

Traveling Guidebook Development as Japanese Language Teaching Materials

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Abstract—This research aims to develop a Japan travel guidebook for Indonesian tourists which also can be used as a teaching material. The primary goal of this study is to provide a guidebook which is user friendly as a complete guide including information about transportation, tourist attractions, and halal culinary to facilitate the travelers during their travel in Japan. This research method employs research and development (R&D). The data collected from internet, which consists of information such as regions in Japan, tourist sites, transportations, maps, and practical Japanese for traveling. The guidebook developed within one year by ten advance level Japanese language's students. As a result, the guidebook was developed successfully. This guidebook is highly expected to be used as an effective guide for Indonesian tourists who are traveling to Japan, as well as a teaching material.

Keywords—research and development; teaching material; travel guidebook

I. INTRODUCTION

As a country, Japan's image is good, clean, polite and a right place of learning for Indonesians. The image supports the charm of the land of Sakura. Tourist sites from Hokkaido to Fukuoka and Okinawa are fascinating tourist attractions for Indonesians. Japan's target of bringing 40 million tourists in 2020 is expected to be achieved as one of the results of the increasing number of Indonesian tourists to Japan today. An effort made by the Japanese government is to improve friendly facilities for Muslim tourists. The country enhances not only the halal restaurants but also the availability of praying facilities at the tourist attractions. Indonesia as the largest Muslim population has become a very potential market for Japan's tourism industry. Since January 2018, the number of Indonesian tourists to Japan rise 32% or 29,000 people in one month. This fact is a significant increase. In 2014, around 200,000 Indonesians visited Japan. However, in 2016 the quantity increased to 270,000 visitors. The number of Indonesian tourists increased by approximately 30%. More Indonesian tourists visit Japan, not only in Tokyo but also in other areas such as Osaka, Kyoto and many more.

Travel guidebooks are widely acknowledged as an important source of information for many tourists [1,2]. Travel guidebook is the best media for independent tourists, specifically backpackers and anything related with tourism

information that is written in the travel guidebook is reliable information; therefore, travel guidebook is the appropriate way to increase the reputation of the accommodation and confirm reliability [3] and also as a mediator of the tourist experience [4]. Although there are many travel guidebooks for Indonesians to Japan, but as far as the authors know, there is no guidebook for traveling in Japan with Japanese teaching materials. Besides, there is a need for innovation in the development of teaching materials for Japanese language students and general. This guidebook will be a guide for Indonesians when visiting Japan to find the needed information. The results of this research will be useful for Indonesian tourists when traveling to Japan.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Teaching Material Development

Many factors determine the success of the learning process. Teaching material is one of the critical factors as well as educators, students, facilities and the other components. The interaction between these components is substantial in achieving the learning objectives designed by the teacher. Excellent teaching materials can motivate students to study harder and develop the student's potential. Ali states teaching materials are all forms of material used to assist teachers/instructors in carrying out the teaching and learning activities in the classroom. The material can be in the form of written or unwritten material. Teaching materials can be interpreted as information, tools, and text needed or used by the teacher to plan and review the implementation of learning [5].

According to the National Center for Competency-Based Training [6] and Prastowo [5], teaching materials are all forms of materials used to assist the teachers or instructors in carrying out the learning process in the classroom. This statement is following Sudrajat [7] and Mudlofar [8] who stated that teaching material is a set of material that is systematically arranged both written and unwritten in order to create an environment or atmosphere that allows students to learn, such as textbooks, handouts, student worksheets, modules, and many others. Kurniawati, states that teaching materials are all forms of material used to assist teachers or instructors in carrying out teaching and learning activities in the classroom [9].

Teaching materials in the form of the book are the most widely used among the other teaching materials. Books contain information that can be used to find out what happened in the past, present, and future; to broaden the readers' horizons and be a source of inspiration for new ideas [10]. Furthermore, an ideal book is written in a good language and easy to understand, presented interestingly along with pictures and their information. The contents of the book do not only describe something that following the author's ideas. In the education field, the textbooks are one of the teaching materials that functioned to support the learning activities. Textbooks can assist teachers in delivering material so that learning objectives can be achieved.

B. *Tourism in Japan*

According to the Sanskrit language, *pariwisata* consists of two words, *pari* and *wisata*. The word *pari* means full, all or whole; *wisata* means journey. Tourism can be interpreted as a full journey. It starts from one place to one or several other places and stops then return to the original place. The concept of tourism in Law No. 9 of 1990 concerning Tourism mentioned several concepts, such as: a) Tourism is everything related to the administration of tourism; b) Tourism is everything related to tourism, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions; c) Tourism is a travel activity or part of the activity that is carried out voluntarily and temporary to enjoy tourist objects and attractions. Yoety makes the classification of tourism as follows: a) According to objects: cultural tourism, convention tours, health tourism, marine tourism, nature tourism, city tours; b) According to the number of people who travel: individual tours and group tours; c) According to travel destinations: leisure tourism, cultural tourism, health tourism, sports tourism, convention tourism [11].

The elements of tourism are 1) recreation, 2) leisure time, 3) traveling. These three elements are related and cannot be separated in forming the tourism activities. Tourists visit a tourism destination because "... a variety of psychic and physical experiences and satisfaction" (seeking psychological and physical experiences and satisfaction). An important factor that must be understood before a tourism destination is developed is the motivation that becomes the background for a person to travel. McIntosh in Basuki explains that the motivation that drives someone to travel are [12]: 1) Pleasure, with the aim of "running away" temporarily from the daily routine; 2) Relaxation, rest and recreation (resting to relieve stress), with the aim of maintaining a healthy body and mind. This part is done by visiting a different environment, where the environment gives the impression of peace and health; 3) Health, which is visiting places that can maintain health or cure diseases; 4) Participation in sports (recreational sports); 5) Curiosity and culture (curiosity and motivation related to culture), which is currently increasing in quality due to the development of information technology and improving the quality of education. From the description above it can be concluded that with a tour can foster comfort, curiosity about new tourist destination.

Vacationing to Japan is a trend among Indonesian travelers. Indisputably, every tour exhibition, airline ticket, and tour to

Japan are the most hunted. Sakura's country has its charm for Indonesians, concerning culture, nature, and technology. Admittedly, it would be interesting to visit tourist destinations that are also preferred by local people. Japan is a country that has an advanced culture. Japanese people are well-known for their discipline and sincerity in various aspects. As seen from Japanese products found in many countries all over the world, starts with household products, electronics tools and many more. Besides, tourist attractions in Japan fascinate the world, and especially Indonesians. Among the factors that attract the tourists is the four seasons in Japan such as Haru (Spring), Natsu (Summer), Aki (Autumn) and Fuyu (Winter). The seasons have a unique atmosphere, starts from, temperature, natural conditions, food, fashion, and the others. The famous regions and tourist attractions in Japan are: 1) Tokyo; 2) Hokkaido; 3) Kyoto; 4) Hiroshima; 5) Osaka; 6) Nagano; 7) Okinawa; 8) Aomori; 9) Shizuoka; and 10) Yokohama. The tourist attractions above are the most visited places by tourists. Where at every tourist destination has historical value and culture that maintain traditional Japanese values until now.

III. METHOD

This research applies research and development method (R & D). According to Sugiyono the steps in research and development are [13]: 1) identification the problem; 2) collect data; 3) design the travel guidebook; 4) validate travel guidebooks' design; 5) testing; 6) revise the travel guidebook; and 7) print-ready product.

A. *Development Procedures*

At this stage, the activity is to conduct a needs analysis of information which is needed by Indonesians when traveling to Japan. The pieces of information are: 1) Regions in Japan; 2) Information on regions in Japan; 3) Tourist sites; 4) Transportation equipment; 5) Location map; and 6) Practical Japanese.

B. *Data Collection*

In compiling a travel handbook to Japan, this project was carried out by a group of students consist of 10 people each. Information about Japan is taken by brainstorming from the internet and developing the content according to the book design that has been determined.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The design of this handbook is the students' project in the Japanese language curriculum and instructional materials course which is given in the 7th semester on the specialization of Japanese language education for Indonesian learners. This projects carried out for approximately three months. The theme of this project is interesting due to the increasing number of Indonesian tourists to Japan in the last three years.

This book is designed by adjusting the needs of essential things that Indonesian people should know when they are in Japan. The organization of the book's contents show in figure 1:

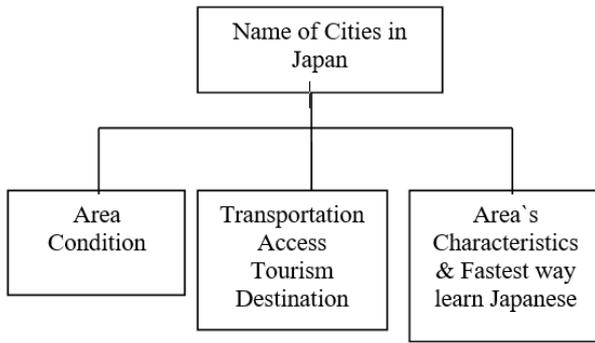


Fig. 1. The organization of the book's contents.

This guidebook contains cover, the table of contents, and information relating to 10 major cities in Japan, about geographical conditions, tourist attractions, the of each city, souvenirs, transportation and others, such as the figure 2, 3 and 4. The contents of this book consist of the region's name, for example, Tokyo. First, there is an explanation about Tokyo and the conditions. Then, this book shows access to Tokyo. It starts from Haneda or Narita airport and the transportation and ticket prices. Then, the tourist destinations in Tokyo are explained one by one, starting from access to the place. In Tokyo, there are Tokyo Tower, Tokyo Skytree, Akihabara, Shibuya, Tokyo Disneyland & Disneystea, Mount Takao, Edo Museum, Ueno Park, Harajuku, and many others. Characteristics of Tokyo. Finally, the sub-theme is: learn Japanese quickly, which contains practical and straightforward way on how to find a location and ask the directions by using Japanese.

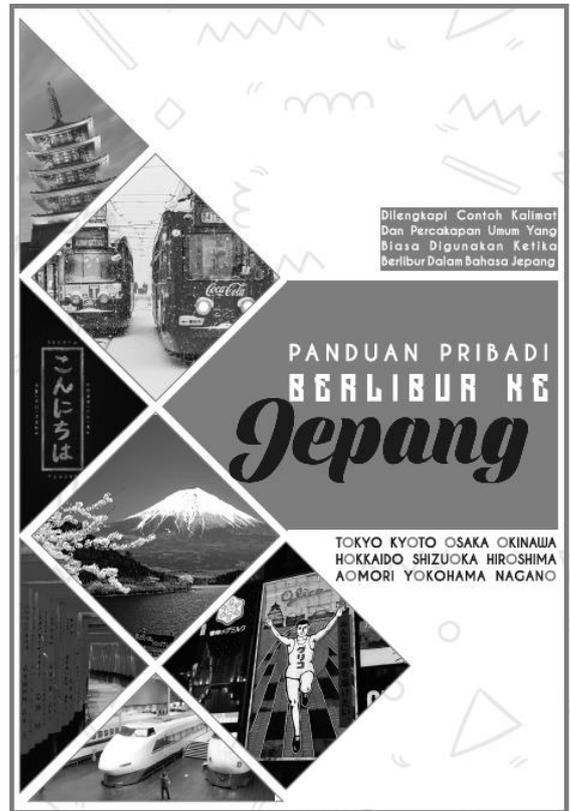


Fig. 2. Travel guidebooks' cover.

DAFTAR ISI	
Kata Pengantar	
Daftar Isi	Hal
I. TOKYO	
- Tokyo Map	2
- Tentang Tokyo	3
- Akses Menuju Tokyo	4
- Tokyo Tower	6
- Tokyo Skytree	7
- Akihabara	8
- Shibuya	9
- Tokyo Disneyland & Disneystea	10
- Gunung Takao	11
- Museum Edo Tokyo	12
- Taman Ueno Tokyo	13
- Harajuku	14
- Tokyo Dome City	15
- Ciri Khas Tokyo	16
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
- Contoh Percakapan Saat Mencari Suatu Lokasi dan Menanyakan Jalan	17
II. KYOTO	
- Kyoto Map	21
- Tentang Kyoto	22
- Akses Menuju Kyoto	23
- Arashiyama & Sagano	24
- Kuil Byodoin	28
- Kuil Fushimi Inari	29
- Kuil Kinkakuji	30
- Kuil Kiyomizudera	31
- Kyoto Tower	32
- Kasuji Nijo	33
- Kuil Toji	34
- Kuil Taisho	35
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
- Kalimat Yang Digunakan Ketika Memesan Hotel	36
III. OSAKA	
- Osaka Map	39
- Tentang Osaka	40
- Akses Menuju Osaka	41
- Universal Studios Japan	42
- Osaka Castle	43
- Osaka Aquarium Kaiyukan	44
- Dotonbori	45
- Sitenomaji	46
- Suniyohtasha	47
- Ciri Khas Osaka	48
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
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IV. OKINAWA	
- Okinawa Map	52
- Tentang Okinawa	53
- Akses Menuju Okinawa	54
- Aquarium Churaumi	55
- Katusaidori Street	56
- Okinawa World	57
- Shikinoen Garden	58
- Shuri Castle	59
- Ciri Khas Okinawa	60
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
- Kalimat Yang Digunakan Ketika Di Restoran	61
V. HOKKAIDO	
- Hokkaido Map	64
- Tentang Hokkaido	65
- Akses Menuju Hokkaido	66
- Sapporo Snow Festival	67
- Moerenuma Park	69
- Historic Village	71
- Shirai Katboto Park	72
- Teline Ski Resort	73
- Okurayama Observatory	74
- Fort Goryokaku	75
- Furano Flowers Fields	76
- Otaru Canal	77
- Red Brick Warehouses	78
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
- Kalimat Yang Digunakan Ketika Menyatakan Waktu	79
VI. SHIZUOKA	
- Shizuoka Map	82
- Tentang Shizuoka	83
- Akses Menuju Shizuoka	84
- Gunung Fuji	85
- Fujiyoko	86
- Fuji Safari Park	88
- Nihondaira	89
- Hamamatsu Flower Park	90
CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG	
- Contoh Percakapan Saat Berada di Kantor Pos	91

Fig. 3. Travel guidebooks' table of contents.

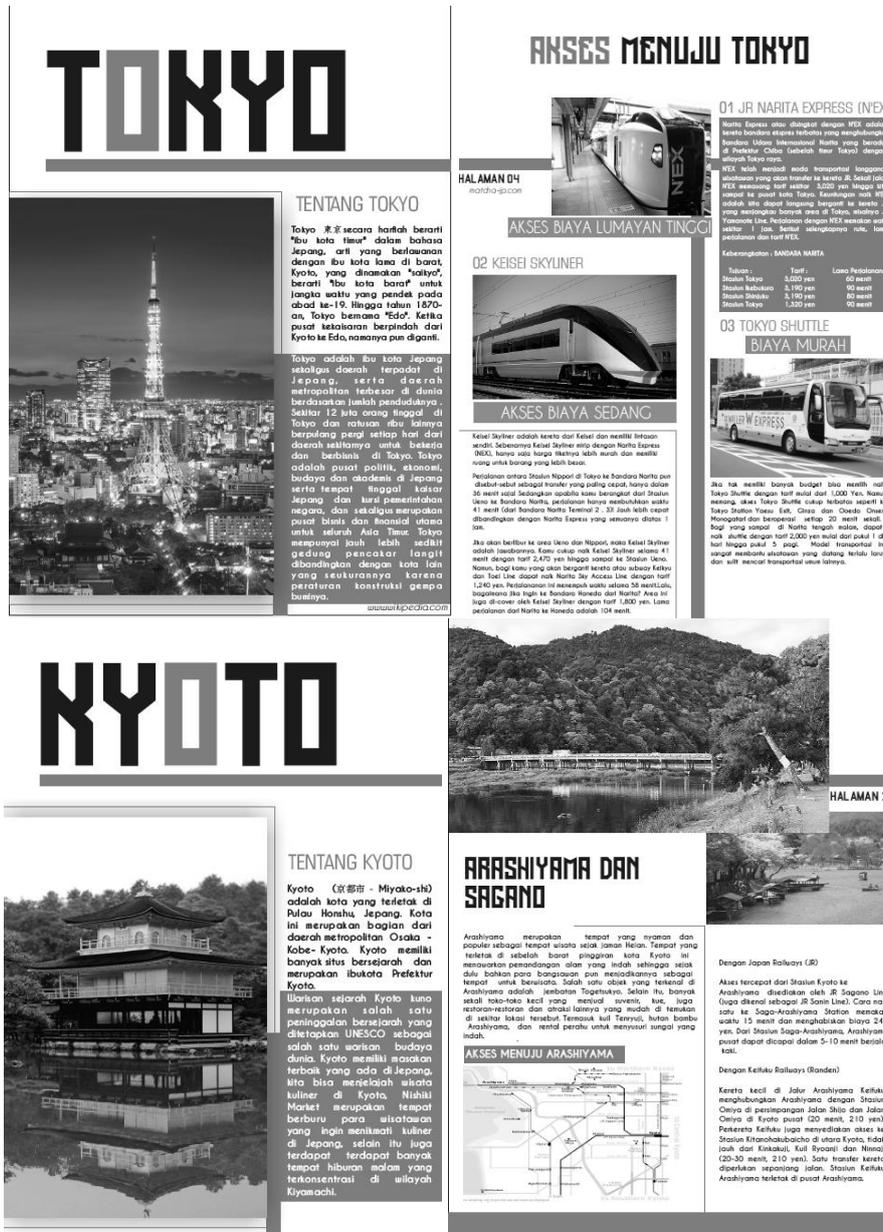


Fig. 4. Sample of the travel guidebook's contents.

In figure 5 below, it is presented about examples of simple Japanese language learning models, including: 1) conversation when searching for a location and asking for a way; 2) conversations used when booking hotels; 3) conversations used when shopping; 4) conversations used when in a restaurant; 5) conversations used when asking for the time; 6) conversations used when at the post office; 7) conversations when asking for

directions, places or roads; 8) conversations used when in an emergency; 9) conversations when asking how to withdraw money at an ATM; and 10) conversations used when using public transportation. In addition to the exercise, the conversation is also equipped with vocabulary related to the conversation theme figure 5.

CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG

CONTOH PERCAKAPAN SAAT MENCARI SUATU LOKASI DAN MENANYAKAN JALAN

HALAMAN 17

Situasi: Ali adalah orang Indonesia yang baru pertama kali ke Jepang. Saat tiba di Jepang, Ali akan menginap di rumah sahabat SM-nya Rido yang tinggal di Tokyo. Dia akan berhenti di stasiun Shinjuku dari bandara. Saat itu karena temannya sedang sibuk, mereka sepakat untuk bertemu langsung di gedung apartemen tempat sahabatnya tinggal di sebuah café yang ada di It1. Karena di Tokyo banyak gedung, patakannya adalah gedung A dekat taman Shinjuku Gyoen. Saat itu Ali merasa kebingungan mencari alamat gedung tersebut karena dia merasa melihat banyak taman dan dia mendekati seorang pejalan kaki tsukounin (通行人) untuk bertanya taman Shinjuku Gyoen.

通行人 A : はい。
Tsukounin A : [Hai.]
Pejalan kaki A : Iya.

Ali : [Koko wa Shinjuku eki desuka?]
Ali : Apakah ini stasiun Shinjuku?

通行人 A : はいえ、ちがいます。新宿駅は次です。
Tsukounin A : [Iie, chigaimasu. Shinjuku eki wa tsugi desu.]
Pejalan kaki A : Bukan, (Anda) salah. Stasiun eki yang berikutnya.

Ali : [Ā, sō desuka. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.]
Ali : Oh, begitu. Terima kasih.

Tsukounin A : [Dō itashimashite.]
Pejalan kaki A : Sama-sama.

Saat Ali Tiba Di dekat taman Shinjuku

Ali : ちょっとすみませんが、この辺に、公園が ありますか？
Ali : [Chotto sumimasen ga. Kono hen ni kouen ga arimasu ka?]
Ali : Permis! sebentar. Apakah di sekitar sini ada taman?

Tsukounin B : [Ee, arimasu yo. asoko ni Shinjuku gyoen ga arimasu ne.]
Pejalan kaki B : Ya, ada. Itu kan ada taman Shinjuku gyoen.

Ali : [Ā, sō desuka. Dōmo arigatōgozaimasu.]
Ali : Oh, begitu. Terima kasih banyak.

Saat Ali sampai di Taman Shinjuku Gyoen, dia juga merasa bingung mencari gedung di dekat taman tersebut sehinggadial bertanya lagi pada pejalan kaki yang lewat.

Ali : あのう、すみませんが。
Ali : [Anou, sumimasen ga.]
Ali : Hmm, maaf permis!

通行人 C : はい。
Tsukounin C : [Hai.]
Pejalan Kaki C: Ya.

Ali : あれはAのビルですか。
Ali : [Are wa A no biru desuka.]
Ali : Apakah itu gedung A?

通行人 C : いいえ、そうではありません。電車はどれですか？
Tsukounin C : [Iie, sō dewa arimasen.]
Pejalan Kaki C : Bukan.

Ali : あのビルは銀行です。
Ali : [Ano biru wa ginkō desu.]
Ali : Gedung itu adalah sebuah bank.

通行人 C : Aのビルはその向うの新しいビルです。
Tsukounin C : [A biru wa sono mukō no atarashi biru desu.]
Pejalan Kaki C : (Kalau) Gedung A adalah gedung baru di seberang sana.

Ali : 遠いですか。
Ali : [Tōi desuka.]
Ali : Apakah jauh?

通行人 C : そうですね、そんなに遠くないですよ。
Tsukounin C : [Sō desu ne. Sonna ni tōkurai desu yo.]
Pejalan Kaki C : Sebentar... Tidak terlalu jauh kok.

Ali : 歩いてどのぐらいですか。
Ali : [Arite donogurai desuka.]
Ali : Dengan jalan kaki kira-kira berapa lama?

通行人 C : 歩いて五分です。
Tsukounin C : [Arite gofun desu.]
Pejalan Kaki C : Dengan jalan kaki kira-kira lima menit.

Ali : あ、そうですか。どうも ありがとうございます。
Ali : [a, sou desu ka. dōmo arigatou gozaimasu.]
Ali : Oh begitu. Terima kasih banyak.

通行人 C : いいえ。 ございます。
Tsukounin C : [Iie.]
Pejalan Kaki C : Tidak apa-apa.

Didalam Gedung

Ali : あのう、すみません。
Ali : [anou sumimasen.]
Ali : Himm, mohon maaf

通行人D : はい。
Tsukounin D : [Hai.]
Pejalan Kaki D: Ya.

Ali : 喫茶店 は どこに ありますか？
Ali : [Kissaten wa doko ni arimasu ka?]
Ali : Kafe ada dimana ya?

通行人D : あ、喫茶店 は そうですね、Tsukounin D : [A, kissaten wa sore desu yo.]
Pejalan Kaki D: Aa kafe yang itu.

Ali : あ、はい。
Ali : [A. doumo.]
Ali :Aa, terima kasih.

通行人D : そこに ございます。Tsukounin D : [soko ni gozaimasu.]
Pejalan Kaki D : Disana (formal)

Ali : ああ、どうも ありがとうございます。
Ali : [Aa, doumo.]
Ali : Aa, terima kasih.

通行人D : はいえ。Tsukounin D : [Iie]
Pejalan Kaki D : Tidak apa-apa.

CEPAT BELAJAR BAHASA JEPANG

KALIMAT YANG DIGUNAKAN KETIKA MEMESAN HOTEL

HALAMAN 36

※格安ホテルで予約はありますか？
[kakuyasu hoteru de o yosume wa arimasu ka?]
- Dapatkah Anda merekomendasikan hotel murah?

※1泊いくらですか？
[ippaku ikura desu ka?]
- Berapa biayanya per malam?

※私は3週間滞在します
[watashi wa san shuukan taizai shimasu?]
- Saya akan tinggal untuk tiga minggu

※近くにはありますか？
[kono shiwa wa gozaimasu ka?]
- Apakah ada kamar yang tersedia?

※割引はありますか？
[waribiki unchin ga arimasu ka?]
- Apakah ada diskon biaya?

※もっと安いものはありますか？
[motto yasui mono wa arimasu ka?]
- Apakah ada yang lebih murah?

※他に何かおすすめはありますか？
[hoka ni nani ga oshiete kudasai ka?]
- Bolehkah saya melihat kamarnya?

※シングルルームはありますか？
[shinguru ru-mu onegai shimasu?]
- Saya ingin single room

※ツインルームはありますか？
[tsuin ru-mu onegai shimasu?]
- Saya ingin twin room

※お風呂はありますか？
[ofuro wa arimasu ka?]
- Apakah ada kolam renang?

※お風呂はありますか？
[ofuro wa doko desu ka?]
- Di mana kolam renangnya?

※レストランはありますか？
[resutoran wa arimasu ka?]
- Apakah ada restoran?

※朝食はありますか？
[asakujiki wa arimasu ka?]
[sumimasen, kagi wa nakushimashita. dou desu ka?]
Maaf, KancI saya hilang, bagaimana sebaliknya?

KANJI/KANA	ROMAJI	INDONESIA	KANJI/KANA	ROMAJI	INDONESIA
買い物	kaimono	belanja	靴	kutsu	sepatu
服	fuku	pakaian	靴	kaban	tas
アクセサリ	akusariri	aksesoris	ハンドバッグ	handobaggu	tas tangan
制服	seifuku	seragam	帽子	boushi	topi
シャツ	shatsu	kemeja	腕時計	udetokei	jam tangan
T-シャツ	ti-shatsu	kaos t-shirt	サンダル	sandaru	sandal
セーター	seetaa	sweater	下着	shitagi	pakaian dalam
ブラウス	burausu	blus	シルク	shiruku	sutra
ドレス	doresu	gaun	スカーフ	sukaafu	selendang
ジャケット	iyaketto	jaket	ブーツ	butsutsu	sepatu boot
コート	kooto	mantel	ブレスレット	buresuretto	gelang
パンツ	pantsu	celana pendek	タオル	taoru	handuk
ズボン	zubon	celana panjang	洗剤	senzai	sabun
ウール	uruu	wool	売り場	uriba	departemen dalam toko
麻	asa	linen	スリッパ	surippa	sandal
傘	kasa	payung	婦人服売り場	fulinfuku uriba	bagian pakaian wanita
イヤリング	iyaringu	anting	紳士服売り場	shinshifuku uriba	bagian pakaian pria
指輪	yubiwa	cincin	靴売り場	kaban uriba	bagian tas
ネックレス	nekkuresu	kalung	アクセサリ売り場	akusariri uriba	bagian aksesoris
ジーンズ	jinsu	jeans	食品売り場	shokuhin uriba	bagian makanan
スカート	sukaato	rok	玩具	omocha	mainan
スーツ	suutsu	jas	化粧品	keshohin	kosmetik
ネクタイ	nekutai	dasi	台所用品	daidokoro yohin	alat-alat dapur
ベルト	beruto	ikat pinggang	工芸品	kougihin	kerajinan tradisional Jepang
靴下	kutsushita	kaos kaki	文房具売り場	bunbougu uriba	bagian alat tulis
			電気製品	denki seihin	peralatan elektronik

Fig. 5. Samples of conversations and vocabularies' list.

Based on the findings above, with this guidebook there is innovation from students to develop ideas in compiling Japanese language teaching materials in the form of easy-to-understand and interesting guidebooks. This can be seen from the photos and explanations about access to the place to be visited, the fees needed, the entrance ticket to the tourist

attractions and others. In addition to learning Japanese, teaching materials that are easy to use are applied to the tourists who will visit Japan. However, this travel guidebook has not been able to enter all the tourist destinations in Japan. And the conversation section has not been facilitated with vocabulary guidance that can substitute according to the statement referred

to by tourists, adapted to the conditions at the time the conversation took place.

V. CONCLUSION

The travel guidebook to Japan is an innovation for the development of Japanese teaching materials focused on Japanese tourism for Indonesians. An attractive and easy-to-understand design for tourist who travels alone to the land of Sakura becomes an indispensable thing.

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