1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia is one of the country in Southeast Asia, comprising more than 17,508 island. Indonesia consist of 5 big islands. One of them is Sumatera island. Sumatera island consist of 9 provincies, one of them is North Sumatera. It has many of ethnic groups, every ethnic group has a specific culture and system of belief. They also have each unique tradition that will be interesting to know.

One of ethnic group in North Sumatera is Batak. The Batak ethnic groups consists of five sub-ethnic group, there are Batak Toba, Batak Karo, Batak Simalungen, Batak Pakpak Dairi and Batak Mandailing. Each ethnic group has many similarities and differences with the other ethnic groups in their languages, cultures, traditions, habits, ceremonies, and the roles.

Koentjaraningrat, in his book *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi* (1986), says that the culture can divided into seven elements of culture, and one of them is related to the art. The art appears in various of traditional ceremonies arounded society live such as religious ceremony, death ceremony, wedding ceremony and the other traditional activities society. The art has been being a tradition from generation to generation that inherit the culture rich of ancestry. It is a part that we can not separate from their live behavior society since years ago.

In Karo society, there are many arts still live, and the writer focus in research of Karo Art is its dance. Tarigan (2012: 21) says that traditional dance of Karonese can devided to three kinds seen from the form and the presentation ways. They are:
1. The dance related to the custom
2. The dance related to the religious
3. The dance related to the entertainment.

The dance of Karo is formed since there is Karonese, although the appearance year of Karonese is not known clearly. There are many kinds of traditional dance of Karonese, such as *Piso Surit* dance, *Roti Manis* dance, *Terang Bulan* dance, *Lima Serangkai* dance and etc. The dance that writer discuss is *Lima Serangkai* dance that estimated appear in 1956 and it is a dance that related to the entertainment (Interview with Mr. M. Ukur Ginting).

*Lima serangkai* dance is a traditional dance. Yoki Mirantino (2012) says that traditional dance is a way that happen in an area of certain ethnic group and it happens from generation to generation that done in certain place and time for association need, to show feeling, meaning, and thinking.

*Lima Serangkai* dance is usual shown in *Gendang Guro-Guro Aron* party. *Gendang Guro-Guro Aron* derived from *Guro-Guro* and *Aron*. *Guro-Guro* means joke or play a game, while *Aron* means the young people (the age is not restricted) in a working group to work on a farm. *Gendang Guro-Guro Aron* is a show of cultural arts Karo performed by young people who are in the working group who do the farm, to show *gendang Karo* and *perkolong-kolong* (singer) accompanied the dance performed by youngsters. *Lima Serangkai* dance is danced by a couple of young people (the age is not restricted), in a group (five couple) and it uses the traditional costum.
Today, *Lima Serangkai* dance often shown in some of festivals, almost every year shown this dance by government agencies, *Gereja Batak Karo Protestant* (GBKP) or even schools. In this paper the writer will describe *Lima Serangkai* dance in the performance context of the festival, because it is more often performed in some of festivals than in *Gendang Guro-Guro Aron* party.

According to Mr. Malem U. Ginting in choreography, *Lima Serangkai* dance is one of dance that accompanied five *gendang*. They are *gendang morah-morah*, *gendang perakut*, *gendang patam-patam sereng*, *gendang sipajok* and *gendang kabangkiung*, that get the composition of dance movement and the movements have aesthetic values in its presentation. Beauty in a dance cannot be separated from forming elements, the forming elements of dance are:

1). *Endek* motion (up and down motion)
2). *Jole* motion (rocking motion of the body)
3). *Lempir Tan* motion (tapering fingers motion)

Nowadays, as we know each ethnic group has a traditional dance that they show in the certain ceremonies, so do for Karonese. But in fact, there are a lot of karonese doesn’t know about it. Based on the above statement, the writer is interested in discussing about the tradisional dance “*Lima Serangkai*” of karonese that is one of the culture that cannot lose from Karonese.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The problem of the study that there are many people of different society sometimes like to see the performance of the traditional dance of Karo society which call ‘Lima serangkai’ difficult to understand the hidden meanings while it is
being performed. So the audience will find it boring without understand the meanings of each movement practiced or performed by.

1.3 Scope of the Study

When we are talking about the meanings of a performance, especial the ‘Lima Serangkai’ as one of the traditional Karo society’s dances there will be a tremendous things to be discussed about, but on this occasion as it is only bused as one of the requirements to finish the writer’s study from the Diploma Programme of English Language and the contents of the writing will be not too big and not too simple therefore the writer limit the discussion just dealing with the meaning of the rhythm and movement of the dancing. Different rhythm and different movement will give different meaning.

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of writing this paper is to give the description of any movement practiced while the dance of ‘Lima Serangkai’ is being performed and so the meanings of any movement deal with the rhythm. On the other hand it will be made as the task for a student of the Diploma Programme of English Language to report as the writer’s last duty as a student.

The writer also hope that it can be made as the addition the the resources for those who want to understand and write of the tradition or culture of Karo society.
1.5 The Reason of the Study

The writer has reason for choosing this topic. It is because this topic is new and exciting, and has never been written by the former students as their paper.

1.6 Method of Research

The method used to write this paper is field research and library research. The resources of the required data were taken from some informants. The informants are the members of Karo society who have experienced in translating the meanings of the ‘Lima Serangkai dance, and so can be treated as the representative of Karo people. The library research is used to lead the writer in applying the field research.