

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Literary work is an art. According to Sumardju and Sumaim, one understanding of literature is language arts. That is, the birth of a literary work is to be enjoyed by readers. In literary works there are many elements of humanity that enter in it, especially feelings. So the meaning is difficult to accept in the human mind.

One example of a literary work is folklore. Folklore is a literary work in the form of fiction. This means that folklore comes from the imagination or imagination. So that kebenarannya not too emphasized. Something that is not possible in the real world can become a world of fiction. The image of the people includes the legend, the proverb, and fairy tales. The term folklore was first put forward by the British historian William Thoms in a letter published by the London Journal in 1846.

According to hutomo (1991), the understanding of folklore is a story passed down orally from generation to generation. That means folklore doesn't know who is the creator and doesn't know the truth. Because the spread from mouth to mouth only.

According Sisyono (2008) The definition of folklore is a story that belongs to the community's literary works by being transmitted orally in a certain period of time. that means, the story can be called a folklore if it has been around for a long time and useful for the value of life.

After explaining the understanding of folklore from several sources, then here are some examples of folklore in Toba: *asal mula Danau Toba, Batu Gantung, dan Asal mula parapat*. *Characteristics* of folklore: Spoken verbally, It is unknown who first created, Traditional, Has moral values, and Delivered from generation to generation.

Folklore has its own benefits for those who read it. Because folklore has positive moral meanings and messages to apply. Folklore can be used as a reference for a better life. Older parents believed that by telling folklore to their children they were able to educate children's moral values.

However, today many of us have rarely read folklore. So many folklore that is almost extinct. In fact, as discussed above, folklore is also one of the arts. So we should preserve the folklore that we have. Very useful folklore is also owned by the people of Silahisabung, Dairi, North Sumatra. Silahisabung is a sub-district in Dairi district, North Sumatra. Even though it is part of Dairi, the original Toba ethnic group only lives in Dairi.

There are still many folklore in the community. However, Silahisabung folklore began to fade. Therefore, research on Silahisabung folklore needs to be carried out. After conducting research at the Silahisabung location, further revitalizing Silahisabung folklore.

The word revitalization is divided by the word 're' - which means 'back' then the 'vital' word which means 'life and the suffix tation refers to the process'. So that the word revitalization means to improve, revive or renew. Synonym with regenerate, renew, and improve. To be clearer in understanding the meaning of revitalization, here are some definitions of revitalization according to several sources:

According Thesaurus the act or an instance of bringing something back to life, public attention, or vigorous activity.

According to Rais (2007) revitalization is an attempt to revitalize an area that had once lived, but later had a decline. In the process of revitalizing an aspect that is covered among them are improvements in the physical, economic, and social aspects.

According to the Department of Kimpraswil (2002), revitalization is a series of efforts to revive the region that tends to die, increasing the strategic and significant vitality values of the region that still have potential and or controlling areas that tend to be chaotic or reckless.

So with other language, the sense of revitalization in general is the efforts to make things important and necessary once. Revitalization includes conservation – preservation is part of the city's planning efforts to preserve the physical heritage of the past, which has historical and aesthetic-architectural values. Depending on the conditions of the building environment to be preserved, this effort is usually accompanied by restoration, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction efforts. Thus, revitalization is an attempt to revitalize an area or part of the city that was once vital/alive, but then suffered deterioration/degradation.

1.2 Problem of study

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

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To develop Tugu Silalahi Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.
2. To transcribe Tugu Silalahi Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.
3. To refresh Tugu Silalahi Batak Toba Folklore into teaching materials in English subject for Junior High School.

1.4 The scope of the Study

The research only discusses about the revitalization of the Tugu Silalahi Batak Toba Folklore. This research will be researched in Kecamatan Silalahi, Dairi, North Sumatera.

1.5 The significance of the study

Theoretically, the result of the research provides the revitalization of *Tugu Silalahi Batak Toba* Folklore as a material to teach English on Junior High School students. It makes students interested to study in classroom with this folklore.

Practically, this research helps English teachers and the students to preserving the culture of folklore that we have. Beside that, students also feel more interested because they can enjoy to study the materials with the folklore. for the teacher, they can make many ways to teach the student with this folklore. for example with descriptive text or narrative text.