THE INFLUENCE OF VOCABULARY ON ENGLISH FOR TOURISM

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Abstract: *This study analyzes the influence of vocabulary on English for tourismand Which English for tourism vocabulariesinfluence focus on vocabulary and meaning had existed in the tourism dictionary or not exist yet. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method. The research object is the influence of vocabulary on English for tourism. The researcher took the data from the journals, the relevant books, news papers, magazines, commercial break on televisions, radios, advertising, brochures,movies, and the social media such as; Face book, Twitter, and Internet, interviewing the persons that working in tourismaspects, and temples, beaches, busy streets, restaurants, cafes, hotels, hostels, motels, airports, and mounts. The techniques for collecting data used were noting technique, separating technique, and transferring technique. The data analyzing techniques applied the comparative qualitative method.The results of the research are as follows: (1) many the influence of English for tourism vocabularies that found in each function, namely; English for entertainment, English for restaurants and cafes, English for travel sea, English for travel holiday, English for travel air, and English for travel land; (2) there are so many English vocabularies that influence on English for tourism language which do not exist yet in the tourism language dictionaries from each function.*

Key words: *The Influence, Vocabulary*, *English, Tourim.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, we can only use one language is very difficult to get into the global competition. Moreover, the position of our country is a developing country that still needs a help and contributions from other countries, especially developed countries. Language development is heavily influenced by the times and from different lots of parties and countries, party - the party wants Loan word in the language, or more precisely between languages is a common thing. Every time a passing language contact wearer will definitely happen absorb absorb

DISCUSSION

1.   Language

Language is a way to communicate ideas comprehensibly from one person to another in such a way that the other will be able to act

to develop and determine the language as a language that can be recognized by all parties throughout the following parts of the world and the writing is so that people can know the role and influence of foreign languages in Indonesian. http://freezcha.wordpress.com/2009/12/24/pengaruh-bahasa-inggris-terhadap-kosa-kata-bahasa-indonesia/ Accessed on December, 26, 2013 (12 pm).

said. Language units and structures of the language there that are closed and opened to the influence of other languages. Closed

exactly accordingly. The transportation of such ideas could be acquired by either verbal expression, signing in alphabet (written word) and perhaps if it can be imagined two parties with different tongues, signing with gestures and images. The Ministry of Education in Ontario (2006:3) claims that

language is the basis for thinking, communicating, and learning.

Thomas and Wareing (1999:5) write in their book entitled *Language, Society,* and *Power* as follows:

2. English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

a. What is ESP ?

English specific purpose is the brains of English Language Teaching (ELT). As described above, ESP has had a relatively long time to mature and we would expect the ESP community to have a clear idea about what ESP means. Strangely, however, it does not seem to be the case. In October, 1997, for example, a very heated debate took place on the TESP-L e-mail discussion list about whether or not English for Academic Purposes (EAP) could be considered part of ESP in general.

b. The Origin of ESP

As with most developments in human activity, ESP was not a planned and coherent movement, but rather a phenomenon that grew out of a number of converging trends. These trends have operated in a variety of ways around the world, but we can identify three main reasons common to the emergence of all ESP.

1) The Demands of a Brave New World

According to Waters and Allan (1947: 6-7) that the end of the Second World War in 1945 heralded an age of enormous and unprecedented expansion in scientific, technical and economic activity on an international scale. This expansion created a world unified and dominated by two forces – technology and commerce – which in their relentless progress soon generated a demand for an international language. For various reasons, most notably the economic power of the United States in the post – war world, this role fell to English.

2) A Revolution in Linguistics

At the same time as the demand was growing for English courses tailored to specific needs, influential new ideas began to emerge in the study of language. Traditionally the aim of linguistics had been to describe the rules of English usage, that is, the grammar.

3) The Development of ESP

From its early beginnings in the 1960s ESP has undergone three main phases of development. It is now in a fourth phase with a fifth phase starting to emerge. It will be noticeable in the following overview that one area of activity has been partcularly important in the development of ESP.

3. Vocabulary

a. Definition of Vocabulary

The important thing in learning language, especially English, is in learning vocabulary. According to Richard (2001: 4), vocabulary is one of the most obvious components of language. In other hand, Richard and Renandya (2002: 225) stated that vocabulary is the core component

of language proficiency and provides much of the basic for how well learners speak, listen, read, and write.

From that statement the vocabulary is important for the language learners, because to communicate or explain something we must master the vocabulary, and vocabulary means words that have pattern and rules for making a language. On the other hand, the quality of language skills to someone obviously depend on the quantity and quality of its vocabulary. As much as vocabularies we have, as possible we can be fluency in language skill. English as a foreign language and that should be obtained to have four skills, namely: listening vocabulary, speaking vocabulary, reading vocabulary, and writing vocabulary.

b. Kinds of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a general part of a language because every word in a language is called vocabulary. In using vocabulary, vocabulary is not only used as a word., but laso combined and arranged become a sentence, clause, or phrase.

There are seven kinds of basic vocabulary according to Tarigan (1985: 4-5). They are in the table below:

Table 2.1
The kinds of basic vocabulary

No	Kinds of Vocabulary	Example
1.	Kinship	Mother, father, suncle, aunt, grandfather, grand, etc.
2.	Part of body	Eye, head, nose, eare, eyes, neck, legs, elbow, etc.
3.	Pronouns	They, we , I, you, he, she, it, etc.
4.	Numbers	One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc
5.	Verbs	Open, eat, drinks, close, open, etc.
6.	Adjectives	Beautiful, smart, ugly, tall, small, big, etc.
7.	Universal Matters	Land, moon, sun, star, water, animal, plant, etc.

Meanwhile Madya (1980: 13-14) says that there are two types of vocabulary, namely the active vocabulary and recognition vocabulary.

1) The Active Vocabulary

The active vocabulary is the vocabulary made up the words uses in speaking and writing. A person's Vocabulary is the set of words within a language that are familiar to that person. A vocabulary usually develops with age, and serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge"An active vocabulary covers all those words people need to use and have no reservations about using

to communicate with others on an everyday basis.

2) The Recognition Vocabulary

The recognition vocabulary is composed of the words which are understands when one hears or reads them."A passive vocabularyincludes the words stored in verbal memory that people partially 'understand,' but not well enough for active use. These are words that people meet less often and they may be low frequency words in the language as a whole. (David Corson, 1995:7). In other words, activating them takes longer and it demands greater stimulus than most textual contexts provide. Words stop being passive if people are regularly contracting relations that activate them, since this lowers the amount of stimulus needed to put them to use. A facility in using the words develops. Again constraints of another kind in the extralinguistic context may also restrict the active use of some words. This can happen even when words are available for active use in principle, such as cultural taboo words that most people know but rarely use outside certain settings."(David Corson, 1995:7).

all aspects of communication in English, including:

4. English for Tourism

English is the main language of international communication and is essential for people working in the tourism industry. This free online course introduces the key vocabulary and skills needed to speak English with tourists. This course details the English necessary for working in tourist information offices including how to provide directions, understand guidebooks and write press releases.

English for Tourism is an English language course for people who work, or plan to work, in the travel tourism and hospitality industries.There had never been a time in human history when different nations had a need to communicate to each other so much for the purposes of travel, business, entertainment, etc.

The English for Tourism course increases confidence in giving quality quality customer service in

a. Hospitality English focus
b. Conversational fluency in interacting with customers
c. Telephone interaction and enquiries
d. Workplace correspondence
e. Dealing with complaints, taking orders, reception duties
f. Describing, comparing and promoting facilities, attractions and events
g. Job-hunting requirements (CVs, cover letters, interview skills)

5. The Functions of English for Tourism
a. English as a Global Language

A language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a prominent role

recognized in every country. Language has to be taken up by other countries around the world to achieve such a status. They must decide to give it a prominent place within their communities, even though they may have few (or no) mother-tongue speakers (Crystal, 2003). About 25% of the world population is already fluent or proficient in English. No other language can match this trend. Although there are more native speakers of Mandarin Chinese than of English. When combined with non-native speakers, English becomes the most commonly used language. The situation in Europe

b. English in the Context of the Tourism Industry

As it has already been established, English is the most widely spoken foreign language throughout Europe and the whole world. As a consequence, the reasons for learning English are becoming more tied to professional reasons (using language skills at work, working abroad, and personal satisfaction), and people may be highly motivated to learn it as it can produce more benefits than any other language. English is an additional language in the world of business meetings, corporate conventions, and international conferences. Many

Accessedon 14 February, 2014 (4am).

6. Tourism Language

Language tourism is a strategic product with a younger-than-average tourist profile and a far longer-than-average stay.

resembles the global picture. Despite the fact that the European Commission promotes the concept of multilingualism (mother tongue + two foreign languages) through the whole range of its programmes, they recognise English as the most commonly used language in the European Union. According to data, the leading language in the European Union by the number of native speakers is German, while English ranks second, and followed by French and Italian. However, 51% of the respondents speak English either as their mother tongue or a foreign language.

high-profile international organisations (e.g., the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group, the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Organisation) consisting of different commissions, committees, expert bodies and other use English as the only official language. The tourism sector represents a significant part of a country's economy. Employees in tourism (tourism organisations, travel agencies,hotels and other accommodation facilities) need to be fully prepared to meet all kinds of demands made by their clients. http://www.c-s-p.org/flyers/978-1-4438-4128-3-sample.pdf

a. Language - Discourse - Rhetoric - Narrative?

Language: 'highly organized and encoded system which employs many devices to express, indicate, exchangemessages and information,

represent and so forth' (Said, 1991:21). Language of modernity, promotion, consumerism. Discourse: connected speech or writing and therelationship to the contexts in which they areused;value-committed, processes of domination. Rhetoric: implies power of the speaker over theaddressee, art of persuasive or impressive speaking orwriting. narrative: story-telling, relating of an account to anaudience.

b. **Authenticity Perspective - Authentication**

Nelson Graburn (1977) regards tourism as structurallynecessary ritualized breaks in routine that define andrelieve the ordinarytourism as a functional equivalent of religion. "The rhetoric of tourism is full the manifestation of importance authenticity relationshipbetween the tourists and what they see: this is a typicalnative house; this is the very place the leader fell; thisis the actual pen used to sigh the law; this is the originalmanuscript; this is the authentic Tlingit fish club; this isa real piece of the true Crowns of Thorns." (MacCannell, 1989: 14)important words: typical, very, actual, authentic, real, true.

c. **The Strangerhood Perspective – Differentiation**

"He (modern man) is interested in things, sights,customs and cultures different from his own, preciselybecause they are different. Gradually a new value hasevolved: the appreciation of the experience ofstrangeness and novelty... valued

for their own sake." (Cohen, 1972: 165)

d. **The Play Perspective – Recreation**

Notion of the "ludic tourist", tourist as a person whothrives on 'as if' contrived experiences, tourism as agame, emphasis on events, the spectacletourist attractions are constructed, represented by signsand often placeless and timelessreality does not matter in a post-modern societytravellers bring back status symbols, trophies ofconsumption example: theme parks.

e. **The Conflict Perspective – Appropriation**

More recent and less clear theoretical framework Edward Said (1978/1991). Orientalism.Orient created by discourse, often treated like amythical setting (Sphinx, Cleopatra, Eden, Troy)ideas and myths from literature (travellers such asGoethe, Byron) are more important than reality,invention of culture and/or deliberatemisreprensentation of culture

1) **Tourism Language as a Special Language**

There are so many reasons why tourism language as a special language because: firstly : it is a subsystem of the general language, secondly : it has its own lexical, morph syntactic and textual rules, thirdly : it is used within a specific professional domain, and fourthly : it is used by both experts and non-experts.

According to Calvi (2005: 43-44) that identifies a range of domains that contribute to the overall content of the language of tourism:

a) Geography (description of places, surroundings, and monuments etc.)

b) Economics (tourist market, market strategies, etc.)

c) Sociology(definitions of pushing factors and types of tourism)

d) Psychology(tourists' perception of the environment)

e) Other domains are history, history of art, cuisine, sport, architecture, archaeology,environment, religion, business. Each of these components constitute an aspect of tourism and creates a series of possible languages.

2) **Tourism Language as Special Features**

Gotti (2006) identifies two levels of expression for the language of tourism. This language may be:

a) highly specialised discourse used by experts in the field of tourism to communicate to one another;

b) similar to general discourse when it is adopted in interactions between specialists and non-specialists.

a) **Transparency (With Some Exceptions)**

An example of non-transparency in the language of tourism is provided by the use of foreign words. This technique is defined *languaging*(Potter, 1970:90-91; Dann, 1996:183-184). Foreign words of which people have scant knowledge may induce a feeling of inferiority. For this reason, their use allows the author to win the tourists' interest.

b) **Synthetic Concepts: Blending**

Examples of blending in the language of tourism include: *campsite*(camp + site), *ecotourism*(Ecological + tourism), *motel*(Motor + hotel), Travelog (travel + blog). Synthesis in the language of tourism is achieved through acronyms and abbreviations. Examples are (Gotti, 2006): **APEX** (Advance Purchase Excursion Fare), **ETA** (Estimated Time of Arrival), **GMT** (Greenwich Mean Time), **O/W** (One Way), **B&B** (Bed and Breakfast).

c) **Syntactic Features: Simplification**

Examples are: *Self-catering accommodation* (= accommodation where you cook your own meals), *Intercity sleeper* (= an InterCity train in which you can sleep). Other devices are represented by the omission of agent and auxiliaries in passive forms, as in: *Pre-arranged car rental* (car rental which has been previously arranged). When the

agent has to be expressed it is placed before the past participle, as in ***An AA recommended hotel*** (= a hotel recommended by the Automobile Association).

d) Syntactic Features: Noun in Adjectival Function

Tour operator, airline ticket, charter flight, travel agency, first-class fare, nature reserve.

e) The Language of Tourism: Textual Features

(a).an easily understood title

(b). an indication of the geographical location

(c).directions on how to reach the place

7. English Language Influences in Tourism

Language contact that occurs between one community and another communitywill affect the language in question. Contact the language can not be separated with cultural contact occurs, even viewed as one aspect cultural contacts. Weinreich (1953: 5) mentions that the influence of another language to languagea certain diffusion and acculturation.

According Schuchardt, as quoted Haugen (1992: 1.98), the effect seen in the vocabularylevied by certain languages. It is characteristic of the universality of language. No single language ever escape the influence of other languages or dialects. English which is the leading language, for example, picking up no less than half vocabulary from Latin, Greek,

(d). a mention of the climate

(e). a description of any scenic beauty

(f). a mention of any archaeological, historical or artistic features

(g).cuisine

(h). accommodation options

(i).sports and entertainment facilities

(j).attractive illustrations

(k).shopping hints

(l).special events

(m).addresses for obtaining further information

Scandinavian, and French (Robins, 1991: 438 ; Gonda, 1973: 26. Moeliono, 1968: 40 - 41 ; 1981: 162). In fact, English isone of the languages of Europe that is open to the charges (Jespersen, 1955; Baugh, 1968; Ahmad, 1992).

8. The Influence of English Vocabularies on Tourism

Loan word in the language, or more precisely between languages is a common thing. Every time a passing language contact wearer will definitely happen absorb absorb said. Language units and structures of the language there that are closed and open to the influence of other languages. Closed means difficult to accept the influence, open means receptive to influence. http://freezcha.wordpress.com/2009/12/24/pengaruh-bahasa-inggris-terhadap-kosa-kata-bahasa-

indonesia/ Accessed on January, 10.2014 (12 pm).

RESEARCH FINDING

A. The Influence of Vocabulary on English for Tourism

The writer took the data of English for tourism from books, advertising on televisions, radios, internet, street advertisings, newspapers, megazines, hotels, motels, hostels, airports, train stations, bus stations, ship stations, tourism places, restaurants, and cafes. And many.

Finally the writer concludes the influence of vocabulary on English for tourism based the script that has mentioned before. There are: English for entertainment, English for restaurants and cafes, English for Travel-Sea, English for Travel-Holidays, English for Travel-Air, English for Travel-Land,

1. English for Entertainment

Although people's attention is held by different things, because individuals have different preferences in entertainment, most forms are recognisable and familiar. Storytelling, music, drama, dance, and different kinds of performance exist in all cultures, were supported in royal courts, developed into sophisticated forms and over time became available to all citizens.

In this function, there are so many English vocabularies that influence on English for tourism language. The kinds of influence in this functions. Take the forms of on written, spoken and all aspects. In this category, Indonesian people often use mixing language which influences on English for tourism language. Because in this function. that is an interesting aspect. Here are the representation of data that were found below :

(1) Handmade (Kompas, 2013: 16)

(2) Trailer box (XX1 Empire Solo)

(3) Happy hours (Movie Box Brochure)

(4) Sightseeing (Kompas, 2013: 2)

(5) Late night refreshment (Kompas, 2013: 96)

Datum (1) *handmade* means a thing made by hand such as bag and handphone bag. Datum (2) *trailer box* that means before the movie will show in the theater, it usually will be coming soon and showing the broadcast movie. Datum (3) *happy hours* means a period of the day when drinks are sold at reduced prices in a bar or other licensed establishment.

Datum (4) *Sightseeing* meansthe activity of visiting places of interest in a particular

location such as Malioboro area and Prawirotaman area.Datum (5) *Late night refreshment*means two schedules of the Act. Briefly, late night refreshment applies to the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public, or a section of the public, whether for consumption off the premises between 11pm and 5am.

The overall influence of the English vocabulary of the language purely as an example of data on tourism. Datum (2) trailer box word should be pronouncedtrālər/bɒks/. But it has changed to 'bok' and unclear word "ks" in the word "box".Then occurs in the data sample (5) Late night refreshment, the word "refreshment" should be pronounced rĭ-frĕsh′mənt. However, Indonesian people pronounce it "refreshment".

Thecases in the datum (3) often plural word "happy hours" is not used because it was influenced by Indonesian. Most of Indonesian people when they use plural noun form, never put "S" at the end of word, then it results singular form. However, it is plural word. In data (1) and (4) those vocabularies influenced in written and spoken.

2. English for Restaurants and Cafes

In this function, many restaurants and cafes in Indonesia applied English vocabularies such as : foods name, beverages name, even when promoting their restaurants and cafes, they use mixing language. On the other hand, it influences kitchen tools and eating terms such as : table manner, dessert, and main couse. They used English vocabularies in their kitchen tools, eating, and menu terms.

In this case, not all Indonesian people understand and know about these terms. Here are the representation of data that had found below :

(6) Coffee shop (JogjaMag. September: 2013)
(7) Greeter (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2013: 31)
(8) Waiter (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2013: 31)
(9) Soft opening (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2013: 31)
(10) Refreshments bazaar (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2013:32)

There are four data. Datum (6)*coffee shop* means a small shop that sell kinds of coffee for hanging out. That word experiences an influence on Indonesian letters "FF" in the word "coffee" turned into "P" in pronunciation. while the word "shop" turned into "S" as the word say.Datum(7) *greeter*means a person that always infront of door before we enter the hotel or restaurant. He or she says the greeting firstly.

Datum (8) *waiter* means that deliver food to the table in the restaurant or cafe. The last datum (9) *Soft opening* means that a grand opening is publicized event at which a new establishment announces it official opening to the public.

Depending on the nature of the establishment, a party atmosphere may be promoted, by use of food, music, prizes, balloons, giveaways, festive signs, searchlights, or a fireworks display.Datum (10) *Refreshment bazaar*means a market in a Middle-Eastern country. And it sells like food and beverage.

While in the data (7), (8), and (9) do not change at all. They had influenced in spoken and written. Datum (10) refreshment bazaar, the word "refreshment" should be pronouncedrĭ-frĕsh′mənt. But Indonesian people pronounced it "refresmen".

3. English for Travel – Sea

English vocabularies also had influenced on this function.. Many Indonesian people and travel sea places are influenced English for tourism language. Here are the representation of data that were found below :

(11) Speed boat (Kompas, 2013: 10)
(12) Voyage (Kompas, 2013: 21)
(13) Over seas (Kompas, 2013: 32)
(14) Ship (Kompas, 2013: 33)

The datum (11) *voyage* is a long journey involving travel by sea or in space. Datum (12) *speed boat* means a small boat usually has one or two boat mechines and running faster. The last datum is (13) *Over seas*means in or to a foreign country, esp. one across the sea.

The English influence on this tourism word term is many Indonesian people never use plural word form. When they speak or write plural word, then it seems singular word form. Over seas word should be pronounced by over seas. That word has plural word form by adding "S" at the end of word.

The data (11), (12), and (13) hadinfluenced in writing and pronunciation in the Indonesian tourism language. The datum (14) *Ship* means a vessel larger than a boat for transporting people or goods by sea."Ship" word has changed in the pronouncation. It is pronouncedshĭp. However, Indonesian people pronounced it "sip".

4. English for Travel – Holidays

Holidays may be designated by governments, religious institutions, or other groups or organizations. The degree to which normal activities are reduced by a holiday may depend on local laws, customs, the type of job being held or even personal choices.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holiday

The word *holiday* comes from the Old English word *hāligdæg* (*hālig* "holy" + *dæg* "day"). The word originally referred only to special religious days. In modern use, it means any special day of rest or relaxation, as opposed to normal days away from work or school.

The influence of English vocabularies on English for tourism language in this category have so many influences also. Which have influenced in many tourism places and Indonesian people use English vocabularies in their transactions such as : making reservation a hotel, airplane ticket, train ticket, and holiday packages.

(15) Low budget (EDU Hostel Brochure)

(16) Sharing room (EDU Hostel Jogja)

(17) Basement (EDU Hostel Jogja)

(18) Special interest tour (Media Tour and Travel Yogyakarta)

(19) Sleep out (EDU Hostel Jogja)

There are five data in the travel holiday category. Datum (15) *low budget* means having travelling with low cost with choosing for staying and transportation. Datum (16) *sharing room* means space that can be occupied or where something can be done, esp.

Viewed in terms of whether there is enough which have a portion of (something) with another or others. This term English vocabularies especially used in a hostel or guest house which Indonesian people do not understand yet about hostel, sharing room concepts and meanings.

Datum (17) *Basement* means the floor of a building partly or entirely below ground level. (18) *Special interest tour* means a tour designed to appeal to clients with a special or common interest. Most such tours provide an expert tour leader and usually visit places and/or events of special interest to the participants. Datum (19) *Sleep out* means a guest makes reservation in a hotel but a guest o take bath only.

In the data (15), (18), and (19) occur in spoken and writen aspects. Datum (16) "sharing" word should be pronounced bySHe(ə)r/. However, it has changed in the pronunciation. The letters "SH" at the "sharing" word are pronounced by "S". Which are unusual. Datum (17) basement word should be pronounced bāsmənt. But it is sometimes pronounced basement.

5. English for Travel Air

Nowadays, taking flight with all domestic and international airplane routes are not a dream. The aircraft companies in Indonesia and abroad countries are

promotting with the lower flight prices and easier booking. On the`other hand, a lot of Indonesian people choose the air travel with domestic or international reoutes. They take for holiday, traveling even business.

The aircraft companies always promotte with lower prices and many interesting route flight choices on Indonesian media such as : televisions, radios, newspaper, and internets. In this case, many English vocabularies influence Indonesian tourism language. They use English vocabularies tourism terms which influenced original vocabularies even mixing English terms.

Of course, this problem gives the negative impacts includes Indonesian people. They do not feel that brought an influenced on Bahasa Indonesia tourism language. They use English vocabulariestourism terms in their spoken, written and both of them.

However, most of Indonesian people do not understand about English tourim vocabularies terms. They only use that English vocabularies tourism terms in speaking and writing, without understanding the true meanings.

Here are the representation of data that were found in the travel air category below :

(20) Domestic (www.tigerair.com)Accessed on December, 26, 2013 (8pm)
(21) In flight magazine (Media Tour and Travel Yogyakarta)
(22) International spending (Media Tour and Travel Yogyakarta)
(23) Fly thru (www.airasia.com)Accessed on December, 26, 2013 (8pm)
(24) Check-in(www.airasia.com) Accessed on December, 26, 2013 (8pm)

The datum,(20) *Domestic* means that people take their holidays in their own country. Datum (21) *in flight magazine* means a magazine that is got in the plane during a flight. It tells about tourism in a place. datum (22) *international spending* means pay out (money) in buying or hiring goods or services for international flight that take two flights.

Datum (23) *fly thru* means the process of conveniently transferring from one flight to another without the hassle of going through immigration processing, and of having to collect your baggage when you are taking two different flights to get to your final destination and stopping over at a transit station.Datum

(24) *check in* meaning arrive and register at an airport.

In the data (20), (21), and (22) occur in writing and speaking in the Indonesian tourism language. While in the datum (23) fly thru word should be pronounced by FLI / thro͞o. But "fly" word has pronounced "Ply". it happens in West Javanese, Lampungnese, South Sumatera and Jambi people. Because they can not pronounce "F" letter. Datum (24) check-inword should be pronounced "check" intoCHek/. However, it is pronounced "cek".

6. English for Travel – Land

Travel land is the movement of people between relatively distant geographical locations, and can involve travel land. By foot, bicycle, automobile, train, or other means with or without luggage, and can be one way or round trip.http://en.wikipedia.orgAcces sedon December 18, 2014 (9pm).

Here are the representation of data that were found in the travel land function below :

(25) Car free day (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2013: 14)

B. Which English for tourism vocabularies influence focus on vocabulary and meaning had existed in the tourism dictionary or not exist yet ?

According to Poedjosoedarmo in *Penentuan Metode Penelitian,* comparative analysis compares the word

(26) Taxi (Adi Yogyakarta Adi Sucipto International Airport)
(27) Main road (Kompas, 2013: 116)
(28) Traffic (Kompas, 2013: 118)

The are four data in the travel land function. This function is the last of English vocabularies function that influence on English for tourism language. Datum (25) *car free day*means a main street may not pass by cars or motorcycles during fullday and it may only for walker. Datum (26) *taxi* means a kind of public transportation that provide such private car.

The datum (27) *main road*means highway: a major road for any form of motor transport traffic. Datum (28) *traffic* means vehicles moving on a road or public highway.

In the data (25), (26), (27), and (28) do not change at all. These words effect on all aspects, both in pronunciation and writing aspects. But these English vocabularies term have own meaning. They do not have the similarities with general English.

cognate forms, and then calculates the percentage of the similarities and differences to find out the contextual level of language, or based on that comparison of word cognate forms, then makes any speculations about the forms of proto language, the reflex forms,

and the deviation of the existing word forms.

According to Robins statement (1980) comparative linguistics is concerned with comparing from one or more points of view (and the possibilities of the are very wide) two or more different languages, and more generally, with the theory and techniques applicable to such comparison.To compare the English vocabularies that already existed or they do not exit yet in the tourism language dictionaries, the writer choosed separating technique for this research and taking three tourism language dictionaries.

Firstly, the writer takes from R.S Damardjati author (Istilah-istilah dunia pariwisata, Cetakan ke-7). Secondly, it takes from the similar author and tittle, he is R.S Damardjati (Istilah-istilah pariwisata, Cetakan ke-6). The last, it takes from I. Gde Pitana and I Ketut Surya Diarta (Pengantar ilmu pariwisata) author.

The writer will be focus on vocabulary and meaning in this discussion. Because the writer only found the discussion from all of tourism language dictionaries which are only discussed about the meaning and vocabulary in the influence of vocabulary on English for tourism language.

There are several procedures which the writer has followed. First step, the writer observed and find out the data to each dictionaries. Second step,

the writer seperated the data that already existed in the tourism dictionaries. The last step, the writer made grouping the data based on their existantions.

The writer compared the vocabularies from three Indonesian tourism language dictionaries. There areR.S Damardjati(Istilah-istilah dunia pariwisata, Cetakan ke-7). The similar author and tittle, R.S Damardjati (Istilah-istilah pariwisata, Cetakan ke-6).I. Gde Pitana and I Ketut Surya Diarta (Pengantar ilmu pariwisata) by doing observation. Finally, the writer found some the English of vocabularies influence that already existed on English for tourism language.

Here are the representation of data that were found in Indonesian tourim language dictionaries.

(29) Joy flight (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 7, 2006: 45)

(30) No show (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 7, 2006: 45)

(31) Early check in (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 7, 2006: 45)

(32) Late check out (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 6, 2006: 20)

(33) Morning call (*Pengantar ilmu pariwisata*, 2009: 37)

There are five data. Datum (39) *joy flight* means fly experiments for a new plane

which is asked public persons such as ; companies, journalists. This vocabulary has influenced all of the elements in written and spoken.

Datum (40) *no show* means a failure to use accommodation reservation that already has the status of "OK" (reserved accommodation) caused by other things that are not due to misconnection.It has influenced Indonesian tourism language. Most of Indonesian people pronounce that vocabulary "no swo". It is usually pronounced by nōSHō/.

Datum (41) *early check in* means check in time is from 15:00 (3 p.m.). Early check in are on request, based upon occupancies and at a surcharge of €30,- for a 13:00 (1 p.m.) check in. If an earlier check in is required, the room needs to be reserved for the previous night. This vocabulary should be pronounced by ərlēCHek in. However, this word term occur into Bahasa Indonesia, then it is pronounced "early c̲ek in".

Datum (42) *late check out* means a hotel guest who leaves a hotel at a later time than when guests usually have to leave. Late check out should be pronounced "lātCHek out". However, Indonesian people pronounce this word by "late c̲ek out".

Datum (43) *morning call* means a telephone call made according to a prior arrangement to wake the person called. This word term does not change in the written and spoken. This

word term has influenced in at all.

The writer also found the English vocabularies which are not existed in English for tourism language dictionaries. By separating each observation vocabulary.

Here are the representation of data that were found in Indonesian tourism language dictionaries.

(34) Cash (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 6, 2006: 45)
(35) Linens (*Pengantar ilmu pariwisata*, 2009: 18)
(36) Log book (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 7, 2006: 50)
(37) Movie day out (*Istilah-istilah pariwisata* 6, 2006: 50)
(38) Slow-cooking (*Pengantar ilmu pariwisata*, 2009: 26)

Datum (44) *cash* means money in coins or notes, as distinct from checks, money orders, or cred. Datum (45) *linens* mean linens cloth woven from flax. Datum (46) *Log book* means a kind of book that used for writing all happen a day in a job which remebering to other working partners.

Datum (47) *movie day out* means movie day out referring to "not working" or having leisure time. it is like going out and not doing work, just having fun. it may be an outing or something like that.

Datum (48) *slow-cooking* means a slow cooker, also known as a Crock-Pot is a countertop electrical cooking appliance that is used for simmering, which requires maintaining a relatively low temperature, allowing unattended cooking for many hours of pot roast, stews, soups, "boiled" dinners and other suitable dishes.

Datum (44) should be pronounced by Cesh/. Most of Indonesian people pronounce this word term with "cas". This English vocabulary already occured in spoken only. Most of Indonesian people do not understand yet when they use plural and singular word form in spoken and written. In English grammar, when people talk about plural or noun word. They put "s" at the end of letter, as a singular and plural word forms.

On the other hand, Indonesian people never use plural symbol when they talk about plural word forms. Singular and plural word form

have same meaning. it is a big trouble in English grammar and structure.

The writer can take the sample from a news reporter on Metro TV channel. He reported about Halim Perdana Kusuma airport condition in Jakarta. Which it was opened for comercial flights. He used two mixing languages between English and Indonesian.

" Ada dua gate sampai tiga gate yang sudah dibuka".

In this sentence, it can break Bahasa Indonesia structure. "dua gate and tiga gate" should be pronounced two gates or three gates. It puts "s" at the end of letter. It shows a plural word.

In the data (46), (47), and (48) the vocabularies have influenced in all aspects, both spoken and written. However, not many Indonesian people understand and know about tourism language terms. It sometimes cannot translate the correct meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the influence of vocabulary on English for tourism, the writer found the English vocabularies for tourism from each function. The writer concluded each function from the data which has taken many references. Because there are so many the influence of English vocabularies for tourism that found in each function.

a. English for entertainment
b. English for restaurants and cafes
c. English for travel sea
d. English for travel holiday
e. English for travel air
f. English for travel land

By comparing the English for tourism vocabularies influence which data already taken from many sources. The writer compared the

vocabularies based on the tourism language dictionaries authors. Finally, the writer concludes there are still so many

English for tourism vocabularies influence which they do not exit yet in the tourism language dictionaries from each function

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