English Tourism at Tangkeno as a Tourism Village

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Abstract

This community service program is aimed to improve the ability of Tangkeno youth in serving foreign visitor by using English. This is done due to the examine of the problems commonly faced by the Tangkeno in serving foreign visitor namely: (1) guiding services are still performed by external parties; (2) alternative tourist spots tend to be not visited by visitors who come without a guide, it is caused by the absence of a local guide who can direct visitors to that alternatives spot; and (3) although some residents have been delegated to learn English intensively in Pare, East Java, but they have not been able to serve up to guests.

This community service program includes four phases of activities, namely: ((1) preparation, preparation of curriculum and syllabus of learning English Tourism; (2) the determination of the participants; (3) the English tourism training; (4) practice/micro guiding English; and (5) writing report. Furthermore, the method used in the training and mentoring include: (1) participatory methods, (2) focus group discussions (FGD) (3) division of the working group (4) practice and training in the classroom, (5) Analysts need. Finally, the resulting output are as follow (1) a local guide in the village Tangkeno; (2) MoU Government of Bombana and Nineteen Universitas Sembilanbelas November Kolaka; and (3) Scientific Publications.

Keywords: community service, English tourism, foreign visitor, guides and guiding.

A. Introduction

In line with Suwantoro (2002) who argued that Natural Tourism is a form of tourism activities that utilize natural resources and environmental governance, the Tangkeno village is one of many villages in Indonesia that is worthy of being a tourist destination.

RPJM village of transition by 2015, stated the fact that the village Tangkeno renowned as one of the tourist destinations in Bombana. It can be seen from the election of the village as a tourist village that will be developed by the government of Bombana defined by statute of Bupati Bombana No. 13 in 2013.

The selection was based on three main reasons. First, Tangkeno is located at an altitude above 1,500 km above sea level and at a time when certain covered with clouds so that citizens cannot see each other. This condition makes Tangkeno get tagline of 'country in the Clouds' and always invites tourists to visit.

Second, Moronene tribal ancestors, Tokotua, which is one of the indigenous tribes in the Southeast Sulawesi believed to have originated from Tangkeno. This fact makes Tangkeno is rich with historical value and rich repertory of popular stories and unique cultural attractions including Lumenso Dance, Dance Lulo Alu and Ore-Ore. Third, from the existing data in the Village Guest bookkeeping, between 2010 and 2015 there are hundreds of local tourists and foreigners who have been to the Village Tangkeno.

Fourth, the complexity of the existing tourism potential in Tangkeno include Fort Tuntuntari which is the bulwark of the Portuguese era which is about 3 km from the village, Fort Tawulaagi which is the bulwark of Dutch heritage and is just 1 km, and waterfalls Mata Lakambula within 4 km of Tangkeno village. Another potential is owned Sabampululu mountain which is the second highest mountain peak in the Southeast. Another interesting thing is, the offer of the Plaza Tangkeno Horse riding toward a number of tourist spots in the region Tangkeno tourist village. No less important is that the view point Plaza Tangkeno which allows tourists to enjoy the beauty of the Sagori island and beautiful Sangia Wita.

From the Village Development Plan (RPJM) transition in 2015 in the village of Tangkeno also stated that one of the potential Tangkeno village to lure tourists to Tangkeno is an Indonesia nuance in Tangkeno still very typical. A peaceful community life under the leadership of the village administration to develop an attitude of mutual cooperation that always makes the lives of the people in the village Tangkeno be one of the interesting parts to be enjoyed.

A number of potential tourist village Tangkeno above have been explored, but according to the results of interviews with local people found that this potential has not contributed to the betterment of society. From the results of the same interview also found that that triggered the problem is the lack of human resources of Tangkeno village to manage natural resources and the potential tourism potentials.

Based on the above background, as well as the dedication the team propose a program of English language training at the Tourism Village Tourism Tangkeno with the aim of helping to resolve the big problems in Tangkeno is to develop resources of the Tangkeno tourist village youth in managing existing tourism potential.

B. Methodology

Procedures training activities in English Tourism were: (1) general approach, this devotion began with a persuasive approach to the village government and community Tangkeno. (2) the determination of the trainee and guidance, Determination Participants English Language Training Tangkeno Tourism in the village is done by using purposive sampling. (3) the scale of activities, service activities include your candidate recommended by the village government of Tangkeno.

The choice of location in the tourist spot in the village Tangkeno intended to further familiarize the prospective guide with tourist spot that will be visited by tourists in the village Tangkeno.
This training was conducted in September 2014 to November 2014, while assistance was done until December 2014.

C. Findings and Discussion

Broadly speaking, the implementation of this social service involves the villagers Tangkeno since the beginning of the preparation to the evaluation stage of training. In the other word, there was a research partner in conducting this research scheme which had been asking for availability prior to conducting the research. The following were the steps in doing the research.

1. Preparation

On August 19, 2015 a team of devotion held socialization program in the village Tangkeno, Bombana. On the occasion, carried out in preparation of the curriculum and the learning of English Tourism, coordinated by the village government Tangkeno. The

village government, Abdul Aziz, realizing the full potential of their local tourism and also understand the limitations of human resources have by the village. He again expressed that three young people his village have been sent to join an English course in Kampung England Pare Kediri but the application does not match the expected field. Listening to the narrative of his team to the three young men who intended to explore the constraints and expectations of the potential that exists in the village Tangkeno related to English language teaching program of Tourism that will be done. In an interview just off was found that the main constraints faced by these youth were:

a) The substance of the lessons they learned in Kampung England Pare was a general English, not English Tourism;
b) Mastery of vocabulary (register) of tourism they have still lacking;
c) Insecurity to speak English, especially in the face of foreign stigmatized people will laugh at their limitations in English;
d) Mastery of potential locations (spots) travel is still lacking.

   Based on the off interview, the team devotion took the preliminary conclusion that the village youth Tangkeno require intensive English language training specifically tourism which includes the value of leadership and entrepreneurship. This assumption has led the team to formulate learning English curriculum Task-Based Learning which means that the participants will be guided to learn English directly at the location (spot) tourism in the village Tangkeno. At this stage also conducted to determine the timetable and the implementation of training and preparation of materials and facilities.

   Considering the distance for the team to the location of devotion; considering the number of tourism spots; and consider the agenda in the village Tangkeno then following the agreed schedule of implementation of the program:

DATE	LOCATION	MATERIALS
22/8/2015	Rumah Belajar Plasa Tangkeno Niagara Lakambuta	- **Motivation in English** - **Register in Travel Spot**
10/9/2015	Rumah Belajar Caves Tawulaagi Caves Tuntuntari Land Paddy Field Bolonangka	- **Motivation in English** - **Register in Travel Spot** - **Dialog practical tourism**
24/9/2015	Rumah Belajar Mount Sabampolulu	- **Motivation in English** - **Register in Travel Spot** - **Dialog practical**

	Plaza Tangkeno	**tourism**

2. Participants Determination

This devotion engage youth Tangkeno expected tourist village will manage BUMDES management Tangkeno tourist village. Here is a list of participants targeted:

NO.	NAME	EDUCATION
1.	Dian	**SMA**
2.	Dien	**SMA**
3.	Rian	**SMA**
4.	Irsal	**SMA**
5.	Dedi	**SMA**
6.	Muliadi	**SMA**
7.	Ade Sukma	**SMA**
8.	Julianto	**SMA**
9.	Imam	**SMA**
10.	Isra	**SMP**

3. English for Tourism Training

This training included the following activities:

a) The introduction of basic tourism management,

b) The material presented was introduction to the basic concepts of tourism management which is expected to be implemented by the Village BUMDES Tangkeno. In this training, participants were introduced to the concept of Tour Management and Guiding Management. Participants began to discuss the management structures BUMDES Tangkeno village. Participants were directed to discuss with the English language,

c) Guidance roles and responsibilities of tourism management,

d) This guidance is directed to guide participants in understanding the duties and role of Tour Leader, Tour Guide, Tour Planning. With the introduction of the three concepts, the participants begin to understand the roles and duties of each in managing BUMDES later.

e) Introduction of guiding,

f) These activities are carried out directly in the tourism spot Tangkeno village. Participants were asked to record the whole thing in that spot in English. Participants one by one directed to present their initial understanding of the spot, then discuss their prior knowledge, and re-present the results of their discussion,

g) English language skills training,

h) English debriefing is done by using the Task Based Learning. Payload English lesson embedded in the formation of tourism management activities BUMDES Tangkeno village and at the time of the introduction of the register in all the tourism spots in Tangkeno,

i) Training presentation in English,

j) Every tourist spot, the participants one by one directed and guided presentations related to the most visited tourist spot or into the training location. This training takes a long time

because psychologically participants rarely appeared in public and English mastery is minimal. At the end of the activities of seven out of 10 participants have had satisfactory spot presentation skills.

k) Training and guidance presentation of tourist spots,
l) Participants are directed to each tourist spot, directed to examine all the potential at that spot, and was asked to present its findings,
m) Mentoring practice presentations at tourist spots

In the third training, the participants one by one presented the results of their review of the existing tourism spots in the village Tangkeno. Even still haltingly in English but the ability of self-control and mastery of the location spot is better than the initial meeting.

a) Guiding real mentoring / peer guiding.
b) On September 24, 2015, the village Tangkeno became the location of Sail Indonesia, Sail Kabaena opportunity to visit Tangkeno. The team used the opportunity to practice the skills of guiding devotion of the participants. Devotion team agreed with organizing committee to make the trainees become your 122 foreign tourists who visit the Tangkeno at the occasion.
c) Practice / micro guiding English
d) Participants were given the opportunity to be guide for college student of some local visitors who happened to visit the village during training Tangkeno implemented.
e) Report writing.
f) The team prepared a report on this program together with Data Manager of Village Gembira, Bombana, Sahrul S.Pd. Results of this study was written in two versions, namely the Indonesian language version and the English version. Writing in two versions, is directed to the publication of the results of this study in the journal USN-SJ institutions, especially in the Journal of English Education.

D. Conclusion

From the community service activities, it is concluded that the first guiding competence village youth Tangkeno become increased. Secondly, skills Tangkeno village youth in the preparation, implementation, management and development of tourism in the village Tangkeno increase, especially in the preparation itinerary guests traveling to tourist spots in the village Tangkeno.