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**THE ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH BY TRADERS AT TOURIST RESORT: *An
Ethnographic Study at Gili Trawangan Tourist Resort of North Lombok of NTB***



BY

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**STUDY OF PROGRAM OF LANGUAGE STUDY
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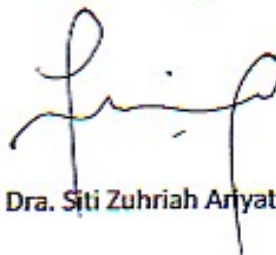
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**STUDY OF PROGRAM OF LANGUAGE STUDY
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Abstract

Muslimin. NIM: S.200100019, The Acquisition of English by Traders at Tourist Resort: An Ethnographic Study at Gili Trawangan Tourist Resort of North Lombok of West Nusatenggara Province. Language Studies of Graduate Program of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The grand issue displayed in this research is related to the second language acquisition (SLA), the focus problems of this research is about the process of English acquisition displayed by traders at Gili Trawangan Tourist Resort (GTTR). Moreover, the purpose of this study is to describe the procedures of English acquisition applied by traders. Furthermore, the type of this inquiry is qualitative and the research approach utilized is ethnographic study. The result of this study were consist of; first, there were five inputs traced in that workfield names listening to music, attending to ticket information, reading banners, watching cinema, and attending foreigners' conversation. The second fact finding describes about the types of output, where the output processed by the acquirers represented by a number of routes namely; promoting, singing, greeting, telling information, note taking and transaction. The third result is the psychological distance, which described the main issues such of as follow; the great psychological distance and the small psychological distance. The great psychological distance was signed by; language shock, cultural shock, less of motivation, the less of enclosure, etc. Moreover in the small psychological distance has represented by; the good of enclosure, the great activity interest, the high motivation, etc. This research exactly also took a position as the study to capture the social distance or social acquisition condition. The following cases represented that; first, the great social distance, and the second is the small social distance. For both ideas have also their own subtopics, where in the frame of great social distance, the traders encircle by the lack of condition namely; the lack of economic interest, and the small of assimilation. In contrast, the small social distance represents by; the great enclosure process, the great economic interest, the lack of subordination and domination. All of aspects in social distance have a clear connection to the procedure of second or foreign language acquisition.

Keywords; English, Acquisition, Traders, Tourist-resort.

Introduction

English is one of the fundamental language that has been established in all around this world during long time ago. Because the important role kept by this language, it allows people to develop their learning matterial, school competitions, ect. Thus, all of the activity which probably influence the advance of English always looked and studied includes the research project that commonly required in the high education. Gili Trawangan Tourist Resort (GTTR), one of the most famous islands that exist in Lombok became the rigid location for the researcher in constructing this research. This study concentrate to the grand question is, how the English acquisition processed by the traders within how the learning condition appears during the acquisition.

There are many research articles that have arranged by some people which explain about second language acquisition. It is indispensable for the writer and may for the reader to capture the more specific and what is the different or the similar point between this exploration with the preceded research that have had done by the other investigators.

First research has written by Raquel Serrano Serrano at 2007 with the entitled "*Time distribution and the acquisition of English as a foreign language*". In the context of the English acquisition, that research basically equals with this study, but after the writer surge the main idea and the specific works of that research, it is clearly different. Serrano's research rigidly treats the students through his monitoring idea such as time distribution in order to construct a hypothesis. While this research actually not talking about how the instrument or any researcher's idea available used by the subject or for undertaking the object. The absolute idea of this research is to explain how the process of English acquisition occurs in GTTR.

Ning Jia (2009) with her investigation topic, "*A Study of the Acquisition of English Articles by Chinese University Students*". Her research finding generalized

that English acquisition ran by students in Chinese University was merely talk the idea of how the great learning recommendation and strategies especially for producing or acquiring the conscious knowledge in order to enhance students' ability in constructing article. She found that, the intercultural communication consciously is the one of the important case that should improved and strengthened, thus the idea may lead the students social environment understanding develops automatic. For so case, that research was also dissimilar with this inquiry work.

Furthermore, Sebastian Marc Rasinger (2005) has designed a study on Bengali_English in East London. His study name is "*Age of Arrival and Second Language Acquisition of English Copula and Auxiliary Constructions*". Here the sum of fact-finding of that research; Statistical analysis has shown that the impact of age of arrival is marginal for both auxiliary and copula constructions. According to the results, LOR is a better predictor for L2 performance outcome. However, while LOR is a significant predictor for auxiliary performance, neither age of arrival nor length of residence can significantly predict copula performance: more than 90% of the variance in copula performance amongst the informants remains unexplained. Variability in auxiliary performance remains unexplained to 45%.

As we know, the investigation stood by Rasinger was also unequal with this study and its fact finding. He (Rasinger) use a statistical analysis, it means his study was totally tested the statistical quality of LOR prediction instrument towards the reality of the impact of age of arrival and Second Language Acquisition of English Copula and Auxiliary Constructions. Once again, that research is quantitative or statistical, while in contrast this research used qualitative method. The only one reason why the study displayed by Rasinger took as the previous study is because his study also talking about the second language acquisition especially for English itself.

Another research title is *"The age of second language acquisition determines the variability in activation elicited by narration in three languages in Broca's and Wernicke's area"* wrote by Constantine Bloch et al in (2008). The main result of this research covers four hypothesis, they are compiled as follow; first, language biographies allow categorization of multilinguals depending on context and age of L2 acquisition. Second, regional activation pattern shows no major differences between age groups and languages. Third, Age of L2 acquisition correlates with individual variance of activation in Broca's and Wernicke's area. Forth, typological differences between acquired languages have no impact on the variability in activation. The research that has projected by Bloch et al explored about the works of Broca and Wernicke's area connects to the issues that occurred by the investigators, and it is clear different with the writer's idea in GTTR Island itself.

The SLA study that cited as the last review research in this investigation work is from Ellis and Collins (2009) with research topic, *"Input and the second language acquisition: The role of frequency, forms, and function introduction to the special issue"*. This study conducted to explore how the acquisition of linguistic construction as form-functional mappings is affected by the distribution and saliency of forms in oral input, by their functional interpretation, and by the reliabilities of their form-functional mappings. They analyze how learning is driven by the frequency and frequency distribution of exemplars within construction, the salience of their form, the significance of their functional interpretation, the match of their meaning to the construction prototype, and reliability of their mappings.

Robustly, Ellis's and Collins's research has some similar ideas such as; the work of input in second language acquisition, searching for the second language acquisition itself, etc. Moreover, it is also too different with the research projected by the writer in GTTR. When they use a quantitative analysis, they are contrast design with this research.

Research Method

This research has conducted at Gili Trawangan Tourist Reseorth of North Lombok of West Nustenggara Province and the traders as language seekers placed as the main subjects as the informan, who compactly as the displayers of the English acquisition in GTTR. Furthermore, the data collection techniques used were inteviewing, obervation, collecting the relates document connect to this research such as short story, newspaper, picture, etc. To analyze the data collected, the writer of this study used the theoretical notion of inductive and conductive.

Research Finding

Learning and acquisition of English progressed by traders in GTTR Island almost never outsides from the grand theory. The instrument used in this investigation almost exact the researcher itself. Moreover, there were seven traders that affiliated by the researcher as the main informant of this study names; Ari (male), Ferdi (male), Rustam (male), Laily (female), Juminah (female), Robiah (female) and Salimah (female).

Base on the reality found, not all of traders gain the English strongly because of several problems. The success men in this work's field are the men who dominantly applied a number of language learning or acquisition strategies. For so case, data finding showed us that only five traders who could be categorized as the success acquirers, they are; Ari, Ferdi, Rustam, Laily, and Juminah. While, Robiah and Salimah, they could not classified as the good acquirers. However, this investigation actually did not displaying for gains it. The rigid forms of this work-area is to describe and to find out the data related to the process or procedure of English acquisition that has been running by the traders from time to time.

At the Beginning point the writer sketched types of input, where the progress of this way, there were five features as the following canon; listening to

music, watching cinema, reading banners, attending ticket information, and attending to native conversation. To categorize the types of input could be analyzed from the description of the features itself, thus the writer divided the types of input into three mainframe names; listening, showing, and reading.

In the category of listening was represented by the progress listening music, attending ticket information, and attending foreigner utterance. While in the category of showing is represented by the process of watching cinema. The last type is reading, where this is exactly conducted when reading a banner /placard/announcement board/brochure/etc. The input processed at the research location could be called as the progress of stimulus and response, where the stimulus is the input product, and the response was represent by the input activities.

According to Krashen & Terrell (1983: 37) in Fauziati (2011: 141), there are four frameworks cited, first, the context of input hypothesis was merely for acquisition, and unavailable for learning. Second, the one acquire the language through understanding a bit beyond his/her current level of competence, and it is helped by the context. Third, the fluency of performance (utterance/spoken) establishes gradually, while it is not thought directly. Forth, the input is actually contains $i+1$, the grammatical structures, the acquirer is ready to acquire.

The second result is about the types of output, which they are calculated into a number of activities. All of types are cited as follow; Promoting, transaction, singing, telling information, constructing question and greeting. So far, this is the all of the output displayed in GTTR by traders as the learning and acquisition work towards the English. Some traders could not apply that output model comprehensively because of quiet a few cases. They are Robiah and Salimah, the traders who have not ability in reading textually.

Output is not the only role as the input consequence, but it has a different significant possition. The status of output in this research is as the

sophisticate works in order to enter the language knowledge to the learner's input needs. Base on Hulstjin et al (2009: 555) "the acquisition of skills takes considerable time and requires much practice, whereas the attrition of skilled behaviour among elderly people is gradual process also.." Furthermore, Swain (1985, 1995) in Dixon (2009: 129), increasing or producing the output or speech production could bring the learners to spread the chance for testing their hypotheses about the work of language that they have acquired.

Third, this research exactly also took a position as the study to capture the social distance or social acquisition condition. What are founded was represented by the following major cases; first, the great social distance, and the second is the small social distance. For both ideas have also their own subtopics, where in the frame of great social distance, the traders encircle by the lack of condition namely; the lack of economic interest, and the small of assimilation. In contrast, the small social distance represented by; the enclosure process, the great economic interest, the lack of subordination and domination. All of aspects in social distance have a clear connection to the procedure or the path way of second or foreign language acquisition.

According to Schuman (1986) in his popular notion of acculturation hypothesis, he stated that, the social and psychological in terms of language acquisition actually represents learning condition. For so idea, when the learner create or establish a great gap between their own life to the foreigner or the TL speaker, thus, they will face a small opportunity of social contact. On that situation, the bad goal of language learning must be engaged. In contrast, the small social distance represents a good learning or acquisition condition. In this view commented that, when language seekers appears a small gap with the new comer at the language spot, they must be able to show a great learning atmosphere in every action of life.

As the last work of this inquiry project is to describe the psychological distance which appeared in GTTR Island concern to traders' condition during the route of English acquisition. Completely, it has founded that there were more than a case which we could see and conclude according the psychological distance. In CHAPTER IV noticed, two main learning conditions refer to the psychological distance that probably effect the language acquisition circulated in GTTR Island, they are marked by; first, the great psychological distance, and the second is the small psychological distance.

The great psychological distance was signed by; language shock, cultural shock, less of motivation, the less of enclosure, etc. Moreover in the small psychological distance was represented by; the good of enclosure, the great activity interest, the high motivation, etc. Thus, for the two classification cases probably lead us to the whole complete presentation consider to this research.

Great social and psychological distance represented by two traders; Robiah and Salimah. Both of these traders are female traders, who always reject the activity that probably develops their language skill; e.g. Robiah and Salimah did not interest to sing a song. They also did not interests to come into the dance area as the place that dominantly visited by foreigners. Actually, when language seekers (English acquirers) always affiliate to the place, where many people always produce English, they are very possible to reflect that language.

Small social and psychological distance represented by Ari, Ferdi, Rustam, Laily and Juminah. Those five traders displayed their activity into the great learning condition such as; singing a song, grouping their-self in the dance area, enforcing their motivation, asking some questions related to English, diving together in the diving area, etc. Basically, these activities improve language acquirers' skill unconsciously.

Conclusion

The progress of English acquisition in Gili Trawangan Tourist Resort almostly depends on the learning condition, the existence of input, the frequency of producing the input and how the affective filter designed in low. For this study, there five traders whom they were good in the acquisition process of English. They receive the input regularly, they performs the output continuously, they are also produce the good learning situation and condition through the social and through their own psychological system. In contrast, two of the acquirer was too bad in their acquisition process.

After the role of input from the existence of English, there are also learning condition which is constructed through the social environment atmosphere, where the language acquisition exactly need the extra ordinary situation from the learning spot. This study found that, there are several problem that could make the social distance became a bad learning situation, they are divided into the forward canon namely; the lack of enclosure, the less of assimilation, and the lack of economic interest. Moreover, the good learning situation that has been displayed in the research-field has had marked by several acts such as; the enclosure, length of resident, activity interest, the lack of subordination and domination (political, cultural, and economical).

All of the results constructed above is the original fact from the investigation area and rigidity, this article designed under covered by the basic theory of Second language acquisition (SLA) itself, where there are some scholars such as Krashen, Schuman, Swain, Ellis, etc who lead this research idea into the final target.

In other related to the concept of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) such as socio-linguistic, psycholinguistic, behaviorist theory, realism and humanism. Socio linguistic can be correlated to the fact finding such as; cultural-shock, social domination and subordination, enclosure, etc. Moreover realism said, the

condition of natural learning concept, the investigator should take the data by groups himself in the research location.

Another theory that probably has a close connection to this study is Humanism. Humanism talking about how the one runs his/her cognitive experience; enforce self-motivation, actualize personal hobby, interact each and other, classify the individual need, etc. If the one cannot manage himself to his/her-self skill effectively, he/she will face a bad learning condition especially for advancing their language skill.

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