

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia is a large country, with 34 provinces with various kinds of tribes, customs and cultures. Many foreign tourists come to this country because they are interested in its cultural diversity. The diversity of culture can be seen in historic buildings such as temples. And also a variety of special and unique traditional arts like reog ponorogo, wayang kulit, and so on. All of that are forms of Indonesian cultural heritage inherited from previous ancestors.

The cultural heritage divided into two types according to UNESCO (2017). First, **Tangible cultural heritage** that can be seen physically. It could be *movable cultural heritage* such as paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts. Or *immovable cultural heritage* like monuments, archaeological sites, and so on. And also *underwater cultural heritage* for example shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities. Then, the second is **Intangible cultural heritage** that cannot be seen physically for example oral performing arts, rituals, and folklore.

Folklore is a story that is based on fictional thoughts or real stories and develops in the community. In general, folklore tells of an event in a place or origin of a place that becomes a path of life's journey with moral messages that contain the meaning of life and teaches how to interact among beings (Aminah, 2016). Folklore can be one way to help preserve Indonesian culture. These stories from ancient times are also sources of information because they contain historical stories, moral values, and information about human life at that time. In addition, through folklore the people will know a lot about the cultural roots of each place they live in.

Each province in Indonesia generally has its own folklore that is believed and developed. For example, the folklore of the Legend Tangkuban Perahu from West Java, Timun Mas from Central Java, Malin Kundang from West Sumatra, Legend of Lake Toba from North Sumatra, then there is also the Si Pahit Lidah from South Sumatra. The folklore has been widely known by the people of Indonesia because it has been published through various media such as story books, school lessons, or through television shows.

But actually there are still other folklores from regions in South Sumatera Province that have not been widely known. For example, the legend of Bujang Kurap from Lubuk Linggau, Silop Land from Kayuagung, and also the legend of Ulak Lia Lake from Sekayu.

The folklore of the legend Ulak Lia Lake is the story about the origin of the name of a lake in Soak Baru Village, Sekayu District, Musi Banyuasin, South Sumatera. This story has not been widely known by the wider community. The factors may be because of the development of modern era so that the young generation is no longer interested in stories that are considered to be just a myth. Also another factor is because the lack of dissemination through various media, both print and electronic media.

For the continuity and the dissemination of folklore the Legend of Ulak Lia Lake, it is very important to document it. One of the most appropriate and easy way is by making a storybook about this folklore. Through this storybook you can immortalize and minimize the possibility a folklore being forgotten by the times. Book is a learning mediun that is very close to the community. It can be easily reached by the community usually because it has cheap price. Besides that, book is also easily found around the environment such as in bookstores, supermarket, malls or can be borrowed in the library. Books will be the main source of information and become a media that can be presented whenever needed.

Based on the explanation above, so the writer is interested in designing the storybook about the legend of Ulak Lake to preserve folklore as a cultural heritage.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the problem formulation of this research is how to design the storybook about the legend of Ulak Lia Lake?

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this research is to find out how to design the storybook about the legend of Ulak Lia Lake.

1.4 Research Benefit

The benefit of this research is to give information about how to design the storybook about the legend of Ulak Lia Lake to the English Department Student and also become one of the English reading materials for senior high school students up to college students.