



Inspiring Excellence

Report on

Internship as an Online Journalist at *The Business Standard*

By

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An internship report submitted to the Department of English and Humanities in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelors of Arts in English

Department of English and Humanities
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September 2020

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Declaration:

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my own original work while completing degree at BRAC University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material, which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Acknowledgment

First of all, I would like to express my immense gratitude to the almighty God for sending me on a journey of self-discovery, teaching me lessons and patience to go through life as it unfolds.

I have been blessed to have parents that have supported me through all my ventures. They have always motivated me in every step of my life, especially during my time at BRAC University.

My father has nurtured me through lessons and experience while my mother has nurtured me through warmth, for which I will forever be grateful and indebted to them. I would also like to thank my older sister for being a guide and friend at the same time in every step of my journey as an undergraduate student.

I would like to express my utmost respect and deepest gratitude to my faculties at the Department of English and Humanities. I am thankful to Professor and Chairperson Dr Firdous Azim for her paramount guidance along with essential advice that will always stay with me as her student and as a person in general. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Ms Rukhsana Rahim Chowdhury, Ms Nawshaba Ahmed, Ms Lubana Sanjana, Mr Mubin Shadman Khan, Mr Mahmudul Haque, Mr S. M. Mohibul Hasan and all the respectable faculties from other courses.

Most importantly, I would like to express my gratitude towards my academic supervisor Assistant Professor Roohi Huda, for being extremely patient with me and for teaching me many aspects of media that has helped me progress at an immense speed. Without her guidance and

care towards my future, this report would have been impossible. It has been an honour and privilege to work under her and every respectable faculty of ENH.

Furthermore, I would like to thank all of my classmates and my friends, especially Aftahee Madmud and Sahadat Khandaker at BRAC University who have always been there to support me, motivate me throughout my undergraduate journey.

I would like to thank all of my colleagues at *The Business Standard* for being patient and understanding with me. For always guiding me even when they were immensely busy with work. For welcoming me as a team member from the first day. Most importantly, I would like to thank Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, my internship supervisor, to make my journey as an intern a grateful one. His guidance and intense passion for work has allowed me to understand work ethics even better.

Finally, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Farzana Mansur Priyanka, without whom I probably would not be here. Without whom I would still be in a horrible place mentally. I sincerely am grateful to her for being my best friend and my partner.

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Glossary

Panopticon The panopticon is a disciplinary concept brought to life in the form of a central observation tower placed within a circle of prison cells. From the tower, a guard can see every cell and inmate, but the inmates can't see into the tower. Prisoners will never know whether they are being watched.

Chapter 1

Introduction

We live in an ever-changing world, wrapped with technology. From the rise of the first industrial revolution to the fourth, technology has evolved beyond humankind's imagination. And, globalisation has single-handedly played a vital role in the advancement of technology.

Evolution has always been about the survival of the fittest. Those who could not evolve with technology were left behind while others adapted and changed with the new era of evolution.

Due to automation, many traditional jobs have been replaced with machines performing at an accelerated speed. A lot of jobs and industries got left behind in the march of time. However, one of those industries that evolved with time are newspaper platforms.

With the advancement of technology, newspapers have adapted and formed the idea of online newspapers, because the flow of information due to technology has become more rampant and convoluted. The internet is filled with so much information, news and many click baits that it has become hard for readers to distinguish the difference between genuine/original news and fake news. So, newspapers had to tackle this wave of information and stay in the trend where authentic news will be always available to you any time of the day.

When I had to choose a concentration for my major, I chose media and cultural studies because I wanted to take a peek behind the curtain in the world of media. I wanted to get my hands on the factory of information where raw news is butchered, processed, packaged and delivered to the

masses. Since the media has always been an integral part of how people see the world, it was essential for me to learn how the general masses perception changed or reformed based on the quality and integrity of the news and the platform delivering the news.

I will forever be thankful to able to join the ranks at *The Business Standard* for the opportunity to learn everything there is to learn about news first hand.

Chapter 2

A Brief History of *The Business Standard*



The Business Standard – one of the fastest-growing English Daily, founded in 2019– is owned by The Horizon Media and Publication Ltd based in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It is a news platform that operates in both print and online (English and Bangla) versions.

Although the newspaper covers general news, sports, features, and entertainment, *The Business Standard* puts an extra emphasis on business news. Following its motto – Beneath The Surface– *The Business Standard* wishes to assist in the promotion of good governance and best practices in business and economy.

The Business Standard, even though it has only recently joined in the world of newspapers, has also already started spreading its influence and integrity abroad, with the release of a Chinese version of the online newspaper.

The newspaper follows a strict regime of governance under the editor, Mr Inam Ahmed, to decipher complicated issues and present it to the common mass through infographics for better understanding. Even as much as so that, *The Business Standard* has become known locally for its informative infographics. Along with that, the agency has a capable body of dedicated journalists who go beyond to operate and present news to its readers.

The Business Standard– located at 4/A, Eskaton Garden, Dhaka– 1000 – strives to bring news without error or mishaps, which is why every news has to go through from junior sub–editors to staff editors and various proofreading. The organisation has even gone to hold seminars for its employees to understand the news portals format better. From monitoring news to filtering click baits and fake news, *The Business Standard* strives to uphold its quality of information, under the guidance of its editor and governing body of the organisation.

The Business Standard pushes every single employee to be their best version, and create a work environment that is both respected yet carefree enough for the ideas to flourish. According to its website, the platform also provides selective international news and analysis from Bloomberg, Project Syndicate, Foreign Policy, Hindustan Times, Mint, Digit, and Reuters.

Chapter 3

My Internship Experience at The Online Desk

Apart from academic requirements, I believe an internship is one of the most practical steps for a student to dive into the industry of the work they want to follow. It is a critical look behind the stage before we set out to pursue our careers.

My internship at *The Business Standard* – one of the rising English newspapers in Bangladesh – was nothing short of a great learning and eye-opening journey into the media world, in which I had the option to explore, cultivate my skills, and gather pieces of information that are hard to attain just through books. That is why it is fair to surmise that my internship at *The Business Standard* was an excellent opportunity for me as a media and cultural studies student who was just about to enter the professional world.

When I learned about *The Business Standard*, it was a promising new daily that had just set foot into the newspaper industry with great vigour, which intrigued me to apply for an internship there, so that I will have the opportunity to grow with the company. And if possible, I could be an integral part of that growth.

However, the journey was not always as smooth as I thought it would be. Doing the internship alongside three courses my other endeavours sometimes proved too much for me. During this hardship, this is where my supervisor's thorough support and guidance helped me overcome all my problems. I was assigned at the online desk under the supervision of Mr. Abul Kalam

Azad, the Deputy Web Editor of *The Business Standard*. He showed me the ropes at the workplace and motivated me to do my best at all times. No matter when and what the issue was, he never failed to step up and guide me through the hurdles.

Along with that, I had the privilege to work alongside some great colleagues who helped me grasp the news work environment. They were of great assistance in my adapting to the 9–5 work time. Moreover, my immediate senior colleagues also helped me understand how to improve my writing whenever I lacked proper knowledge regarding a topic and get into the media world's hectic rhythm as gracefully as possible.

During the three months of internship, I had to grow and continuously challenge myself to expand my knowledge as *The Business Standard* requires quality work. I had to shift between academic writing and writing for newspapers every day. My supervisor helped me get accustomed to my role by allowing me a certain amount of work to see if I could handle it, and when I did, he assigned more work for me.

My observation of my colleagues' work turned out to help when there was a rush hour of news, and I had to adapt to their workflow. My duties changed from just observing the news and reporting it to my supervisor to translate news, report it, edit it, and finally upload it on *The Business Standard* website. As my colleagues helped me handle the quirks of the website of *The Business Standard*, it did not take much time before I was doing everything myself. I was grateful to work as an intern at the Online desk because it allowed me to dive into the newspaper's diversified work. I had the opportunity to learn how to write general news reports

and write features, reviews, analyses, and opinions. The online desk deals with the most pressure in the office, in my opinion, as the employees not only write reports and edit everything but they employees also have various duties to tend to.

The online team has to talk to reporters, correct information, and monitor various news agencies' websites to stay up to date with the world. As the online site has various sections just as the newspaper does, the online team is usually divided into teams to monitor individual sections. Still, they all have to be aware of the main page as mistakes cannot be made.

The internship worked like a stairway for me to the media world. With every newly assigned work, I stepped closer to being a better intern, student, and finally a full-time employee of *The Business Standard*.

Chapter 4

Working Experience amid Covid-19

I believe work output and its environment go hand in hand. Everything from the workplace's franticness to the behaviour of colleagues and praises from bosses can influence the output of a worker. Even though it was not for long, but during the last few weeks of my internship, the first few cases of Covid-19 were reported. I still remember, just as I reached the office, we got news that the first case of Covid-19 was reported. As we were scouring through the internet and other agencies, I could not but deny the chill that was slowly running through my back. But since it was just a few cases, none bat an eye. However, as days progressed and the cases started rising, everyone started panicking. Our workload did not change, instead it was doubled, but our spirit was weakened. Looking at the news of new cases of Covid-19 felt unreal and scary. It affected the tenacity and concentration of my work at first.

With every passing day and every update, the workplace took on a solemn atmosphere. And then the news of death started coming in. Our graphics team altered the website to create a chart for people to be updated easily. Alongside local and international news, we began writing reports on anything and everything related to Covid-19. From analysis to information about awareness, we started writing about what to do and how to tackle Covid-19. While I was monitoring news related to Covid-19, I could not but wonder how journalist at the pit of chaos or bad environment tackles the issue of strain on one's mental aspect.

Chapter 5

Work Exposure

5.1 News Reporting

One of the aspects of the internship that changed my outlook of an online journalist is news reporting. Working for the print version, in my opinion, has many pros as it is not as time-sensitive as the online version. Although the quality is of utmost importance for an online newspaper, time, however, is of the essence. Amid this revolutionary era of the internet, the faster the news gets to the reader, the better.

Time is the reason news reporting for an online newspaper is so hard. My shift from academic writing to news reporting was hard, but my time in ENG440: English for Print Media courses at BRAC University helped a lot. I was able to choose precise words and sentences that relayed facts in as little time as possible. However, I had a hard time adapting to the format of news writing for *The Business Standard* at first. But gradually, the more I wrote and practiced, the easier it became. News reporting also allowed me to hone my ability to catch crucial information and discard the redundant ones. As reporters sent in live news, we had to translate it into the English language from Bangla, make it fit the newspaper's format, and send it to the staff editors for revision. The quicker we worked, the quicker the editors could proofread our reports to send it back for us to upload.

Even though there was no word limit, I had to be aware that the news was not too long as it could lose the readers' attention. All the information I garnered during ENG401: Editing and ENG465: Translation Studies helped me work faster and better while not losing the news's quality.

5.2 Translation

Fluency in English has always been considered a critical skill to accentuate a person's portfolio. Precisely for this reason, most schools in Bangladesh teach English, which has led to a vast number of bilinguals in the country. However, even if one is fluent in English, s/he tends to read articles, newspapers, and academic papers in their mother tongue because it's easier to comprehend and helps one connect to the content. Nevertheless, that does not mean that people do not read English newspapers. An extensive amount of people – mainly belonging to the more educated class and the country's youth– resort to reading English newspapers, which is why most newspapers in Bangladesh resort to a bilingual option to appeal to the readers' versatile nature. *The Business Standard* is an English daily; however, it has both a Bangla and English version for its online version, and translation is one of the most critical pieces for it to produce quality content.

During my internship at *The Business Standard*, my knowledge of ENG465: Translation Studies was constructive while assessing how to translate individual copies. It allowed me to understand the intricate details that needed to be observed and maintained while translating. Most of the

translation that I worked on was interlingual translations. However, intralingual translations were also a part of my daily quota as I needed to paraphrase and summarise many articles and news while keeping the meaning intact. Alongside translating press releases and other items, I had to translate information sent in by the reporters, from Bangla to English.

During my internship, I realised that in most of the translation, I had to follow "sense-for-sense" instead of "word-for-word" as news reports needed to be less convoluted and easily consumable for the readers. For example, in one of the reports that a correspondent sent in, I had to cut down an interview of 50 words in Bangla to 15 words in English. The interviewee, in essence, was repeating the same information repeatedly. Another example is transliteration, which was essential while describing local names and institutes. For example, words such as "Gonoshasthaya" had to be kept the way it was as it was a renowned institute. In another report on Greater Slow Loris, I had to keep the name "Lojjaboti" monkey as it was more familiar to the local readers. (see appendix page) In "A linguistic Theory of Translation", J.C. Catford stated that

"Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language – a general linguistic theory" (Catford).

To dwell on that, if something goes wrong during that operation, things might not function the way that it should.

One of the problems that I faced during translating news was that I could not capture some sentences' essence. While translating an interview of a family member of a deceased person in an accident, I could not convey their sense of mourning in the Target language as it did in the source language. Even though "sense-for-sense" in free translation was mostly the way I translated, it seemed to pale compared to how the reporter described it in the source language. In this case, the equivalence between the source language text and the target language text was unmatched.

I believe Language and its Translation hold a fundamental position in how we perceive the news. Edward Sapir claimed that "Language is a guide to social reality" and that language can affect how a person sees the world and determines how we think. He also said no two languages will have the ever portray the same thing. I always kept that in mind while conducting any translation, be it may sense-for-sense or word-for-word. In the Navajo language, there is no translation for the word "Cancer"; they call it "Lood doo na'zihii," which means "the sore [or wound] that does not heal." Which basically means that they essentially condemn a person to death if they have cancer, oblivious to the fact that cancer is treatable in some cases. This is why translation is so important and sometimes really difficult because the improper use of a single word can essentially alter the meaning of the real news.

5.3 Press Release

During my three months of internship at *The Business Standard*, a vast portion of my duty consisted of working on press releases and fit it into the newspaper format and create news.

Before doing my internship, I thought press releases were for promoting a particular product or an event. Contrary to my knowledge, press releases play a crucial role. Apart from promotional activities, press releases also contain news prepared and ready for the media to publish as soon as possible.

However, in this modern era of digital media, where marketing strategies revolve around social media, press releases' value might have changed. Nevertheless, despite the change, press releases are still prominent. Another change in the press release is that newspapers or agencies do not have to wait for the representative to send it, as it can be attained with only just a google search. With just one click, media outlets, agencies, and newspapers can obtain press releases ready with hard facts for them to publish.

A lot of news is obtained through press releases as it is physically impossible to get every information that just broke out. Also, government press releases from any ministry or the prime minister's office are critically crucial as editors need an official source alongside their reporters' copies. I had to maintain a proper format and choose the right words while doing any news from such press releases, as any mistake would result in severe backlash. However, company press releases sent in to promote their products or feature news of an individual's appointments are less critical.

Most companies or institutes would send in releases in both Bangla and English languages, which would make my work more manageable as I would revise their English copy and fit in the newspaper format and send it to the sub-editors. However, I had to be careful with promotional language to not seem biased towards their news or any news. Since press releases are sent to almost every newspaper, I had to make sure to write differently through paraphrasing and translating, as it might end up being the same as another agency. However, I had to be careful not to change any hard facts from the press releases.

Chapter 6

Integrating Theories and Strategies with Internship Reports

During my internship at *The Business Standard*, I had to rely on the media courses that I had learned over time as a student of Media and Cultural Studies. I garnered all of the information through media courses such as ENG 331 – Cultural Studies, ENG 333 – Globalization and Media, ENG 401 – Editing, ENG 440 – English for the Print Media, ENG 465 – Translation Studies, and they were of immense help.

These allowed me to understand the process of putting together news or an article better. That knowledge, paired with hands-on experience, made my journey as an intern at *The Business Standard's* online desk rewarding. For example, each newspaper's writing styles in Bangladesh or worldwide vary depending on its demographic. Some news will only be understandable to a reader if they belong to a certain educated rank. Judee K. Burgoon, Michael Burgoon, and Miriam Wilkinson in "Writing Style as Predictor of Newspaper Readership, Satisfaction, and Image," claimed that,

"Most readability studies seem to support the idea that most newspaper articles are written at a level that makes comprehension difficult for many people" (J. Burgoon, M. Burgoon and Wilkinson 4).

This issue was prominent for me while working for *The Business Standard*, as it emphasised more on business news, which needed a certain amount of knowledge to be comprehensible.

During ENG 440– English for Print media and ENG 401 – Editing, my fellow faculties always emphasised that a news report should not be hard to understand, because if it is hard for the readers to grasp what is written, the news loses their attention. Hence, most newspapers use ninth–eleventh grade–level English while editing or writing news. Nevertheless, that also varies in different sections. As Judee K. Burgoon, Michael Burgoon, and Miriam Wilkinson said,

Razik indicated that the only articles appearing on the front page of American newspapers not exceeding a ninth grader's readability level were those articles related to crime, features, local news, tragedy, and the weather. Besides, Razik pointed out that some articles, i.e., national and international news, are written above the reading level of about 50% of the adult population. (Burgoon et al.)

Language usage and the news angle have essential roles to play while writing news or articles.

For example, in "BLAMING THE PERPETRATOR: Language that Distorts Reality in Newspaper Articles on Men Battering Women," Sharon Lamb, Susan Keon said,

"In describing male violence against women, a number of authors have argued that using the passive voice allows the writer to reflect on the harm that has been done, but not on the perpetrator who has caused such harm. The passive voice, in this way, suggests an author's neutrality toward the respondent" (Lamb and Keon 1994).

For decades, news and the media have produced content influenced by the Male gaze, showing a world from a patriarchal perspective. Furthermore, it is evident in most of the articles we read that covers women. It is evident in how they are presented and how it further influences the reader to see the world from a male gaze rather than how it should be seen. Such actions and ways of writing can easily take away the importance of news if not written correctly. For example, the mainstream press portrays rape as an unavoidable occurrence to be suffered, rather than treating sexual assault as a social issue that needs to be remedied. As a constant in culture, sexual harassment and abuse are therefore accepted. This is also intertwined with translations as most of the time, during translation, much news loses its value and meaning if not done correctly. Bangla language has been known for its vibrant and rich use of words, which are very hard to describe in other languages. For example, the word "Obhiman" does not really have a proper translation in the English language to convey its meaning. As the meaning can jump from playful banter to a bittersweet feeling.

One of the problems most students face while transitioning from academic writing to newspaper writing is the clash of creative input. While newspaper writing does prefer professional writing, it also requires creativity. For example, a headline should never be more than 10 words, and it is better if it is as less as possible. However, it also has to be creative enough to grab the reader's attention while also giving them a gist of what the news is. Sub-editors, for this precise reason, try to put in words that might lessen the word count, but they also have to be aware of the readers' ability to understand the word. For example, if one uses "concoction" instead of

"mixture," it might be more challenging for most readers to understand as they might not be familiar with the word. In ENG 401 - Editing, ENG 440 - English for the Print Media, we were taught to declutter long sentences into more straightforward sentences with easier words for the readers to understand. I also received the same advice during my internship and maintained a certain amount of quality. I had to use creativity to come up with more sophisticated sentence structures. Most readers skim through the headlines and only read the ones that genuinely catch their attention.

Another underrated fact that helped me during my internship was how globalisation fits into choosing what foreign news we work in and vice versa. Deputy news editors focus on choosing news and feature that will seem exciting, and in turn, it will also expose the readers to a particular sector of the world and its information that they were not aware of. For example, we would always be asked to do further research on topics that might interest a reader's specific demographic, such as news about higher studies and explanation of where and how to apply. News related to social media, movements that are rocking the world order, news that we would not be aware of or interested in if it was not for globalisation. This shows that a newspaper or any media agency also falls under the category of a means to influence a reader for better or worse.

In addition to all that, one of the aspects that became prominent during my time as an online journalist is the theory of panopticon. Jeremy Bentham first introduced the idea of panopticon, a central jail with a watchtower in the middle to observe all the criminals. But, the criminals

cannot see if there is an authoritative figure up in the watchtower or not. However, if the criminals did anything out of the established rules, they would be severely punished. This led the criminals not to commit any crime even if there was not anyone up in the watchtower.

Michel Foucault in “Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison” further developed that theory to explain how the concept of panopticism was all around us, from family to school and in almost all institutions. If we were to count the media as one of these institutions, we could see how people's behaviour and action were modified. People's wrong actions can be easily punished through media. For example, one of the news articles titled, "How much does a Boti cost? It costs Tk10k for govt" that *The Business Standard* published, caught the eyes of the general mass. It showed how people amidst the government were using their power to extort money from the people. Media is always there to point out these factors, especially investigative journalism. Yes, a lot of these investigations get buried by higher ups, or the powers that be, but given the power of the internet these days, and how fast news can travel, one wrong action will be put in front of the readers.

Moreover, we could also see *The Business Standard* as a jail and how its employees are always under observation. Even though the higher up as in the editor or the news supervisor is not always standing right behind their employees, they are always on their toes not to make any mistakes, which could be met with punishment. The idea of being punished for something that does not meet the ethical requirement of the society has been instilled in our minds, making us work, talk, even live in fear that our actions are observed even when they are not.

Chapter 7

Miscellaneous Works

6.1 Learning Content Management System (CMS)

While working as an intern for the online desk at *The Business Standard*, my duties gradually increased over time. From just monitoring websites to writing press releases, I was finally responsible for uploading news to *The Business Standard* website. However, to do that, I had to learn the content management system (CMS) thorough as not to make any mistake. One of the skills for working for any online newspaper is that one has to be tech-savvy; otherwise, s/he will fall behind. I could not learn everything in one day, so my supervisor and colleagues with great patience taught me all the CMS tips and tricks.

The Business Standard is known for its infographics that work as a great visual aid for the readers to understand more complex business news. The CMS is divided into separate sectors, ranging from uploading news to uploading pictures, finding contents, setting the placement for the news, or moving the placement as required to the editors' orders or any other immediate supervisors. I had to learn all of these and more features that helped readers understand the news better. For example, we embed older news related to other news, tweets, social media statuses, and embedding pictures and videos inside news for a smoother experience of the readers.

The news input part of the CMS worked mostly like Microsoft Word or Google docs. My supervisor gave me my ID and password to gain access to the CMS. It is also used for setting news schedules, for example, some news is scheduled to release at a specific time. However, alongside upload news, another vital function of the CMS is editing. As much proofreading all the news goes through, they might still contain mistakes that might have escaped a subeditors eyes amid rush hour. The editing option allows us to edit those mistakes out, along with that, it also allows us to add new information to live news or any news for that matter.

The CMS is basically the heart of the online desk of *The Business Standard*, and if it faces any technical issue, the whole site and its workforce come to a standstill. *The Business Standard* is quickly becoming an affluent newspaper, but most readers know it for its online version, as it is easier to get access to it due to the internet. Which means, mistakes can be costly as there are thousands of readers eyes on published news.

6.2 Monitoring Websites

As part of their duty, every employee at the online desk has to monitor different websites to keep up to date with news being uploaded. For example, to not fall behind with other agencies, the employees keep eyes on other competitors' websites. If one of them publishes news that we do not have on our website, the employee informs their superior, who asks reporters assigned to the field to get coverage on that news.

Another reason why employees are asked to monitor other agencies websites is because, *The Business Standard* subscribes to a few of them, such as BSS and UNB for local news, Hindustan Times, Reuters, Bloomberg, Foreign Policy for international news.

During my internship, I was assigned to follow local news agencies websites such as BSS and UNB alongside other competitors' websites for important and breaking news. If I found any interesting news from the ones that *The Business Standard* is subscribed to, I would then show it to my immediate supervisor. If they tell me to upload it, then I would prepare it. Here is another important part, I have to give credit to the other agencies to not seem like we were stealing their news. I would have to read their news thoroughly and fix any grammatical mistakes they made and upload following *The Business Standards* format. It was crucial not to make any mistake in giving them their credits.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

“Words can be like X-rays if you use them properly -- they'll go through anything. You read and you're pierced.” – Aldous Huxley, Brave New World

The power the media world has over the general people can be scary, but it is also hopeful.

People can utilise the media to either wreck the world through chaos or fix it and build a better place for everyone. But for that to happen, a journalist, reporter, editor, and everybody related to this industry needs to practice journalism without fear or favor. According to Michel Foucault, power is omnipresent, not because it embraces everything uniformly, but because it comes from everywhere. Media is an integral part of that power. As it can and does influence people's perspective about norms, values and notion. Media can shape the world for its viewer for better or worse. But Foucault also says where there is power, there is always resistance and that resistance is never exterior to power. I believe the power to write and present is a part of that resistance. As long as power is being forced upon, resistance will rise against it. We only need to understand how to use it.

Journalists need to understand what would enlighten the reader alongside giving them the news.

Improper wording of a sentence can easily change the tone of a whole article. This is why it is essential to consider every aspect, such as readers' capability, attention span, and curiosity, alongside the news or article's complexity.

Before going through this internship, I would not have realised how vital practical experience is alongside theoretical knowledge. A book can teach you the procedure of writing news, articles, lead you to follow proper instruction, but it will not teach you how to do all of that in an immensely hectic work environment. Sometimes one has to dip their feet in the swimming pool to know how cold the water is. I am now confident in my skills as an online journalist. I have gained practical knowledge, which has also sharpened my theoretical knowledge. However, I still have a lot more to learn and take in as a media and cultural studies student in the media world.

I have understood different aspects of Journalism and writing for the online desk of a newspaper. As I have mentioned before, in this fast world of evolution with time, some things will be rendered obsolete. The ones that will make the smoothest transition from paper to digital will do the best in this globalised world. I will forever be grateful to this experience and take lessons from it to grow more as a journalist and implement my knowledge to tackle issues that matter.

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Appendix

Appendix 1

ENVIRONMENT

TBS Report
23 June, 2020, 07:15 pm
Last modified: 23 June, 2020, 07:22 pm

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Endangered Lojjaboti monkey gives birth in Sreemangal

They feed on insects, small birds, eggs of various animals, fruit, and vegetation



The image shows two young Lojjaboti monkeys in a wire cage. They have brown and white fur and large, dark eyes. One monkey is looking towards the camera, while the other is looking down. A person's hand is visible at the bottom, holding a small object, possibly a piece of food, near the monkeys. The cage floor is covered with dry leaves and twigs.

Greater Slow Loris, an endangered monkey locally known as Lojjaboti, has given birth to a baby at the Bangladesh Wildlife Service Foundation in Moulvibazar's Sreemangal upazila.

The newborn was being breastfed since its birth today.

Sopon Deb Sajal, director of Bangladesh Wildlife Service Foundation, told The Business Standard that the mother monkey has been there for many years and has given birth three more times before.



"All the kids were freed once they turned into adults and we will release this one when it becomes one too," he added.

Sopon also said that the Lojjaboti monkey has been included as an endangered species in the International Union for Conservation of Nature red list.

"All the kids were freed once they turned into adults and we will release this one when it becomes one too," he added.

Sopon also said that the Lojjaboti monkey has been included as an endangered species in the International Union for Conservation of Nature red list.

"Lojjaboti monkeys are nocturnal animals and their scientific name is *Nzcticebus coucang*," said Dr M Monirul H Khan, professor of zoology at Jahangirnagar University.

They feed on insects, small birds, eggs of various animals, fruit, and vegetation, he added.

Appendix 2

PM to virtually join 75th UNGA

The Prime Minister is likely to deliver her pre-recorded speech on September 26 apart from her virtual presence in other high-level events.



Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, like other global leaders, will join the 75th UN General Assembly (UNGA) virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Prime Minister is likely to deliver her pre-recorded speech on September 26 apart from her virtual presence in other high-level events.

The Prime Minister is likely to deliver her pre-recorded speech on September 26 apart from her virtual presence in other high-level events.

Bangladesh continues its efforts to keep the Rohingya issue on the table in the UN, an official told UNB.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Dr AK Abdul Momen will brief media virtually on Monday on various aspects of the UNGA and Bangladesh's virtual presence, he said.

The 75th UNGA session began on September 15 and this year, due to the ongoing global pandemic, it will be unlike any other in the organization's three quarters of a century of existence.

This month, there will be no bumping into presidents or the occasional global celebrity in hectic and sometimes crushed corridors at the UN Headquarters in New York.

There will be no marvelling at seemingly endless presidential motorcades on First Avenue and no "standing-room only" moments in the gilded General Assembly Hall, as the organization's busiest time of the year is reimagined in the time of COVID-19.

The centrepiece of any new General Assembly session, is undoubtedly the General Debate, which starts on September 22, a week after the official opening.

It is a globally unique occasion at which presidents and heads of state (or sometimes their deputies or foreign ministers) take to the dais, and address a world audience on an issue of their choosing.

This year, because of the pandemic, the UN said, world leaders will be staying away and have been invited to send in pre-recorded videos of their speeches which will be

broadcast "as live".

Speeches are expected to be introduced by a New York-based representative of each state, who will be physically present.

Appendix 3

ENERGY

BSS
21 September, 2020, 07:55 pm
Last modified: 21 September, 2020, 07:57 pm

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100pc electrification in all grid areas by this Dec: Nasrul

“Smart meters, smart grid, modern transformer and underground cables will enhance power services”



Appendix 3

প্রেস বিজ্ঞপ্তি

তুরস্কের রাষ্ট্রপতির সাথে পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী র বৈঠক দু দেশের সম্পর্ক নতুন উচ্চতায় নেওয়ার দৃঢ় প্রত্যয়

ঢাকা, ১৬ সেপ্টেম্বর:

পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী ড. একে আব্দুল মোমেন আজ তুরস্কের রাষ্ট্রপতি রিসেপ তাইয়্যেপ এরদোয়ানের সাথে একে বৈঠকে মিলিত হন।

উচ্চ ও আন্তরিক পরিবেশে অনুষ্ঠিত এই বৈঠকে তাঁরা বাণিজ্যিক পণ্য আদান-প্রদানের বিষয়ে নতুন উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ, আরো বেশী প্রতিনিধিত্ব প্রেরণ এবং মেলা ও প্রদর্শনীতে অংশগ্রহণের ওপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করেন। শিক্ষা, সংস্কৃতি ও সামরিক খাতে চলমান সহযোগিতা শক্তিশালী বলে অভিহিত করেন তাঁরা। আলোচনায় উভয়েই বিদ্যমান বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ সম্পর্কের বিষয়ে সমৃদ্ধি প্রকাশ করেন।

আগামী বছরের গোড়ার দিকে ঢাকায় অনুষ্ঠিতবা ডি-৮ শীর্ষ সম্মেলনে তুরস্কের রাষ্ট্রপতি ও বর্তমান চেয়ার এরদোয়ান যোগদানের বিষয়ে সম্মতি জ্ঞাপন করেছেন। এ প্রসঙ্গে তিনি নতুন সদস্যরাষ্ট্র যুক্ত করে ডি-৮ সম্প্রসারণের ব্যাপারে জোর দেন। দু দেশের বাণিজ্য সম্পর্ক বৃদ্ধির ওপর গুরুত্বারোপ করে তিনি সুনির্দিষ্ট কিছু প্রস্তাব দেন। যার মধ্যে রয়েছে বিদ্যমান শুষ্কবাধা এড়িয়ে নতুন পণ্য, বস্ত্র, ওষুধ ও অন্যান্য খাতের বিনিয়োগ। এছাড়া উভয় দেশে বাণিজ্য মেনায় অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের আশাবাদ ব্যক্ত করেন তিনি। বাংলাদেশে তুরস্কের আর্থিক সহযোগিতায় একটি আধুনিক হাসপাতাল নির্মাণের প্রয়োজনীয় জমি বরাদ্দের জন্য তুরস্কের রাষ্ট্রপতি প্রস্তাব দেন।

তুরস্কের রাষ্ট্রপতি নির্ধারিত ও দৃঢ়ত রোহিঙ্গা শরণার্থীদের বাংলাদেশে আশ্রয় প্রদানে প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনার ভূয়সী প্রশংসা করেন। এ বিষয়ে দ্বিপাক্ষিক ও আন্তর্জাতিক ক্ষেত্রে সম্ভাব্য সকল বিষয়ে তিনি বাংলাদেশের পাশে থাকবেন মর্মে অভিমত ব্যক্ত করেন। বিদ্যমান কোভিড-১৯ পরিস্থিতিতে তুরস্ক হতে আরো প্রয়োজনীয় সহযোগিতা প্রেরণে আশ্বাস প্রদান করেন।

মহামারি কোভিড-১৯ অবসানের পর দ্রুতম সময়ে ঢাকায় নব-নির্মিত তুরস্কের দূতাবাস ভবন উদ্বোধনের প্রাক্কালে প্রেসিডেন্ট এরদোয়ান বাংলাদেশে ভ্রমণের আশাবাদ ব্যক্ত করেন।

দু দেশের পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের মধ্যে নিয়মিত বিরতিতে উচ্চতর পর্যায়ে FOC অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়ায় তিনি সমৃদ্ধি প্রকাশ করেন। অদূর ভবিষ্যতে উভয় পক্ষ উচ্চতর পর্যায়ে নিয়মিত আলাপ-আলোচনা চালিয়ে নেওয়ার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ফোরাম গঠনের ব্যাপারে একমত হন।

বৈঠকে তুরস্কের পররাষ্ট্রমন্ত্রী মেভলুত চাভাসওলু উপস্থিত ছিলেন।

Report:

Translated and Edited: Mahim

Momen and Erdogan discusses taking bilateral relations to new heights

Standfirst:

Category: Bangladesh

TBS Report

Foreign Minister Dr AK Abdul Momen met Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan as they discussed various issues to take bilateral relations to new heights.

During the discussion at the Presidential Complex in Ankara today, they emphasised the importance of taking new initiatives in the exchange of commercial goods, sending more delegations and participating in fairs and exhibitions.

They called the ongoing cooperation in education, culture, and military sector strong as both expressed satisfaction over the existing friendly relations.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan highly praised Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for providing shelter to the persecuted and distressed Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

He further said he would stand by Bangladesh in all possible bilateral and international issues.

Erdogan also assured to send more necessary cooperation from Turkey in the current situation of Covid-19.

The Turkish President expressed his desire to visit Bangladesh ahead of the formal inauguration of the newly constructed Turkish Embassy in Dhaka at the end of this year.

Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mevlut Cavusoglu was also present at the meeting.

Appendix 5

Report: Press Release

Translated and Edited: Mahim/Shahed

Evercare Hospital offers BMT services for the first time in Bangladesh

Health – Bangladesh

TBS Report

These treatments are quite affordable compared to other hospitals in Bangladesh and are much more affordable than the neighbouring countries

Evercare Hospital has brought all types of Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT) services for the first time in Bangladesh at affordable cost, by skilled medical staff using state-of-the-art facilities within the reach of every patient.

BMT's are autologous and allogeneic. Just before BMT, high levels of chemotherapy or radiotherapy or both are used in the patient's body - killing all the remaining cancer cells in the patient's body and creating a suitable place for donor stem cells in the bone marrow. Donor stem cells are inserted into a patient's body through a blood vessel. It grows slowly and gives the patient a new life.

In 2016, with limited resources, Dr Abu Zafar Mohammad Saleh created a mid-sized haematology unit focusing on autologous type BMT. After recruiting and training doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, a BMT unit with full and modern facilities was established in 2017 and Allogeneic Sister Marrow Transplant started.

In 2015, Dr Abu Zafar Mohammad Saleh joined Evercare Hospital Dhaka (formerly Apollo Hospitals Dhaka).

Recently, in addition to chemotherapy, Total Body Radiation (TBI), has also been added, for the first time in Bangladesh. With the addition of TBI, Evercare Hospital has achieved the capability to perform all types of BMT which is a special milestone for the entire country.

On September 1, 2020, for the first time in Bangladesh, this technology was used for a lymphoma patient. The hospital operates allogeneic BMT for leukaemia, lymphoma and aplastic anaemia; it is also creating opportunities for the treatment of thalassemia and other diseases. BMT of more than 20 patients including two foreign patients has already been completed.

The hospital also offers advanced flow cytometry, immunohistochemistry, PET scan, plasma exchange and modern blood bank services.

These treatments are quite affordable compared to other hospitals in Bangladesh and are much more affordable than the neighbouring countries. All BMT and leukaemia services are available at the hospital even during the Covid-19 epidemic.

“Now any patient with haematological cancer can avail this modern medical service without going abroad,” Dr Saleh said.

Appendix 6

GLITZ

Mohimenun Hoque Mahim
14 February, 2020, 01:55 pm
Last modified: 14 February, 2020, 07:23 pm

14 SHARES

RELATED NEWS

Spanish potato chip sales boom by 'Parasite'

Trump blasts best-picture Oscar for South Korean film 'Parasite'

'Sonic' speeds to \$57M debut; 'Parasite' sees big Oscar bump

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Parasite review: A gasp-inducing masterpiece

Into the world of South Korean cinema

"Once you overcome the one-inch tall barrier of subtitles, you will be introduced to so many more amazing films"



Korean movies have portrayed diversified storylines and focuses on different genres of life beautifully. Photo: Collected

Ever since Parasite won the Oscar for the best picture, people have been getting more curious about the cinema world that exists beyond the regularity of Hollywood.

Even though Bong Joon-ho finally got recognition for Parasite, he has been trying to get into the mainstream Hollywood through amazing pictures like Snowpiercer and Okja which didn't get the same recognition.



Bong Joon-ho after winning Oscar this year. Photo: Collected

However, most Korean moviegoers would argue that Joon-ho's greatest work was highlighted in his *Memories of Murder*, an unknown movie to the world that still stands as a classic in the Korean cinema to this date.



Nonetheless, Bong Joon-ho's work is just the tip of the iceberg in terms of representing Korean films. Korean cinema consists of classics ranging from sassy love stories to fantasies – but arguably the most touched on genre remains thriller or crime film.

One of the best if not the best thriller of all time that South Korea produced is Park Chan-wook's *Oldboy*. It should not be confused with its sad Hollywood remake starring Josh Brolin and Elizabeth Olsen. The movie is renowned for its execution of revenge in such a raw etiquette that throughout the movie you cannot help but be captivated by its story.

Oldboy has also been known for its cinematography and stunt coordination which have been studied and replicated by directors around the world for years to no fruition.

In addition to that, there are a few more crime thrillers such as Kim Yoon-seok's *The Chaser*, known for its brutality. The movie explores the world of prostitution and serial killers keeping the audience at the edge of their seats.

Furthermore, Kim Hyeong-jun's *No Mercy* has the capability to leave its audience baffled as to the point that they have to take time to process its raw essence of ruthlessness.

However, most of these films are rated R, and not for people with a queasy stomach. But not to worry, crime thrillers are not the only thing Koreans are good at. From romantic films like *My Sassy Girl* to fantasy drama *A Werewolf Boy*, Korean movies showcase a diverse set of genres.

And lastly, Lee Hwan-kyung's "*Miracle in Cell No 7*" is one of the most heart wrenching comedy-drama centring around the world of a father with disabilities and his little daughter.

Even though South Korea is producing such great movies, they remain severely underrated. These films not only have talented directors and unmatched stories but they also have great actors to bring them out of scripts and make you experience them in unimaginable ways.

Parasite's recognition has opened a doorway for the audience outside South Korea to peak into a different realm of cinema. But to better understand what the world could expect, we need not look any further than the words of Joon-ho himself, "Once you overcome the one-inch tall barrier of subtitles, you will be introduced to so many more amazing films."

