

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

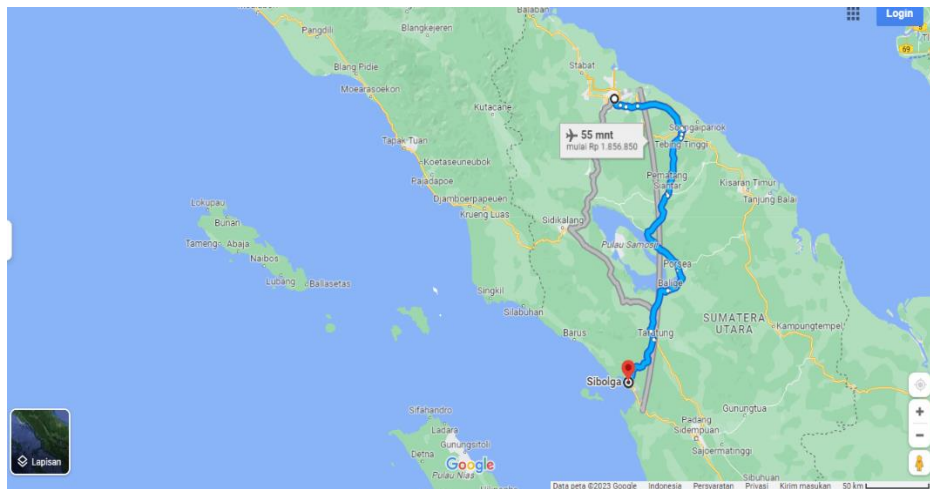
1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia is an archipelagic country and has various ethnic groups, languages, customs dispersed among several islands. The five largest islands in Indonesia can be divided into Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua, and Sumatra. Besides the islands, Indonesia is also rich in cultural diversity, consisting of handicrafts, traditional musical instruments, traditional dances, special foods, traditional clothes, traditional houses, traditional ceremonies, language, and folklore.

Folklore is a story from past societies, which is often introduced to the next generation. In folklore, it talks about the place and the origins of the characters that appear in folklore. Folklore comes in a variety of types, including myths, fairy tales and legends. Indonesia has folklores of folklores, including the folklores of Jaka Tarub from Central Java, Sangkuriang from West Java, Malin Kundang from West Sumatra, Putri Seven from the Riau Islands, and Putri Runduk from North Sumatra.

North Sumatra is a Province located in the northern part of the island of Sumatra, Indonesia. The capital city of Sumatra province is Medan. North Sumatra is one of the provinces on the island of Sumatra that has many legends or folklore, such as the legend of Lake Toba and the origin of the hanging rock from Samosir Island, the legend of Lubuk Emas from Nias, the folklore of the origin of Tanjung Morawa from Tanjung Morawa village, the legend of Putri Rubiah and Putri Lopian from Sibolga.

Sibolga is City located on the west coast of North Sumatra. The distance is only 348 Km or about 8-hour 42 minute from Medan. Sibolga is thick with folklore. Apart from the legend of Putri Rubiah and Putri Lopian, there is also a folktale that is no less interesting than Sibolga, namely the folklore of Putri Runduk and Prince Sorkam.



Source: Google Map

Figure 1.1 Picture of the Distance Between Medan and Sibolga

Putri Runduk folklore has the potential to conserve cultural heritage while also providing education. It is important to include local folklore and traditions in educational programs. Learning folklore allows students to comprehend and appreciate inherited cultural values. Improve student knowledge by including stories and folklore in history and culture classes, as well as watching videos. In addition, by conserving folklore, the community may actively contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage.

Telling the story of a beautiful prince who has admired by kings until her beloved prince had to die. Unfortunately, based on pre-observation conducted by the writer, there are no English subtitles of Putri Runduk's Story on YouTube yet. Then, Putri Runduk's folklore left much evidence around the cities of Sibolga and Central Tapanuli. (Panjaitan, 2019)

Based on the previous explanation, this study was focused on "The Making of Storytelling Video of Putri Runduk and Prince Sorkam in Sibolga".

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background that has been described previously, formulated into: “How are the processes of Making Storytelling Video of Putri Runduk and Prince Sorkam in Sibolga”.

1.3 Limitation of the Study

To achieve targeted research results, this study is limited into the making of storytelling video in English with subtitle in Indonesian only.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to make a storytelling video of Putri Runduk and Prince Sorkam in Sibolga.

1.5 Significances of the Study

1.5.1. Significance for the Local Community

This product is expected to help maintain and preserve culture through folklore and ensure it remains alive in the memories of future generations.

1.5.2 Significance for Tourism

This story video can be part of the promotion of cultural tourism destinations in Sibolga, attracting visitors to learn more about the rich culture of Sibolga.

1.5.3 Significance for Teacher and Student

This product can be used as a learning tool or as an interesting visual material for teaching local folklore and culture.