
FACTORS DECLINING INTEREST IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR SERMO TOURISM VILLAGE COMMUNITY, KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA**Nuharani E Kurniyati**Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata AMPTA, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, *Email: nuh4r4n1@yahoo.co.id*

ABSTRACT**Article History****Submitted:**

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This research is to explore the factors that cause the community's declining interest in English language training in Sermo Tourism Village, Hargowilis, Kulon Progo which is organized by the "Bule Mengajar" Community. The method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive research describes conditions, objects, or social phenomena when the research is conducted. Informants become a source for obtaining data through structured interviews with trainers/instructors and training participants, apart from observations and other supporting documents. While triangulation is used for data validity. Data analysis used interactive analysis consisting of data collection, data reduction, data presentation,

and conclusions. Research shows that the decrease in interest in English training for the Sermo Tourism Village community is due to the lack of adequate training process

Keywords : English language training ; Sermo ; Tourism Village, Yogyakarta

FAKTOR PENURUNAN MINAT PELATIHAN BAHASA INGGRIS MASYARAKAT DESA WISATA SERMO, KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini untuk menggali faktor-faktor apa yang menyebabkan menurunnya animo atau minat masyarakat dalam pelatihan bahasa Inggris di Desa Wisata Sermo, Hargowilis, Kulon Progo yang diselenggarakan oleh Komunitas "Bule Mengajar". Metode yang digunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan secara deskriptif. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini menggambarkan kondisi, objek, atau fenomena sosial saat dilakukan penelitian. Informan menjadi sumber untuk mendapatkan data melalui wawancara terstruktur kepada pelatih/instruktur maupun peserta pelatihan, selain dari observasi dan dokumen pendukung lain. Sedangkan triangulasi digunakan untuk validitas data dan dalam analisis data digunakan analisis interaktif terdiri dari pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penurunan minat pelatihan bahasa Inggris masyarakat Desa Wisata Sermo disebabkan kurang memudahinya proses pelatihan.

Kata Kunci: Pelatihan Bahasa Inggris; Desa Wisata; Sermo; Yogyakarta.



INTRODUCTION

The development of tourist villages is currently being intensified by the government, as can be seen from the local government's efforts to present rural nature, as well as other potential supporters. (Desa Wisata Jadi Perhatian Utama. Kompas.com 22/05/2017,19:15 WIB).

In order to support the development activities of the Sermo tourist village, the "Bule Mengajar" Community, in collaboration with the Sermo community held an English language training. English language training is a program offered as a way to support human resource development.

At the beginning of the program, it is targeted that 50 people can participate in the training. This targeting of participants is based on the fact that the entrance for tourist arrivals, YIA (Yogyakarta International Airport) has been moved to Kulon Progo, requiring English-speaking resources. This makes the "Bule Mengajar" Community optimistic about the programs offered. The "Bule Mengajar" community believes that the English language training program will run as expected because of the condition of the people who have rarely served tourists using English – if any, they have been accompanied by a guide from outside the Sermo Tourism Village, who understands English.

At the time the English language training program was offered, the public's response was very high, because English language training was a new thing for the people of Hargowilis, Kulon Progo especially Sermo, which had never been done before. This training was held in order to assist the development of human resources in the Sermo Tourism Village as a way to develop tourism in Kulon Progo.

Kulon Progo which is currently the gateway for tourist arrivals with the existence of YIA (Yogyakarta International Airport), and Adikarto Harbor wants to realize one of the missions conveyed by the Tourism Office, namely "berdaya saing dengan mengembangkan...sumber daya manusia".

However, over time the public's interest became unstable and finally stopped before the program ended. This study was used to explore what factors caused the decline in public interest in English language training in Sermo Tourism Village, Hargowilis, Kulon Progo which was organized by the "Bule Mengajar" Community? Is it because of: a) training materials and content; b) training methods; c) trainers; d) trainees; e) training facilities, are the obstacles and causes of decreased interest in English language training? What is the solution to overcome the declining interest of the Sermo Tourism Village community in English language training?

LITERATUR REVIEW

Training

According to Andrew F. Sikula in Mangkunegara, (2000) training is "a short term educational process utilizing systematic and organized procedure by which non managerial personel learn technical knowledge and skill for a definite purpose".

Mathis (2002), defines "training as a process to achieve certain abilities in helping to achieve organizational goals. Therefore, this process is tied to various organizational goals, training can be viewed narrowly or broadly.

Meanwhile, Ambar Teguh Sulistiani and Rosidah (2003) define training as "a short-term educational process using a systematic procedure for changing the behavior of employees in one direction to improve organizational goals".

Furthermore, Bedjo Siswanto (2000) argues that training is the overall implementation of education and training which includes the functions of planning, regulating, controlling and evaluating general activities, skills training, as well as special education and training for employees.

The determinants of training according to Veithzal Rivai (2004) include: The determinants of training according to Veithzal Rivai (2004) include: (1) training

material or content, b) training methods, (2) trainers (instructors/trainers), d) training participants, (3) training facilities, (4) evaluation

Materials or teaching materials (instructional materials) are knowledge, skills, and attitudes that must be mastered by students in order to meet the specified competency standards. Training/learning materials are an integral part of the syllabus, namely planning, predicting and projecting what will be done during training/learning activities. The selection of training materials is designed to formulate objectives, select materials, select methods, and determine evaluations (Slameto, 2010).

Widodo and Jasmadi in Lestari (2013), teaching materials are a set of learning tools that contain learning materials, methods, limitations, and evaluation methods that are designed systematically and attractively in order to achieve the expected goals.

Good learning materials according to Iskandarwassid and Dadang Sunendar (2008) are: (1) relevant to competency standards and subject competencies as well as basic competencies that must be achieved by students, (2) teaching materials are learning content and elaboration of these competency standards and basic competencies, (3) motivate students to study further, (4) practical, (5) useful for students, (6) attracting students' interest, (7) consider linguistic aspects according to the ability of students, and others.

In delivering the training material, a method must be used. The method is a way of delivering material to the trainees. The main purpose of the learning method is to help develop the individual abilities of the participants to be able to solve the problem. The accuracy of the training method cannot be separated from ability development, measurement of clear goals, and changes in attitude that are applied with several choices of methods according to the training environment including lectures, guest facilitators, and videotape material. (Wagonhurst, 2002).

Other training methods are lectures, videotapes, demonstrations, role-plays, on the job, and case discussions according to Christiansen et al. (2006). Meanwhile, according to Hasibuan (2005) the training method is divided into on the job and off the job training methods.

The function of the learning method based on the opinion of Syaiful Bahri Djamarah and Aswan Zain (2002): (1) Extrinsic motivation tool, this motivation will encourage participants to be more enthusiastic about participating in training activities; (2) Learning strategies, the application of learning methods makes participants able to capture knowledge well; (3) A tool to achieve goals, the learning method is a tool so that participants can achieve the training objectives. Therefore, every trainer needs to know the most appropriate learning method to be applied based on the characteristics of the participants.

After there are materials and provisions for training methods, the instructor is also a determinant of the success of the training. According to the Indonesian Language Dictionary (KBBI), instructor means a person who is in charge of teaching something and at the same time providing training and guidance. Instructors are educators who emphasize coaching on mastery of skill aspects. A coach or instructor is a person or team who provides training/education to employees" (Hasibuan, 2005).

The trainer as a communicator in the training must have the abilities or requirements as a trainer: (1) Teaching skills; which includes the skills of opening and closing lessons, explaining, making variations, asking questions, providing reinforcement, teaching small groups or individually, leading discussions, managing classes; (2) Communication skills; is an ability or expertise in carrying out communication activities, such as sending and receiving messages or news between two or more people so that the intended message can be understood; (3) Personality Authority; is the official and legal right to command by others

and enforce compliance”,(G. R. Terry).

“Authority is the sum of the power and rights entrusted to make possible the performance of the worth delegated, (Louis A llen), “Authority is legal or right full power, right to command or to act”, (Harold Koontz dan Cyril O’Donnel); (4) Social Skills is any competence facilitating interaction and communication with others where social rules and relations are created, communicated, and changed in verbal and nonverbal ways; (5) Technical Competent; related to employment, the definition of work competence is a work skill possessed by everyone which includes elements of knowledge, skills, and also work attitudes in accordance with previously established standards (UU No. 13 Tahun 2003); (6) Emotional Stability; Emotional stability according to Arthur and Emily (2010) is a condition of emotional maturity or a person's soul in dealing with changing circumstances with appropriate and fast reactions, both technically and non-technically. In addition, the success of the trainer/instructor in training is also determined by, (7) the education of the trainer or training instructor; (8) Communicative built by trainers in the training process; (9) Personality or character possessed by a trainer; (10) Humanist in training activities. (Hasibuan, 2005: 71-74).

Various factors including participants also determine the course of training/learning. According to Yusri (2013) training can be successful even though the participants are heterogeneous if: (1) learning motivation comes from themselves; (2) can learn if it is beneficial for them; (3) will learn if their opinions are respected, (4) there is mutual trust between the trainer and the participant; (5) expect a challenging and fun learning atmosphere; (6) learning is carried out to find out the advantages and disadvantages, (7) learning orientation is centered on real life;(8) learning resources are on oneself, (9) prioritizing their role as students (trainees), (10) learning is an emotional and intellectual process; (11) learning is the result of experiencing something; (12) learning is the

occurrence of reciprocal communication, and (13) having different opinions, intelligence, and ways of learning .

English

English is a foreign language, “A language which is not the native language of large number of people in a particular country or region, is not used as a medium of instruction in school, and is not widely used as a medium of communication in government, media, etc. Foreign language are typically taught as school subjects for the purpose of communicating with foreigners or for reading printed materials in the language” (Richard dan Schmidt, 2010).

The meaning is that a foreign language is only used at certain times and in certain circumstances not as a language used in everyday life. However, the ability to use a foreign language is very necessary because “... used by persons for communication across frontier or with others who are not from their country”. Besides that, foreign languages are also needed, as Quirk's opinion is “... for certain official, social, commercial or educational activities within their own country”. (Quirk 1972)

Interest

Sandjaja in Ikbal (2011) states that interest is a tendency that causes a person to try to find or try activities in a particular field, or in other words, interest is a positive attitude towards environmental aspects. Interest is defined as a permanent tendency to pay attention and enjoy an activity accompanied by a sense of pleasure. Interest can be interpreted as a feeling of pleasure or displeasure in dealing with an object (Mohamad Surya, 2004).

W. S. Winkel (1989), said that interest is a tendency that will persist in the subject feeling interested in a particular field or thing and feeling happy to be involved in that field. Shaleh Abdul Rahman and Muhibb Abdul Wahab, 2004 define interest as a tendency to pay attention and act towards people, activities or situations that are objects of interest accompanied by feelings of pleasure or joy.

Bimo Walgito (2002) states that interest is a condition in which a person has an interest in something and is accompanied by a desire to know and learn and further prove what they can and learn. Interest is formed due to various factors. Interest-forming factors according to Muhammad Surya: a) Personal self; b) Environmental atmosphere; c) Attention to things you like.

While Rast, Harmin and Simon (in Mulyati, 2004) states that interest can arise when, a) There is a feeling of pleasure in oneself that pays attention to certain objects; b) There is an interest in certain objects; c) There are activities for certain objects; d) Has a tendency to be more active; e) The object of the activity is seen as functional in life and, f) Tendency to direct and influence individual behavior.

The same thing was stated by Sardiman A. M, that there are 3 functions of interest: (1) Encouraging humans to act, so as a driving force to achieve what they are interested in; (2) Determining the direction of action, towards the goal to be achieved; (3) Selecting actions with determine what actions must be done in achieving the goal, and set aside actions that are not in accordance with these goals (Sardiman, 2004).

Various opinions of experts can be concluded that interest can arise when there are: internal factors of self-motivation, attention to activities that are liked, positive attitude, because of its function in life, and external factors which include family environment, home atmosphere, economic situation, workplace or school, all of which are owned by individuals.

Society

Society also means the unity of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs that is continuous, and is bound by a sense of shared identity (Koentjaraningrat. 2013).

According to Paul B. Horton and Chester L. Hunt, in Gunsu Nurmasyah et al. (2019), society is a collection of humans who are relatively independent, live together for a

long time, live in a certain area, have the same culture and activities, which carried out within the group. AS Ralph Linton, states that society is any group of people who live and work together for a relatively long time and are able to organize their lives together and they regard the group as a social unit.

Type of Society

Rahmadhani in <https://tirto.id/gbbv> wrote that society is divided into two types. First, modern society, a society that is no longer bound by customs. In modern society, customs are considered to be able to hinder progress. Therefore, modern society prefers to adopt new values that are more rational in making progress.

Traditional societies are people who are still bound by traditions or customs that have been passed down from generation to generation. In other words, the life of traditional people has not been influenced by changes that come from outside the social environment. One thing that distinguishes traditional society from modern society is the dependence of traditional society on nature, marked by the process of adaptation to the natural environment.

Kulon Progo Community

Before the existence of Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA), as said by Sutedjo, Regent of Kulon Progo "...The majority of Kulon Progo people are traditional agrarians who have certain characteristics, most of whom work in agriculture as farmers and farm laborers...", then had to adapt to become an aerotropolis <https://koran-jakarta.com/masyarakat-kulon-progo-yang-tradisional-agraris-siap-nggak-berubah-jadi-masyarakat-arus?page=all>

Tourist Village

A tourist village is a combination of attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities, integrated with applicable procedures and traditions, packaged in the pattern of community life, and making the village a tourist destination.

Meanwhile, Antara & Arida (2015), stated that tourism village is tourism which consists of the overall rural experience, natural attractions, traditions, unique elements that can attract tourists as a whole.

METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. This descriptive qualitative research describes conditions, objects, or social phenomena when the research is conducted.

Information was collected from informants to get an overview of events and facts in the Sermo Tourism Village Community which showed a decline in interest in English language training, which finally stopped before the training program was completed. The discontinuation of training has an impact on the unfulfilled human resources that can support the mission of the Tourism Office to create competitive human resources.

This research was conducted in Sermo Lor village, Kokap sub-district, Kulon Progo district, Yogyakarta. Informants become sources for obtaining data, in addition to observations and documents.

The informant was determined through a purposive technique, based on the consideration and purpose that the informant really mastered the information on decreasing interest in the participants' English language training organized by the "Bule Mengajar" Community.

In the next stage, structured interviews with trainers/trainers and training participants were conducted along with searching for supporting documents to complete the existing information data. The data validity technique used triangulation technique. While the data analysis using interactive analysis consists of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Kapanewon Kokap as a representation of the tourist area, and Sermo is one of the villages that has the Sermo Reservoir as a tourist attraction. Before the reservoir existed, the livelihoods of the people of Dusun Sermo were mostly farmers, livestock raising, nderes, and coconut traders. Designed as a tourism area, community members are required to reorient their livelihoods into a goods and service industry (Gunawan dkk, 2020).

Being a goods industrial area is not as complicated as a service industry which is intangible but can be felt by users, namely tourists. In order to create a service industry that can meet the needs of tourists, English language training by the "Bule Mengajar" Community is offered to the public through the youth organization led by Mr. Burhan. The training participants are dominated by youth aged around 17-25 years, totaling 25 people at the beginning of the training program. Male and female participants were balanced, not dominated by one of them. Judging from the type of work, the trainees are workers and students with various levels of education and level of English language skills, some are familiar, can use a little, but some are not familiar with it or even don't know it at all.

The consequence of a Tourism Village as a service industry, of course, must be able to communicate the uniqueness of natural attractions, traditions, and other unique elements as a whole to tourists because "Sermo is a tourist village that is sometimes visited by foreign tourists" and "sometimes people want to greet, but can't do". Therefore, the informant said that "friends want to improve their English language skills".

This was done, as a first step towards realizing the mission conveyed by the Tourism Office, namely "competitively by developing...human resources" with "hope to become an international standard tourist village" (interview with Pak Burhan, informant). Another local government support is the existence of many homestays that are already 'hotel' level in the Sermo community.

Therefore, the “Bule Mengajar” Community began to carry out the training with a scheduled meeting once a week for approximately 6 months and was attended by about 25 participants. The “Bule Mengajar” community is a social or non-profit association in Kulon Progo and was founded by Lia Andarina Grasia. The existence of this association is a forum to contribute to helping Kulon Progo youth, especially in the fields of education, social, culture and tourism. Foreigners become guest trainers, and the main trainers in the “Bule Mengajar” Community are outstanding youth members of the group, who have won a competition

Training Materials and Content

Training materials are adjusted to the objectives to be achieved by the participants. While the objectives conveyed by the informant were "to increase knowledge and experience, learn to interact and socialize, and also improve English language skills". Another reason is “because of its extraordinary benefits” as stated by the informant (Bapak Burhan dan Harba Sari), one of which is to “greet foreign tourists/foreigners”. Based on the objectives to be achieved, the training materials are selected, general conversations such as showing directions, describing the area, explaining traditional food or drinks with the target of promoting the area, including culinary tourism, homestays in Kulon Progo. The training material is more emphasized on speaking as conveyed by the informant that “...the material used is general conversation and is often used in everyday life which can be implemented when meeting with foreign tourists, such as showing directions, describing the area, introducing yourself, giving brief information about traditional drinks, food etc.”, (interview with informant Andika Mukti).

Therefore, the ability to pronounce (pronunciation) which will be used in oral communication gets more attention from the trainer. The training materials are taken from the daily reality or circumstances around the trainees' lives.

The results of the interview with the informant Ibrahim said "...the training in Sermo...the themes taught were interesting and easy to understand..." and the informant (Andika Mukti) "...pretty structured...", proving that the "Bule Teaching " has tried to align the training objectives with the teaching materials, as the trainees wanted. This means that the training materials have met two of the seven aspects proposed by Iskandarwassid and Dadang Sunendar, namely benefits and practicality for participants.

However, if explored further, the training materials have not been designed properly because there is no raw material containing plans, predictions and projections that will be carried out during training activities and each trainer makes their own.

The training materials from the “Bule Mengajar” Community still need improvement, such as in considering linguistic aspects, conformity with basic competencies that must be achieved and content that is interesting for all training participants.

The participant's statement "...forgotten yesterday's material...what I remember is just an introduction", is proof that the training materials have not stuck to the participants and need to be reorganized. Overall, the material in the “Bule Mengajar” Community has not proven the success of the training. Another thing that supports the training materials need improvement is that the training does not run as expected, ending prematurely. The material is made to attract participants, for example, an unusual title is adapted to the ability of the participants to stick in the minds of the participants, so that they are interested in implementing it.

Trainer

“Bule Mengajar” is a community of outstanding people who do not yet have an established organizational structure, but have a commendable mission, to contribute in the fields of education, social, culture and tourism. It can be said that the trainer is voluntary, which is not required to have

special requirements or qualifications as a trainer/instructor, because the community members come from the winners of the competition.

As communicators, trainers/instructors in the "Bule Mengajar" community must have:

Teaching skills; includes skills to open and close lessons, explain, make variations, ask questions, provide reinforcement, teach small groups or individuals, lead discussions, manage classes

Communication skills; an ability or expertise in carrying out activities of communicating, sending and receiving messages or news between two or more people so that the intended message can be understood;

Personality Authority; is the official and legal right to command by others and enforce compliance", (G. R. Terry). "Authority is the sum of the power and rights entrusted to make possible the performance of the worth delegated, (Louis A Allen), "Authority is legal or right full power, right to command or to act", (Harold Koontz dan Cyril O'Donnel). The trainer/instructor has the right and ability to act, to govern in order to create a conducive environment for training/learning;

Social Skills; A social skill is any competence facilitating interaction and communication with others where social rules and relations are created, communicated, and changed in verbal and nonverbal ways.

Technical Competent; work competence, a work skill possessed by everyone which includes elements of knowledge, skills, and also work attitudes that are in accordance with previously established standards (UU No. 13 Tahun 2003)

Emotional Stability; is a condition of emotional maturity or a person's soul in dealing with changing circumstances with appropriate and fast reactions, both technically and non-technically (Arthur dan Emily, 2010). Judging from the way to get members in the "Bule Mengajar" Community, it is based on education, communicative and humanist personality. Membership of the

"Bule Mengajar" community is not based on overall abilities which include teaching, communication, socializing, strong personality, stable emotions and technical competence in teaching. Separately not as a whole, some individual abilities are fulfilled such as communication skills, personality maturity, and work skills.

However, the trainer as a communicator must have all the requirements as a trainer. So as a trainer/instructor, you are not only good at a science, but you are required to be a reliable communicator who meets other requirements that support his success in training.

Training Method

The training can be said to be similar to study, the training time is not long, special things are learned, adjusted to the needs of the participants. Methods must be adapted to participants because training is used to change participants' behavior and improve organizational goals. "Share Your Knowledge" is the slogan of the "Bule Mengajar" Community.

The slogan contains a message that members of the "Bule Mengajar" community must be willing to share knowledge. Another message is that members of the "Bule Mengajar" community contribute in the fields of education, social, culture and tourism by referring to their knowledge. The slogan "share your knowledge" used by the "Bule Mengajar" community is also a technique for delivering material in the training. Not only techniques for obtaining quality training outputs, but also methods.

The method used by "Bule Mengajar" is Contextual Teaching and Learning. Contextual learning emphasizes the involvement of participants with real-life conditions. The learning process is emphasized on the involvement of trainees in linking learning materials with real-life conditions, while the trainers/instructors only act as facilitators.

The trainees are dominated by young people, aged between 17 to 25 years, so the training techniques used are groups, playing while

learning, and hanging out. It is assumed that the use of this technique is suitable for all participants, due to different backgrounds, both education—"some are already working, some have just graduated from high school, some are still in junior high school" and knowledge of English—"some can speak English a little, some can't speak English at all" (Fifit Cholifah, informant). Sharing is seen as the delivery of material in one direction similar to the lecture method, participants only listen, whereas with training it is expected that participants can speak and express something related to their needs.

The diversity of education levels, as well as the participants' language skills, the appropriate method and media to be used in training is a differentiated learning strategy. The use of this strategy can enable all trainees to learn together with different levels of ability.

The grouping of participants and the Contextual Teaching and Learning method used by the "Bule Mengajar" Community is the right way to anticipate heterogeneous participants. The sharing technique is very difficult for those with minimal English skills. For participants who do not have knowledge and are not able to speak English—this is an obstacle, will cause reluctance to come to the next training.

So it can be said that a quality training program includes two main inseparable aspects, namely material and process. The main key in selecting materials is planning made by the trainer/instructor by taking into account various factors, such as the level of understanding, education, environment and others from the participants. While in the process the role of the trainer/instructor is more dominant in directing the course of the training through the right method.

Training Participants

The participants who took part in the training were the people of Sermo Tourism Village in particular and Kokap in general, whose ages were between 17-25 years old. Some of the participants are workers and some are

students, the educational background of the participants is different, some have just graduated from high school, some are still in junior high school, as well as their knowledge of English—"some can speak English a little, some can't speak English at all" (Fifit Cholifah, informant).

It can be said that the trainees are heterogeneous, due to differences in age, language skills, varying levels of education, and occupations. Job differences are a bit of an obstacle for trainers/instructors to find the right time for all participants "...the time collides with work time..." "...I have no free time if to learn English again ..." (Ibrahim's informant).

Those reasons triggered the participants' absence from the training. But whatever the reason, if the participants have high motivation, it will be like what Smith and Sarason (1982:324) said that motivation will be the driving force. So someone who has the motivation to do training will carry out activities to achieve goals. In the interview it was revealed that "the background of the English language training being held was the project demands from members of the "Bule Mengajar" Community studying in Australia" (Informant Primadi Atmaja).

Participants view themselves as only objects, not subjects that must be turned into human resources capable of speaking English. It could be said that the trainees—not all of them, "were less interested in learning", but because English language training was only a way to fulfill the demands of a project from members of the "Bule Mengajar" Community. Moreover, there is an assumption that after completing the training, you can "get to work right away" or "... a month of practice can directly communicate".

Based on various reasons, the training participants indicated that there were various obstacles that came from the participants, thereby reducing their interest in carrying out English language training.

Training Facilities

English training facilities in the Tourism Village are very minimal, only tables and chairs and no other facilities. English as a foreign language whose pronunciation is also different requires video tape material, with native speakers because the arrival of foreign volunteers is uncertain.

CONCLUSION

There are various reasons for the decline in participants' interest in language training held in Sermo Tourism Village. The training program broadly covers two main aspects that are inseparable between material and process.

In terms of material, it can be said that the material has met the needs of the participants, daily conversation. While the process, which includes methods, trainers, participants and training facilities, still needs to be improved because it causes a decrease in the interest of the trainees.

The training method is not monotonous but uses various methods. Trainers must not only be smart but also as reliable communicators who have teaching skills including knowledge and skills, ability to communicate messages, personality maturity and soul.

Aspects of the process that have not been met so that a decrease in interest occurs in the training held at the Sermo Tourism Village. In the all-digital era, social media can be used as a training tool that can attract the interest of training participants.

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BIODATA PENULIS

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