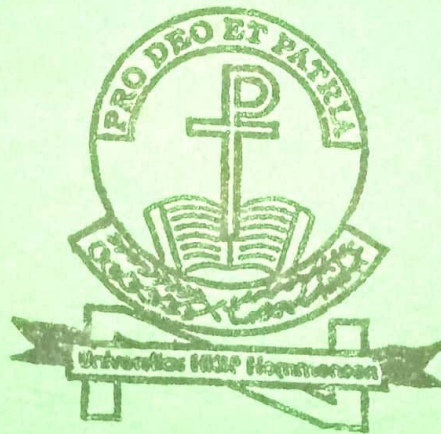


**Laporan Hasil Penelitian**

**ENGLISH USED  
IN TOMOK AS AN OBJECT TOURISM  
IN NORTH SUMATRA**

**Oleh:  
Sahlan Tampubolon, M.Hum  
Ferniska Debataraja**



**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN  
UNIVERSITAS HKBP NOMMENSEN MEDAN**

**2018**

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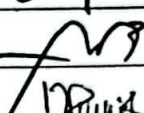
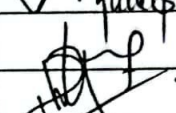

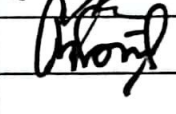
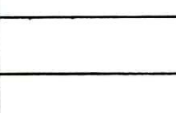
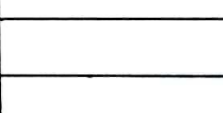
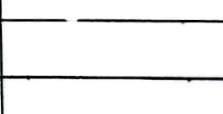
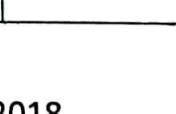
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DAFTAR HADIR PESERTA SEMINAR HASIL PENELITIAN

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Object Tourism

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Medan, Januari 2018

Wakil Dekan Khusus Bid. Akademik



  
Drs. Juliper Nainggolan, M.Si

# PENILAIAN SEMINAR HASIL PENELITIAN INTERN BIASA

JUDUL PENELITIAN : *English used in Tomak as an object Tourism.*

Kriteria Pemilaian : 5    4    3    2    1  
A   B   C   D   E

NO	ASPEK YANG DINILAI	PENILAIAN	SKOR
1	PENDAHULUAN	A B C D E	5
2	TINJAUAN PUSTAKA	A B C D E	4
3	METODOLOGI PENELITIAN	A B C D E	4
4	ANALISIS DATA	A B C D E	4
5	DAFTAR PUSTAKA	A B C D E	4
TOTAL			21

Keterangan :  $21 \times 2 = 42$

Skor : 24 - 50 : Lulus dan perlu perbaikan ✓


< 16 : Tidak lulus

Note:

1. Write the differences between errors & mistakes in Chapter II
2. Explain more the finding about errors & mistakes

Medan, Januari 2018

Reviewer II

  
Nurhayati Situmorang, S.Pd  
 M.Si

# PENILAIAN SEMINAR HASIL PENELITIAN INTERN BIASA

JUDUL PENELITIAN :

Kriteria Pemilaian : 5    4    3    2    1  
A   B   C   D   E

NO	ASPEK YANG DINILAI	PENILAIAN	SKOR
1	PENDAHULUAN	A <u>B</u> C D E	4
2	TINJAUAN PUSTAKA	A <u>B</u> C D E	4
3	METODOLOGI PENELITIAN	<u>A</u> B C D E	5
4	ANALISIS DATA	<u>A</u> B C D E	5
5	DAFTAR PUSTAKA	A <u>B</u> C D E	4
TOTAL			<u>22</u>

Keterangan :  $22 \times 2 = 44$


Skor : 24 - 50 : Lulus dan perlu perbaikan

< 16 : Tidak lulus

1. What is the benefit of this research.
2. Is there any further treatment to the seller or society around the tourist area and please put in suggestion.

Medan, Januari 2018

Reviewer I

  
Sonofan Stanturi, S.S, M.Hum

**A PAPER**

**THE USE OF ENGLISH  
IN TOMOK AS AN OBJECT TOURISM  
IN NORTH SUMATRA**

**By:**  
**SAHLAN TAMPUBOLON**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FKIP UHN  
MEDAN  
2018**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to say thank you to Jesus Christ for His great blessing, His protection, and His amazing works in the writer's life so the writer is able to complete this study as the requirements to complete Internal Research on Teacher and Training Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University Medan 2018.

In writing this paper, writer got a lot help, guidance, and support from various parties. On this occasion, the writer would like to thank:

1. Drs. Juliper Nainggolan, M.Si as the head of Teacher Training (FKIP) Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University Medan
2. All lecturers of English Teaching Department and Administration staffs.
3. Dr. Janpatar Simamora, SH,MH as the head of Lembaga Penelitian UHN Nommensen Medan.
4. People as the object of the research in Tomok

The writer realized that this research was still far from perfect, for the next occasion due to internal research the writer tries to make it better.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 The Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 The Problem of the Study .....	3
1.3 The Objective of the Study .....	3
1.4 The Scope of the Study .....	4
<b>Chapter 2: SUPPORTING THEORIES</b>	
2.1 The use of English.....	5
2.2 Tomok as an Object Tourist in North Sumatra .....	7
2.3 Object Tourist .....	9
2.4 North Sumatra .....	10
2.5 English Pronunciation .....	12
2.6 English Grammar .....	12
2.7 English Vocabulary.....	14
2.7.1 Vocabulary Classifications.....	15
2.8 Language Focus.....	16
2.8.1 Asking Opinion.....	16
2.8.2 Giving Opinion.....	16
2.8.3 Giving Suggestion.....	18

2.8.4 Giving Direction.....	18
<b>Chapter 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1 Research Method.....	21
3.2 The Population and Sample.....	21
3.2.1 Population.....	21
3.2.2 Sample.....	22
3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data.....	22
3.4 The Administration of the Study.....	23
3.5 Data Analysis.....	23
<b>Chapter 4: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1 Findings.....	24
4.2 Discussion.....	25
<b>Chapter 5: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
5.1 Conclusion.....	50
5.2 Suggestions.....	51
<b>Reference</b>	
<b>Appendixes</b>	

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of The Study

Language is a communication instrument, which is used by transferring messages, so language will human to develop their idea and experience and also their knowledge. Nowadays, it is not enough for people only knowing their mother tongue or national language. Therefore, people have to know the foreign language. There are many foreign languages such as: English, Japanese, French, Germany, Chinese etc. Among them, English is the most important to know, because English is used as an international language.

By knowing international language, people will be easily to make relationship to foreigner and people can develop their knowledge by studying to other countries. Not only students but also the people who study in English Department need to realize about English well. Besides, the society also needs to be able to communicate in English language, especially in place which is visited by tourist [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\\_Sumatra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sumatra), explains that North Sumatra is one of the tourist objects in Indonesia. North Sumatra offers some unique experiences for the visitor. Samosir Island in Lake Toba has become one of Indonesia major travel destinations many travelers spend weeks here. One of them is Tomok (Danau Toba) which is the village of the writer.

Why do many tourists visit Tomok every year? The writer knows that there are a lot of foreigners who visit Tomok every month. In fact, in Samosir Island there are many beautiful objects of tourism to be visited. But why do many tourists visit Tomok?

The writer knows that there are a lot of foreigners who visit Tomok every month. Logically, without giving good service to the visitors, they might not come to Tomok. Besides, it has a beautiful view, but the people's hospitality can be an indicator to make it attractive for the tourist, and one thing that the people should have is the ability of speaking English. This means to create a good communication with the tourists who visit Tomok. That is the reason why the writer is interested in analyzing how far the ability of the native people of Tomok in communication with tourists.

As the writer has ever seen, the society in Tomok is accustomed to serve and communicate with foreigners by using English, although they never got an English education formally before.

Due to the situation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the use of English in Tomok as an object of tourism in North Sumatra, because English is the only one international language that is used as communication with tourists.

English as a language is confirmed with pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

These three fields are decided to be this limited analysis material.

Because they use English mostly in speaking or speak directly to foreigners, not in writing. By listening to their speaking, the writer wants to know if the people in Tomok pronounce the words of English well or not. Are their

English is good with grammar of English, and also the writer want to know how far they mastery the vocabulary in English.

In order to complete this research the writer will do the research by going to the object tourism, Tomok and listen their speaking directly.

### **1.2 The Problems of The Study**

English language is international language. And this is very important to be known. And we must use English as daily communication well. As foreign which has differences between how to write and how to pronunciation is good. Based on the background above, the writer wants to know

1. How do the people in Tomok use English as daily communication to the tourist.
2. What are the problems that the people face in Tomok when they communicate with tourist in English.

### **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Practically, the writer most important objective in writing the study is to apply and practice her knowledge and she also would like to enrich and improve her knowledge of English especially about the object tourism in Tomok.

Beside that, the writer makes the objectives of the study, they are:

1. To know how the people in Tomok use English as daily communication to the tourist.
2. To know the problems that the people in Tomok face when they communicate whit the tourist in English.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

The writer analyzes the use of English in Tomok as an object tourism in North Sumatera. Such as speaking, listening, structure, pronunciation, vocabulary. Realizing that English should be known in many aspects, But in this paper the writer only focus on the pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.

## CHAPTER II

### SUPPORTING THEORIES

#### 2.1 The Use of English

Use means do something with a machine, a method, and object, etc for a particular purpose and act of using something, state of being used (AS.Hornby 1989: 475). [http://www.geogle.co.id/search= use](http://www.geogle.co.id/search=use), stated that the acts of using put into service make work or employ for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose. Use, as a term in real property law of common law countries, amounts to a recognition of the duty of a person, to whom property has been conveyed for certain purposes, to carry out those purposes

Jean L Mckechine (1983:2012) says that use is the quality that makes a thing useful or suitable for given purpose, and employ for or apply to a given purpose. Based on the definition above the writer conclude that use is a method or manner to make a thing useful or suitable for given purpose and employ for or apply to a given purpose.

English is a particular variety (as that characteristic of a nation, locality, class of people, or an individual) distinguished by peculiarities as of pronunciation, vocabulary, idiom, syntax, or style (A Merriam: 1961:752).

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language), states that English is so widely spoken, it has often been referred to as a world language, the lingua franca of the modern era, and while it is not an official language in most countries, it is currently the language most often taught as a foreign language. Some linguists believe that it is no longer the exclusive cultural property of "native English

speakers", but is rather a language that is absorbing aspects of cultures worldwide as it continues to grow. It is, by international treaty, the official language for aerial and maritime communications. English is an official language of the United Nations and many other international organizations, including the International Olympic Committee

Some linguists believe that it is no longer the exclusive cultural property of "native English speakers", but is rather a language that is absorbing aspects of cultures worldwide as it continues to grow. It is, by international treaty, the official language for aerial and maritime communications. English is an official language of the United Nation and many other international organizations, including the International Olympic committee.

Jess Stein.(1984:473) stated that English is pertaining to or characteristic of England or its inhabitants, institutions, etc. belonging or pertaining to, or spoken or written in the English language.

Based on the definitions above, the writer concludes that the English as a global language and English spoken also in United states and most parts of the British empire to apply the principles of English pronunciation, vocabulary, spelling, idiom, syntax, or style.



## **2.2 Tomok as an object Tourist in North Sumatra**

Who is not familiar with Lake Toba? According to Mahmud Bangkuru(2001:572) says that Lake Toba is world one of the world's largest lakes in Southeast Asia (1.707 square km) and one of the deepest (450 meters) in the world, located in North Sumatera. Lake Toba is one of the awesome natural wonders of the world. This is a crater lake so enormous it has an island almost the size of Singapore in its centre. At over 1,145 square kilometers, Lake Toba is actually more like an ocean than a lake. This is the largest in Southeast Asia and the deepest lake in the world with a depth of about 450 meters.

Lake Toba is a place to come and sit back, relax and absorb some beautiful pristine scenery. As you sit and take in the view of the picturesque mountains set against the cool clear lake, you will feel the worries of the world melt away. It's hard to imagine a more scenic place to come and enjoy hiking, swimming and sailing although once you arrive it might be difficult to resist the anesthetizing effects of the lake. The cool clear water coupled with the relaxed atmosphere and friendly people is what draws visitors from all over the world to Toba. Lake Toba is a very beautiful tourist objects. The air is fresh and cool, because the Lake Toba surrounded by hills. The tourist can swim or rent a boat to enjoy the beauty of Lake Toba. And is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Indonesia. In the middle there is an island Lake Toba, namely the Samosir Island.

Samosir Island is the island that located in the middle of Toba Lake. Many visitors prefer to take the more scenic option and stay on the massive island of Samosir in the middle of the lake. The original home of the Batak Toba people,

the island has many traces of ancient days including stone tombs and traditional villages. This is where you'll be able to discover unique and ancient Toba culture. The natural beauty of the island means that it's also an ideal place to come and get away from it all.

Samosir is an approximately 50 km long and 15 km wide island in Lake Toba, almost as big as Singapore. It is often described as the heartland of Batak Culture. Samosir is actually a peninsula and not an island, as it is divided from Sumatra only by a narrow man-made canal, the Pusuk Buhit Canal between Samosir and mainland, once made by the Dutch. Samosir is a perfect place to relax and cool down. It is beautiful and scenic and very relaxing. Accommodation is extremely cheap, but food rather expensive (according to Indonesian standard). In the end it events out compared to other major tourist destinations in Indonesia. We have treated the island here as one place. The island is small enough for visiting everything of interest from any place you choose to stay in (Handbook to North Sumatra Indonesia: 268).

According to Krannich, L. Rhonal and Krannich Rae, Caryl (1971: 220) Samosir Island, which is actually larger than all of Singapore, is the home of the Toba Batak, once a fierce headhunting group now Christianized and preying on Tourist. While Samosir Island is situated in the middle of Lake Toba. The original home of the Toba Bataks, this island has many sites of stone tombs and traditional villages. The village of Tomok, Tuk-tuk, Siallagan and Ambarita are noteworthy. And from this village who always visited is Tomok.

Tomok is a very lively village with the 200 year old tombs of King Sidabutar and his descendants, loads of souvenir stands, an old traditional village nearby, and

both car ferries and passenger boats from Parapat (Ajibata). Best time to visit is in the early morning before the tourists arrive. Market day is Monday and Saturday, but Saturday is the livelier of the two (Mahmud, Bangkaru 2001: 270).

Until now Tomok many people to visited The main day tourist entry point, a traditional village noted for its old stone coffins, Tomok is nine km and 50 minutes across the water from Parapat. From Parapat to Tomok you can take a ferry or rent a speed boat. By speed boat you should be able to go to the island, visit the major sites, shop all three villages, and return to Parapat in about four hours. At the intersection of the main road and the dock road in Tomok, climb the steps to the top of a small hill. A huge hariara tree houses the spirit of Raja Sidabutar, pre Christian head of an early tribe. Tomok where one can see the sigale-gale—a show with lifesize wooden puppets, an attraction always sought out by visitors to Samosir—and the graves of Raja Sidabutar and his family, who ruled Tomok for around 450 years, as well as rows of souvenir shops and stalls selling various handicrafts.

### 2.3 Object Tourist

A Merriam et al. (1981:155) states that object is something that is put or may be regarded as put in the way of some of the senses, a discrete visible or tangible thing, something that arouses feeling. Object means thing that can be seen or touched but is not alive (AS. Hornby et.al. 1989: 292)

**Tourism** is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines **tourists** as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours and no more

than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

*http://www.geogle.co.id/search=object + tourism &ie* explain In 1976, the Tourism Society of England's definition was: "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes. In 1981, the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home

In 1994, the United Nations classified three forms of tourism in its *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics*.

- 1 Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country.
- 2 Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country.
- 3 Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.

Based on the definitions above, the writer conclude that the tourist is one that travels from place to place for pleasure or culture, one that stays overnight usually at an inn motel. And to make a tour from one place to another place.

## **2.4 North Sumatera**

*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North\_Sumatra* et.all. explain that the province of North Sumatera stretches across the island of Sumatra between the Indian Ocean and the strait Malacca. It borders Aceh province on the northwest

and Riau and West Sumatra provinces on the southeast. It has an area of 70787 km<sup>2</sup>.

Bill Dalton (1985: 569) states that Sumatra, the world's fifth largest island, is one of the most diverse and fascinating cultural areas. A beautiful island of mountains, volcanoes, lakes gorges, and mangrove swamps, Sumatra is in the midst of the development take off which could well transform the cultures and life styles of its 30 million inhabitants.

The province contains a broad, low plain along the Strait of Malacca coast; the provincial capital, Medan, is located here. In the south and west, the land rises to the mountain range that runs the length of Sumatra; the mountains here are dominated by Lake Toba, formed from the caldera of an ancient volcano. Several large islands in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Sumatra are part of North Sumatra, most notably Nias, and the Batu islands.

Next according to [http://www.geogle.co.id/search=north + Sumatra](http://www.geogle.co.id/search=north+Sumatra), explain that North Sumatera has very heterogeneous ethnic groups, and thus, cultures. The people of the eastern coasts, also known as the Malays (Melayu) have markedly different traditions and culture from the Batak highlanders who live around Lake Toba and Samosir Island. Further south, the Mandailings and Angkolas, and the Island of Nias, have yet more flavors of traditions and culture. The Indonesian province of Sumatra Utara, or in English North Sumatra, on the island of Sumatra lies between the equator and the province of Aceh. High mountains and the big Crater Lake Toba dominate the central part. The highlands cover around two thirds of the province. North Sumatra is unique with its scenery and grand nature.

## 2.5 English Pronunciation

The way in which a unit of language is usually spoken or on the basis of analogy probably would be spoken by persons amplified by education or otherwise to be speakers worthy of imitation. William Morris (1975:1047) states that pronunciation is the act or manner of articulating speech, or a phonetic transcription of a given word.

According to Paul Procter (1978:879) pronunciation is the way in which (a particular) language is pronounced and a particular persons way of pronouncing a language, or the words of a language.

Based on the definition above the writer concludes that the pronunciation is the manner of pronouncing something articulate utterance changes in the words and particular word or sound is spoken. Bad English pronunciation may confuse people even if we use evinced English grammar. We can use simple word words on simple grammar structure that makes people understand us but we cannot use “simple pronunciation”. Beside that good English pronunciation will make people understand us easily and be willing to listen to us. We will say that we learn English just for communication, although we speak English with a strong accent, native speakers can understand us, that’s enough. **Pronunciation** refers to the way a word or a language is spoken, or the manner in which someone utters a word. If one is said to have "correct pronunciation", then it refers to both within a particular dialect.

## 2.6 English Grammar

According to Jean L Mckechine at.al.( 1973:792) Grammar means that part of the study of language which deals with the forms and structure of words

and with their customary arranging in phrases and sentences (syntax) formally used to denote all phrases of language study ( except that of the detailed meaning of words). Next according to Paul Procter et.al. (1978:494) grammar is the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences and the correct or especially incorrect use of these rules in speech or writing.

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that grammar is a part of the study of language namely the forms and structure of words and can use to correct or incorrect in speech or writing.

From <http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/> says that Grammar is the system of a language. People sometimes describe grammar as the rules of a language; but in fact no language has rules. If we use the word rules, we suggest that somebody created the rules first and then spoke the language, like a new game. But languages did not start like that. Languages started by people making sounds which evolved into words, phrases and sentences. No commonly-spoken language is fixed. All languages change over time. What we call grammar is simply a reflection of a language at a particular time.

Do we need to study grammar to learn a language? The short answer is no. Very many people in the world speak their own, native language without having studied its grammar. Children start to speak before they even know the word "grammar". But if you are serious about learning a foreign language, the long answer is yes, grammar can help you to learn a language more quickly and more efficiently. It's important to think of grammar as something that can help you, like a friend. When you understand the grammar (or system) of a language, you can understand many things yourself, without having to ask a teacher or look in a

book. So think of grammar as something good, something positive, and something that you can use to find your way - like a signpost or a map.

## 2.7 English Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a very important part of learning English language. We can construct some work to make sentences and for our communication with other people, it means that we are more easily to make a conversation with other people if we have enough vocabulary.

*<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/vocabulary>* stated that vocabulary is a list of words and sometimes, phrases, usually arranged in alphabetical order and defined in a dictionary, glossary or lexicon. All the words of a language and all the words used by particular person, class, profession, etc.

A rich vocabulary also improves people's ability to communicate through speaking, listening, reading and writing. Some writer has explained the meaning of vocabulary is such as: First, vocabulary is about words where they come from, how they change, how they relate to each other and how use them to view the words. Second the peoples should be familiar is concludes for peoples to review their knowledge of key chapter concepts.

Vocabulary is one important area that should not be neglected in language learning and it is very useful for communication with other people either in spoken or written form.

Based on explanations above, the writer can conclude that the vocabulary refer to the words which has meaning and as a vital component and basic of language ability to communicate effectively.



### 2.7.1 Vocabulary Classification

<http://www.slideshare.net/Ottamay/stylistic-classification-of-english-vocabulary-presentation> says that besides the meaning, vocabulary also has some classification into four groups of words, there are:

1. Function words; such as do, does, did, has
2. Substitute word; such as he, she, they
3. Grammatically distributed words; such as some, any
4. Content words; such as T-shirt, hat, bag

Examples of Vocabulary that daily used in Tomok:

Wind = angin	brown = coklat	much = banyak
Mountain = gunung	pink = merah jambu	smile = senyum
Stone = batu	white = putih	beautiful = cantik
Lake = danau	yellow = kuning	money = uang
Island = pulau	black = hitam	orange = jeruk
Wave = ombak	little = kecil	mango = mangga
Picture = gambar	big = besar	banana = pisang
Mirror = cermin	far = jauh	tomb = makam
Scarf = selendang	near = dekat	binoculars = teropong
Tie = dasi	clean = bersih	ship = kapal
Coat = jas	dirty = kotor	boat = perahu
Shirt = kemeja	cold = dingin	speedboat = perahu balap
Hat = topi	hot = panas	car = mobil
Cowboy hat = topi koboy	fresh = segar	restaurant = penginapan
Trouser = celana	cool = sejuk	etc.

Gloves = sarung tangan	soft = lembut
Belt = ikat pinggang	thin = tipis
Shoe = sepatu	thick = tebal
Sweater = jaket	rough = kasar
Rings = cincin	cheap = murah
Red = merah	nice = enak
Blue = biru	sweet = manis
Green = hijau	many = banyak

## 2.8 Language Focus

### 2.8.1 Asking Opinion

*www.speak-english-today Com* explain there are some ways to ask someone's opinions when speaking English. Here are some English expressions for asking someone's opinions that can be used in Tomok area:

1. What do you think of.....?
2. How do you like.....?
3. What your opinion.....?
4. How do you fell about.....?
5. How do you se.....?
6. Would you tell me your informed opinions on.....?

### 2.8.2 Giving Opinion

*www.free-english-study.com* stated that some ways to giving our opinions when speaking English, the exact English expression we use depends on how strong our opinion is. Here are some ways to give our opinions.

Key Phrases:

1. I think, I feel, I reckon (informal)
2. I guess (American)
3. In my view/ opinion (formal)
4. Apparently, so to speak, more or less, sort of (informal)
5. Well, really, that is to say, at least, I am afraid, I suppose, or rather, actually, I mean.

**Giving opinion in General**

- a. **Apparently** can be used to say that the speaker has got his/her information from somebody else (and perhaps does not guarantee that is true)  
E.g. have you heard? Apparently Cindy is pregnant again.
- b. **According to**, you do not usually give our own opinions with according to  
E.g. in my opinion, she is stupid.
- c. **I think/ feel/ reckon/ guess and in my view/ point** are used to make opinions and statements sound less dogmatic.  
E.g. I think, you must finish your study this year.
- d. **I am afraid (that)** often means I am sorry to tell you (that). It is used to introduce apologetic refusals and bad news.  
E.g. I am afraid if we don't meet again
- e. **I suppose** is used to enquire politely about something. It can also be used to suggest unwilling agreement.  
E.g. I suppose you are very busy at the moment
- f. **Or rather** and **I mean** can be used to correct himself.

E.g. I know him well-or rather his parents

g. **So to speak, more or less, at least and sort/kind of** used to show that one is speaking very exactly, or to soften something which might upset other people.

Well and really can also be used to soften.

E.g. I sort of think we ought to leave now.

### 2.8.3 Giving Suggestions

According to *www.speak-english-today.com* at.al. stated that the following English words and expressions are all used to make suggestions to people.

1. Should

E.g. you should try to practice English grammar.

2. If were you, I'd

E.g. If I were you, I'd learn English more.

3. Ought to

E.g. you ought to prepare your self

4. Why don't you

E.g. why don't you join an English course?

### 2.8.4 Giving Direction

According to *http://www.eslgold.com/speaking/giving\_directions.html*, here are some samples of phrase and expressions in giving direction in English :

(First) **go down** this street (for.....block)

(After that) **go straight** on..... street **until you get** to the.....

(When you get to the.....) **Turn left/right** again.

(Then) **stay on**..... Avenue for about ..... Yards/meters

It's on your left, **next to** the ..... You can't miss it!

**Here are some phrases and expressions for asking directions in English:**

1. Where is (the).....?
2. How do you get to (the).....?
4. Can you tell me how to get to (the).....?
5. Can you give me directions to (the) .....?
6. What's the best way to get to (the) .....?

Etc.

From all the supporting theories above, it is mentioned and describing in order to enrich the English knowledge for the people in Tomok of how to use the correct English in English grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Methods**

To finish this study the writer needs research field to complete the writer paper and the research design in this study is descriptive research. Descriptive research is method of research which describes the current situation. The writer provides the reserarch methodology of this paper is qualitative research. The writer found more mistakes in using pronunciation than grammar and vocabulary. And the people in Tomok are less in pronunciation. It cause by the people in Tomok have no educational background of English. They learnt English naturally. Sometimes they use Indonesia or Batak languages to communicate some words if they do not know the English.

#### **3.2. The Population and Sample**

##### **3.2.1. Population**

According A. Miriam (1961:1766) that population is the whole number of people or inhabitants occupying a specific geographically locality or a body of person having some quality or characteristic in common and thought of as occupying a particular area. Based on the above opinion, the writer took the population of the study is the trader who sell things to the tourist.

### **3.2.2. Sample**

According William Morris et.al. (1975:1143) stated sample is a portion of the total number of cases having a given characteristics, a sample consist of limited number of cases selected for study from a particular population. The extent to which generalizations based on sample data may considered applicable to the total population.

Based on the definition above the writer concludes that sample is the representative of population who has quantity taken as evidence of the quality or character of students. In this study the writer has taken 11 people Tomok in commercial area to be the sample.

### **3.3. The Instrument of Collecting Data**

In this study the writer use test technique of collecting data even though experiment method allows it is user apply various kinds of technique of collecting data such as observation, interview, questionery, survey and test. To make this research the writer will do survey and observation technique.

There are many ways of doing the survey and observation such as:

1. The writer visited Tomok as the object research
2. Observing communication between tourist and people of Tomok
3. Record their speaking
4. Analyzing their English through the record
5. Asking respondent to complete a research.

### **3.4. The Administration of the Study**

In doing this research, the writer choose the people of Tomok as population. The writer conducted the research in four days on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017 until 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

### **3.5. Data Analysis**

In doing this research, the data were focused in correcting the Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation of their English. The techniques of the data analysis in this research are:

1. Observing communication between the seller and the tourist
2. Analyzing their mistakes in grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary
3. Make conclusions due to the mistakes made by the seller



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Findings**

This chapter deals with the use of English in Tomok as an Object Tourism in North Sumatra. The data were collected by survey and observation technique. There are eleven (11) data that arrest the dialogue between tourist and people in Tomok were analyzed by grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation analyses. After analyzing the data the writer found some mistakes of using English in Tomok they are

1. Grammar analyses. There are ten (10) mistakes of using grammar.
2. Vocabulary analyses. There are seven (7) mistakes of using vocabulary.
3. Pronunciation analyses. There are fourteen (14) mistakes of using pronunciation.

The writer found more mistakes in using pronunciation than grammar and vocabulary. There are fourteen mistakes of using pronunciation. The writer supposed that people in Tomok bad in pronunciation. It cause by the people in Tomok have no educational background of English. They learnt English naturally. Sometimes they use Indonesia or Batak languages to communicate some words if they do not know the English.

## 4.2. Discussions

This chapter deals with the use of English in Tomok as an Object Tourism in North Sumatra. The data were collected by survey and observation technique.

Below are the lists of the data:

### 1. Data 1 (one) held on Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Manogar: The seller of souvenir in Tomok

Match : Tourist from England

Maria : Tourist from England

Conversation

Match : How much this?

Manogar : *Rp 100.000 (one hundred thousand rupees)*

Maria : That's very unique

Match : Yeach.....

Manogar : *You like Mr.?*

Math : Just look around

After analyzing the data, the writer finds that the seller of souvenir makes grammar and vocabulary errors and no pronunciation.

The writer would like to explain the result of research below:

### 1. Grammar analysis

In conversation data one (1) the writer finds some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correction Grammar
1	You like Mr.?	This sentence is a question sentence but it is not complete yet. The sentence needs a question word and object.	Do you like it Sir?

### Vocabulary Analysis

No	Wrong Vocabulary	Explanation	Right Vocabulary
1	You like Mr.?	Mr. is addressed to a very important person.	Do you like it Sir?

**2. Data 2 (two)** held on Monday , 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Tiur : the seller of retailer

Lorine : Tourist from German

Hans : Tourist from German

Margareta: Tourist from German

Conversation

Tiur : *Tolor, Mi Goreng.....*

*Tolor, Mi Goreng.....*

*Do you like egg Mr.?*

Hans : Oh no.....

Tiur : *You like Miss?*

Margareta : what egg is it?

Tiur : *Duck*

Lorraine : It's boiling

Tiur : Yes...yes....

Lorraine : I'm sorry

We have it.

Tiur : *Tuhor mada.....*

Lorraine : Okay thank you

Tiur : Buy it Miss.....

It was found that the seller of retailer in Tomok less in mastering English vocabulary, so that their pronunciation and grammar many errors namely after the writer analyses the data two (2).

The writer would like to explain the result of research below:

**1. Grammar analysis**

In conversation data two (2) the writer found some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correct Grammar
1	You like Miss?	This sentence is a question sentence but it is not complete yet. The sentence needs a question word and object.	Do you Like it Miss?
2	Duck	This sentence is not complete yet.	It is the duck's egg.

## 2. Vocabulary analyses

In conversation between the seller with tourist in Tomok, the writer found that the seller no many to mastering vocabulary. And sometimes the seller used the Batak language. So that the writer would like to explain the wrong vocabulary, they are:

No	Wrong Vocabulary	Explanation	Right Vocabulary
1	Tolor, Mi Goreng....	The sentence is wrong in English because it is Indonesia language.	Egg, fried noodles
2	Tuhor ma da.....	The people in Tomok using the Batak language, because it is a mother language in Tomok	Why don't you buy it?

## 3. Pronunciation Analyses

The writer also to analysis about pronunciation, and the writer found some pronunciation errors. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good pronunciation.

Such as: *Do you like egg Mr.?*

The sentence wrong pronunciation is /do:/ /ju:/ /laek/ /eig/ mIster/ ? And pronunciation in the sentence is wrong so the correct right pronunciation is /do:/ /ju:/ /laIk/ /eg/ /mIstə(r)

### 3. Data 3 (Three) held on Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Lady: One of society in Tomok

Linda: Tourist from Holland

Conversation

Lady : Good afternoon, may I have your time?

Linda : Sure

Lady : Where do you come from?

Linda : Holland

Lady : My name is Lady.

Linda : I'm Linda

Lady : What are you doing here?

Linda : Vacation

Lady : how long have you stay here?

Linda : 1 (one) day

Lady : *what* do you think about Tomok?

Linda : Nice place

Lady : How about the people.

Linda : Nice, friendly, and I like it

Lady : What do you prepare, Lake Toba or Bali

Linda : Bali is crowded but Lake Toba is Calm I prepare Lake Toba

Lady : Why do you choose *Lake* Toba to visited

Linda : In Sumatra Lake Toba is the most beautiful view.

Lady : So how long will you stay here?

Linda : Tomorrow, we will go to Bali. I have only three days in Sumatra

Lady : Have you been in Bali

Linda : Tomorrow the second time

Lady : Why do you visit Indonesia?

Linda : I'm working in Shanghai so it is near from Shanghai to Indonesia

Lady : Oh... I see.

Thank you from time Linda

Linda : You're welcome

Lady : Enjoy your time in Bali

By.....by.....by.....

Linda : by.....by.....

After the writer analyzes data three (3), the writer didn't found grammar, vocabulary errors but the writer found pronunciation errors namely:

No	English Word	Wrong Pronunciation	Explanation	Correct Pronunciation
1	What	/whot/	It pronunciation is wrong, because the people in Tomok before never learnt about pronunciation.	/wɑt/
2	Lake	/leik/	It pronunciation is wrong, because the people in Tomok before never learnt about pronunciation.	/leIk/

#### 4. Data 4 (four) held on Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Rony : Receptionist in Hotel

Benhard: Tourist from Belanda

Conversation:

Receptionist : Good afternoon sir. May I have your name?

Benhard : Benhard is my name!

Receptionist : How do you spell your name, Sir?

Benhard : B-E-N-H-A-R-D. I think I have a room reserved for me for to nights.

Receptionist : one moment, Sir... Yes, a single room with a bath, isn't it?

Benhard : Yes, that's right.

Receptionist : We have a room ready for you on lake side .... Room 02

Benhard : I hope its quiet room

Receptionist : I can assure you Sir that room 02 is very quiet

Benhard : Fine. And how much is it?

Receptionist : It is Rp 555.000 (fifty hundreds fifty five thousands rupees) per night.

Benhard : I see

Receptionist : Please take this brochure. It will give you complete information on all facilities of this hotel.

Benhard : Thank you.

Receptionist : Would you kindly write down your name? Nationality and Passport number on this card?

Benhard : All right, Should I write my permanent address and my next destination, too?

Receptionist : Yes, please.

Benhard : Thank you now, please call someone carry my baggage up to  
My room?

Receptionist : Certainly Sir!

After analyzing the data four (4) the conversation between some tourists.

The writer didn't found grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary errors. Because the receptionist has experiences to handle the guest.

### 5. Data 5 (five) held on Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Juspiter: The seller of souvenir in Tomok

Match : Tourist from England

Maria : Tourist from England

Conversation

Match : Nice sweater!

Maria : Ask the price!

Match : How much this?

Juspiter: Only Rp 50.000 (fifty thousand rupees) Mr.

There are many *colors*, size and *motive*. What colors do you like Mr.?

Match : Yes nice...

Marie : How about this chisel?

Juspiter: Oh... this is the *chisel* of Batak traditional house it made from wood.

Maria : Beautiful and unique, is this hand made?

Juspiter: Yes, I made it my self

Maria : I want take it this one

Juspiter: Only one?

Maria : Yeah, what about the cost?

Juspiter: Rp 45.000, (forty five thousand rupees)

Maria : please wrap it!

Juspiter: Thank you miss, Mr.

From the analyses above, the writer found some cases that can be analyzed namely:

### 1. Grammar Analysis

From the conversation data five (5), the writer didn't found grammar mistakes because the seller of souvenir can understanding about what the tourist says. And the seller use communication with a good grammar.

### 2. Pronunciation Analysis

From the observation of the conversation above, the researcher found some pronunciation mistakes made by them, as the following figures:

No	English Word	Wrong Pronunciation	Explanation	Correct Pronunciation
1	Colors	/callers/	Pronunciation is wrong because they before never learnt English pronunciation	/kΔlɜ(r)z/
2	Size	/sais/	The people in Tomok never learnt about English language so their pronunciation is wrong.	/saɪz/
3	Chisel	/cisel/	It pronunciation is wrong, because the people in Tomok before never learnt about pronunciation.	/'tʃɪzəl/

### 3. Vocabulary Analysis

After the writer analyzed the conversation in data five(5) above, there were not mistakes found in the usage of vocabulary because all the vocabulary words are simple and can understanding.

### 6. Data 6 (six) held on Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Rianty : Guide from Tomok

Tom : Tourist from English

Conversation

Tom : What time is it?



Riarty : *Nine.*

Tom : We have to take breakfast now!

Riarty : What do you like to Eat this morning?

Tom : No menu?

Riarty : Here it is. I think coffee is good this moment

Tom : I guess so.

How about you?

Riarty : Omelette and hot drink

It's very cold now.

Tom : Call the waiter.

Do you think it is a good restaurant?

Riarty : Yes, this the best restaurant in Tomok

Their menu is complete, the food so delicious.

Tom : Oh.....

After the writer analyzes data seven (7), the writer found that the guide has grammar and pronunciation errors. The writer would like to explain the result of research below:

### 1. Grammar Analysis

In conversation between Guide from Tomok with Tourist the writer found grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correction Grammar
1	Nine.	This sentence is incorrect sentence because the sentence telling time	<i>it's nine o'clock</i>

### 2. Pronunciation Analysis

No	Word English	Wrong Pronunciation	Explanation	Correct Pronunciation
	Breakfast	/brekpas/		/'brekfəst/
	Omelette	/omlet/		/'ɑmlət/

### 7. Data 7 (seven) held on Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Leni : waitress in the Restaurant in tomok

Tom : Tourist from English

Conversation

Leni : May I *take* your order Mr.?

Tom : What the special menu for *breakfast*?

Leni : Please read in list of menu.

Tom : I like sandwich + egg + cheese + *vegetable*  
Fruit salad. A cup of coffee + milk

Leni : Okay Mr. I repeat once again, *Sandwich* + egg + vegetable  
Fruit salad and a cup of *coffee* + milk

Tom : yes right

Leni : Okay Mr. Wait for a minute.

This data (data 8), the writer didn't find any mistakes in usage of vocabulary and grammar errors because the waitress used the simple vocabulary and the waitress used word daily vocabulary, so the waitress can speak English with good and usage the good grammar in conversation. But the writer found some pronunciation errors made the waitress, namely:

No	English Words	Wrong Pronunciation	Correct Pronunciation
1	Take	/tek/	/teIk/
2	Breakfast	/brekpas/	/'brekfəst/
3	Vegetable	/vezeteible/	/ved3bl/
4	Sandwich	/sen'wich/	/sænwid3/
5	Coffee	/kafi/	/'kɑfi/

From the pronunciation analyses, the writer concluded that the data seven (7) have five the mistake pronunciation.

**8. Data 8 (eight)** held on Tuesday, 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017

- Chandra : The Koki of restaurant in Tomok  
 Hans : Tourist from German  
 Conversation  
 Chandra : May I help you Mr.?  
 Hans : I need noodles!  
 Chandra : *fried Mr.?*  
 Hans : Yeah . . .  
 Chandra : How many Mr.?  
 Hans : Three.  
 Chandra : *You eat here?*  
 Hans : no, please make pack. We have to go now  
 Chandra : *Okay wait a minute Mr.!*

After the writer analyzes the data eight (8), the writer found that The Koki of restaurant in Tomok less in mastering English vocabulary, so that their pronunciation errors.

The writer would like to explain the result of research below:

**1. Vocabulary Analysis**

In conversation between in Tomok the writer found some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Wrong Vocabulary	Explanation	Right Vocabulary
1	You eat here?	The Sentence is a question sentence but it is not complete yet. The sentence needs a question word.	do you want to eat here?

**2. Pronunciation Analysis**

In this data the writer found some pronunciation errors. So that the writer would like to improve the pronunciation, they are:

No	The Sentence	Wrong Pronunciation	Correct Pronunciation
1	<i>fried Mr</i>	/fred/ /mister/	/'frɪd /'mɪstə(r)/
2	<i>Okay wait a minute Mr</i>	/oke/ /wet/ /e/ /minet/ /mister/	/əv'keɪ/ /weɪt/ /ə:/ /'mɪnɪt/ /mɪstə(r)

The writer found two (2) sentences who wrong pronunciation in data eight (8).

### 9. Data 9 (nine) held on Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Marintan : The seller of fruit in Tomok

Lucy : Tourist from Nederland

Conversation

Marintan : Hello Miss.....

Do you like Salak?

Lucy : How much!

Marintan : only Rp 10.000 (ten thousand rupees)

Lucy : oh I see

Marintan : Please take it, delicious

Lucy : I will later

Marintan : *Serious*

*Serius ya!*

Lucy : yeah, I'm serious!

After the writer analyzes the data, the writer found that the people in Tomok less in mastering English vocabulary and grammar many errors.

### 1. Grammar Analysis

In conversation data nine (9) the writer found some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar namely:

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correction Grammar
1	Serious	This sentence is incomplete question sentence because the sentence is question word	are you serious?

## 2. Vocabulary Analysis

From the data nine (9) above, the researcher found some vocabulary errors. And sometimes the trade in Tomok used the Indonesia language. So that the writer would like to explain the wrong vocabulary, they are:

No	Wrong Vocabulary	Explanation	Right Vocabulary
1	Salak	The people in Tomok call the Zalacca sometimes use batak language.	Zalacca
2	Serious	The people in Tomok before never learnt English vocabulary so they can not used vocabulary well	Are you sure?
3	Serius ya	sometimes the trade in Tomok used the Indonesia language call	Are you sure?

### 10. Data 10 (ten) held on Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> August 2017

Lenti : The seller of drinks in Tomok

Renata : Tourist from German

Angel : Tourist from German

Conversation

Renata : Is there mineral water?

Lenti : Yes, what do you like it?

Aqua, Coca cola, Sprite, Fanta, Pulpy orange!

Renata : Fanta

Lenti : *Two, one?*

Renata : I need one.

Lenti : *Your friend Miss?*

Enjel : Oh no....

Renata : How much?

Renata : Rp 6000 (six thousand rupees)

Renata : Thank you misses!

From the data above, the writer found that the people in Tomok less in mastering English vocabulary, so that their pronunciation and grammar many errors.

The writer would like to explain the result of research below:

### 1. Grammar Analysis

In conversation data ten (10) the writer found some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correct Grammar
1	Two, one?	This sentence asked some choice. To offer two choice we have to use "or".	Two or one?
2	Your friend Miss?	This is incomplete sentence yet to ask someone in offering something	How about your friend Miss?

### 2. Vocabulary Analysis

In data ten (10), the writer found some mistake vocabulary namely "two, one" and the right vocabulary is two or one.

### 3. Pronunciation Analysis

From the observation of the conversation above, the researcher didn't found pronunciation errors.

#### 11. Data 11 (eleven) held on, Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017

Marintan : The seller fruits in Tomok

Lucy : Tourist from Nederland

Conversation

Marintan : *Serious, you buy this fruit?*

Lucy : Yes, before I'm promise.

But I don't buy salak fruit, but this?

Marintan : *what fruit Miss? Rambutan??*

Lucy : Yes.... I will buy Rambutan.

How much?

Marintan : Rp 7000 (seven thousand rupees) a bundle

- Lucy : Are you sure?  
 Marintan : *yes miss*  
 Lucy : ok please wrap it! Because we will continue our trip to go  
 around in Tomok.  
 Maintan : Thank you Miss  
 Lucy : Welcome.....

From the observation above it can be seen that the English use by one of the seller fruit in Tomok ( Marintan) not good vocabulary, and the seller less grammar. So the writer would like to explain the result of research below:

### 1. Grammar analysis

In conversation the people in Tomok the writer found some grammar used wrong. So that the writer would like to prepare make the conversation to be used a good grammar.

No	Grammar Mistakes	Explanation	Correction Grammar
1	Serious, you buy this fruit?	This sentence is incomplete question sentence because the sentence is question word	are you serious to buy it?

### 2. Vocabulary Analysis

From the data eleven above, the researcher found one (1) vocabulary errors. So that the writer would like to explain the wrong vocabulary.

No	Wrong Vocabulary	Explanation	Right Vocabulary
1	Serious	This sentence is incomplete question sentence because the sentence is question word	Are you serious

### 3. Pronunciation Analyses

In this data the writer found some pronunciation errors. So that the writer would like to improve the pronunciation, they are:

No	English Words	Wrong Pronunciation	Correct Pronunciation
1	Serious	/serius/	/sɪəriəs/
2	Bundle	/bandel/	/'bʌndl/
3	Continue	/continu/	/kən'tɪnju:/

After analyzing the data the writer found some mistakes of using English in Tomok they are

1. Grammar analyses. There are ten (10) mistakes of using grammar.
2. Vocabulary analyses. There are seven (7) mistakes of using vocabulary.
3. Pronunciation analyses. There are fourteen (14) mistakes of using pronunciation.

The writer found more mistakes in using pronunciation than grammar and vocabulary. There are fourteen mistakes of using pronunciation. The writer supposed that people in Tomok bad in pronunciation. It cause by the people in Tomok have no educational background of English. They learnt English naturally. Sometimes they use Indonesia or Batak languages to communicate some words if they do not know the English.



## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

English is a particular variety of English (as that characteristic of a nation, locality, class of people, or an individual) distinguished by peculiarities as of pronunciation, vocabulary, idiom, syntax, or style. Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four (24) hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. And Tomok is a very lively village with the 200 year old tombs of King Sidabutar and his descendants, loads of souvenir stands, an old traditional village nearby. The writer knows that there are a lot of foreigners who visit to Tomok every month. Logically without giving good service to the visitors might not come to Tomok. Beside it has a beautiful, a view but the peoples hospitality can be in indicator to make a convertible for the tourist and than one thing that the people should have the ability of speaking English its means to create a good communication with the tourist who visit Tomok. There are eleven (11) data that provided by the writer and the writer found English errors in use English in Tomok as an object tourism inn North Sumatra; they are grammar errors ten (10), vocabulary errors seven (7), and pronunciation fourteen (14).

The most errors English in Tomok is pronunciation (14). It means people in Tomok bad in pronunciation than grammar and vocabulary.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Having finishing the analysis of the use of English in Tomok as an Object tourism in North Sumatra, The writer brings up some suggestion for the leader as follow:

1. It is suggested to the leader especially people in Tomok, to use in English must correctly in all aspect such as in grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary, so the tourist will be glad to visit Tomok. Because we are able to communicate English.
2. It is suggested to the other writer to develop their ability more about grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary, because it allows speaker or writer communicate English.
3. The writer hopes so that the activity like this can be performed in anywhere and do not just for this time but also for next time because this is can improve our knowledge.

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# APPENDICES



**1. Data 1 (one)** (Sunday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Manogar: The seller of souvenir in Tomok

Match : Tourist from England

Maria : Tourist from England

Conversation

Match : How much this?

Manogar : *Rp 100.000 (one hundred thousand rupees)*

Maria : That's very unique

Match : Yeach.....

Manogar : *You like Mr.?*

Math : Just look around

**2. Data 2 (two)** (Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Tiur : the seller of retailer  
Lorine : Tourist from German  
Hans : Tourist from German  
Margareta: Tourist from German

Conversation

Tiur : *Tolor, Mi Goreng.....*  
*Tolor, Mi Goreng.....*  
*Do you like egg Mr.?*

Hans : Oh no.....

Tiur : *You like Miss?*

Margareta : what egg is it?

Tiur : *Duck*

Lorraine : It's boiling

Tiur : Yes...yes....

Lorraine : I'm sorry  
We have it.

Tiur : *Tuhor mada.....*

Lorraine : Okay thank you

Tiur : Buy it Miss.....

### 3. Data 3 (Three) (Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Lady: One of society in Tomok

Linda: Tourist from Holland

Conversation

Lady : Good afternoon, may I have your time?

Linda : Sure

Lady : Where do you come from?

Linda : Holland

Lady : My name is Lady.

Linda : I'm Linda

Lady : What are you doing here?

Linda : Vacation

Lady : how long have you stay here?

Linda : 1 (one) day

Lady : *what* do you think about Tomok?

Linda : Nice place

Lady : How about the people.

Linda : Nice, friendly, and I like it

Lady : What do you prepare, Lake Toba or Bali

Linda : Bali is crowded but Lake Toba is Calm I prepare Lake Toba

Lady : Why do you choose *Lake* Toba to visited

Linda : In Sumatra Lake Toba is the most beautiful view.

Lady : So how long will you stay here?

Linda : Tomorrow, we will go to Bali. I have only three days in Sumatra

Lady : Have you been in Bali

Linda : Tomorrow the second time

Lady : Why do you visit Indonesia?

Linda : I'm working in Shanghai so it is near from Shanghai to Indonesia

Lady : Oh... I see.

Thank you from time Linda

Linda : You're welcome

Lady : Enjoy your time in Bali

By.....by.....by.....

Linda : by.....by....



**4. Data 4 (four)** (Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Rony : Receptionist in Hotel

Benhard: Tourist from Belanda

Conversation:

Receptionist : Good afternoon sir. May I have your name?

Benhard : Benhard is my name!

Receptionist : How do you spell your name, Sir?

Benhard : B-E-N-H-A-R-D. I think I have a room reserved for me for to  
nights.

Receptionist : one moment, Sir... Yes, a single room with a bath, isn't it?

Benhard : Yes, that's right.

Receptionist : We have a room ready for you on lake side .... Room 02

Benhard : I hope its quiet room

Receptionist : I can assure you Sir that room 02 is very quiet

Benhard : Fine. And how much is it?

Receptionist : It is Rp 555.000 (fifty hundreds fifty five thousands rupees) per  
night.

Benhard : I see

Receptionist : Please take this brochure. It will give you complete information  
on all facilities of this hotel.

Benhard : Thank you.

Receptionist : Would you kindly write down your name? Nationality and  
Passport number on this card?

Benharr : All right, Should I write my permanent address and my next  
destination, too?

Receptionist : Yes, please.

Benhard : Thank you now, please call someone carry my baggage up to  
My room?

Receptionist : Certainly Sir!

**5. Data 5 (five)** (Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Jupiter: The seller of souvenir in Tomok

Match : Tourist from England

Maria : Tourist from England

Conversation

Match : Nice sweater!

Maria : Ask the price!

Match : How much this?

Jupiter: Only Rp 50.000 (fifty thousand rupees) Mr.

There are many *colors*, size and  *motive*. What colors do you like Mr.?

Match : Yes nice...

Marie : How about this chisel?

Jupiter: Oh... this is the  *chisel* of Batak traditional house it made from wood.

Maria : Beautiful and unique, is this hand made?

Jupiter: Yes, I made it my self

Maria : I want take it this one

Jupiter: Only one?

Maria : Yeah, what about the cost?

Jupiter: Rp 45.000, (forty five thousand rupees)

Maria : please wrap it!

Jupiter: Thank you miss, Mr.

#### 6. Data 6 (six) (Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Rianty : Guide from Tomok

Tom : Tourist from English

Conversation

Tom : What time is it?

Rianty : *Nine.*

Tom : We have to take breakfast now!

Rianty : What do you like to Eat this morning?

Tom : No menu?

Rianty : Here it is. I think coffee is good this moment

Tom : I guess so.

How about you?

Rianty : Omelette and hot drink

It's very cold now.

Tom : Call the waiter.  
Do you think it is a good restaurant?  
Rianty : Yes, this the best restaurant in Tomok  
Their menu is complete, the food so delicious.  
Tom : Oh.....

**7. Data 7 (seven) (Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017)**



Leni : waitress in the Restaurant in tomok  
Tom : Tourist from English  
Conversation  
Leni : May I *take* your order Mr.?  
Tom : What the special menu for *breakfast*?  
Leni : Please read in list of menu.  
Tom : I like sandwich + egg + cheese + *vegetable*  
Fruit salad. A cup of coffee + milk  
Leni : Okay Mr. I repeat once again, *Sandwich* + egg + vegetable  
Fruit salad and a cup of *coffee* + milk  
Tom : yes right  
Leni : Okay Mr. Wait for a minute.

**8. Data 8 (eight)** (Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Chandra : The Koki of restaurant in Tomok

Hans : Tourist from German

Conversation

Chandra : May I help you Mr.?

Hans : I need noodles!

Chandra : *fried Mr.?*

Hans : Yeah . . .

Chandra : How many Mr.?

Hans : Three.

Chandra : *You eat here?*

Hans : no, please make pack. We have to go now

Chandra : *Okay wait a minute Mr.!*

**9. Data 9 (nine)** (Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Marintan : The seller of fruit in Tomok  
 Lucy : Tourist from Nederland  
 Conversation  
 Marintan : Hello Miss.....  
                   Do you like Salak?  
 Lucy : How much!  
 Marintan : only Rp 10.000 (ten thousand rupees)  
 Lucy : oh I see  
 Marintan : Please take it, delicious  
 Lucy : I will later  
 Marintan : *Serious*  
                   *Serius ya!*  
 Lucy : yeah, I'm serious!

**10. Data 10 (ten)** (Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017)



Lenti : The seller of drinks in Tomok  
 Renata : Tourist from German  
 Angel : Tourist from German  
 Conversation  
 Renata : Is there mineral water?  
 Lenti : Yes, what do you like it?  
                   Aqua, Coca cola, Sprite, Fanta, Pulpy orange!

Renata : Fanta

Lenti : *Two, one?*

Renata : I need one.

Lenti : *Your friend Miss?*

Enjel : Oh no....

Renata : How much?

Renata : Rp 6000 (six thousand rupees)

Renata : Thank you misses!

### 11. Data 11 (eleven) (Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> 2017)



Marintan : The seller fruits in Tomok

Lucy : Tourist from Nederland

Conversation

Marintan : *Serious, you buy this fruit?*

Lucy : Yes, before I'm promise.  
But I don't buy salak fruit, but this?

Marintan : *what fruit Miss? Rambutan??*

Lucy : Yes.... I will buy Rambutan.  
How much?

Marintan : Rp 7000 (seven thousand rupees) a bundle

Lucy : Are you sure?

Marintan : *yes miss*

Lucy : ok please wrap it! Because we will continue our trip to go  
around in Tomok.

Maintan : Thank you Miss

Lucy : Welcome.....