

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION BY TRADER IN KUTA BEACH : AN ETHNOGRAPHY APPROACH

Nur Evayanti, S. Pd

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In the era of globalization and technological progress will certainly encourage qualified the human resources, have the competitiveness that will be able to enter in various fields of business, business or other work that one of them is the field of tourism. Central Lombok is one of the district that is rich in all its culture and its beauty and anyone who come to Central Lombok will surely be amazed by various things that will be offered in this area which aim to pamper every visitor who come to Central Lombok.

In each year This area gets domestic and foreign tourists visit more or less than 5000 visitors and one of the most visited tourist attractions is Kuta Beach because this beach is not only famous for its natural beauty but also famous for its culture that attracts tourists Come from various countries, and with the success of Central Lombok is in building tourism of course will demand a qualified human resources one of which is the ability in English

where in terms of and various fields, sometimes we are required to speak English, but we see the world of education we are at this time is still very less and not optimal learning process that is able to print students who are competitive especially in the mastery of English language. So that various forms or institutions of society establish schools or courses.

As we know, now learn English is not enough with the theory but need practice and practice directly with native speakers because we are able or able to master a language that is accustomed as we see in various places of tourism whose society in demand must be master Foreign language one of them is English but with people who come with a variety of educational background will certainly create a strategy or mastery of English that is different from the system of school education in general. As we now that how the process of acquiring language in kuta beach traders who use the English language to communicate with foreign tourists, this one is not

independent of environmental factors or habits of people who hear ordinary hear and directly communicate using the English language directly without learning process in school Formal in general to become a habit and able to use the language.

Administratively Kuta Lombok is located in the southern part of Central Lombok, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Kuta is one of the villages located in the coastal area so it has great potential in the development of tourism activities. One example in the field of business or business The availability of restaurants especially those that have traditional characteristics will be a special attraction for tourists who like to travel culinary and Happy to try something taste the food of each region Some types of food menu typical of the famous island of Lombok, such as Ayam Bakar Taliwang, Pelecing Kangkung, Puyung Rice Race, and many others is a potential tourist attraction that has been known by domestic tourists Foreign tourists (foreign tourists). Along with the development of tourism and the more popular the traditional food, there are also growing number of restaurants and

restaurants with the aim of providing a distinctive taste of Lombok Island, there are many more businesses or businesses that require skill or qualified human resources, especially in the field of mastery of foreign languages (English).

With the competition then some traders must be able to use good English so that coastal traders must communicate using English to run their business so that not infrequently from those who had never followed a formal school or course but they are able to communicate use english with Good, so that business or business can run well.

Based on the illustration above, the writer try to write about "An Analysis of English Language Acquisiton by Treader in Kuta Beach : An ethnography approach, the author uses this approach because ethnography is one of the many approaches in qualitative research. In Greek terms, ethnos, meaning society, race or a cultural group, ethnography means a science that explains the way people live.

B. Study Statement

In this research study is How the strategy of obtaining English

language performed by Kuta Beach traders?

C. Research Purposes

The goal to be achieved in this research is to explain about how the acquisition of English that is done by the beach trader Kuta.

D. Benefits of Research

The research benefits in this research are:

A. Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefits in this study are :

1. The author can learn the theories that can be used in this study, especially in the acquisition of language

B. Practical Benefits

The practical benefits expected from this research are:

1. To give input to the government of Central Lombok Regency concerning the importance of paying attention to coastal traders who still badly need training that can support their English insight.
2. Providing input to the Department of Culture and Tourism of Central Lombok Regency to be able to utilize the results of this research

as a practical guidance in maintaining and developing the quality of tourism district.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section describes the results of previous research and relevant approaches in addressing issues related to the acquisition of languages through elaborating the methods, concepts, theories and approaches used with the research undertaken. The following is a review of the literature an approach used.

A. Theoretical Basic

i. Language Acquisition

According to (Tadkiroatun,2004). Language Acquisition and language learning are different. Acquisition refers to a naturally internalized linguistic ability, that is, without realizing it and focusing on linguistic forms. while language acquisition by maxima (1993: 20) is a process of language acquisition do by someone unconsciously, implicitly and informally.

Meanwhile, according Skinner (Hardika,2013) language behavior can be done by strengthening. Reinforcement occurs through two processes: stimulus and response. Thus the

most important thing here is the activity of repeating the stimulus in the form of a response.

Based on the above opinion it can be concluded that the acquisition of a second language is a process or stages of acquiring and learning a new language obtained through the interaction of formal and informal environment of school education by influenced by social environment in communicating. Therefore the author tries to examine about how the acquisition of English that is done by traders in Kuta Beach.

ii. Second Language Acquisition Strategy

According to Aziz ,(2014). That Language acquisition strategies are:

a. Remembering

Given playing an important role in learning a language or learning anything. Every sensory experience that a child goes through is recorded in his mind. When he touches, absorbs, kisses, hears and sees something the child's memory records it. The memory will be stronger when the mention of things or events happens-over and over again.

In this way the children will remember the sound, the combination of sound or word about something at the same time considering the way to express it.

b. Imitate

In learning the language of children also use the strategy of imitation. Impersonation means to imitate creatively or inspire. The imitation of a child is not always the exact repetition of what he or she hears. On the other hand a child can gradually understand and use a more complicated speech. On the other hand, children's simultaneously build a language system that is likely to understand and produce speech in the form and the amount that is not limited

c. Experiencing directly

Another strategy that accelerates the child's mastering of his first language is experiencing direct language activities in a real context. The child uses his or her good language when communicating with other people, or while alone. He listens and speaks instantly, and simultaneously

obtains feedback on the reasonableness and appropriateness of his language behavior, and at the same time the child gets input from the speech acts of his partner.

d. Playing

Playing activities are essential to encourage the development of language skills. In play, the child sometimes acts as an adult, as a seller or a buyer in trade-merchandise, Mother, father or child in playing home, as a doctor or nurse or patient or as a teacher or pupil in school-school play.

iii. Second Language

Every individual human never escape from communicating their fellow, either in everyday life as in the family and the environment the societies in which they associate and multiply. The resulting form of their communications is language, from here language has an important role in the life of a human being, not only humans who use the language in communication, this can be proved by see animal life as a creature the gods that they speak with using language though can not

understandable language spoken by fully normal human.

In human life, there are two languages that arise in the environment, the first language and the second language. The second language is a language learned by a child after receiving and learning the language his mother taught. In another sense, the second language is the language obtained from the environment outside the home, such as school environment, workplace and social environment. (Hendra,2014).

A second language is a person's process learning a second language in addition to language their mother, the acquisition of second language refers to what the students are doing and does not refer to what the teacher is do it. (Hendra,2014).

A second language obtained through an adult process studying in the classroom is formal learning in comparison with the language of gems natural. Dardjowidjojo,(Vanio,2015)

And for the people of Lombok second language is the language that is learned after mastering the first language and the second language for the society of Lombok is very

necessary to learn especially in the world of work and education that the average of Lombok people must be able to communicate with the second language be it Indonesian , English, Arabic or Japanese because the second language is not only a job demand but also a second language is a language that can affect various aspects of life for the people of Lombok.

iv. Ethnography

Ethnography is one of many approaches in qualitative research. In Greek terms, *ethnos*, meaning society, race or a cultural group, ethnography means a science that explains the way people live. The writer uses ethnography approach for the writer need the data qualitatively with the traditions or traditions habits on the edge of Kuta beach.

2.1.5 Kuta Village

In general the tourism of Central Lombok consists of nature tourism and social culture. As for the tourist attraction consists of natural attractions and social and cultural artificial. Natural tourist attraction that exist in Central Lombok Regency quite a lot and varied from north to south end which consist of waterfall attraction

(water fall), until the beauty of the beach. As well as the attraction of social and cultural tourism as well as artificial tourist attraction that is quite a lot and varies ranging from the uniqueness of the socio-cultural traditions of the community, art, historical relics and crafts. As with other areas throughout Indonesia, Lombok also has exotic, beautiful and diverse tourism potentials and attractions, both natural and socio-cultural as described above spread across the island of Lombok . do not miss also traders around the beach Kuta that make the local and foreign tourists interested to see or buy goods consisting of clothing merchandise, food and knickknacks typical Lombok central that has been available in the coastal area Kuta.

v. Previous Of Study

This section describes the results of previous research and the relevant approaches in addressing issues related to data acquisition through elaborating the methods, concepts, theories, and approaches used with the research undertaken. Here's a review of the literature and approaches used. Research conducted by Kalsum (2015). The study entitled "Gaining Languages

Children 4-6 Years in Tanjung Pinang Timur Village" in this research aims to find out how the process of acquiring language in children. The research method used through Qualitative. The subjects of this study were 10 children in the observation that there were 3 children aged 4 years and children aged 6 years 2 people who acquired less good language among other friends. The difference of thesis research with the type of approach.

These children interact with the environment and sometimes from the environment there is a lot of language acquisition that is used by people around them using language that is not true. The second research conducted by Yosep, (2016) on". Research on First Language Acquisition of Children 0-3 Years In A Day Language (Psycholinguistic Review) in Yogyakarta. The research raises the problem of how the acquisition phase of language in children 0-3 years on aspects of phonology, syntax, morphology and diction. Data collecting method which done in this research is listen method and skill method. Results or findings of research on the process of language acquisition of children aged 0 to 3 years are developed through

several stages: (1) crying stage, (2) snoring stage, (3) stage ripping at age 0-1 years, (4) stage pattern Intonation, (5) one-word speech stages, (6) two-word speech stages, (7) inflection and agglutinative stages, and (8) question and reverse sentence phases. The difference of thesis research with this research is on the type of approach..

Hendra,(2014) with the topic " Second Language " The study found that the second language is a language learned by a child after receiving and learning the language taught by his mother (not the mother tongue) in another sense the second language is the language That get from the environment outside the home, such as school environment, playground and social environment. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The difference of thesis research with this research is on the type of approach. In this study the authors use a type of qualitative research with ethnograpi approach.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the writer will use the type of qualitative research with the approach ethnography. According to Arif (2013). That Ethnography is one of many approaches in qualitative research. In

Greek terms, *ethnos*, meaning society, race or a cultural group, ethnography means a science that explains the way people live. The writer uses ethnography approach for the writer need the data qualitatively with the traditions or traditions habits on the edge of Kuta beach.

A. Setting

The research place is at Kuta beach Kuta Village District Pujut Central Lombok. The reason for the authors assumes that some of the reasons why this is the case is that some of the reasons for this are the reasons why they are not.

B. Subject of Study

The subjects in this study are traders who have been selling for 3 years and above 8-40 years old. And the author will do research as many as 15 people.

C. Data Source

The source of data in this study is the community who sell for 3 years and above.

D. Data Type

The type of data in this study is fundamental to be classified, considering these two issues will be underlien the next activity. Understanding the type of data is an absolute thing in the study. This is reasonable because by knowing the data, the researchers can find what

alternative method is most suitable with respect to the type of data available. Data by type according to (Ridwan, 2002: 8) are two namely:

1. Qualitative data is the data related to the categorization of the characteristics titled question or a word.
2. Quantitative data is data tangible numbers. In this study will focus on the type of qualitative data using sentences or questions. In this study, the authors take the Qualitative Research Types

E. 3.5 Techniques of Data Collections

In conducting research activities in order to obtain accurate data treated as a technique or a way to collect it. As for the method used by Arikunto (1983) in this study include :

1. Observations

Often people interpret observation as a narrow activity, ie pay attention to an eye. In the psychological sense, observation or so-called observation, attenes to the concentration of attention to the object by using all the sense.

So observing can be done through sight,smell,hearing and taste. What this does is actually direct observation. In the sense of sight, observation can be done by test,

koesoner, image recording or sound recording.

2. Interview

Interviews or oral questionnaires are dialogues conducted by the interviewees are used by researchers to assess a person's circumstances, for example to find data about student background variables, parents, education, attentions, attitudes toward something.

3. Documentations

Documentation of the origin of the said dokument, which means good written. In carrying out the method of documentation, investigators investigate written objects. Like books, magazines, dokuments, rules of meeting minutes diaries and so on.

4. The Voice Recorder

The Voice Rekorder is also used to complete the interview notes. With a voice recorder is very helpful in completing the answer of researchers who did not have time to write, that is by playing back the recording that has been done.

Understanding of data sources according to Arikunto (1983) in the study is the subject from which data can be obtained. If the researcher uses questionnaires

or interviews in his data collection, than the data souch is called respondent, that is the person who responds or answers the researcher's questions, either written or oral statement.

F. Techniques of Analysis Data

Miles and Huberman (2013: 246-252) suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis can be done interactively and continuously to complete so that the data is saturated. In this study, the data analysis techniques to be used are qualitative techniques, following the flow of activities as described by miles and Huberman: Source: Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2013). Figure 3.1 Data analysis techniques.

1. Data Collection (Data Collection).

Before doing data analysis of course that must be done earlier is data collection. The process of collecting data is done by the researcher is down directly to the place of research and then come to the source of information about what is studied. All the data information that has been collected just started data analysis, ranging from data reduction, data

presentation until verification of conclusion data.

2. Data Reduction

Reducing means summarizing the data, choosing the essentials, focusing the important things, looking for themes on the pattern. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect the next data and look for it if necessary. After the data reduction is considered valid, and then the next is the presentation of data.

3. Display Data

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data. In qualitative research the presentation of data can be done in the form of short, charts and relationships between categories, Flowchart and the like. In this case Miles and Huberman stated "the most frequent of display data from qualitative data search in the past has been narrative text". Often used to present data in the research of qualitative data is with narrative text.

4. Conclusion and Verification (Conclusion: Drawing / verifying)

The fourth step in qualitative data analysis by miles and Huberman is conclusion and verification. The preliminary conclusions raised are temporary and will change if no strong evidence to support in the early stages is supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data; the conclusions put forward are credible.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Description of Research Location

Kuta is a coastal city in the southern island of Lombok in Indonesia. Spectacular view, The beauty of Kuta Beach Lombok not only exist in the island of Bali but also exist in Lombok Island, Kuta Beach Lombok located in Kuta Village District Pujut, Central Lombok regency is not less beautiful with Kuta Beach Bali. Kuta Beach Lombok has crystal clear sea water with a beautiful stretch of white sand, so crisp you can see the scenery under the Sea from the surface of the Water.

In Kuta Beach Lombok there is a beautiful hill called Mandalika Hill, the tourists who visit the Beautiful Beach in

Lombok is usually perform various water activities such as swimming, jet skiing, playing banana boat and Besides enjoying a variety of fun water sports you can watch Nyale Nyau Ceremony in the often held Local community around Seger Beach. Nyale smelly ceremony is a tradition of catching nyale worms conducted by local people to commemorate the story of Princess mandalika contested by the Men.

Kuta beach area is the main attraction is the Kuta Beach area located in the southern island of Lombok.

The existence of Kuta area becomes an alternative destination of maritime tourism besides Senggigi beach, Gili, and other famous beach tourism. The coastal area of Kuta Beach is located in the southern part of Lombok Subdistrict of Pujut, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Kuta coastal area is one of the district strategic areas, so that the development of tourism in this coastal area has become a potential for the development of regional tourism.

The role of developers and stakeholders, especially the community, is important to develop local capacities, relationships and perceptions formed by the interaction

of tourism development. Tourism in Central Lombok regency is a fast growing sector and has links with other sectors. This sector will be the point of interest of the growth of trading activities, accommodation, restaurants, other tourist services and agglomeration activities of the tourism sector. The development and development of tourism activities will impact on other aspects, such as the spatial, economic, social and cultural aspects. The Kuta Beach area is included in the burgeoning tourist area of Central Lombok Regency, supported by the location of this area adjacent to Lombok International Airport and the southern ring road with easy access from the city center.

This makes the Kuta Beach area more rapid development compared to other beaches in the southern island of Lombok and the economy of the community Kuta will further increase and improve the quality potential of the village community kuta, making this area a leading location for investors and developers. Kuta area is a tourist area that grows in the middle of the organic settlements of Kuta Village, this makes the development of tourism sector will have an impact or impact on the dynamics of the lives of surrounding communities that deal

directly and indirectly and physical impacts for coastal areas Kuta and have a major influence in improving the economy village community Kuta.

Administratively Kuta Lombok is located in the southern part of Central Lombok, Pujut District, Central Lombok regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Kuta is one of the villages located in the coastal area so it has great potential in the development of tourism activities. Administratively the area of Kuta Village is 2,366 Ha with a land height of 5-10 mdpl, has 125 mm rainfall per year so that the average air temperature ranges between 18°C-34°C. Types of lowland, high, mountain and beach are flat and bumpy.

Here are the administrative borders of Kuta Village;

North Village	:	Rambitan
East Village and Sengkol	:	Sukadana
VillageSouth Indonesia	:	Ocean
West side	:	Prabu Village

B. Finding

Based on the data obtained by researcher in the field, that there are several stages performed by the trader to offer merchandise to local and foreign tourists that listening, imitating

or interacting directly and how that is done by Kuta beach sellers that they offer goods to foreign tourists how to listen while using body language in communicating, it can be seen from the statement of Marpin (11 Years) who interviewed by researcher on 23th August 2017. "*saya menjual keturis dengan menunjukan barang dagangan saya saat menggunakan bahasa inggris saat berjualan.*" / " I Sell to tourists by showing my goods while using english when selling."

It can be seen from the statement of Miss Angga (39 Years) who interviewed by researchers on 23th August 2017. "*Jika kita sering berinteraksi atau bergaul, orang tidak sekolahpun bisa menguasai 3 sampai 4 bahasa asal ia sering bergaul dengan orang bule, kadang orang sekolahpun tidak akan mampu menggunakan bahasa inggris jika ia tidak sering berinteraksi dengan orang bule.*" / " If we often interact or mingle, people can not study school 3 to 4 languages from which he often associate with caucasians, sometimes the school people will not be able to use english if he does not often interact with caucasians."

Another case is done by Mr. Nasir (35). "*saya menggunakan bahasa inggris dalam menawarkan barang*

dagangan saya meskipun bahasa inggris yang saya gunakan adalah bahasa inggris pasaran atau bahasa inggris yang intinya bisa di mengerti ketika berjualan dengan wisatawan asing.” /“I use English in offering my merchandise even though the English I use is english market or english which essentially can be understood when selling with foreign tourists. “ 23th August 2017.”

Most of the Kuta beach guardians never go to formal school, but they learn naturally in because in daily they often interact or associate with foreign tourists until it has become the language habits in the hear and in the imitate which will eventually be able to acquire English naturally. They get a second language (english) by listening.

It can be seen from the statement of Miss Angga (39 Years) who successfully interviewed by researchers on 23th August 2017. *“saya berjualan dengan wisatawan asing menggunakan bahasa inggris dan saya peroleh bahasa inggris ini bukan dari sekolah tapi karena sudah terbiasa mendengar dan sering berinteraksi dengan para bule jadi 1 bulan atau 3 bulan kita sebenarnya sudah mampu menggunakan bahasa inggris untuk*

berjualan.”/ “ I sell with foreign tourists using English and I get this English not from school but because it is used to hear and often interact with the Caucasians so 1 month or 3 months we are actually able to use English to sell.”

But there are also traders who follow formal school education as seen from the statement of Mr. Nasir (35 years) who successfully interviewed by researchers on 23th August 2017. *“ sebelum saya bekerja di pantai kuta, sebelumnya saya memperoleh bahasa inggris di sekolah, karena ketika saya masih di SMA saya juga di ajarkan bahasa inggris, sehingga ketika saya bekerja di paatai kuta tidak terlalu menyulitkan ketika berinteraksi dengan wisatawan mancanegara karena bahasa inggris yang saya gunakan sudah saya pelajari ketika saya masih di sekolah SMA.”/“ Before I worked on the beach Kuta, previously I obtained English in school, because when I was in high school I was also taught english, so when I work at Kuta beach not too difficult when interacting with foreign tourists because the english I use I have learned when I was in high*

school.” It can also be seen from the statement of Mr. Irpan (45 Years) who successfully interviewed by researchers on 23th August 2017. “*Sebelum saya bekerja di pantai Kuta saya sebelumnya memperoleh bahasa inggris dengan mengikuti kursus, barulah setelah itu saya berjualan di pantai Kuta.*” / “Before I worked on the beach Kuta I previously obtained the English language with follow the course, then after that I sell on the beach Kuta.”

C. Discussion

The acquisition of a second language is the language acquired after mastering the first language and the acquisition of a second language can be obtained through the school's formal and infomal school environment.

4.3.1 The Influence of Second Language Acquisition In Kuta Beach

Traders the acquisition of a second language is the language that is gained from daily life through the learning process, whether it can be through the school environment or outside the school supported by several factors in the process of mastery of language.

One of them is to interact with native speakers, According to Tadkiroatun (2004) said a second language is a language that can not be separated from everyday scope with the context of natural language acquisition and there is also the process of obtaining language that can be through learning that refers to formal conditions and programmed context.

Likewise According to Chaer A. and Agusitina, (2004: 1) about the acquisition of a second language. Stating that the acquisition of a second language or bilingualism is a gradual span starting from mastering the first language (B1) plus knowing a second language (B2), then increasing B2 gradually, until finally mastering B2 as well as B1. as well as visible acquisition of a second language (english) the traders who are on the beach Kuta is their daily sales and interact directly with various foreign and domestic tourists, it will be very influential on their lives both lifestyle and language that they will use to interact, especially those who work as traders of the language have a great influence in their lives

especially the second language (english).

4.3.2 Language acquisition stage

There are two community groups or Kuta beach swimmers in obtaining a second language, traders who have the basis of formal education in obtaining a second language and traders who have no formal educational background in obtaining a second language.

1) Traders who have the basis of formal education in obtaining a second language:

a) Following the Course Institution

Some merchants who have a second language insert, are on average attending courses with coaching for at least 3 months to 6 months or even more, depending on the needs of the merchant, to where they want to master a second language.

b) Traders who obtained a second language from Senior high school.

In school there is the name of English subjects, from beach traders who have high school graduates kuta high school is not too difficult in obtaining a

second language, because it already has a foundation in high school. although the English language education that he got in school is not enough, but with the support of the habit of interaction with foreign tourists is certainly not too difficult in communicating using English language.

c) The acquisition of a second language on the bench university.

Some workers who are on the beach Kuta certainly not all of these workers work as a trader but also with a variety of other jobs, therefore the preparation of the matured must be more prepared as follow university. When the acquisition of a second language in get on the bench university will certainly increase insight in communicating, which is not only able to communicate alone but also will be able to communicate using English with good and true English. So it will encourage to get a job in accordance with the

ability of the second language obtained such as working in hospitality or so on.

- 2) Traders who have no formal educational background in obtaining a second language.

Based on the data obtained by the researchers, that the second language acquisition process on Kuta beach traders, through listening, remember, imitate, experience directly and play (interaction). It was supported by Tarigan (2008: 2) about the acquisition of a second language. Tarigan said that the acquisition of a second language is by listening. In this case the researchers explain the stages in the acquisition of a second language is as follows.

- a) Listening, Remembering and Imitating

In learning the language of course many methods or ways of mastering the language even more the language we learn is the second language, especially English. Where the traders who sell around the beach Kuta certainly not all of these

traders have a formal education that can support the mastery of the language while in their work in demand to master the second language, especially English to support their needs in work. But the average of the traders who are on the beach Kuta able to use the English in the transaction.

They even though from the educational background they are not able to use the English language but after researchers do research on the trader found that the trader obtained the language by listening, remember, and imitate the language they studied primarily English language but communications they are able to speak using English, but in the system of writing or grammar is good and true they have not been able to master it because their process in learning the language is first of all listening to some languages of foreign tourists who are on vacation at Kuta beach

by hearing the words and intonation of their language then remember the words or intonation they use when they interact directly or in an indirect way in the concept of foreign language teaching of course the fundamental thing to acquire the language is experiencing directly or interact directly with the original speaker.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis conducted by researcher, research on the process of acquiring a second language on existing traders in coastal areas Kuta. Researcher can conclude that the second language acquisition on the beach traders Kuta is through several processes, namely: traders who have a formal education base in obtaining a second language, such as Following Course Institution, high school and second language that can be through lectures. and traders who do not have a formal school education background get a second language through Listening, Remembering and Imitating, and experience directly (interact)

To that end, the researcher recommends and suggests to the Student

and School, and the education office or to the next researcher to:

a. For Student and School

Students who want to master a second language, especially English should consider some strategies in mastering the language, especially the mastery that requires diligence in learning, for example go to places that can support our ability in language so that in the process will be able to give birth an interaction between native language speakers with us as a person who learns the second language that hope later in mastering.

The second language, especially English, not only we are able to write it alone but also must be able in four key in mastering the English language that is ability to write, read, talk and listen. Of the four keys in mastering the English language that we will get by learning from the school and from the original speakers is one of them by way of learning while on vacation to places where we will meet with native speakers of the second language is English.

b. For Education

Authorities It is expected that the findings in this study can be a reference to Central Lombok Education Office and related parties in

paying attention to the acquisition of language in school-aged children to pay more attention to various strategies in his mastery, so that will facilitate the learner in understanding the concept of language acquisition and also must pay more attention to some tourism areas, especially the tourism area kuta lombok middle to provide some language coaching or language training to local residents, especially those who work around the in the tourism areal

c. For Further Research

This study only discusses the acquisition of trader language that exist in the kuta coastal of Central Lombok Regency, If viewed from the science of sociolinguistics, there are still many aspects that have not been discussed in this study, for example about the acquisition of a second language in children in the environment school.

REFERENCES

- Arikunta, Suharsimi,.1982. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Dosen FIP-IKIP Yogyakarta.
- Chaer A. dan Agusitina.2004 : 1. *Tentang Pemerolehan Bahasa Kedua*
- Gunawan,Hendra.2014. *Bahasa Kedua*.Taliwang:Universitas CordovalIndonesia
- Kalsum.2015.*Pemerolehan Bahasa Anak usia 4 dan 6 tahun di Kelurahan Tanjung Timur*, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji Tanjung Pinang.
- Musfiroh, Tadkiroatun .2004. *Pemerolehan Bahasa Kedua*
- Maksan.1993:2.*language aquisition*
- Permana, Aziz.2014.*Strategi Pemerolehan Bahasa Anak*. EOStudent.
- Pradita, Rachma.2012. *Pemerolehan Dan Perkembangan Bahasa Anak*. Di blog praditarachman.blogspot.com
- Ridwan.2002:8. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*
- Sugiyono.2007.*Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kuantitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono.2007. *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta
- Smith.1977. *Host and Guest (The Anthropology of Tourism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press
- Skinner (Wicaksono,HR,dkk. 2013). *Pemerolehan Bahasa Anak*,
- Suryawan, Arif .2013. *Pendekatan Etnografi dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. Tersedia pada [Https:arifsuryawan76.wordpress.com](https://arifsuryawan76.wordpress.com)
- Trinowismanto, Yosep.2016,.*Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama Anak Usia 0 S.D 3 Tahun Dalam Bahasa Sehari-Hari (Tinjauan Psikolinguistik)*. Yogyakarta: universitas santa Darma
- Tarigan.2008: 2. *Tentang Pemerolehan Bahasa Kedua*.