

An Observation of the Practical Application of Theories in Print Media

Sadia Afrin Arin

Student ID: 07103023

Department of English and Humanities

December 2010



BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

An Observation of the Practical Application of Theories in Print Media

A Report

Submitted to the Department of English and Humanities

of

BRAC University

By

Sadia Afrin Arin

Student ID: 07103023

In Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Degree

Of

Bachelor of Arts in English



BRAC University

December 2010

Acknowledgments

At first I would like to thank my supervisors Roohi Huda, S. M. Mohibul Hasan, and Rokhsana Rahim Chowdhury for helping and guiding me during my internship period and writing my report on my internship. Then I am thankful to Professor Firdous Azim, Professor Syed Manzoorul Islam, Tabassum Zaman, Mahtab Haider and Mushira Habib for teaching me all I know today about Media and Culture and Journalism. I deeply appreciate their precious advise that would help in my future. I would specially like to thank my onside supervisor Shahnoor Wahid, Editor, Star Campus, Yamin Tausif Jahangir, Sub-editor and Bushra, team member, Star Campus as their suggestions and guidance helped me a lot to improve my writing and editing skill. Last but not the least; I am thankful to my parents for supporting my work and inspiring me for what I am doing.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction	1
1.1 History of <i>The Daily Star</i>	3
3 Working Experience at <i>Star Campus</i>	4
3.1 Time Management	4
3.2 Working Environment	4
3.3 Understanding with Co-workers	5
3.4 Sharing Ideologies	5
3.5 Positive Reinforcement	5
4 Spotlight Writing	6
5 Interviewing	11
6 Movie Review Writing	15
6.1 Politics of Writing	16
6.1.1 Ideology and Language	16
6.1.2 Power	20
7 Editing	23
7.1 What is Copy Editing?	23
7.2 Politics of Editing	23
7.2.1 Ideology and Language	23
7.2.2 Power	24
7.3 Roles of the Copy Editor	24
7.4 Feature Editing	25
7.5 Newsroom Article Editing	28
8 Photo Feature	30
9 A Personal Account	33
10 Conclusion	34

1. Introduction

When I started my BA in English at BRAC University, I did not know that I would choose Media and Culture as my concentration, nor did I know I would be so interested in Journalism. To me journalism is the best way to express one's thoughts to other people, which sometimes help others really. As I want to write, I would like to be a journalist.

My first experience with media courses were the Copy Editing and Translation Studies. When I started the course Copy Editing, I became keener about editing as it is an interesting work to do.

I choose *Star Campus* for my internship as it is a University based magazine. I started my work with editing different articles such as newsroom articles and features. After two weeks Yamin Tausif Jahangir, Sub-editor, Star Campus, came up with a new idea. They want to bring something new to the magazine. So, Shahnoor Wahid, Editor, Star Campus and Yamin Tausif Jahangir told me to write a book review and as well as a movie review. It inspired me more as I have interest in movies. Furthermore, I got the responsibility to report for the cover stories, which was easier for me as I got interviewing skill from English for Print Media course. After working there I learnt about some new ways to write better and most significantly my confidence level increased, this will help me further in journalism.

During my 12 weeks of internship period I found many similarities between the theories I learnt from media courses and my practical works at *Star Campus*. Additionally, I learnt new things about reporting, editing and writing from the team members of *Star Campus*. The things I have learnt from the media courses especially from ENG401 (Copy Editing) and ENG440 (English for Print Media) helped me most during my internship and I could apply those in my practical works in *Star Campus*.

My introversion, which used to be a dilemma for me to write something, is gone now after working at *Star Campus*. The time I worked at *Star Campus* opened my new world of writing, for which I am really thankful to BRAC University.

2. History of *The Daily Star*

On July 14, 1991, a new English daily hit the markets of Dhaka. The media welcomed the new comer and people started grabbing the new source of information, which was *The Daily Star*. That is how the newspaper started its journey in the media for giving information to the people of this country. It was established by Syed Mohammed Ali. Mahfuz Anam is the Editor and also the Publisher of the newspaper. He is one of the six members of the Board of Directors, which deals with financial issues.

It is a 24-page newspaper, priced at taka 10 on regular days and at taka 15 on the days it includes supplements. The newspaper contains different sections such as Metropolitan, National, International, Health, Arts and Entertainment, Sports, Business, Editorial, Op-Ed, Literature, etc. These different sections deal with recent events.

This newspaper has six supplements such as *The Star*, *Lifestyle*, *Rising Stars*, *Star Insight*, *Star Campus* and *Forum*. Five of these supplements are weekly magazines and one is monthly. *Lifestyle* is a fashion and lifestyle based magazine, published on every Tuesday. The magazine *Rising Star* is for teenagers, published on every Thursday. *Star Campus* is a university based magazine in which students from different universities can share their ideas and experiences. *Forum* is a monthly magazine, edited by Zafar Sobhan.

It is now one of the well-liked newspapers to the people of Bangladesh. Among the English newspapers of Bangladesh, *The Daily Star* has been in mainstream media for a long time compared to the other ones. *New Age* is a strong competitor of *The Daily Star* as it is another leading English newspaper of Bangladesh.

3. Working Experience at *Star Campus*

Doing internship and courses at University at the same time is not an effortless task. In this situation, there are a lot of things to do to balance the practical work and studies. During my internship I was doing three courses at University and so I had to maintain the time for studying as well as the works I had to do for *Star Campus*. Among the three courses, one was my last media course, which was Globalization and Media (ENG333). I am going to discuss further about my experience of working at *Star Campus*.

3.1 Time Management

Time management is really important in every aspect of our lives. I felt its importance when I was doing my internship. In first two-three weeks it was not that tough but when I started writing articles and reporting for the magazine it became a little bit hard. All I had to do is manage the time for both study and work of *Star Campus*. Punctuality is also important as it makes good impression in job sector. From Career Service Office (CSO) of BRAC University we were told to be punctual in our office when we do our internship and I tried throughout my internship to be on time.

3.2 Working Environment

Before starting my internship I was worried about the working environment of *Star Campus* as the working environment affects one's work positively or negatively. However, after I started working there I realized that it was a pleasant atmosphere for working. During 12 weeks of my internship, the surrounding of the work place was constantly supportive and friendly.

3.3 Understanding with Co-workers

Almost everyone worries before starting to work anywhere that how will be their relationship and understanding with their co-workers. I felt the same but when I started my internship at *Star Campus* I got to know that almost everyone is so supportive. Even people from other departments showed their generous behaviour. The Editor and the sub-editors always gave their support and guidance during my internship. Their supervision helped me to improve my writing and editing skills.

3.4 Sharing Ideologies

While we were working at *Star Campus* not only the co-workers shared their ideas but I could also share mine. We shared our opinions about journalism, photography and definitely about media. Then there was a seminar held at the office, which was on Thalassaemia. In the seminar, different people were present with whom we could share our opinions about this blood disorder and family issues as well.

3.5 Positive Reinforcement

Positive reinforcement plays an important role for making one's work better. Throughout my internship period I got motivation from my Editor and sub-editors. Their appreciation for my work helped and inspired me to do better in further works.

4. Spotlight Writing

The Spotlight of *Star Campus* contains the cover story on different issues that take place in different Universities or academic organizations. The stories are covered on different recent educational seminars, photography exhibitions, debate competitions, life of different academicians or authors, etc.

During my internship I was assigned for reporting and writing articles for three Spotlight stories which were “Fleeting Moments Caught on Frame IIUPE 2010”, “Student Life Dilemmas”, and “Debate Galore at Notre Dame College”. For writing articles on these events, I had to go to Notre Dame College and Bangladesh Art Gallery of Shilpakala Academy for collecting materials and interviewing people. Among the three articles, I wrote one individually and other two were written by me and Antia Reza and in that case, I wrote the first parts of the articles.

As I wrote the first parts, I kept in mind that the lead of the article should contain “*who, what, when, where* and often the *how* and *why* of the story” (Blake and Robert 116). From the course *Copy Editing* (ENG401) and *Copywriting* (ENG404), I learnt about this rule, which I applied while writing the articles. Another essential fact I learnt from these courses is “inverted pyramid”. Keeping the “inverted pyramid” in mind, I summarized the whole story in the first paragraph and wrote the important facts in the following paragraphs. The Spotlight articles that I wrote together with Antia Reza are given below-

Example: 1

International Inter-University Photography Exhibition

Sadia Afrin Arin and Antia Reza

Do you know what a camera is? It is a mirror with a memory. It is with this belief that NSUPC created a platform where photographers from different universities from all over the world brought their experiences together. North South University Photography Club (NSUPC) organised the “International Inter-University

Photography Exhibition 2010" from 4 July to 10 July, 2010 at Bangladesh Art Gallery of Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and Drik Gallery. A few photography enthusiasts established NSUPC in 1997, and it has become one of the most prominent promoters of photography in Bangladesh. Since the club's inception, it has set one milestone after another; and its biggest accomplishment up until now is the International Inter-University Photography Exhibition (IIUPE).

Sometimes, a photo can express the thought which words cannot do and so for many people, photography becomes the way of expressing their thoughts. When I walked into the exhibition, I saw a quotation on a banner saying "The camera is an instrument that teaches people how to see without a camera". It is true as through photography, many ordinary things can be represented, which people usually do not take notice of. For Wajda Akhter, President of NSUPC, "Photography is an art of observation. It's about finding something interesting in an ordinary place". She thinks, "it has little to do with the things you see and everything to do with the way you see them".

Jahangir Kabir Nanak, State Minister for LGRD and Cooperatives, was the Chief Guest of this exhibition and Azim Uddin Ahmed, Chairman of North South University Foundation, Dr. Hafiz G. A. Siddiqi, Vice Chancellor and Dr. S. A. M. Khairul Bashar, Pro Vice Chancellor, NSU, were present as Special Guests. In this exhibition, 170 photographers participated from 69 universities of the 20 following countries-- Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, Srilanka, United Kingdom and U.S.A. As the second-largest photography event in the region, this event not only encourages and promotes photography, but also unites individuals with passion for photography. Among these 170 photographers, 39 star photographers were selected. The entries were categorized under Colour and Back & White media, which was further classified into eight sub-categories such as Action, Architecture, Landscape, Life, Nature, Photo Story, Portrait and Still Life. A total of 39 prizes were given out. The members planned out every minuscule detail of this massive event, bearing in their hearts the goal they had set forth to achieve and their great love for photography. They spent days putting up posters in the streets, designing publications, sharing experiences in the club room, and making their dreams come true. Believing in the motto, "Once a member, always a member", NSUPC is a club where the alumni keep inspiring the new members. NSUPC family proves that stars are within each of us and that the sky is not the limit, they set the limit of the sky!

Shahriar Iqbal Raj, Faculty Advisor for NSUPC, conceived a theme to identify the young stars among photographers. To portray the theme they maintained the symbol of a star.

A jury panel consisting of renowned photographers of Bangladesh judged the photographs. It proved to be a tough job for the jury to pick out the winning entries.

There are photographers who choose photography as their career, and then there are others, the non-professionals, whose work cannot be overlooked either. For professional photographers, the scopes are wide and many of them are dominating the world of photography. But there is little opportunity for the non-professionals to

the thirst of creation. This platform has been created for those who can bring out their creativity, their ideas and their passion within a frame. A photo story aptly titled 'Blood Coal' is a touching piece of work by Easel Mortuza. It won the 1st prize among 15 other photo stories. In the most gripping series of images, the photographer captures life in a small mining village in Dinajpur. The photographs show how an entire village falls victim to the insurmountable grips of industrialization.

Example: 2

Battling with Logic

Sadia Afrin Arin and Antia Reza

NOTRE Dame Debating Club (NDDC) organised the 22nd National Debate Competition 2010, from 14 to 24 July at Notre Dame College. The theme of the debate was "Global Order". 16 teams and 8 schools participated in the competition. It was a great opportunity for students to develop their skills in sharing and debating on various topics.

Fr. Adam S. Pereira, the moderator, explained his expectations from the students. He said, "They will be benefitted and ultimately the country will be benefitted". He thinks competitions like these will improve the condition of our country and the people in the long run. When I asked him about his expectation from other participants, he said, "We expect same kind of enthusiasm from all of them, but from our club members we expect much more. This is a National Level competition that is eagerly anticipated by everyone".

I was amazed to see the enthusiasm of the members of NDDC, who organised the competition. "Through debating we get to know what is happening around the world", said Gunjan Barua, a member of NDDC and one of the participants. As the topic of the debate was "Global Order", they know about imperialism and economy, which will help them in future in their career. "Though we are college students, we are talking about the pros and cons of government policies. We are talking about USA's aggression; we talk about whether it is good or bad", he added.

To them it does not matter whether they lose or win the competition, what matters is that they know the important things. One of the volunteers, Gunjan said, "We are one step ahead of others as we are participating in the debate. Those who do not participate in such activities limit their knowledge only to books". It is true that by participating in debates one can gain immense knowledge, which cannot be found simply by reading text books. The members of NDDC are participating in the debate and at the same time they are organising the programme. "Our debating skills are improving and so are our organisational skills. It will definitely come into use in future", said Gunjan. Their seniors, who used to organise such competitions before,

inspired them to participate and volunteer. "They are successful people whose debating skills helped in their respective career", he added.

When I asked Gunjan what they think about other participants from other schools, he said, "What we noticed is that participants from other schools are immensely talented. Most students are from class eight or nine, the level of their knowledge is really good. The judges felt the same. Their creativity is awesome". Students from other schools and colleges are very interested in participating in the competition because this is a prestigious tournament.

From Mahadib Habib, President of Administration, NDDC, we got to know that in the club there are three presidents; President of Administration, President of Debate and Workshop and President of Press and Publication. "Administration controls the whole thing. We decide who gives the opening speech, who the Chief Guest will be, among other things", said Mahadi. Debate and Workshop decides the topic and also selects the judges while Press and Publication takes the responsibility of posters and banners. "We know how to cope up with club activities and so these activities do not hamper our studies", Mahadi added.

The moderator of Notre Dame Collage said that they did face some minor problems while organising this debate. He said, "Ultimately I select the president of the club but I take opinions from others as well. Sometimes I accept their opinions and sometimes I don't. While selecting the president usually I look for certain qualities. He has to be someone who can communicate with ease and can organise effortlessly."

While writing individually, I followed the same rules as these are applicable for every news. The article I wrote individually for the cover story "Students Life Dilemmas" is shown below-

Example 3: This is an example of individually written article.

Give Us The Chance, We can Do Better

Sadia Afrin Arin

Sometimes university students are forced to take courses in which they do not have any interest at all. As a student of a private university, I have faced these problems several times. Consequently, I never did well in those courses. I asked myself many times, "Why can't I choose my own subject? Why do I have to take Biology, Math,

build a career. In such cases, they study other subjects and as a result their potentials often go to waste. Students studying their favourite subject, make their future and career better. One of my friends, Triloy, got admission in English but he wanted to study in Business Administration. As he did not do well in the Mathematics part in the admission test, he had to study in English for one year, but he managed to change his department and got admission in BBA later. "I am so happy now that I'm studying in BBA but I regret as I lost one year", said Triloy. "My friends and batch mates will get their graduation before me", he added.

My classmate, Ridwan, is studying in English with me. He gave admission tests in different public universities including University of Dhaka, Khulna University and Jahangirnagar University. In Khulna University he gave the admission test for BBA but did not get chance and same thing happened in the University of Dhaka where he did not get chance in 'Gha Unit'.

From my perspective, everyone should get the chance to do better in his or her study and it is possible only when they can study the subject of their interest.

So, when I wrote the articles for the Spotlight, the knowledge I got from the courses including *English for Print Media*, *Copy Editing* and *Copywriting* helped me most. Without the understanding of the inverted pyramid style and five Ws and one H, it would have been difficult for me to write the articles.

5. Interviewing

I did not have any idea about interviewing people before I took the course *English for Print Media* (ENG440). While doing this course I had to take interviews of different people such as street children, officials of NGOs, CNG driver, owner of tea stall, shopkeeper and students. This experience is really helpful as it taught me how to interact with different sorts of people. As a consequence, I got not only theoretical knowledge about interviewing but also practical experience of interviewing.

According to Wynford Hicks, "Interviewing is the central activity in modern journalism" and "the interview can be defined as a prearranged face-to-face meeting of journalist, who asks questions, and an interviewee, who answers them" (Wynford 1-2).

To make an interview successful one should take certain preparations as said in the book, *Interviewing for Journalists* that "successful interviewing is based on preparedness- being ready for anything and everything that might happen. This is a state of mind that comes from confidence: confidence based firmly on forethought. Planning and research" (Sally 17). Arriving on time is an important matter as "to be late is unforgivable" (Sally 25). From the *English for Print Media* course I learnt that before going for the interview we need to make a list of possible questions. In her book, *Interviewing for Journalist* Sally suggests that one should "write topics/questions down on a separate sheet of paper" and so I did when I was asked for interviewing people while doing my internship. Another thing that I learnt is using representative quotes from the interviewee. This course also helped me to learn about recording the interview. The knowledge that I gathered about interviewing assisted me during my internship.

Eye contact is also an important aspect of interviewing as Sally said “how much you look at your interviewee matters vitally” (Sally 27). Eye contact makes the interviewee understand that he or she has the “interest” and “full attention” of the interviewer.

During my internship, I had to interview people for two Spotlight stories. Once I interviewed two students of Notre Dame College for the Spotlight story titled “Debate Galore at Notre Dame College”. This article was on the debate competition, which was organized by the Notre Dame Debate Club (NDDC). For the same article I had to interview the Moderator of the debate club. While interviewing the students, I got to know about their fresh ideas and endless eagerness about debate. Though I was feeling very nervous about the interview part, their enormous keenness for debating really amazed me. The interview part of the two students and the moderator are given below-

Interview of the Moderator

Question: What are your expectations from the Students?

Answer: They will be benefited and ultimately the country will be benefited.

Question: What is your expectation from other participants?

Answer: We expect same kind of enthusiasm from all of them but from our club members we expect much more. This is a National Level competition that is eagerly anticipated by everyone.

Interview of the Students

1. Gunjan Barua, member of NDDC and one of the participants

Question: What do you think about the debate?

Answer: Through debating we get to know what is happening around the world.

Question: How this debate is helping you?

Answer: Though we are college students, we are talking about the pros and cons of government policies. We are talking about USA's aggression; we talk about whether it is good or bad. We are one step ahead of others as we are participating in the debate. Those who do not participate in such activities limit their knowledge only to books. Our debating skills are improving and so are our organizational skills. It will definitely come into use in future.

Question: How you are inspired by your senior students who used to debate?

Answer: They are successful people whose debating skills helped in their respected career.

Question: What do you think about other participants from other schools?

Answer: What we noticed in that participants from other schools are immensely talented. Most students are from class eight or nine; the level of their knowledge is really good. The judge felt the same. Their creativity is awesome.

2. Mahadi Habib, President of Administration, NDDC

Question: What is the responsibility of the Administration section?

Answer: Administration controls the whole thing. We decide who gives the opening speech, who the Chief Guest will be, among other things.

Question: Do you think this club activities are hampering your studies?

Answer: We know how to cope up with club activities and so these activities do not hamper our studies.

Then I had to interview two students Shahriar Samad Triloy, BBS Department and Ridwan Amit, ENH Department, BRAC University, for another Spotlight story titled "Student Life Dilemmas". While interviewing these two students I did not hesitate as much as I did in earlier one as both of them are from my university. The Editor of the *Star Campus* advised me about the sort of question that should be asked. So, I made a list of a few questions, which were asked for the interview. The interview part is given below-

"I'm so happy now that I'm studying in BBA I regret as I lost one year", said Triloy. "My friends and batch mates will get their graduation before me" he added.

The difference between this interview and the earlier one is I took their interview on phone and the earlier one was face-to-face interview. For interviewing the course *English for Print Media* was really helpful. This course made my job of interviewing people easy during my internship.

6. Movie Review Writing

Movie is one of the most powerful expressions of popular culture. Almost everyone likes to watch movies depending on their own choice of subject. Some like action movies while others prefer art films and some are fascinated by romantic movies. It differs from person to person but it cannot be denied that people consider movie or film as a part of popular culture. It might be asked what popular culture is. I also did not have any theoretical knowledge about popular culture before I did the course *Cultural Studies* (ENG331). While doing this course I came across with the term popular culture. In his book *An Introductory Guide to Cultural Theory and Popular Culture*, John Storey suggests “popular culture is simply culture which is widely favoured or well liked by many people” (Storey 7). So, what maximum people like and prefer is popular culture, which can include music, art, festivals and definitely movies. In this book Storey mentions about Richard Maltby’s perception about popular culture’s achievement. According to Maltby “it is...the achievement of popular culture that it has brought us more and more varied dreams than we could otherwise ever have known” (11). This means popular culture provides us different dreams, about which sometimes we do not know. In this case, I think movies play an important role to bring new and various dreams to us. For example, after watching a war movie, the viewer may dream of being a brave soldier who will fight for his country. This is how the “Hollywood war machine” inspires Americans to join the US army and war. Similarly a girl can dream of being a super model or a part of fashion industry after watching a fashion industry based movie. I also often get new ideas from movies and definitely movies fascinate me.

During my internship, when I was asked to write movie reviews for the magazine, I was really eager to do that. I wrote the first movie review on the Hollywood movie “Gia”, which is based on the life of Gia Marie Carangi (American super model of 70s). In total I wrote four movie reviews for the magazine and all of them were published. While writing the reviews I completely expressed my ideology, which is an aspect of politics of writing. I would discuss about politics of writing in the following section.

6.1 Politics of Writing

When I was doing the media course *Translations Studies* (ENG465), I came to know about the politics of writing, editing and translating. In the book *Politics of Writing*, the authors said “All writing is located within the wider socio-political context; this means that issues concerning writing, the values attached to it, and its distribution in society, are all essentially political and bound up with the way in which a social formation operates” (Clark and Roz 20). So, writing is influenced or affected by the surroundings including political or social issues.

There are some terms which play a significant role in politics of writing and the terms are ideology, language and power.

6.1.1 Ideology and Language

Ideology is a set of ideas which the writer can impose while writing an article or review. According to Hatim and Mason “Ideology encompasses ‘the tacit assumptions, beliefs and value system which are shared collectively by social groups’” (Hatim and Jeremy 102). As I have mentioned earlier I have expressed my beliefs and opinions while writing the reviews. However, everyone might not agree with my

married couple. Though they live far away from each other, they do not betray each other. In this review I discussed that it is hard to see such devotion in relationships in present time and I also have questioned the readers whether we can have such fidelity in relationships in our lives as well. Some readers may think that I am wrong and people do have loyalty in their relationships. This is how ideology differs. Then in the review of “500 Days of Summer”, I said that love does exist and it is something real which we experience in real life. In this case, some readers may still think that there is no existence of love in real life. So, again beliefs can vary from people to people.

Language is another central term in politics of writing. It is a means of constructing and expressing our identity and language has its own politics. Through using language a particular sort of reader, “a certain system of values, a set of beliefs or an entire culture” (Hatim and Jeremy 93) can be included or excluded. So, the language has the power of excluding or including. When I wrote the reviews, the same thing happened. Through using language I also excluded and included some values and beliefs.

The reviews of these two movies are given below-
Example 1

Amazing Devotion!

“The Japanese Wife”, directed by Aparna Sen, is an Indian Bengali movie, based on Kunal Basu's book. The story is about a long-distance marriage between a Bangali gentleman Snehomoy (Rahul Bose) and a Japanese girl Miyage (Chigusa Takaku). Their relationship starts with letters, as they are pen pals. Well in today's world this pen friendship is almost lost as it is a modern world where people are more familiar with Facebook, Twitter and so on.

When they get married Miyage sends a silver ring to Snehomoy and Snehomoy sends a box of vermilion and a pair of Shakha (symbol of Hindu wives) to her. 15 years of

their marriage pass by and in this long time they talk on phone for two or three times only but their bond becomes stronger. Both of them have a poor economic condition for which neither Snehomoy can go to Japan nor can Miyage come to India. They just have one way to contact, letter. Though they are far away from each other they do not betray each other. Isn't it strange? Their devotion for each other even in this long distance, amazed me as 'loyalty in love' is very rare these days. Well it is in my view. Forget about long-distance relationships, betrayal can even be seen between two people who even live under the same roof. But the strong bond between Snehomoy and Miyage in this movie, gave me a positive view.

On their fifteenth wedding anniversary Miyage sends Snehomoy a box of beautiful kites and Snehomoy send her a sari and some flowers in a basket. Miyage sends flowers with every letter to him. One day Shondhya (Raima Sen), who is a young widow comes to Snehomoy's house with her eight-year old son Poltu. Snehomoy's Mashi (Moushumi Chatterjee) gives her shelter, as Shondhya is her friend's daughter, with whom Mashi wanted Snehomoy to get married in the beginning of the movie. Snehomoy in his letter informs Miyage about Shondhya and her son. He describes about the get-up of a widow while describing about Shondhya. He says widows wear white saree and some even cut off all their hair "depending on how much they are devoted to their husbands".

All of a sudden Snehomoy comes to know Miyage is very sick and he takes leave from his school for six months as he plans to go to different doctors for consulting about her health. After knowing Miyage has cancer, he goes to Kolkata to an Oncologist and shows Miyage's reports to the doctor. When the doctor says to bring her to the hospital, Snehomoy at first remains silent and then he just leaves the room saying she is in Japan. That night he talks with Miyage on phone for the last time as on the way home, Snehomoy drenches in the heavy rain in a night of flood and he catches pneumonia and after a few days he dies.

A lady comes on a boat, wearing white saree and she is bald. Its Miyage, comes to the village as Snehomoy's widow. When she reaches his home, Shondhya takes her to Snehomoy's room, where she finds everything, even the dry-flowers she used to send with the letters. But only one thing is missing, his beloved husband, Snehomoy. Her

baldness represents her devotion for Snehomoy. Well in reality this long-distance marriage seems like a fairytale maybe. But we can have this amazing devotion to each other in our real life, can't we?

Example 2

"It's Love, it's not Santa Clause"

THE movie "500 Days of Summer", directed by Marc Webb, starts with a gentle man saying "this is not a love story"... "this is a story of boy meets girl". It is love at first sight for Tom (Joseph Gordon Levitt), who falls in love with Summer (Zooey Deschanel) when she walks into the greeting card company, where Tom works and she joins here as his boss's new assistant. But it's not that easy because it is 'Love' and it always has to have some problems, isn't it? Summer is kind an independent girl, who does not believe in love and relationships. She believes romance is not for her. Well many girls may think the same way in real life, especially those who experience failed have 'true love'.

In this movie we can see that Summer wants friendship but not suffocating romance. After watching this, I wondered how romance could be suffocating? Well I have no idea! Summer represents a mysterious character throughout the movie.

These two main characters are completely different in this movie. Tom thinks Summer is the perfect woman to live happily with and according to Summer love, romance and relationship are not for her though men are always attracted to her. Tom is from New Jersey, working in L.A., writing greeting cards even though he is an architect by training. Tom and Summer have a relationship more than like friends. Through the troubles of Tom and Summer's so-called relationship, Tom always shares his feelings about Summer with his two best friends, McKenzie and Paul.

I liked the conversation between Tom and Summer most when Tom asks her "what happens when you fall in love?" and she replies casually "you believe in that?" Tom

definitely not Santa Clause, which is something “illusory” and love is not. Love is something we encounter in real life and it is obviously 'real', at least I believe so.

Tom is so much in love with Summer and loves everything about her but unfortunately Summer does not want to go for a love relationship with him. One day at a bar he even punches a guy, who tries to flirt with Summer. That guy also beat him and after that Summer took Tom to her apartment, where they have a fight about their relationship. Tom was never hopeless about his love unless Summer introduce her fiancé to him. Tom starts feeling depressed but he does not stop his life there, which is the most positive point of this movie. He moves on with life and in the last part, at an interview he meets a girl and after a short conversation with her, he asks her to have coffee with him. The girl he met is Autumn. I think the best part of this movie is that after going through failed love he did not stop and no one should stop, really. There are obviously ups and downs in everyone's life and 'break-ups' are just a part of it. So, what we have to do is just move on with life with all these bittersweet experiences that life has to offer to us.

6.1.2 Power

“Power emanates from the text producer’s ability to impose his or her plans at the expense of the text receiver’s plans” (Hatim and Jeremy 346). While doing the course *Translations Studies* I got to know that there are different agents of power in translation such as the translator, editor, publisher and reader. In the case of writing the agents of power are-

- Writer
- Reader
- Editor
- Publisher

The writer has the ability to use his/her complete power to exclude or include a particular group of audience “directly and consciously” (Hatim and Jeremy 95). The writer can write an article concerning only one group of people. It is not only that the writer who can exercise his/her power, but the editor also can use his power by omitting a few lines from the article. So, the writers “themselves may fall victim to the exercise of power by ruthless editors or unthinking censors” (Hatim and Jeremy 95). As a writer I also fell victim to this “exercise of power”, when I wrote the review on “Into the Wild”. When the review was published I found out that a whole paragraph was omitted by the sub-editor. Then if the editor does not get any interest in a specific copy he might not even edit that for publishing. When I was doing my internship I saw this power being exercised as there were many articles which were not edited. If the publisher does not like the article he will definitely not publish the article. This situation was common in *Star Campus*. The review of the Hollywood movie “Into the Wild” is shown below-

Example 3

“Happiness Only Real When Shared”

MANY of us, at some point in our lives, may think of moving away from the rigorous demands of society. Sometime ago, I too, felt desperate to escape from society and the people around me. Maybe that is why I was asked to watch the movie “Into The Wild”

The movie “Into the Wild”, directed by Sean Penn, is based on the true story of Christopher Johnson McCandless. The movie begins with the unhappy family of Chris. Chris has come back home after graduating from Emory University. He denies his father's gift, a car, as he has no attraction for anything materialistic. What he seeks for is the 'truth'. He destroys all his credit cards and gives his savings of \$24,000 to a

charity and then starts his journey to the ultimate destination--Alaska. Chris travels two years around the American Southwest before reaching Alaska. In this time of two years he meets all kinds of people--a hippie couple, a farm owner (Vince Vaughn) and a lonely old man, Ron (Hal Holbrook) who wants to adopt Chris as his grandson. He also meets a girl named Joni (Kristen Stewart) with whom he develops a strong friendship and they begin to like each other. At one point, Chris says to her "If you want something in life, reach out and grab it". I loved what he said as all of us dream of so many things in life but very few of us stick through the journey of achieving it.

His dream comes true as he reaches Alaska. He finds an abandoned bus, the 'Magic Bus' and turns it into his home. He tries hunting animals for food. One day while reading a book called "Family Happiness", the idea of real happiness strikes him. He decides to go find Joni but fails to make a connection. He writes in his journal that he is "lonely and scared". Things take a wrong turn when Chris mistakenly eats a deadly wild plant. He becomes "literally trapped in the wild". Yet he does not misuse those difficult moments. He writes his feelings in a book as the realisation that "happiness is only real when shared" dawns upon him. This is exactly the message that is put forward. Viewers will agree that the true value of happiness is only felt when there is someone to share it with. The movie will most definitely find a special place in everyone's heart.

Readers have the power of accepting or not accepting the article or the review. No matter how good the article is, readers or a particular group of readers may not like the review concerning their own ideologies. It is similar to what happens in the case of translation, the readers may not like the translated text.

When I was doing my internship, I found these theories such as politics of writing and editing being practically applied in the writing field.

7. Editing

I started my internship with editing articles. In the beginning, the team members of *Star Campus* told me about the basic things we need to edit, for example, using British spellings, avoiding a number at the beginning of a sentence, maintaining the word limit of features and newsroom articles. Editing did not seem complicated to me because, I learned how to edit articles from various newspapers or magazines in the *Copy Editing* course.

7.1 What is Copy Editing?

Copy editing is mainly a process “by which a manuscript is turned into a final published product” (Einsohn 4). After going through the process of editing a copy is totally ready for publication. In their book *Copy Editing for Professionals*, Rooney and Oliver said, “Editing is the last stage in the writing process, which classically is defined as Listen (or Read), Think, Write and Edit” (2). So, editing involves reading an article, thinking about it (whether the information is correct or not), rewriting it if necessary, correcting grammatical and orthographic mistakes, syntax, and checking punctuations.

7.2 Politics of Editing

Politics of editing has its field-specific terms just as politics of writing and translation does. I am going to discuss the related terms such as ideology, language and power in following sections.

7.2.1 Ideology and Language

While editing a copy, the copy editor can impose his/her own beliefs and values. If that happens the uniqueness of the copy gets distorted and the original meaning is lost. As the author and the editor may not have the same ideologies, the copy editor

As I mentioned earlier, language plays the role of excluding and including some values and beliefs. It can also exclude or include certain groups of readers. So while editing a copy the copy editor can use his own style of language and, as a result, changes take place in the published copy.

7.2.2 Power

In editing, the agents of power are-

- Editor
- Publisher
- Reader

The editor has the power to impose his own ideology while editing a copy. He can also exercise his power by restructuring the whole article. He can even exclude some beliefs and values of the writer from the copy. While editing different articles I also could exercise this power of excluding and restructuring.

The publisher has the power of publishing a copy. In *Star Campus* I noticed that some articles were not published even after editing those articles. The publisher has the right to decide what to publish and he can discard any article at any point. .

Similarly, no matter how good an article is, the readers may not like it. It happens because different people support different ideological standpoints.

7.3 Role of the Copy Editor

A copy editor's main responsibility is to read the article or copy "with excruciating care and attentiveness" (Einsohn 4). When I did the course *Copy Editing* (ENG401), I learnt about the role of the copy editors. This knowledge helped me while I was working as a copy editor during my internship. The role of the copy editors is given below-

1. Checking for grammatical mistakes

2. Ensuring that questions are answered
3. Ensuring accuracy of structure
4. Making stories concise
5. Ensuring that the newspaper style is followed

These are some basic responsibilities of a copy editor, which s/he should keep in mind while editing a copy. When I edited different articles in *Star Campus*, I found many mistakes in grammar. As a copy editor I had to double-check that whether the grammar or syntax is appropriate or not. In many articles I found repetitive use of same words, for which I had to find synonyms or alternative terms for those words. The team members of *Star Campus* guided me in following the newspaper style, especially the spelling.

7.4 Feature Editing

The media course *English for Print Media* helped me to know how to write features as we had to write several features in this course. However, I did not write any feature for the magazine while doing my internship but the knowledge I got about feature writing helped me to edit the features for the magazine. For example, from this course I got to know about using both direct and indirect quotations. While editing the features I had to check whether the quotations are grammatically correct or not. So, if there were any grammatical mistakes in the direct quotes I edited them into indirect quotations so that it made sense. Once I faced a problem with a quotation, which made no sense really. In that case I had to eliminate the whole quotation after consulting with one of the sub-editors. Spelling mistakes were very common while editing different features. As *The Daily Star* uses British spelling I had to change all the spellings that followed American style. Some examples are given below-

American	British
Organized	Organised
Maximized	Maximised
Recognized	Recognised
Program	Programme

Writing in active constructions instead of passive ones, is another important thing of editing. While editing, turned many passive sentences into active ones. I also had to check the use of punctuations, which sometimes I had to edit. These are the main elements that I learnt from *Copy Editing* and *English for Print Media* courses and I applied these elements while working as a copy editor in *Star Campus*. One of the features, edited by me, which was published is shown below-

Tragedy of the Commons- Dacca is Dead. Long Live Dhaka!

Asrar Chowdhury

THE Founding Father of economics, Adam Smith, introduced the “invisible hand” in *Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) the book prior to his magnum opus *Wealth of Nations* (1776). The notion of the “invisible hand” is simple. When individuals behave in self-interest the society benefits. Behaviour at the micro level translates to behaviour at the macro level. This simple observation formed one of the foundations of mainstream economics: optimisation- the lust to maximise benefits. Societies need their agents (buyers and producers) to behave in self-interest if societies want to enjoy economic growth, a pre-condition for development.

The “invisible hand” was a need of its time. By the 18th Century the Ottoman Empire was waning. The Americas was truly a land of opportunity. As would Australia and unknown areas of Africa also later prove to be. Adam Smith and later David Ricardo laid the ideological foundations of capitalism. Europe was ready for “take off”. Capitalism would be the order of the day throughout the world for centuries to come.

The lust for profits would dictate the course of history. This lust transformed Western societies for the good like never before. No benefit has ever come without a price. By the middle of the 19th Century social exponents like Charles Dickens and Karl Marx were voicing their resent over uncontrolled capitalism. "Please Sir, can I have some more?" was the outcry of Oliver Twist and his generation of working class children who were exposed to inhuman working and living conditions to finance the lust for the profit of capitalists. Karl Marx made lines like "workers of the world unite" and many other hymns for groups that saw revolution as a means towards an end for decades to come.

It was not an economist or a social scientist who formally articulated the potential threat of uncontrolled growth based on individual optimisation. Two centuries after Smith's *Moral Sentiments* (1759) and one century after Marx's *Das Capital* (1867), the ecologist Garrett Hardin wrote a powerful essay in the *Science Journal* in 1968. The title could not have been more apt "Tragedy of the Commons". When multiple agents act independently and rationally out of self-interest, they can end up depleting a shared natural resource where it was not in the original interest of any of the agents for this to happen in the first place. Hardin's hypothesis was based on resources that are used by a community e.g., common grazing land for livestock. The hypothesis can be extended to whole societies. The central theme of Hardin's model is that every system has a capacity within which it can provide benefits. Beyond this, individual optimisation can lead to a catastrophic disaster that is worse than a Greek Tragedy.

Mainstream economics as taught in classrooms, fails to address morality and ethics. It is inherent in human nature for individuals and societies to seek avenues where they can get advantage from their actions. Adam Smith and future generations of economists rightly identified this. What mainstream economics does not teach is that demand works well as long as demand is based on needs. The world has always had enough resources for our needs, but never did the world ever have enough resources for our greed. When a system approaches its capacity it will cease to provide benefits. The market, the "invisible hand", is a wonderful mechanism to allocate resources. Sadly, markets also have their limits. Every song has to come to an end.

The greatest lesson of history is, nobody learns from it. Maybe that is why history has

a tendency to repeat itself. Looking at recent tragic events in Dhaka City makes me a cynic. Is greed becoming uncontrollable? Is the pursuit towards self-interest leading Dhaka to become a Greek Tragedy of the Commons? Will the young of today pay for the greed of their predecessors? Raising questions is the first step towards constructive thinking and reasoning.

As Dhaka celebrates 400 years of its existence much needs to be said to tomorrow's inheritors of Dhaka and Bangladesh. The time has come that today's young base their demands on needs and not on greed like their predecessors. Whether Dhaka will survive another 400 years or experience a Greek Tragedy of the Commons is a matter of speculation. One thing is for certain. History has records of cities and civilisations destroying themselves. As a wake up call for the young of today. When mainstream thought and practices reach their limits or become obsolete, it is time to re-think and be pragmatic. If you are pragmatic, Adam Smith's individual self-interest can be translated to collective social-interest. The beautiful Dacca of yesteryears is dead. Long live the Dhaka, you will inherit.

7.5 Newsroom Article Editing

In the case of editing newsroom articles, I had to eliminate all quotations as in *Star Campus* newsroom articles do not contain any quotation, suggested by the sub-editor.

There was a common mistake I used to see in the designations of different persons. For example, most of the writers write Prof. Dr. XYZ. In such cases, I was advised to keep either Prof. or Dr. with the names of the persons. This mistake was seen mostly in the newsroom articles. From the course *English for Print Media*, I learnt that the names of the persons come first. Then we introduce his/her designation and name of the workplace. So, it really helped me when I edited different articles for the magazine because these things were most of the time unorganized.

Then while editing newsroom articles, I kept in mind that newsroom articles only contain the basic information such as what, who, where, when, and why. Apart from this information I had to eliminate other information from the newsroom articles. One of the published newsroom articles is shown below.

Seminar on Mass Media held at JU

THE International Relations Department of Jahangirnagar University (JU) organised a seminar on “The Role of Mass Media in Analyzing International Relations” at the Arts and Humanities building of the campus on 15 July. Around 200 students and media personalities were present in the seminar which was presided over by Dr Abul Kalam Azad, Chairman of the Department. Ajoy Dash Gupto, Associate Editor of Dainik Samakal presented a keynote paper on the subject. Shamim Reza, Associate Professor of Mass Communication and Journalism of Dhaka University and Dr Tarek Samsur Rehman, Professor of International Relations of JU addressed the function as discussants. Speakers stressed on country-favoured coverage maintaining international relations and goodwill.

8. Photo Feature

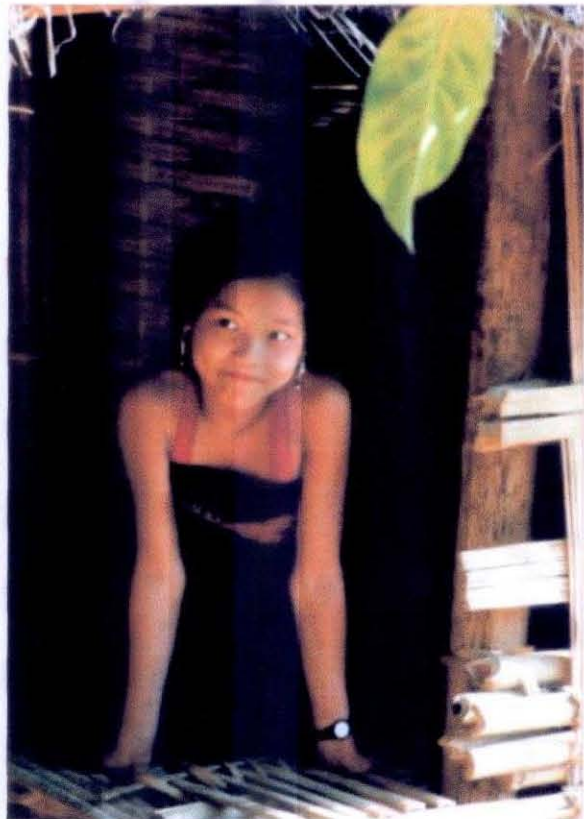
“Photography, as a powerful medium of expression and communication, offers an infinite variety of perception, interpretation and execution” (Ansel Adams). This means a snapshot can express one’s thoughts and different photos represent different views of the photographers. According to John Berger “the photographer’s way of seeing is reflected in his choice of subject” (Berger 10). The way in which a photographer sees things, is revealed by the picture he/she has taken.

If I am obsessed with something then it definitely is photography, because through photography I can show how I see things around me. In the book *Ways of Seeing*, John Berger says that the “mechanical eye” makes a new way of seeing and camera shows us the “world” in the way it “can see” the world (Berger 17). Camera or the “mechanical eye” captures the view and shows us exactly what it captures. When I was doing the course *Cultural Studies* (ENG331), I knew about this “camera eye” and this is what I like most about a camera as it helps me to capture the moment I like in the same way I see it.

As I do not have any academic skill in Photography, I am looking forward to do a course in photography. Besides, I am planning to do a course in photojournalism as well.

While doing my internship at *Star Campus* I got to know that they have a section for photo feature, which contains only pictures of people’s photography. Usually a single title represents all the pictures. I had never give pictures to any magazine or newspaper before. In fact, I hesitated because the Editor might not like my pictures for publishing. I showed the Editor nine portraits of tribal people that I took in Neelgiri, Bandarban. He liked the pictures and in the next issue those were published

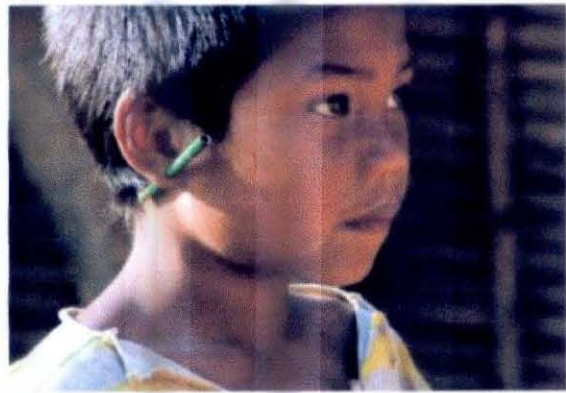
in the Photo Feature section. The pictures are given below that were published in 13 June's issue under the title of "Tribal Life".



Tribal Life

Sadia Afrin Arin





9. A Personal Account

Working at *Star Campus* was really enjoyable. While working there I could meet new personalities in the office and also outside the office as I had to interview a few people. The experience that I gained from the workplace is invaluable to me. I think that this experience would help in the professional arena. The team of *Star Campus* was very supportive throughout my internship period.

Star Campus is mainly a campus based magazine that deals with current issues related with different universities. This magazine works as a medium through which students from different universities can share their thoughts, opinions, ideas about different issues and experiences. This magazine has different section such as Newsroom that contains pres releases and news of current events, Spotlight that is the cover story, Feature, which includes news of competitions, travel experiences, etc, Photo Feature that contains photographs, and Movie Review. I have written three articles for three Spotlight stories and four movie reviews that were published in different issues of *Star Campus*. Writing movie reviews seemed to be my cup of tea as I am fascinated with movies. My photographs were published in Photo Feature section as well.

10. Conclusion

Working at *Star Campus* was a wonderful opportunity and experience. There I could find that many theories, which I have learnt from the media courses, have been applied in practical works such as writing, editing, and interviewing. I believe that only learning the theories cannot help a person to improve her or his knowledge. Rather when the theories are applied in practical works, it definitely can make that person more expert.

All the media courses such as *Copy Editing* (ENG401), *Copywriting* (ENG404), *English for Print Media* (ENG440), *Translation Studies* (ENG465), *Cultural Studies* (ENG331), and *Globalization and Media* (ENG333) were helpful during my internship period as what I learnt from these courses, was applicable in the internship working field.

The courses *Copy Editing* and *English for Print Media* helped me most in the editing and interviewing field. The *Translation Studies* course taught me how the ideology, culture, language, and power play a vital role in politics of translation, writing, and editing and when I was writing and editing for the magazine, I found these theories being applied. From the *Cultural Studies* course I have learnt many theories from which I could relate the theory of “popular culture” with my practical work of writing movie reviews and John Berger’s theory “ways of seeing” with my photography.

When I started working at *Star Campus*, I did not face much complication because I was already familiar with the theories, which made my work unproblematic.

Bibliography

1. Adams, Sally, and Wynford Hicks. *Interviewing for Journalists*. New York: Routledge, 2001.
2. Berger, John. "Chapter 1." *Ways of Seeing*. London: Penguin, 1972.
3. Blake, Gary, and Robert W. Bly. *The Elements of Copywriting: The essential guide to creating copy that gets the results you want*. USA: Macmillan, 1997.
4. Clark, Romy, and Roz Ivanic. *Politics of Writing*. London: Routledge, 1997.
5. Edmund J. Rooney and Oliver R. Witte. *Copy Editing for Professionals*. Champaign: Stipes Publishing L.L.C, 2000.
6. Einsohn, Amy. *The Copyeditor's Handbook*. California: The University of California Press, 2005.
7. Hatim, Basil, and Jeremy Munday. "Agents of Power in Translation." *Translation: An advanced resource book*. New York: Routledge, 2004.
8. Storey, John. *An Introductory Guide to Cultural Theory and Popular Culture*. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1993.