CHAPTER III:

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

3.1 The most problem while guidingtourist from China

Everybody usually does their best in everything she/he do, but none cannot run from troubles. It also happened to the writer while guiding the Chinese, even though the writer had prepared everything, like good attitude and good performing in speaking. However, visitors from China who came to the Museum of the Asian-African Conference at that time did not understand what the writer said. It was assumed that they were not quiet capable of speaking English; they only know a few words of English.

The main problem that writer found while guiding the Chinese was they did not undestand totally what the writer said, they just understood if the writer told the information word by word.

The fact led to the efforts to find a way in making conversation with them. The best way found was using of simple structure to convey the ideas. What is simple structure talked about here? It is going to describe in the next section.

3.2 The support element

The simple structure is considered to be simple sentece. The next issue under discussion is what elements support the structure.

3.1.1 The simple sentences with simple contruction

One of the elements which is supporting the effectiveness for guiding the chinese is using the simple structure of the sentences. The simple structure takes two forms of simple sentence with simple ideas.

The sentences that used to open the conversation to the tourist were a simple sentence. This list is a sample of using simple contruction that commonly used as the greet for them.

Data 1 : "*Good Morning Sir!*"

This sentence is a basic knowledge in learning English. Commonly, people known this sentence without being a master of English before, because this sentence usually used to start the conversation in one situation. In addition, this sentence also is a kind of social formulas, like happy birthday, nice to see you; and it is very familiar statement so this sentence is called as a simple contruction.

Talking about structures, it is simple sentence containing a complete idea; and it is not grammatically predictable.

Data 2 : "*Welcome to the Museum of the Asian-African Conference!"*

As the sentence above, this is also a kinds of salutation sentence which very familiar to sosial conversation. This simple sentence was more acceptable to the visitors than using complex sentence like, *I as a guide welcomed you to the Museum*

of the Asian-African Conference. Both of them have a same meaning, but the simple one more effective to use while guiding the visitors.

Data 3 : "My name is Meslina."

This sentence contains one subject (S) *my name,* one verb (V) *is*, one complement (C) *Meslina*. There are many ways to introduce our self like, *I love to let you know you about my self; I am Rini!,* it was difficult for the visitors who had a quiet capability of speaking English because the length of its words was too long. The writer assumed that the long words would make them in trouble to find the meaning of your sentence. Therefore, the writer actually chose the simple sentence with simple words as in the data 3.

Data 4 : "Today, I will help you for this tour!"

This simple sentence is constructed by simple structure and simple words. In this sentence, today as an Adverb, I as a subject, will help as a verb, you as object and for this tour as a second object.

Every words have a reference. First, the word *today* may refer to the planning of the visitors who was coming to the museum. Second, the word *tour* may refer to the place that they want to visit or the part of panel that displayed there and others.

Too many simple sentence was fed up and tired, but when the sentence has variation the writer cannot say that again. The situation changed to be good

circumstances. As the writer experience, giving question is competent to made good comunication or interaction with the Chinese.

The example when the writer asked what the main goal of their coming to the Museum, such as "*What does your destination come here, Sir?"* the visitor answered *, "to see Bandung".* This answer is so simple but have great sense. "to see bandung" means that they want to see the place of the Asian-African Conference was held or it might be that they want to say if they want to do an observation of Bandung condition, and so on. Then, new task for the writer as a guide is to understand what they mean.

The question above are the simple sentences that the writer had used to greet the visitors while they visited the museum.

In the bellow are the senteces while the writer explained the history of Gedung Merdeka by using simple sentence:

> *"O. K. Sir, we turn into history of this building. This building was stand from 1820 under Chinese ownership. Dutch bought that building from Chinese. Dutch prohibit Indonesian to enter this building".*

Contrast with the complexs sentence here:

> *"O. K. Sir, we turn into history of this building that standing from 1820, for that time the owner is Chinese but one rule apeared that Indonesian forbidden to enter into this building while Dutch was be the owner of this building,"*

According to the sentence above, when the writer used the complex sentence to explain it, the Chinese did not understand what the writer said. However, when the writer explened again in simple senteces they became understand.

So, that is the point why the structure of simple sentence is choosen; the writer managed to make the writer job easier and to make a nice interaction with them.

3.1.2 The Simple Sentence with Simple Ideas

Selection a right word usually important the writer used the simple words to avoid the ambiguous meaning on the Chinese. When the writer told some words and the visitors did not understand what the meaning of that words, the writer chose the synonym or the explanation of that words in specifically. As we know, synonyms are a part of sense relation. They can be defined as the expressions with the same meaning, or the relationship between two predicates that have the same sense.

There is also partial Synonymy, which meets the criterion of identity of meaning, but which for various reasons falls to meet the conditions of absolute Synonymy. Two or more expressions are absolutely Synonymous if they fulfill their condition:

a. All their meanings are identical,

b. They are Synonymous in all contexts,

c. They are semantically equivalent, and

d. The meaning or meanings are identical on all dimensions of meaning descriptive and non-descriptive.

Here are the samples of words which had ever used by the writer to choose the suitable words that made them understand. The words are:

a. *Dungeon* = underground, basement , or cellar; the most words that they can receive is underground.

b. *Jail* = prison, a place of incarceration, a brig**,** the most words that they can receive is a place of *prison,* and sometimes we change the incarceration by word "*place the human punished*" or "*if we caught by police and punish in one room. That's mean* ***jail***". So, to explain the word is not only by one word but also by phrase and sentence.

It's very interesting when they were smile and said that they understand for the explanation, the writer was satisfied of it.