

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND ECONOMICAL BACKGROUND IN LEARNING ENGLISH FOR HORSE KEEPER (*KOMUNITAS KUDA TUNGGANG*) IN GEDONGSONGO TEMPLE

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Abstract

Indonesian tourism is experiencing rapid increase each year. Some tourism providers need skill workers to adapt with it. However, as the local citizen, Indonesian people are being influenced with this phenomena. In Gedongsongo Temple, the horse keeper (*Komunitas Kuda Tunggang*) are also become part who need to develop themselves to face the competitive and massive trends. This study aims to determine the motivation of the horse keeper in learning English. To obtain the data, a descriptive qualitative approach was managed. The result shows that the motivation of the horse keeper was low, due to the economical factor that make them unmotivated to learn English.

Keywords: motivation, economical background, horse keepers

Introduction

The largest economic growth in Indonesia is supported by several sectors; oil and gas (oil-gas), tourism, and exports of raw materials. Indonesia's tourism sector plays an important role in sustaining economic growth. The number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting Indonesia per year in 2017 was increasing annually by 9. based data from BPS. It showed that Indonesian tourism sector is in demand by the global in terms of interest of the tourists prefer Indonesia as tourist destination.

“Visit Indonesian” tagline for the national tourism promotion increases the number of foreign tourists who come to Indonesia. It brings Indonesia to be ranked 50th (updated by Travel Index) as the most visited place. Economic and infrastructure growth improvement supports the various sectors in Indonesia, one of which is tourism sector in improving the service of tourism service providers; hospitality services, tour guide services, and some other services. Horse keepers who are available in Gedongsongo have an important role in providing those services and guide services that include tourism packages in

Gedongsongo. Horse keepers in Gedongsongo are required to follow the tourist market that visits the tourist sites.

50% of Gedongsongo tourist visitors are dominated by the local visitors; meanwhile, 30% are foreign visitors. However, those people only offer their services by using gestures or codes, so that many foreign tourists do not understand what the horse keepers say. This can give the impression of less tourism management and the competency and the tourist may feel less convenience for those visiting Gedongsongo Temple.

Intensive training and facilitation have been managed. However, it has not been welcomed by the horse keepers. It might be caused by the lack of interest and desire to learn a foreign language such as English to encourage and empower their skills. The external factors such as age, duty, and physical factors, are also have role in causing it.

Methodology

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Arwansyah (2017) that a study understanding the phenomena

experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, , and descriptively in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods. "Qualitative research, the involvement of researchers in understanding the phenomenon experienced become important to be analyzed and can be described through the language (writing). The researchers describe what happens in accordance with actual events as objective truth. Data collection technique is the most strategic step in research. The main purpose in research is to explore the phenomena from the society, especially the communication of those horse keepers. Various ways have been done by researchers as an effort to find valid and accurate data. Therefore, data collection is done by observation and documentation to obtain objective and comprehensive data. Those are from documentation (teaching materials), observation, and interview.

Findings and Discussion

In learning English the horse keeper using the module which is appropriate their job and commonly used as a communication. They have difficulties on pronounce the words, and some sentence.

There are 55 people working as horse keepers on Gedongsongo Temple who join the English learning program English with international volunteers from Belgium and Czech on volunteering program offered by the Indonesia-International Work Camp (IIWC) form two weeks duration. The program is Short-Medium Work Camp (SMWC).

The native speakers were accompanied by Indonesian volunteer to help them explain the material which delivered by native speakers. This activity was considered as an alternative for horse keepers to have a good communication in English, because Gedongsongo Temple is a famous temple complex in Indonesia after Borobudur and Prambanan Temples. The obstacles faced are

the horse keepers' motivation to learn English and economical background.

1. The obstacles
 - a. Motivation

Motivation can be interpreted as an internal and external impulse in a person who is indicated by the presence, desire, interests, drives, hopes, and respect. Motivation is what makes one act states that motivation is the impact of one's interaction with the situation it faced (Uno, 2007).

According to Helleriegel and Slocum (2011, p. 249) there are three main factors that influence: (1) individuals, (2) job differences, and (3) scope of work or organization. Individual characteristics of different styles, attitudes and interests, who have the motivation to earn as much money as possible, will work hard and motivated employees will differ from those employees who are motivated to gain achievement. Different jobs, tasks, task significance, autonomy and different types of goods. The inherent difference to the job requires proper organizing and placement of people according to the readiness of each employee. Each organization also has different rules, policies, systems, gifts, and missions that will reflect on every employee. A person's motivation in the intrinsic motive that exists in a person, external stimuli can also affect, but also encourages the individual goal.

The motivation in oneself encourages a person to explore or a high awareness to do or change a view to a better activity. Motivation in principle is divided into two namely the motivation of each individual and motivation and encouragement from others and demands or policies. This role of motivation has an impact that will indirectly gain an inclusive benefit on the offender. Furthermore, motivation also comes from external support such as, support from their colleague.

External motivations have tight relation with human resource. Their concern to earn money is bigger than having good education.

55 members of *Komunitas Kuda Tunggang* (KKT) or horse keeper in Gedongsongo Temple was 20 % people who finished their secondary school. It is obviously clear that education gives big influence for during the job and it gets external and internal impacts. The data shows that from 55 members, only few people who had finished their education until secondary level.

Table 1. Horse keeper education level in Gedongsongo

No	Education Level	Amount (%)
1	Primary School	73%
2	Secondary School	18,2%
3	Senior High School	9%
4	University	0%

Educational level plays dominant role for the horse keeper in learning English to support their job at horse keeper and tour guide in Gedongsongo. They assume that they were too late and too old to learning more and they still can earn money with existing educational background. Horse keeper thought that studying only wasting time and money. In the real life, they made their children for helping them in weekend to be horse keeper also, and it seems become like a repetitive culture.

b. Economical Background

Some researches that led by Nizar (2011) discussed about the effect of the number of foreign tourists and the occupation to hospitality give big advantages for national income, global tourist promotion also help the national branding to introduce local tourism potential. In this research, researchers want to find out some aspects that have correlation to the tourism sectors which influence the regional income.

Another research explain that tourism sector has big influence both direct effect and non-direct effect from any tourism sectors. The influence can be measured from certain tourism activities. Direct effect that obtained by the foreign exchange which give big impact on the tourism employment and the non-direct effect that country get is

economic growth in regions which have tourism potentials. It also contributes to build employment and massive profits. It cannot be separated from the government role in facilitating, and implementing national programs to support national income from several areas such as:

- a. Free Visa.
- b. Visa on Arrival (VoA)
- c. Tourism Ambassador

Tourism profits on this study are come from some services that provide from private and national company which regulate the local tourism places. In this case some horse keeper who provide their services to get individual income from their job they are full work become horse keeper on Gedongsongo Temple. National tourism program are helping horse keeper to get and give exclusive income to tourism sectors.

They are the workers who rely their income on tourists who on the Gedongsongo Temple visited. They are living in low and medium level with the minimum income Rp. 600.000 to Rp 1.400.000. Hence, it makes them only concern on getting money for life. It is also will give the impact to their children in school ages for helping them to earn money after school and every weekend.

2. Learning English for Horse Keeper

In learning English horse keeper needs handout to help them to memorize and pronounce easier. The writer write handout customized and appropriate to horse keeper job usually used in offering the service and some common explanation to the international tourist who visit in there. Although, in teaching there are some obstacle that we faced, for instance horse keeper have forgotten vocabulary and pronunciation which learnt before, horse keepers sometimes are busy to attend the English class because their job and more reason.

The content of handout depends on their work. It means that handout for horse keeper. Sometimes, horse keeper have difficulties in English pronounce. So, the

writer has alternative way to help them make simple dictionary. For instance, in United State English “Good Morning” has phonetic transcription /,gʊd 'mɔ:ɪ.nɪŋ/ and the simple transcription for horse keeper is /Gud morning/. This alternative English handout works to help horse keeper on pronouncing the words.

The presence of horse keeper every attending the English course was decreasing day by day. From the data that researcher collected there are many factors that make them lazy or unmotivated to attend the learning English course. Only few horse keepers always stay and following the program for about 13 people until the course finished. This activity was interesting for few people who want to explore and keep learning, ignoring that they are too old in studying.

English for horse keeper during the program was learning four times in 2 weeks. There are 70% in the beginning of the learning, the attendance decrease until 20% there are only half of 55 member of horse keeper, and it was decreasing 20% in severly session. There were only 13 people who learnt English consistently and continued.

English learning was started at the evening, in a week there two times learning. In this activity would be 4 meetings in two weeks. After horse keeper working they spend the time to learn English. The English learning expectation are those horse keeper could apply the English communication to increase their skill which aimed to also impact on their income, even though indirectly. On the end of learning, the horse keeper should show the native speaking how their improvement. Role play is suitable to practice it, the native speaker tried to become real international tourist, and then horse keeper plays like them in their real job. Native speaker also ask something that related to the personal and basic information about Gedongsongo Temple.



Conclusion

English learning for horse keeper is different with the student in school. There are some obstacles from them. They do not have desire to improving their English communication skills. Horse keeper have lack motivation in learning English, those are influenced by internal and external factors. It shows that during the activities which proved that in 4 meetings decreasing in the attendance. However, there are 13 people who willing to attend English class.

Presenting real native speaker does not work to stimulate and learning together. In learning they also need some handout which appropriate to the object of term, in this case is horse keeper service. So, the writer write the handout based on horse keeper activity and need such as; greeting, horse attribute, and provide about Gedongsongo temple's information.

The internal factor is very important since it drives some one willingness to learn, as showed by the horse keepers.

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