

ABSTRACT

A large number of researches have been done to expose many different aspects of language. The study of language fossilization problem, however, has almost never been done. For this reason, the study is conducted with the aim of describing the forms and the frequency of the fossilized English syntactic structures on Prambanan Temple tourist guides' English spoken language. The result of the study is expected to be beneficial for the language education policy makers, the English teachers, the tourism world, as well as the sociolinguists so as to give them more input about the result of the language learning process. The rationale is that through the way of exposing parts of the fossilized language we may be able to expose the outcome of the language learning.

Since the study is in applied linguistics which correlates closely and firmly to the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic fields, the observer employs an ethnography method as one of the qualitative research methods. Participative observation as a major method of ethnography is used to collect the data. The population of the study is the guides who work around the Prambanan tourist resort. From about 35 guides, 10 are taken purposively and randomly to be the subjects of the study.

Through the way of making use of tape recorder, note taking, interview and questionnaire, the study finds that the copulas, the auxiliaries, the articles, singular and plural nouns, the 3rd person singular verbs as well as the simple past tense verbs are fossilized and the frequency is ranging from the simple past tense verbs, the 3rd person singular verbs, the copulas, the auxiliaries, the singular and plural nouns, and finally the articles. The findings show us that the result of the English learning teaching process in most schools has not reflected a satisfactory result. The acquisition order, the age of the learner, the difference between marked and unmarked, the insufficient quality of input, too high affective filter and the acquisition of deviant forms are the causes of the fossilization.