

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Reading is the activity of seeing what is written and the process of understanding the contents of the text orally and in writing. Lan, Lo, & Hsu(2014) reading comprehension has a vital role in helping students understand various phenomena in everyday life. Reading is one type of language skill through receptive writing because by reading a person will gain new scientific information and experiences that have not yet been developed. been known before. According to Dalman (2014), reading is an activity or cognitive process that seeks to find various information contained in writing has a very vital role in contributing to the golden generation that brings progress, of course, we agree that reading will increase intelligence and knowledge. Yunus (2012) reading is an activity to obtain information conveyed in reading material, reading products are the result of the reading process, namely understanding the content of reading. In addition to getting information from the media or books that are reading Tarigan (2008), reading is an interactive activity to pick and understand the meaning contained in written material. Somadyo (2011) reading is a process carried out and used by the reader to get the message that the writer wants to convey through written language.

Along with the development of information and communication technology, many students do not know the legend or folklore that surrounds it. Folklore is a story that is lifted from a local culture that tells about origins, places, characters, humans, animals, something supernatural, and much more. Pure folklore comes from various regions and is always told from generation to generation. Danandjaja (2007) defines folklore as a form of oral literary work that was born and developed from a traditional society that was spread in a relatively fixed form and among certain collectives for a long time using cliches. Folklore has been collected and used in education in Indonesia through books.Sisyono(2008) In its presentation, folklore contains a moral message that can be learned, one of the literary works in the form of stories that were born alive and developed in traditional societies which are spread orally, contain survival, are anonymous and are distributed among certain collectives for a long period. Folklore is a cultural expression of society through spoken language which is directly related to various aspects of culture and the composition of the social values of that society. Folklore has many functions, namely: (1) educational facilities, so that folklore wants to convey a message or mandate that can be useful for the character and personality of the listener. (2) a means to foster a sense of solidarity among community members who own folklore. (3) a means of affirming the socio-cultural values prevailing in society. In folklore, there are usually ethical and moral teachings that can be used as guidelines for the community.

So, the reason behind the researcher making Batak folklore as an object in writing this research proposal is because many ethnic Batak students do not know the origin of an object, character, place, or ancestor. Become a tourist place that has its origins, from logical stories to stories that don't make sense (occult), In addition, the researcher also wants to tell how to use Batak folklore as teaching material for students. The researcher intends to introduce Batak folklore so that it does not become extinct because it is an ancestral heritage of Batak culture that we need to protect, and many moral values that can be applied in everyday life.

The Batak tribe is one of the largest tribes in Indonesia based on the 2010 census of the Central Statistics Agency, the Batak is a tribe that inhabits North Sumatra. This tribe is spread almost throughout the province of North Sumatra. It was reported that from the ethnic groups in Sumatra Karya giyanto, the ancestors of the Batak tribe were the Proto Malay or Old Malay group. This group came from South Asia and immigrated to the archipelago via the island of Sumatra. From the Malay Peninsula, they spread to the island of Sumatra and eventually settled around Lake Toba, North Sumatra. The author takes 3 folktales of the Batak tribe, namely: *Legenda Pohon Aren*(Batak Karo), *legenda Aek Situmandi (Tarutung)*, and *legenda Air Soda. (Tarutung)*.

Legenda Pohon Aren : Pohon Aren is the incarnation of a girl named Beru Sibou. The incident of the girl's incarnation is told in folklore that is very well known among the people of Tanah Karo, North Sumatra. The story tells about the loyalty of the Beru Sibou to her brother, Tare ilu. She could not bear to see the suffering of her brother who was being shackled by the inhabitants of a country. Therefore, she tried to help her brother

Legenda Aek Situmandi :The legend of aek situmandi is a form of legend owned by the Toba Batak people, precisely in Hutabarat Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency. The legend of Aek Situmandi, tells the love story of a woman Boru Hutabarat with Simangunsong who is blocked by Restu.

Legenda Air Soda: The myth that circulates says that in the middle of the spring there is a stone inhabited by a dragon. During the Japanese colonial period in Tarutung, the story appeared strange when many soldiers who bathed in the spring became sick and even died. The number of victims who fell made the Japanese soldiers annoyed. Finally, the soldiers bombed the stone in the middle of the bathing place. When the stone was detonated by the Japanese soldiers, red water came out of the rock which was believed to be the blood of the dragon who lived. The dragon's blood filled the pool, instantly the pool turned into blood-red color, it is called by the surrounding community with "*Air Soda*". And this is the beginning of *Air Soda's* name for sparkling water.

Below are some understandings related to the title researcher topic :

a. Folklore consists of two words, namely: folk which means a group of people who have characteristics of physical, cultural, and social recognition so that it can be distinguished from

other groups, such as the same skin color, the same hair shape, the same livelihood, the same language, and the same religion, while lore means culture owned by a group of people for generations. According to Danandjaya (2002) in the book entitled folklore Indonesia: The science of gossip, fairy tales, and others, interpret folklore as material inherited from tradition, through words from mouth-mouth and the practice of customs

b. Batak folklore is a story that comes from the Batak area that has been inherited orally or in writing. Batak folklore contains various benefits so that it can be used as a learning material for the Batak community. Batak folklore will not be separated from myths or legends related to the existence of a place or culture. As the most legendary or most known in Batak folklore is Lake Toba, Samosir Island, and many more. Each of these stories implies a moral message of advice, advice, and kindness to the readers. Danandjaja (2007) Batak folklore as a form of oral literary work that is born and developed from a Batak society that is distributed in relatively fixed form and among certain collectives over a considerable time using cliches.

c. Reading is very important in advancing every human person and a nation. By reading, we can expand our horizons and know the world. According to Soedarso (2010), reading is a complex activity by spreading the amount of action, in this case when doing reading activities, the reader must use insight and fantasy, observe, and remember. Reading according to experts is different. One of them according to Jonah, means that reading is a reading activity to get information conveyed in the reading material

d. Reading material consists of 2 syllables, namely material and reading. According to the KBBI "*Materi berarti segala sesuatu yang bisa kita gunakan untuk suatu tujuan*" the material means anything that can be used or used for a specific purpose". While reading has the meaning of a book or something in the form of writing can be read. It can be concluded reading materials are all print media provided in the form of books, magazines, tableautes, newspapers, brochures, leaflets, and other printed materials that are informative that can be read, studied, and benefit readers. Reading material is used to enrich the reader's knowledge in adding knowledge.

e. According to Hakanson and Gibbons (2014) design comes from the Latin word "designer" which means to design, explain, show or mark. The design has a meaning as a design which is an arrangement of lines, shapes, sizes, colors, and values and objects made according to the "noun" design principle

1.2. Problems of the study

Based on the background, identification of the problem above, it can be concluded that the formulation of the problem in this study is

1. What are the Batakese folklore that is used as reading materials?
2. How is Batak Folklore used as teaching material for students?

1.3 The objectives of the study

1. To find out what is Bataknese folklore is used as reading materials.
- 2 . To know how to use Batak folklore as teaching material for students.

1.4 The scope of the study

To focus the discussion in this study the researcher does limitations in this study. The researcher will focus discussion on Bataknese Folklore.

1.5 The significance of the study

This research is the results that can be drawn from the research conducted by the points that open a description of the importance of research, especially for the development of science and for the implementation of development in a broad sense, benefits for the object under study and the researchers themselves.

The benefits of this research are divided into 2, namely:

1. Theoretical benefits

Theoretical benefits are research results that are useful for the object under study, namely:

- a. Give the researcher a correct understanding of how to design reading materials
- b. As input and motivation for teaching staff or researchers to become qualified and competent teachers in carrying out their responsibilities as a teacher.
- c. As input for readers regarding the selection of strategies to make the right reading
- d. Useful for students and teachers of SMK TELKOM 2 as a reference.

2. Practical benefits

Practical benefits are research results that are beneficial to the subject or researcher.

The practical benefits of this research are:

- a. Useful to motivate researchers so that in the future they can apply effective writing strategies.
- b. It is useful to provide input for Prima Indonesia University as an educational institution to foster students as prospective educators who are competent and qualified in teaching.
- c. It is useful for the author to obtain a bachelor's degree in English education at Prima Indonesia University.