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Analysis of the Drama Performance "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra Based on Drama Text Structure

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Abstract: This study will discuss the analysis of drama performances. The drama that will be analyzed from this study is entitled "Sunset's Promise" by Taofan Nalisaputra. The analysis of the drama performance in this article is more in-depth regarding the structure of the drama. Some of the drama structures that will be analyzed are the prologue as an introduction, the dialogue sequence of conversations from each character in the scenes, the epilogue is part of the ending, the scene is the way a character plays the role he plays, and the act. Apart from the structure already mentioned, in this article the author also provides an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the drama performances studied. There are two main actors in the drama performance staged by theater students, FIB, Unja, namely Sasa as the mother and Natasha Salsabila as the child character. The two main characters played the roles given very professionally. Even so, there are some technical implementations that are less than optimal, such as lighting, shooting, and noisy sound.

Keywords: drama, structure, performance.

▪ INTRODUCTION

The definition of drama according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is known as 'drama' with the meaning of a poetry composition or literary work in the form of prose which is presented by depicting life and character through scenes performed by certain characters. Drama also definitely has inner elements that support the success of the drama. Characters who describe are related to drama, in another sense, as a form of art that is used as a medium for expressing life stories or certain stories through movements or actions that cannot be separated from conversation or dialogue, according to Tjahyono (1998). In this article, the author will analyze the structure of drama in the form of a script or text.

The parts or elements displayed in a drama are called structure. According to Kernodle (1967) and Harymawan (1984: 26-29) there are several elements of drama mentioned, namely theme (premise), character and plot. The plot in a drama has the strength and concentration that can be derived from the story. According to Kernodle (1967: 345), the plot consists of events that are well structured in a drama that will be staged. In general, the plot that often appears and is enjoyed by the audience is starting from the beginning, middle and end. The structure of a drama text consists of a prologue, dialogue, epilogue, scenes and acts. These three structures complement each other so that the story conveyed by the drama can be well received at the beginning, middle and end.

Drama scripts that have been written by writers are usually only used as scripts or are directly made into drama performances. To perform a drama performance, you have to go through a very long process. Starting from preparation, staging, and evaluation. In this article, the author will examine the drama performance entitled "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra. Below will be presented the results of the author's analysis.

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▪ METHOD

This article research uses qualitative methods and descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research that describes results using words and does not use numbers in them. In line with the qualitative research method which presents data in descriptive form in the form of words from the research results studied (Moleong, 2007). The choice of method and type of research for a study depends on the objectives to be achieved and what data will be presented. In this case, the data that will be presented in this article is an explanation of the drama structure based on research from the drama performance "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra.

▪ RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This article will examine drama performances based on the structure of drama texts. The drama performance that will be analyzed is entitled "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra, which was staged by Theater Students, FIB, UNJA. The mother is Sasa and the child is Natasha Salsabila. The following are the results of the analysis of the drama performance.

Dramatic Text Structure

Prologue

The prologue in a drama is usually delivered by a narrator. This narrator delivers a prologue at the beginning as an introduction before the drama performance begins. The contents of this prologue can be in the form of a story description or information from the script writer.

In the performance of the drama "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra there is a prologue. The prologue read by the narrator is in accordance with the text written by the author. However, during the reading, the narrator's voice could not be heard clearly. This is due to the use of sound that is too resonant and the voices of spectators or unauthorized people that are quite loud and close to the sound source. So the reading of the prologue is not optimal.

Dialog

Every drama must have dialogue in it, because dialogue is the arrangement of conversations that will be carried out by the actors during the performance. Dialogue in a manuscript is usually marked with quotation marks (“…”).

The dialogue in this drama is divided into several scenes. Each scene has dialogue with different discussion points. The dialogue delivered, if seen from the accuracy of the drama script, is appropriate. However, for drama performances it is not enough to just follow the drama script. There are several things that must be paid attention to, so that the audience can enjoy it.

For drama performances, when the characters are having dialogue, try to get the shots and lighting right. In this drama performance, the shots are taken too far away, so the characters' expressions are less visible. Apart from that, there are several parts where the lighting is not quite right and this results in the characters' arias not really standing out. Some of the dialogue spoken by the characters has less stable intonation and some also seem too fast.

Epilogue

Epilogue is the opposite of prologue, if the prologue is at the beginning, then the epilogue is at the end of a drama performance. This epilogue is also usually delivered by the narrator which contains the conclusion of the drama performance or a flashback of the story.

The epilogue is the closing part of a drama. Just like the prologue, this part will usually also be delivered by the narrator which contains a glimpse of the back story and the conclusion of the content of the drama that has been staged.

In the drama performance "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra there is no epilogue. However, there is a scene when the mother character talks to herself about the promise of the evening that will come to meet her child and herself. This scene is actually quite good and gives the impression of a disappointing ending to the story. However, it would be better if the author provided an epilogue as a final description and conclusion of the drama being performed.

Scene

In a drama, a scene is a part or arrangement of how the actor portrays the play that has been and will be played in the drama. Scenes are also part of each act that will take place.

In this drama performance, there are several divisions of scenes in it. If we look at the performances shown, there are 4 scenes in the drama. Each scene is distinguished by bacsound. The scenes shown still seem stiff and unnatural, so they are not very impressive. However, overall the scenes performed by the characters are good, because they fit the storyline and atmosphere. It's just that the expression isn't visible enough, because the lighting and the picture taken are too far away.

Half

Each part or session in a drama that is passed by an actor is called an act. In short, an act is a series of scenes or events that occur and are acted out by actors in a sequenced setting or time sequence.

In the drama performance "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra there are 4 acts. The first part is the waiting of the child and mother who are waiting for their father to arrive in front of the house. However, the wait was fruitless until the story ended. The second part, when his son is accepted to work in the city and invites his mother to live with him there. However, out of loyalty to wait for his father, his mother did not want to come. The third part, namely after 2 years of working, her son comes home and asks for blessing to marry the man of his choice. As usual, his mother will give her blessing if her child waits and ask for her father's blessing too. The final part is the chapter where the child leaves his mother. Because he was disappointed with waiting for his father and leaving his mother alone. With all his sadness, his mother remained faithfully waiting while questioning the evening's promise to come back home.

All the scenes have been shown well and have several supporting background sounds. However, each turn of the act did nothing impressive and made the audience curious about the next performance.

Excess

The story told is quite simple and easy to understand.

Lack

There is a lot of noise from parties that is not needed, so it is annoying. The lighting and shooting were not right, so many scenes were less than optimal in terms of expression and make-up.

▪ CONCLUSION

According to Tjahyono (1998). In this article, the author will analyze the structure of drama in the form of a script or text. The parts or elements displayed in a drama are called structure. According to Kernodle (1967) and Harymawan (1984: 26-29) there are several elements of drama mentioned, namely theme (premise), character and plot. The plot in a drama has the strength and concentration that can be derived from the story. According to Kernodle (1967: 345), the plot consists of events that are well structured in a drama that will be staged. In this article, the author will analyze the structure of drama in the form of a script or text. Drama viewers generally pursue stories from the beginning, middle and end (Kernodle, 1967: 345). The structure of a drama text consists of a prologue, dialogue, epilogue, scenes and acts. These three structures complement each other so that the story conveyed by the drama can be well received at the beginning, middle and end.

There are several advantages and disadvantages in the drama performance "Janji Senja" by Taofan Nalisaputra which must be used as an evaluation for the writer. Hopefully this analysis can be a lesson for all of us.

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