Designing English Reading Text Based on Heritage Historical

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Abstract

The lack of new reading material is one of the factors reducing students' interest in reading. This makes this research focus on adding reading material with descriptive text by raising an object that is rarely exposed. The object of this research is taken from historical heritage around which students rarely know. Therefore, this study aims to design an interesting reading material based on historical heritage and expose local historical heritage that is still rarely known. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The research location is the Benteng Putri Hijau site located in North Sumatra Province, Deli Serdang Regency. This study uses primary and secondary data collection techniques. This research spent a week to collect related data sources. This research succeeded in creating a new, varied reading material for the tenth grade X students of SMK 2 TELKOM MEDAN.

Kata kunci :Historical Heritage,motivating,reading interesting

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1.Background of the study

Reading is the process that readers undertake and share in order to obtain the message that the author is trying to convey through the word or spoken language (Henry G. Tarigan, titled Techniques for Teaching in the book Language Skills (1987). Reading is an activity that is needed wherever and whenever. Reading text is reading a sentence or paragraph. Reading text is a basic ability that must be possessed by everyone. Because, reading is a skill that is needed wherever and whenever. Reading texts has been taught since elementary school.

There are two variety in reading. The first is oral reading. At beginner and intermediate levels, oral reading serves as an assessment review of bottom-up processing skills, serves as a pronunciation test, and is useful for adding student engagement when teachers want to emphasize specific short sections of reading passages. It's helpful. The second is silent reading. Silent reading can be divided into focused reading and extensive reading. Intensive reading is typically a classroom activity in which students focus on the linguistic or semantic details of a passage. Intensive reading students' attention to grammatical forms, discourse markers, and other details of surface structure to understand literal meanings, implications, rhetorical relationships (According to Brown 2001:312 in Trisnani's Journal 2013)

Students' lack of interest in reading is a source of problems in reading comprehension. One of the problem factors that makes reading interest decrease is the lack of interesting and different reading material. Reading material such as fairy tales that have been found and re-read often makes students not interested in reading them again. This is because they already know the meaning contained in the text

The decline in reading interest of class X SMK 2 TELKOM prompted the author to provide one of the solutions in this regard. This solution is related to designing a reading material based on Historical Heritage. This will increase students' interest in reading Class X SMK 2 TELKOM,because this reading material will briefly raise the historical heritage of a kingdom which is still very rarely exposed to students.

To strengthen this journal, the authors cite three theories from related journals. The first journal is entitled DESIGNING English Reading Task for The Seventh Grade Students of SMP N 2 Pundong Bantul Yogyakarta. This journal acts as a source of understanding and types of reading comprehension. The second supporting journal is entitled Journal of History and Culture Heritage (North Sumatra State Islamic University, Indonesia, 2022) to encourage a foundation of reading sources related to the Pancuran Putri Hijau. The third related journal is titled Designing English Reading Material Based on Bataknese Folklore.

1.2. Problem of Study

1. How to design reading text based on Heritage Historical?

2. What is Benteng Putri Hijau?

1.3. Objectives of Study

In relation to the problem,objectives of this study are ;

1. To find how to design reading text based on Heritage Historical (Benteng Putri Hijau)

2. To know what is Benteng Putri Hijau

1.4. Significant of study

Researcher hopes this research will bring benefits to readers both from a theoretical and practical perspective in the fields of education.

1. Theoretically

This research finding enrich the reading materials

2. Practically,this research findings will increase their reading interest

- For Students, the research finding will enrich the source

of readingmaterials

- For other researchers, the research will became source of

information inconducting the related research.

CHAPTER II

REASEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

The type of research used in this study is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono (2018) descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of an independent variable, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables.

B. Research Locations

This research was conducted at Situs Benteng Putri Hijau which is located in Prov. North Sumatra Kab. Deli Serdang Kec. Delitua. Benteng Putri Hijau became the object of research to become reading material for student texts to be written by the author. The time of this research was conducted on 23 Sepember.

C. Data Types and Sources

The source of this study was obtained from two types of data. The data used for this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data taken directly from the object of this research. This primary data was obtained by obsrvation and conducting interviews with parties related to Benteng Putri Hijau. The second data is secondary data which is additional data. This data source comes from supporting journals and related Situs Benteng Putri Hijau.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection is searching, recording, and collecting everything objectively and as is in accordance with the results of observations and interviews in the field, namely data recording and various forms of data in the field. According to Sugiyono (2017, 194) data collection methods or techniques can be carried out by interviews, questionnaires, observation, and a combination of the three.

In this study, only two techniques were used, namely interview and document techniques
1. Interview

The researcher conducted an interview with the English teacher at SMK TELKOM 2 Medan regarding the lack of interest in reading in class X students.

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For designing reading text,researcher requested information from informants regarding Situs Benteng Putri Hijau through interview. The type of interview used was an unstructured interview. Unstructured interviews are interviews conducted by researchers with informants without a strong connection with the draft questions but, the questions asked are important points that will be discussed in the interview process.

2. Documents

Document collection techniques are data collection techniques obtained from supporting documents such as related journals

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Sugiyono (2018: 482) is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing them, compiling them into patterns , choose which ones are important and which will be studied, and draw conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others.
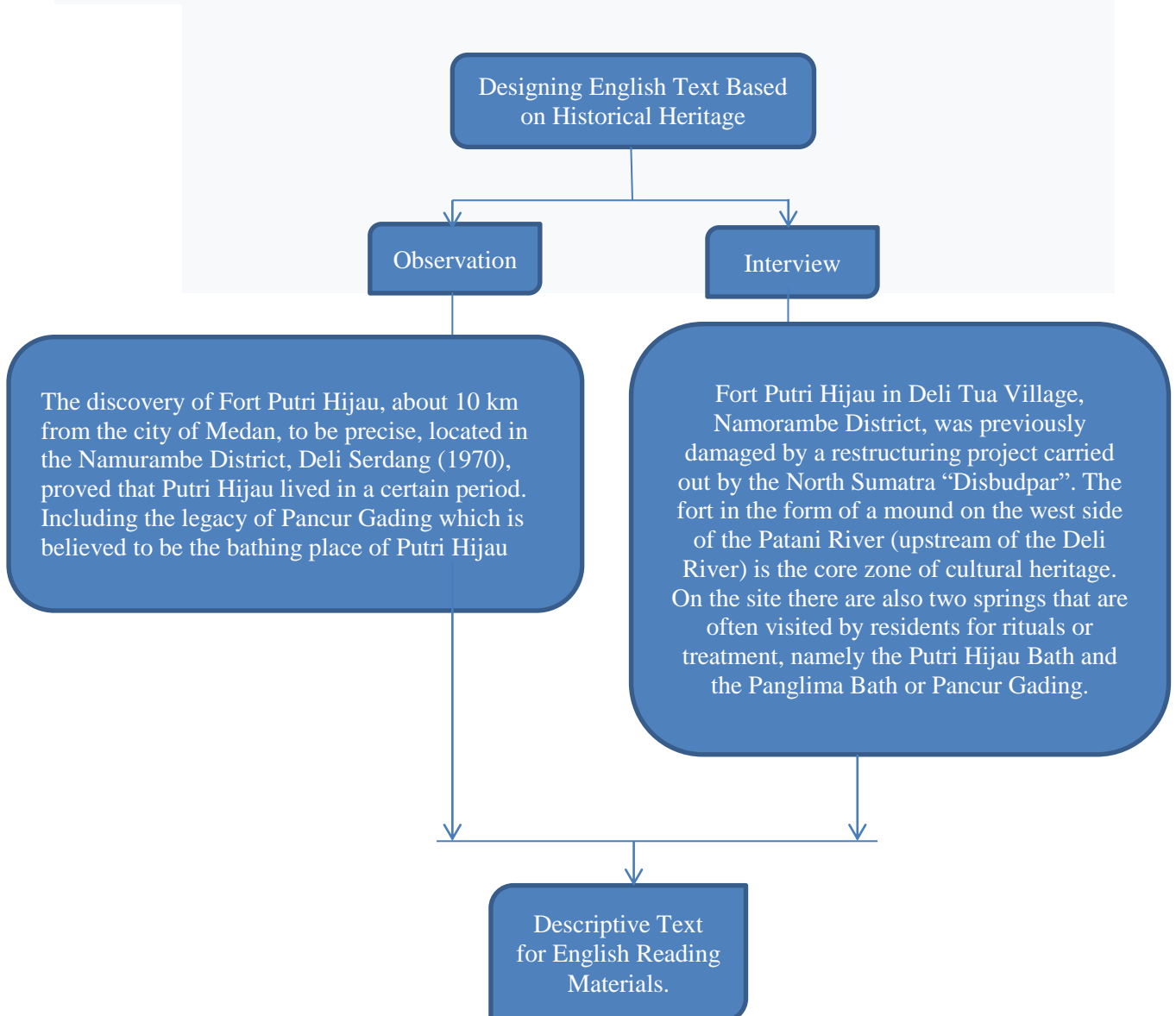
Data analysis used in this research is in the form of recording notes and

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1.3. Designing English Reading Text Based on Heritage Historical

To design reading materials based on heritage historical requires a process of observation and interviews. The author observed the place, and conducted interviews with related parties for Benteng Putri Hijau. The existence of data collection in the form of documentation of the author designing reading material based on heritage historical to add to the reading material of class X students of SMK 2 Telkom Medan. To make it easier to understand, the author attaches a structure chart to find out how to design reading text.

Designing English Text Based on Historical Heritage

Observation

Interview

The discovery of Fort Putri Hijau, about 10 km from the city of Medan, to be precise, located in the Namurambe District, Deli Serdang (1970), proved that Putri Hijau lived in a certain period. Including the legacy of Pancur Gading which is believed to be the bathing place of Putri Hijau

Fort Putri Hijau in Deli Tua Village, Namorambe District, was previously damaged by a restructuring project carried out by the North Sumatra "Disbudpar". The fort in the form of a mound on the west side of the Patani River (upstream of the Deli River) is the core zone of cultural heritage. On the site there are also two springs that are often visited by residents for rituals or treatment, namely the Putri Hijau Bath and the Panglima Bath or Pancur Gading.

Descriptive Text for English Reading Materials.

2.3. Benteng Putri Hijau

In this section, the author poured out a descriptive text reading material teng Putri Hijau" to be reading material for class X SMK 2 TELKOM.

BENTENG PUTRI HIJAU

Benteng Putri Hijau is located in North Sumatra, Deli Serdang Regency, Namborambe District. The Benteng Putri Hijau site has two parts, the first section is Putri Hijau and Pancuran Putri Hijau. These two places are related. The Benteng Putri Hijau is a relic of the Aru kingdom which has existed since the time of the around 16 Masehi.

Benteng Putri Hijau is a defense place built by the Aru kingdom to protect the kingdom from attack by the Aceh kingdom. The remaining appearance of the Benteng Putri Hijau that looks like a mound with towering fortress walls. Benteng Putri Hijau is surrounded by plantation areas of residents who are still active and bamboo trees around it. Currently the fort is still being renovated by the Department of Culture and Tourism.

Pemandian Putri Hijau is located under th fort. To go to the Pemandian Putri Hijau, visitors have a choice of paths. The first path is 5m which is directly accessible to the right of the fort. This road is surrounded by bamboo trees and steep weeds. The second road is outside the fort fence which is usually passed by visitors on motorcycle. This road is muddy which is very sticky with views of rice fields and shack stalls which are usually used as visitors' parking lots for motorized vehicles. The distance taken by this road is about 15m to get to the Pemandian Putri Hijau.

When accessing the first road, visitors will immediately be greeted by a shower with three springs flowing with golden bamboo. However, if visitors access the second road, visitors will walk about 3m from the parking lot to get to the Pemandian Putri Hijau entrance which is still restricted by parking.
There are three consecutive gazebos after entering through the driveway, then visitors can immediately see a Pemandian Putri HIjau with three springs. This shower is fed by golden bamboo with beautiful cement concrete walls. Above the shower there is a small garden planted with small trees and flowers. The shower is at the end of the entrance. If you walk to the left, then visitors can see another

gazebo which is right in front of the pond. These four gazebos are shaped like the letter L.

With one gazebo right in front of the pond which has the symbol of seven dragon heads.

Visitors who come usually come to pray and ask for hope. Because it is said, Pemandian Putri Hijau is known as a prayer answerer and has many mystical stories from the surrounding community. Until then, Pemandian Putri Hijau was filled with offerings at the edge of the shower but now such beliefs are fading and turning the Pemandian Putri Hijau into a historical place that has historical value of the Aru Kingdom.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

At the end of this journal, the researcher makes conclusions and suggestions based on the result of the research and the descriptions of the previous chapter regarding the design of reading materials for english texts based on historical heritage.

A. Conclusion

The used of descriptive text is able to bring students to curiosity about an object in the text so that the reader can read the text to the end. That is what can add to the reader's vocabulary in improving reading skills. The descriptive text entitled "Benteng Putri Hijau" is the one of the reading materials for class X students of SMK TELKOM 2 MEDAN. The design of this new reading material is a varied reading material that tells stories about the historical heritage of the surrounding area. The lack of students' interest in reading was discovered after the researcher conducted interviews with the English teacher regarding the declining reading interest of the students of class X SMK 2 TELKOM. The researcher aims to add interesting reading material that can increase students' reading interest in class X SMK 2 TELKOM.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of research with data and sources obtained by researchers who are doing well, there is nothing wrong if the author provide suggestions for the progress of future researchers of education.

1. The next research should be able to provide the latest reading material that is more interesting and varied as student reading material.

2. Future researchers should be able to conduct research on objects that are still very rarely exposed but interesting.

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