THE APPLIED ENGLISH COMMUNICATION OF STUDENTS OF JAPAN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMIC FUJOKU, JAPAN IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CLASS

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Abstract: Language is a means of communication. Everyone uses it for communication in daily life especially English. English is the global language for useful interaction and communication in the world. People need applied English for every activity such as to contact and to connect someone else abroad, to send and to receive some information to country which does not have the same language as ours, and to chat in the social media. These activities become booming in every age level of people in the world. The researcher is interested in English communication because he knows that English is kindly essential for every condition. He takes the applied English communication of students of Japan University of Economic Fukuoka, Japan in International Economics class because he thinks and notices that students who do not study in English area subject never use English for daily communication. He also thinks that students who study in economic field are usually not concerned about English so much, so he would like to analyze students’ behavior in applying English communication. The background of study is students of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka, Japan who are really concerned about using English for daily communication every day. The researcher would like to take sample as data collection by qualitative method for students who are both concerned about studying and using English in applied communication and the way of their speaking English. The results of this research were the number of students who really use English communication for daily life every day and also in good at English based on grammatical structure.

Keywords: Applied Linguistics; English Communication; Pronunciation

INTRODUCTION
Japan is the popular and interesting country to analyze and to figure it out every single wondering especially for the language. The language which is used in Japan is different from others. It is handwriting and manuscript. A language is a social fact, a kind of social contract. It exists not only in an individual, but also in a community (Bauer, 2007, p. 3). People in Japan use Japanese language to make differentiate from every country in the world. They use it for some aspects for communication and daily life. Japanese language can be different from meaning, alphabet and phonetics because they have handwriting or design language for communication. In every word of that Language, they have some characteristics forms and meanings especially in syntactic and semantic ones.

Syntax is deeply concerned about the relationship between the finite and the infinite. Most languages have a finite number of basic words, but those words can be put together to make an infinite number of sentences. (Baker in Aronoff & Miller, 2003, p. 265). Syntax is the subject to develop for understanding grammatical language of each country. It can be used to analyze people meaning based on grammar and structure and also form of the language, yet it will be opposite in the form of semantics. Semantics subject is to make people study of meaning. It deals with the meaning of language. This is divided into two parts, lexical semantics which is concerning about the relationships between words, and sentence semantic which is concerning about the way in which the meanings of sentences can be built up from the meanings of their constituent words. Sentence semantics often makes use of the tools and notions developed by philosophers: for example, logical notation and notions of implication and denotation (Bauer, 2007, p. 12-13). While talking about Japan and its language, it would be interested in analyzing Japanese people behavior while speaking English, because some Japanese people are really fond of using their own language for society and they tend to use it every time even they go abroad. They keep using it for daily communication. On other hand, they also try to use English for worldwide and global communication among people in the world.

For analyzing and researching, not all Japanese people can use English well for daily life. They have a little difficulty in pronouncing the alphabet of English such as A to Z. They are not getting used to using that character ones. They think that English is very difficult to speak and to pronounce because every day they just face for language of painting or handwriting such as Kanji, not in the form of writing alphabet A to Z. That phenomenon which make researcher encouraged to analyze their using English for daily communication. It is very interesting in applying some concepts for English communication while doing face to face with Japanese people especially students in an outstanding university. Not many students can speak English well with a good grammar and ascent of United States of America or British ones. A grammar is rather than of a language, but one possible definition of a language is precisely that it is the grammatical system which allows speakers to produce appropriate utterances. ‘Grammar”
has as many meanings as ‘language’ (Bauer, 2007, p. 4). There are two things to note about the term accent as used technically by linguists in this sense. The first is that it involves only pronunciation, and the second is that it is universal: everybody speaks with an accent (Bauer, 2007, p. 7). They speak English rather absurdly because they still use dialects of Japanese language so that researcher is a little confused to catch the point of view when they speak. The problem with dialect is similar to that with accent. First of all we need to recognize that for linguists the word dialect is more encompassing than accent, including syntactic and lexical features (Bauer, 2007, p. 8-9).

Researcher would like to minimize the background of research for applied communication in English especially for students of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka because while knowing that in some universities in the world, people teach students English and university should put in the curriculum at least two semesters for academic curriculum. International Economics Class of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka is the only one place which researcher visits and does the analyzing because some students automatically use English communication.

In the background of the research, researcher also tries to mention what significance of the research, limitation of the research, method of research, objective of the research and data analyzes to support his research. Researcher focuses on students in international economic class of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka, Japan. Because of coming to International class, it will be surely connected and related with the English. English is the language of United Nation which forces every country in the world to use and apply for daily life especially in daily communication. Absolutely, everyone in the world must be an expert in it and use it for daily communication. It would be useful for people to have high mobility to abroad. International economic class is the activity of teaching and learning economics for main subject but using English and what happen for students who do not use English for daily communication.

Analyzing students who speak English well or vice versa become under consideration such as local and foreign students. In International economics class of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka which Prof. Tadashi Manabe as their lecturer, there are around 72 students come from China, Nepal, Vietnam, and Japan study together in one class. The classifications are 9 students of Chinese, 6 students of Vietnamese, 3 students of Nepalese, and 54 students of Japanese. All of them have different competency of English communication and in used. They also have different interest to speak English in daily communication. Because in International Class, 30% up to conversation, they use English but they also use Japanese Language as main language even they open international class. Students who come from abroad should be experts in English at least because before they start studying in Class using Japanese Language, they face the preparation for Japan Language test, they should use English for an interview for the first time. Automatically, some of them can understand English even a little bit. When the researcher analyzed Nepalese students, they had good English and they used it for daily life when they travel around Japan. The researcher also analyzed competency of students who speak English in the class and apply for daily communication. Students should use their creativity of speaking in applying that English. Allison (2004) mentions that creativity is widely invoked in certain educational and other public discourses and has been quite extensively theorized and investigated in some circles, but still received little attention in EAP discussions of students’ academic writing.

Limitation of this research is in the applied English communication of students use. The way of they speak, intonation, ascent and mixing dialect from Japanese or mother tongue of language with English but specific analyzing in how English is used for daily life especially in the international class. The method of the research is qualitative research because he used data of questionnaire to get the result. Researcher had objective for this research to know that how far students of international class can apply English especially in economics class.

**METHOD**

The researcher used qualitative method for analyzing and also questionnaire. Inside questionnaire, he tried to ask some students about the competency of English and English usage for daily life. Qualitative research is a means of empirical investigation—in the purest sense (Given, 2008, p.190). Samples were taken by researcher to test the standards of students use English, interaction of English communication with good structure and English grammar. Qualitative research examines evidence—sometimes visual and sometimes verbal—but the findings are not purely theoretical; they are grounded in empirical data (ibid).

**Data collection method**

Researcher mentioned to use data collection for this research by interview face to face to Japanese Students or Foreign students in International Economics. He did the field notes and get the sample what they listen and see at that time. For qualitative researchers, the term data most often is associated with words. Consequently, when qualitative researchers speak of “analyzing data,” they mean that participants’ words or other empirical evidence were assessed. (Given, 2008, p.190).

**Interviews**

Qualitative researchers use directive means of finding what people are thinking, feeling, and doing (Given, 2008:190). Researcher does interviews to check the student’s English.

**Field notes**
Field notes involve recording information gathered by the senses (Given, 2008, p.191). It is useful to help researcher to find some data and analysis.

Data analysis methods
Data analysis is an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one’s findings with higher order concepts. There are many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including interview transcripts, field notes, conversational analysis, and visual data, whether photographs, film, or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry calls all of these forms of data text). (Given, 2008, p.186).

The researcher use data analysis method by doing field notes, interview transcripts for students of International Economics Class of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka directly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The researcher tried to mention some findings and evidence based on the questionnaire, interviews and field notes in International Economic class of Japan University of Economics Fukuoka, and he creates the diagram to make easier to understand. For the first diagram, he mentions about the amount of students who study International Economics. There are 72 students for total from 4 countries and below is the amount.

In this diagram, the researcher showed the personality or background of students who studied in international class of Prof Tadashi Manabe as their lecturer.

Below was the explanation about the habitual action of students to study English, upgrade the competency of English. They studied English in a week.

In the diagram shows that the amount of students who were really concerned in studying English.
Researcher was faced to know more about awareness of students to study English, their preference or dislike to face their English. It could be shown in this diagram below.

Figure 4. Preference in using English

In this diagram, it was shown for students to use English for daily communication. They really enjoyed in using English or no.

Figure 5. Competency of students in using English

The researcher also tried to figure it out how they studied English every day, from internal family or outside such as their environment.

Figure 6. Habituation in using English

They also mentioned that they had the extracurricular to support their competency in English such as practice English by having small club in campus. The researcher could find the number of student concerned.
CONCLUSION
In conclusion based on analysis of researcher when he stays in Fukuoka, Japan. Some students still need to upgrade their competency in speaking English. Almost of them, speak Japanese because in Japan, Japanese language is a must to use by everyone even foreigner students. They must be able to speak Japanese all the time. In International class, they use English but only 40%. For 60%, Japanese Language is a must. So, competency of English must be upgraded by training and making the conversation club 3 times a week. Even they speak Japanese language all the time, but they still need English in use for worldwide and open windows of communication in the world.

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REFERENCES