

**THE REVITALIZATION OF *PATUNG SIGALE-GALE BATAK TOBA* FOLKLORE
INTO TEACHING MATERIALS IN ENGLISH SUBJECT FOR JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL**

PROPOSAL PENELITIAN



Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Bambang Nur Alamsyah Lubis, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Ketua Peneliti : Martha Gracella SGR Ritonga (173306020164)

Anggota I : Widia R. Simamora (173306020158)

Anggota II : Rifa Situmorang (173306020159)

PROGRAM STUDI S1 – PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

UNIVERSITAS PRIMA INDONESIA

MEDAN

2020

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

One of the languages which taught at school is English. English language is known as an international language which has a very important role in the world. It is mainly studied and used as a tool of communication. With English, we can communicate with many people in all over the world either in widening the friendship, getting the scholarship abroad, job vacancy or anything else.

According to another author earlier, Folklore is a group people who have cultural identification characteristics that distinguish them from other groups, in the form of inheritance in the form speech, through examples, that are accompanied by deeds.

Folklore is a group stories that have lives and evolved from generation to generation, the next generation said to be a folklore because the story is lively and developing among the community and all walks of life know in the story (Setiawan 2013:8). According to Sisyono (2008), Folklore is a story that belongs to the community's literary works by being transmitted orally in a certain period of time.

Based on the understanding put forward by some of the experts above, the authors conclude that folklore is a story that lives among the community and developed from generation to generation which certainly has a very thick customs values and has a mandate that is very meaningful in daily life and is a story is disseminated orally to other community.

In Indonesia, there are many famous folklore from several regions that have lived and developed in the lives of people for generations and as a way for people to express their culture. For example, the author takes a folklore originating from East Java with the title 'Cindelas'.

Another example, the author also took a folklore originating from Kalimantan with the title 'Batu Menangis' as a comparison material to achieve the purpose of writing this scientific work.

The folklore above is an example that developed in several regions of Indonesia. Of course, other regions also have folklore with typical customs and values prevailing in the area where the folklore developed and is passed on orally by the local community.

For example, the authors take other folklore originating from the area of Northern Sumatera, precisely the area of North Tapanuli with the title “Batu Gantung”.

The authors take another folklore with the title “The Origin of Toba Lake” which originated and developed from the North Sumatera region.

Then through this scientific work too, the authors also tells about the “Patung Sigale-Gale” originating from Northern Sumatera as the core material in order to compile the scientific work and as material for completing the final project.

In ancient times, Patung Sigale-Gale is a folklore that lives and develops in the surrounding community. And the local community also knows that the cultural values and characteristics of the area. But along with the times, people only know little about the Patung Sigale-Gale, without wanting to know more about the history of the Patung Sigale-Gale.

Then through this scientific work, the author tries to revive the folklore. By the way, the author seeks information from local people who really know the history of the formation of the Patung Sigale-Gale.

According to Danisworo, Revitalization is an attempt to revite a region or the part of the city that once or cheeta vital/life, but then undergoing a setback (degradation). The opinion of the same in the Widjaja Martokusumo (2001) is reviving district or region of the city that has undergone degradation, both within the scope of the economy, socio-cultural, meaning and image until the visual view of the effort to revive it is done through physical and non-physical intervention. According to RAIS (2007) revitalization is an attempt to revite a region or the part of the city that once ordered, but then undergoing a setback.

Revitalization is a process or method and act to revive a thing that was previously deceived. Revitalization is an effort to revive an area or part of the city that once lived but then experienced a setback.

Based on the understanding of expert, the authors conclude that Revitalization is how to revive something that is not long life or its existence is no longer recognized by many people as it is to be alive.

Teaching material is a learning material (teaching material) that is arranged systematically which displays a learning of the competencies that will be mastered by each student in the learning process. And in essence contains knowledge that includes values, attitudes, actions, and skills that contain messages, information and illustrations in the form of facts, concepts, principles and processes related to the learning process.

According to Harvest (2001) revealed that teaching materials are materials or subject matter that are arranged systematically, which are used by teachers and students in the learning process.

According to the directorate of high school development (2008:6), the understanding of teaching materials is any form of materials used to assist teachers in carrying out teaching and learning activities. The materials in question can be either written material or unwritten material.

The author takes several types of teaching materials from a source. Various types of teaching materials are as follows :

- a. Visual teaching materials, namely teaching materials that are used with the sense of sight. Consists of printed materials such as handouts, books, modules, student worksheets, brochures, leaflets, wall charts, photos/drawings, and non-printed (non-printed), such as models/mockups.
- b. Audio teaching materials, namely teaching materials used through the listener's senses, which are processed through the form of sound, for example: audio, cassettes, and vinyl records.
- c. Audio visual teaching materials, teaching materials whose uses can be seen and heard directly, for example, namely: videos and films.
- d. Interactive multimedia teaching material (interactive teaching material) such as CAI (Computer Assisted Instruction), interactive learning multimedia compact disk (CD), and web-based teaching materials (web-based learning materials).

1.2 Problem Of The Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of study was stated as the following:

1. What kinds of revitalization is used to develop Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School?
2. How to revitalize Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore into teaching material in English subject for Junior High School?
3. Why Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore needs to revitalize into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School?

1.3 The Objective Of The Study

Based on the problem of the study, the researcher formulates the objective of the study as:

1. To develop Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.
2. To transcribe Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.
3. To refresh Patung Sigale-gale Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research discusses about the revitalization of Patung Sigale-gale Folklore. This research will be conducted at Patung Sigale-gale, Tomok Parsaoran, Kecamatan Simanindo, Kabupaten Samosir, North Sumatera.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the result of this research provides the revitalization of Patung Sigale-gale folklore as a script to teach English lessons. The result of this research to contribute knowledge in the form of information that can be useful in further research. Practically, this research helps the public to know that there is a legend that can be used to support tourism in North Sumatra.