

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Field Trip

Field trip is not just for recreation, but to learn by examining the evidence in real situation according to Roestiyah (2001). It is a way of teaching carried out by inviting students to a place or a particular object outside of school to learn or investigate something like reviewing a shoe factory, a car repair shop, a department store, and so forth. It may also called as travel activities or a journey by a group of people to do observation for educational to give the students experience to learn outside from their daily activities. Checep (2008) also support that field trip method is a way of presentation by taking the students to study outside the environment of class. Field trip using the environment as a learning resource, stimulates the creativity of the students, information can be more comprehensive and real-time, students can seek and process the information by themselves.

In addition, Mulyasa (2005) states that field trip is a journey undertaken by learners to acquire learning experience, especially the direct experience and an integral part of the school curriculum. Although the field trip had a lot of things that are non-academic, general objective of education can be immediately achieved, mainly related to the development of insight into the experience of the outside world. From all opinions above, all of the experts have the same idea that field trip is a journey for students to learn outside from school environment with the purpose to observe and examine the subject in its state. The field trip can be done in a few hours or take a few days depends on the schools program.

2.2 The Advantage of Field Trip

Field trip has several advantages based on Saiful Bahri Djamarah (2006;p.94) which are:

1. field trip has modern teaching principles that utilizing the real environment in teaching
2. it make the lessons in school more relevant to the the reality and the needs of the community
3. it stimulate the creativity of students
4. the information used in teaching is more wider and actual.

In the other hand, Syaiful Sagala (2006;p.215) argues that excess of field trip are:

1. the students can observe the diverse of realities closer
2. the students can get to experienced by trying to participate in an activity
3. the students can address some issues or statements by see, hear, try and prove them directly
4. the students can obtain the information by organizing interviews or listen to lectures given during activities learning
5. the students can learn something intensively and comprehensively.

From both opinions above, Saiful Bahri Djamarah and Syaiful Sagala have similiar opinions about the advantage of field trip. Saiful Bahri Djamarah says that field trip have modern teaching principles by utilizing the real situation and the information that students get are more relevant and actual while Syaiful Sagala argues that the advantage of field trip are the students can observe the diversity of real object closely and teh students can learn more intensively and comprehensively.

2.3 The Disadvantage of Field Trip

However, field trip takes a long time and costs, requires planning and preparation nor for a moment. Field trip has shortcomings based on Saiful Bahri Djamarah (2006; p.94)which are:

1. the necessary facilities and the cost of used are hard to provided by the student or the school
2. it requires preparation or planning
3. requires coordination with the lecturer in order to avoid overlap time for a field trip activities
4. the recreational element often become more of priority rather than being an element of studies
5. difficult to manage a lot of students in the course.

Meanwhile, Syaiful Sagala (2006;p.215) argues that the field trip field has some disadvantage,they are:

1. requires preparation by many parties
2. it will disturb the implementation of learning in school, especially if the places visited away from the school
3. sometimes there is difficulty in transporting
4. if the places visited was difficult to be observed, resulting in students become confused and will not achieve the expected goals
5. requires proper supervision
6. requires a relatively high cost.

The opinions above can be concluded that the disadvantage of field trip are it require a high cost for school and the students for facility during the field trip, it also need well preparation and planning to implement a good field trip as expected goals.

2.4 Effective Use of Field Trip

Myers and Jones in *Agricultural Education and Communication* (2004) says that there are three ways needed to make the field trip effective, they are:

1. Pre-trip Stage

The pre-trip stage of a field trip involves two major components: preparation and planning. Preparation is the action or process of getting ready for the field trip. In preparing a field trip, the students need to set a clear goals, consider the destination with the budget, make division of task about who would be in charge of the financial, documentation, destination etc. The field trip should have obtained the data about the object such as the location, road access, lodging, meals, transportation budget and ticket. The result of the preparation will be discussed by the students and the lecturer in order to organize the activities required to achieve a desired goal. The planning are include booking flight, searching a place to stay during field trip, consider the tourism object that will be visited, discuss what are the necessary things that the students should bring, make the itinerary of the destinations, limit the budget and etc.

2. Trip Stage

Refers to the carrying out a plan where the students are doing the field trip. The students can implement what they have planned in the itinerary while the lecturer will accompany to supervise the students to keep the trip as smooth as the itinerary and up to destination.

3. Post-trip Stage

The third and final stage of a successful field trip is the post-trip stage. Reporting is one of activities in the form of submission of progress or result of activity on all matters relating to this field trip. Once completed the field trip, the students will be asked to make a report regarding what they have seen, experienced, and learned during the field trip. The result of field trip will be discussed in front of the class with the other students to learn about the field trip.

2.5 English Department of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya

English department is one of departments of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya Palembang which concentrates in hospitality industry in terms of tourism. As it relates to the hospitality industry, English department has vision and mission to support the achievement of hospitality industry. The visions of this department is to become the vocational education courses-leading, high quality, innovative, and adaptive to the development of English as an International Language in the hospitality industry in 2020. In the other hand, there are four missions that needed to realize the vision. First, to produce competent graduates and professionals to communicate using English in hospitality industry. Second, produce graduates who had the knowledge and skills that can do the work and entrepreneurship in the hospitality industry. Third, develop and disseminate the results of applied research in the field of linguistic science that supports the hospitality industry. Fourth is applying the results of research as a form of community service, especially with regard to hospitality industry.

English department is not only learn the literature of English or the rules of its language but also the knowledge of hospitality and tourism industry. The learning is not always based on the theories, the students need to apply what they have had learned in the field. Therefore English department held a learning practice by carrying out a field trip program. The

subjects that related to this field trip are Tour Planning, Tour and Travel. The students are expected to understand the subjects studied in English department and will be able to apply it in their experience regarding this overseas field trip.

2.5.1 Learning Outcome of English Department

There are four points of learning outcome cited in Buku Pedoman Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya 2013 that the students in English Department are expected to achieved which are attitude, mastery of knowledge, special skills and general skills.

2.5.1.1 Based on Attitude:

- a. Obedient to The Almighty Allah swt and able to show religious attitude;
- b. Upholding the humanity values in performing tasks based on religion, moral and ethics;
- c. Internalize the values, norms and ethics of academic;
- d. Have a role as a citizen who take pride and love its country, nationalism, and responsibility towards nation and state;
- e. Appreciate the culture diversity, religious view and beliefs, and opinios or original findings of others;
- f. Contribute to improving the quality of life in society, nation, state and the progress of civilization based on Pancasila;
- g. Cooperate and having social sensitivity and concern for people around and the environment;
- h. Obey the law and discipline in the life of society ans state;
- i. Indicate a responsible attitude on the jos of his expertise independently;
- j. Internalize the passion of independence, effort and entrepreneurship

2.5.1.2 Mastery of Knowledge

- a. Understand the rules of sound of English in an appropriate way so that they can apply it in communication within the scope of social and employment;
- b. Understand the lexical rules or the formation of English words in an appropriate way so that they can apply it in communication within the scope of social and employment;
- c. Understand the rules of syntactic of English in an appropriate way so that they can apply it in communication within the scope of social and employment;
- d. Understand the rules of semantics or implied meaning and letter well and properly so that they can apply it in communication within the scope of social and employment;
- e. Understand the semantics structure rules in an appropriate way so that they can apply it in communication within the scope of social and employment;
- f. Understand the cross-cultural concepts so that they can apply them in the social sphere and employment especially in tourism and hospitality industry;
- g. Understand the knowledge of information and communication technologies so that they can apply it in the field of employment especially in tourism and hospitality industry;
- h. Understand the knowledge of communication.

2.5.1.3 Special skills

- a. Able to understand explanations related to routine work in a conversation;
- b. Able to understand the announcement about a trip;
- c. Able to understand the conversation in a limited scope;
- d. Able to describe the job description and the academic background they students have;

- e. Able to discuss the project that has been done and will be done;
- f. Able to have a phone conversation with regard to travel arrangements;
- g. Able to understand the technical manual for the beginner level
- h. Able to understand a difficult technical documents with the help of a dictionary;
- i. Able to read the rundown of a meetings;
- j. Able to write short note, memo, letter or a report;
- k. Able to write a complaint letter;
- l. Able to write a description of an activity process;
- m. Able to write simple application forms;
- n. Able to communicate using English language oral (listening and speaking) to apply the rules of English and communication strategy in an appropriate way to communicate effectively within the scope of social and work at least as the level of intermediate;
- o. Able to communicate using English language written (reading and writing) to apply the rules of English and communication strategy in an appropriate way to communicate effectively within the scope of social and work at least as the level of intermediate;
- p. Able to apply ethics to communicate in English language oral (listening and speaking) by using a cross-cultural concept so the students can adapt to the social environment and jobs especially in tourism and hospitality industry;
- q. Able to apply ethics to communicate in English language written (listening and speaking) by using a cross-cultural concept so the students can adapt to the social environment and jobs especially in tourism and hospitality industry;

- r. Capable of using various applications of information and communications technology appropriately to support the work that they are responsible so that it can complete the work optimally.

2.5.1.4 General skill

- a. Able to complete the work of a wide-ranging and analyzing data with a variety of appropriate methods, both of which have not been nor is standard;
- b. Able to show the quality of performance and measurable;
- c. Able to solve problems with the nature and context of the work in accordance with its areas of expertise applied based on logical thinking, innovative and responsible for the results independently;
- d. Able to compile a report on the result and work process accurately and valid and communicate it effectively to others who needs it;
- e. Able to work in team, communicate and innovative;
- f. Able to responsible for the achievement of group work and supervision and evaluation of the completion of the work assigned to the worker under its responsibility;
- g. Able to perform self-evaluation process of group work under its responsibility and manage the competency development work independently;able to document, store, use, and find back the data to ensure the validity and prevent plagiarism.

2.5.2 Tourism

Based on the site of World Tourism Organization in Tourism Statistic (2016) tourism is an activity of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual

environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes. It also emphasizes the goal of a journey undertaken for leisure and other purposes not related to the search for money in the places that people visited. This idea also supported by Mathieson and Wall in Bonarou, (2011 ; p.4) tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. In other words, tourism can be defined as the process of doing journey to a particular place for pleasure, business, education and other purposes not related to look for jobs in the place.

2.5.3 Type of Tourism

Based on World Tourism Organization in Tourism Statistic (2016) tourism can be either domestic or international which consist of inbound and outbound. International inbound tourism or may also called overnight visitors are tourist who travel to a country other than that in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated in the country visited. When number of tourist are not available, data on visitors, which include tourist, same day visitors, cruise passengers, crew members, are shown. International outbound tourism are departure that people make from their country of usual residence to any other country for any other purpose than an activity remunerated in the country visited. While domestic tourism does not need a passport and visa or conversion of one currency into another. Domestic tourism has greater scope in countries of large dimensions as compared to smaller countries.

