

## **Chapter One**

### **Introduction**

The researcher discusses several parts of this research. Firstly, the background of this research presents the reasons why the researcher interested to investigate the topic. It is followed by statement and limitation of the problem. Then, formulations of the problem and objective of the study will be provided. Also, the benefits for several parties will be discussed in significant of the study. The last is outline of the study which presents the organization of each chapter.

### **Background of the Study**

Nowadays, tourism plays a big role in developing a country. According to Adams (2018), tourism is a way to generate foreign exchange, expand development, and enhance the country's identity. Similarly to Indonesia, the government begins to develop Indonesian tourism in various regions and opens new tours to attract local tourist attention as well as international tourist. The fascinating places will engage attention from other countries. It will provide many benefits and increase the income of the country. This is in line with Alam and Paramati (2016) who revealed that tourism influences economic growth through several aspects generating foreign currency earnings, attracting international investment, increasing tax revenues and creating additional employment opportunities. Obviously, the government and society must be responsible and cooperate to prepare many things for Indonesian's tourism.

There are some tourist attractions that require people to be ready with foreign citizens. Hence, society must be prepared to be able to communicate in English. Especially if the tourist attraction in villages began to appear, it requires

serious preparation so that the foreign tourists and the native resident can communicate well. As mentioned by Hajarrahmah and Daniels-Lianos (2017), the fluency of communication in international language from the locals provides the potential entry of international tourist. This means that society should be able to communicate well in order to introduce their potential tourism. Therefore, the government and local community provide many English training programs to facilitate the society to be able to communicate in English.

In this era, young people are increasingly more concerned about Indonesia. They set up social care communities, so they can work together to help the people. Hence, they make useful programs to help advance their country. The role of the community is also very important for the people. When the government does not help much for their region, they are ready to help the community as in education, health, natural disasters, and more so that people do not wait for more concern from higher authorities.

As in case in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, there is a village that has potential to become a tourism village. The village is Tayuban which is adjacent to the construction of NYIA (New Yogyakarta International Airport). So, the potential of foreign tourists to come to the village is very possible. Therefore, language learning for the residents is needed in order to prepare them in introducing the village. In fact, many foreign tourists have also come there because the Tayuban village is close to one of the largest animal protection organization in Indonesia namely Wildlife Rescue Center. The organization has many foreign volunteers who often come to the Tayuban village for certain activities.

Furthermore, there is a community that develops language and tourism village in one of the villages in the Kulon Progo, precisely in Tayuban. The programme is called “Desa Bahasa dan Wisata Tayuban” or “Tayuban language and tourism village”. The name of the community is “Bule Mengajar” which means a community that collaborates with foreigners or Indonesian often calls it “Bule”. *Bule Mengajar* is a non-governmental organization in the form of community. This community is a forum for Indonesian residents who want to contribute to the fields of education, tourism, social and culture. One of the *Bule Mengajar* programs is to promote Indonesian tourism to foreigner and to help Indonesian residents improve their English language skills.

The community has clear preparation to help the residents in learning English in the Tayuban. The programme of *Desa Bahasa dan Wisata Tayuban* is implemented within a year from 2017-2018. Every week they hold training about 1-2 hours in one of the residents' houses in Tayuban to learn English for speaking. They also send more than one volunteer to teach there. After being taught the material about the English language; one of the activities is that the residents directly practice English by visiting one of the craft places. The residents are asked by the volunteer to explain how to manufacture one of the craft by using English. Alhaisoni stated that direct learning strategies directly involve the target language (as cited in Oxford, 1990). Surely it provides benefits to the people there. On the sidelines of their busy school or work, they can get free English training.

Mostly, the teacher volunteers are not from educational department, and they use their own strategy to help people in learning English. Teaching process is to transfer the knowledge from teacher to their students. However, it is not simply like only transfer the knowledge; the teacher has to prepare some materials, has a day to day goals, and understands what the students really need in the learning process. In the general view, the teaching process involves planning the materials and what teacher will do in the classroom, implementing the ideas in the preparation, and evaluating the learning process by feedback or reflection.

According to Bordenave and Pereira (2012), teaching can be considered as:

The intentional process of making it easier for one or more other persons to learn and grow intellectually and morally, providing them with planned situations for the students to have the experiences needed to produce the desired modification in a more or less stable manner (Bordenave & Pereira, 2012, p. 60).

The statements mean that the teachers have to provide a clear plan to help learners in the learning process. Also, teachers should have planned strategy so that learners can absorb the lesson well.

From the researcher's experience as a volunteer in that programme, the volunteers did not have well preparation in teaching English and the teaching strategy was unstructured. For example, they just prepared the material a few hours before teaching even sometimes they did not prepare anything and just repeated the previous week's lesson. Also, the volunteers have to teach different range of ages from 15 – 35 years old.

In addition, the residents who came to learn English were also uncertain. It might happen because they had other activities. On the first day of training, people ranging from junior high school students to adults were very enthusiastic to learn English. Then, after several months of training, the enthusiasm of the residents had decreased so that the residents who came only a few people. Some above phenomena showed that the learning process was not running maximally.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research at *Desa Wisata dan Bahasa Tayuban*, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. This research is important to find out what strategies are implemented by the volunteers and what challenges are faced by the volunteers.

### **Statement and Limitation of the Problem**

In developing language village and tour in Tayuban, there are some strategies used by the volunteers in teaching English. The *Bule Mengajar* community has a goal that the students can use English actively approximately one year. However, the volunteers come from different background majors but they have one ultimate goal of making the students can use English actively. It becomes interesting to see their strategies for teaching speaking and their challenges when teaching speaking.

The study of teaching strategies implemented by the volunteers in “Desa Wisata dan Bahasa Tayuban” is limited in learning and teaching English in Tayuban. The research focuses on the strategies that are implemented by the volunteers.

### **Formulations of the Problem**

This research focuses on teaching strategy implemented by the volunteers in language and tourism village. The problems of this research are set as follows:

1. What are the strategies that are implemented by the volunteers of Desa Bahasa and Wisata Tayuban to enhance the residents’ English speaking skill.
2. What are the challenges faced by the volunteers of Desa Bahasa dan Wisata Tayuban to enhance the residents’ English speaking skill.

### **Objectives of the Study**

There are two objectives of this study according to the research addressed above in which set as follow:

1. To discover the strategies that are implemented by the volunteers of Desa Bahasa dan Wisata Tayuban to enhance the residents' English speaking skill
2. To explore the challenges faced by the volunteers of Desa Bahasa dan Wisata Tayuban to enhance the residents' English speaking skill

### **Significance of the Study**

The study is expected to give some benefits to several parties:

**Government.** It can help the government to understand some challenges faced by the volunteers. Thus, the government is more aware of the challenges that exist in the organization and facilitate the activity in teaching speaking to help the volunteers overcome the challenges.

**Other researchers.** It has benefits for other researchers who want to carry out more about teaching strategy of speaking to equip the residents of the tourism area.

**Teacher Volunteer.** This research can be a reference for other teacher volunteers because the teaching speaking strategy can be adopted by them.

### **Outline of the Study**

Chapter one presents background of study, statement of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study. Chapter two explains literature review, previous study, and conceptual framework about the strategies and challenges in teaching English. Chapter three discusses the methodology of the research which will be used for analyzing the data in answer the research

questions. It is arranged as follow: research design, population and sample, data collection method, and analysis. Chapter four reports findings and discussion. Chapter five discusses conclusion and suggestion.