started with the finding of *Pithecanthropus erectus* fossils in

Trinil, Ngawi regency, East Java, some 40 kilometers from Sangiran, in 1891 by Eugene Dubois. In 1934, Gustav A. von Koenigswald explored Sangiran and found some 60 fossils of *Homo erectus* including that of *Meganthropus palaeojavanicus*. Until now scientists continue to find fossils and study them in Sangiran.

... *The texts in real is still continued but here it is directly showed to the end of the texts:*

- 8) Surakarta is now a city while Yogyakarta has become a province. The kingdoms of the Mataram era are still well preserved as art and cultural institutions. (yun/kes)

3. Focusing Grammar on Using combination *appositives* and *gerund* in Writing Cultural Travel

A news on TJP entitled Bung Karno's Grave in Blitar Becomes Idul Fitri Holiday Tourist Destination written by Asip A. Hasani published on Saturday, June 08, 2019 provides cultural news which started with a lead consists of using *appositives* in lead as the grammar focus used in writing this news and mixed with some *gerunds* in parts of news.

Bung Karno's Grave in Blitar Becomes Idul Fitri Holiday Tourist Destination

TJP's news by Asip A. Hasani, Saturday June 08, 2019.

(1) The grave of Indonesia's founding father, Sukarno or Bung Karno, has become a favorite destination for religious tourists visiting Blitar in East Java over the Idul Fitri holiday.

(2) Although less popular than beaches and recreational parks in the area, the

grave remains popular among those who uphold a tradition of *ziarah* during the religious holiday. *Ziarah* means visiting places considered to have divine or spiritual inspiration. Usually, people visit the graves of their family members or of public figures.

(3) Bung Karno's graveyard attendant, Kahfi Amnezar, said that from Wednesday, the first day of the Idul Fitri holiday, until Friday there were between 700 to 900 visitors each day.

(4) "Sure people still prefer beaches and recreational parks," he said. However, the grave was an attraction for spiritual tourists, Amnezar added. The second day of the Idul Fitri holiday, June 6, was also Sukarno's birthday. He was born in 1901 in Surabaya, East Java. In the 1950s during the Guided Democracy period the first president introduced a political concept called *Nasakom*, or the revolutionary unity of nationalism, religion and communism. Historians have said that many Indonesians tend to underline Sukarno's role in the birth of *Pancasila* while conveniently forgetting his leftist ideas.

(5) However, Amnezar said, many tourists included Sukarno's grave among the *ziarah* visits to the graves of the *Wali Songo*, the nine wise men who are believed to have brought Islam to the archipelago. For traditional Javanese Muslims, he said, Sukarno was believed to be the 10th *wali*.

(6) "That's why there is less of a recreational more of a spiritual tone to the visits to the grave," Amnezar went on.

(7) However, during school vacations visitors went there for educational purposes, with buses from schools unloading up to 1,000 children at the site.

However, some visit as part of their *mudik* (hometown return) tradition. "While in Blitar to see the family, I came here," said Indri, a visitor from Jakarta.

(8) Despite the close association with spiritual tourism, Blitar administration and Sukarno's family continue to develop Sukarno's grave for other tourist aspects as well. During the presidency of Sukarno's daughter, Megawati Soekarnoputri, the government built the Bung Karno Library as part of the grave compound expansion.

(9) "This is to expand the tourism aspect, from the predominance of religious visitors to ones with history or education in mind as well," said Tourism and Culture Agency head Tri Iman Prasetyono.

4. Focusing Grammar on Using to infinitive in Writing Sightseeing Travel

A news on TJP entitled *Five Affordable Museums in Jakarta to Visit This Weekend* by News Desk of TJP on Sunday, September 15, 2019 provides sightseeing news which started with a lead consists of using *to infinitive* lead as the grammar focus used in writing this news.

Five Affordable Museums in Jakarta to Visit This Weekend
TJP's news by News Desk of TJP on Sunday, September 15, 2019

- (1) Jakarta is home to historical buildings that contain various information about Indonesian cultures.
- (2) Held from Sept. 7 to 8 at Fatahillah Square in Central Jakarta, an event titled Pagelaran Nilai Tradisi Sejarah Fatahillah (Fatahillah's Values of Tradition and History Performance) saw five museums introducing their collections to the public. Entrance tickets cost the same at each of these museums: Rp 5,000 (36 US cents) for adults, Rp 3,000 for university students and Rp 2,000 for children. However, one should bear in mind that most museums in Jakarta are closed on Mondays.

The following are five affordable museums in the capital that you can explore according to kompas.com:

- (3) Jakarta History Museum Popularly known as Fatahillah Museum, the Jakarta History Museum provides collections of the capital's long history from the prehistoric to the modern era. Located in West Jakarta, the museum displays different objects originating from the Dutch who had stayed in Batavia, the old name of Jakarta, since the 16th century, such as furniture, artworks, weapons, ceramics, maps and books.
- (4) Textile Museum. The Textile Museum in Palmerah district in Central Jakarta displays different traditional fabrics, including handwoven fabric tenun ikat, ancient batik and songket alongside tools to produce them. The museum's collections also come from collectors, designers and the public. At the museum, visitors can learn to draw batik patterns and bring home the fabric as a souvenir.
- (5) Shadow Puppet Museum, The Shadow Puppet Museum (Museum Wayang) exhibits a plethora of shadow puppets in Indonesia and tools that are used when staging them, such as gamelan and blencong (a traditional lamp used during a shadow puppet performance). Located in West Jakarta within walking distance of Fatahillah Square, the museum also displays dolls from other countries.
- (6) On weekends, the museum holds different types of shadow puppet performances, including leather shadow puppets (wayang kulit) and three-dimensional puppets (wayang golek). Other activities offered by the museum include learning to make puppets from coconut leaves and watching a 3D animated film about puppets.

- (7) Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum Those who are interested in Indonesian arts in certain periods should come to the Fine Arts and Ceramics Museum in West Jakarta, as various paintings, sculptures and ceramics are on display at the venue. The museum also displays both traditional and modern pottery, including from the Majapahit kingdom era. If you happen to visit the museum, take time to join ceramic-making and painting classes.
- (8) Joeang 45 Museum. If you would like to find out more about Indonesia's proclamation of independence and the figures who held important roles during the country's struggle to attain independence, the Joeang 45 Museum in Menteng district, Central Jakarta, is a solid choice.
- (9) Aside from dioramas, photos and sculptures of Indonesian heroes, the museum also showcases presidential cars used by Indonesia's first President Soekarno and Vice President Mohammad Hatta
- (10) Different facilities are featured in the museum, such as existing and temporary exhibition areas, multimedia corner, a theater that airs historical documentaries and a library. (wir/wng)

5. Focusing Grammar on Using *gerund* in Writing Religious Travel

A news on TJP entitled Things You Should Know Before Visiting Temples in Bali News Desk, Sunday, August 25, 2019 provides religious news which started with a lead consists of using *gerund* lead and in some of body texts as the grammar focus used in writing this news.

Things You Should Know Before Visiting Temples in Bali

TJP's news News Desk, Sunday, August 25, 2019

- 1) Visiting places of worship is a popular activity for tourists from around the world, with foreign and local tourists alike regularly flocking to Bali's Hindu pura (temples). However, as holy sites, there are certain rules one must obey when visiting. Being respectful is one rule recently violated by Czech national Zdenek Slouka, who was caught on video using holy water flowing from a pelinggih (altar) at Ubud's Pura Beji, also known as the Holy Bathing Temple, to splash the bottom of his girlfriend, also a Czech tourist, Sabina Dolezalova.
- 2) Planning a visit to Bali's pura any time soon? Here are two key things you should be aware of, as shared by I Gede Pitana, a professor at Bali's Udayana University, to KompasTravel:
 1. Temples are divided into three parts
 - 1) The first part is Hutama Mandala, also known as the middle part or yard. Only those who want to pray are allowed to visit this section, which also hosts a variety of sacred artworks, statues and symbols of Hindu deities that are a manifestation of God in Balinese Hinduism.
 - 2) The next section is Madya Mandala, where semi-sacred art is kept, such as puppets, masks and barong (lion). Cooking for temple purposes is usually done in this area as well. Similar to Hutama Mandala, only those who want to pray are allowed to enter Madya Mandala.
 - 3) Next is the outermost part of the temple, namely Nista Mandala. Everyone can visit this section, including those who do not intend to pray, such as tourists. However, there are still some special rules that apply to people visiting Nista Mandala.
 2. Special rules for temple visitors

- 1) According to Pitana, the first rule for those who want to visit a pura is they must not be "dirty", known as *cuntaka* in the Balinese language.
- 2) *Cuntaka* refers to women who are on their period, people who have recently had a family member pass away or people who are bleeding because of childbirth or wounds.
- 3) Another rule is to wear modest, non-revealing clothing and to style your hair properly to not be considered as disheveled.
- 4) "Actually, at every temple in Bali you can rent Balinese cloth and a shawl. For men, as long as you are wearing trousers it's okay to only wear a shawl," Pitana said.
- 5) Another important rule is to maintain proper manners and conversation, as pura are places of worship.
- 6) "Cultural heritage must be preserved physically and spiritually; there are ethical guidelines for cultural tourism compiled by the UNWTO. There needs to be a shared awareness to protect it," Pitana added. (ran/kes)

CONCLUSION

Students those who learn English for their preparation to be a travel journalists need to focus not only on considering the content to be good news based on journalism rules, but also need to ensure it to be well texts linguistically and extra-linguistically. They need to reach good way to improve their English through analysing and reading TJP's news intensively. This study revealed the types of news used by the JP's journalists in creating travel reports are culinary, historic destination, cultural, sightseeing, and religious travel news. According to the news provided, the English

grammar focuses that should be mastered are using present tense and past tense, using gerund, using to infinitive, and using active and passive.

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