

## ABSTRACT

Hidayat Wafiq. 2024. *The Legend of Joko Buduk and Endang Loro Temon in Wolutengah Village, Kerek District, Tuban Regency (Examining the Narrative Structure of Cultural Values and Community Reception)*, Darul Ulum Lamongan Islamic University. Supervisor: (1) Dr. H. Mustofa, M.Pd., (2) Bisarul Ihsan, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** *Joko Buduk and Endang Loro Temon Legend, narrative structure, cultural values, community reception*

*Joko Buduk was the son of the head of Trantang Hamlet at that time the Joko Buduk family wanted to propose to a daughter from Wolutengah Village named Endang Loro Temon by bringing a gift of Tumpuk punjen, but the Wolutengah and Endang Loro Temon families wanted to ask for the requirements, namely Ati Tengu Gedene Sak Ungkal and Dudo Jambe Sak Enceh, the Joko Buduk family did not know about the requirements so the Joko Buduk family hurriedly drew conclusions and immediately canceled the proposal and Joko Buduk was upset and angry so much that the handover of Tumpuk Punjen in the form of (Gedang, Kucur, Tumpeng, and Gemblong) was kicked by Joko Buduk and became a Mount Bucu, Gemblong stone, and Kenong stone. in the end, Joko Buduk fled to the Dam located in Tambak Boyo Village and Joko Buduk cursed Wolungah Village which read Mbesok sak rejane zaman tak jenakno Mbung-Mbungpes wes mbubble-mbubbleng arep mili ning Deso Wolutengah ngimpes which means (Wolutengah Village) which is in the lowlands while Trantang Hamlet which is in the highlands will not be able to drain water until the end of time because of the hills) and Joko Buduk advised Tambak Boyo Village I brought Bucu Grilled chicken it has become a dam that will flow through Tambak Boyo Village and Joko Buduk advised anyone who bathes in this dam and faces the dam will contract Budukku disease and finally Joko Buduk slurup in Tambak Boyo Village dam.*

Sastra tergantung pada konteks, cara pandang, wilayah geografi, waktu, tujuan, dan juga berbagai faktor yang lain. Dalam konteks sosial, sastra dipandang sebagai produk budaya suatu masyarakat. Sastra lisan atau folklor merupakan bagian dari suatu kebudayaan yang tumbuh dan berkembang di tengah-tengah masyarakat dan diwariskan secara turun temurun secara lisan sebagai milik bersama. Sastra lisan merupakan pencerminan situasi, kondisi, dan tata krama masyarakat pendukungnya. Cerita rakyat merupakan bagian kebudayaan suatu masyarakat yang diturunkan dan dilestarikan secara turun temurun baik secara lisan maupun dalam bentuk tindakan/peristiwa. Kebudayaan rakyat meliputi tradisi lisan, ritual, kesenian rakyat, kepercayaan dan kearifan lokal yang diwariskan secara turun temurun dalam suatu kelompok masyarakat. Dongeng atau kegiatan mendongeng merupakan salah satu bentuk aktivitas kebudayaan manusia yang paling tua. Sejak manusia muncul di Bumi, kebiasaan berbagi cerita, legenda, dan pengalaman hidup melalui kata-kata sudah menjadi bagian tak terpisahkan dalam kehidupan mereka. Sebelum adanya media tertulis atau cetak, promosi dari mulut