



Form of Gantar Dance Performance Zamrud Nusantara Event in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Form of Performance Gantar dance is a typical dance of the Dayak Tunjung and Benuaq originating from the West Kutai area, East Kalimantan. The word 'gantar' itself is a stick, this dance describes the joy, hospitality of the Dayak tribe in welcoming government guests and visiting tourists. In ancient times this dance was only performed or danced for traditional ceremonies, namely during the rice planting party ceremony, and welcoming the men when the war was over. This dance is usually danced by 5-8 teenagers. The properties used in this dance are the function of the stick to make holes in the ground and the bamboo sticks filled with seeds symbolizing the rice seeds. Therefore, through appreciation and participation in the art of dance, young people can begin to appreciate and uphold the arts they have and can find out what potential they have. It is important to preserve the gantar dance so that it does not get eroded by the times. It is very necessary for teenagers to know that the Gantar dance is not just a dance, but they must know the history and philosophy contained in the dance.

Keywords: *Show Form; Dance Carry on*

Introduction

There are so many various performing arts performances in Yogyakarta, one of which is a well-developed performing arts event such as the Amukti Zamrud Nusantara event held by the Yogyakarta Cultural Office. In this event, dancers are presented from various campuses in Yogyakarta, of course involving all Student Associations and Students (IKPM) in DIY. the meaning of Amukti Zamrud Nusantara is a form of expression that glorifies the beauty of the archipelago which is diverse, which has a background of diversity of ethnicity, culture, language, class, race and religion, and adheres to the principles of togetherness values contained in the foundation of the Pancasila State.

It is hoped that this cultural arts performance can also strengthen brotherhood among students and students in DIY, that is, it is hoped that this cultural arts performance will further foster brotherhood, unity and unity among students and students in DIY, as well as strengthen the values of cultural diversity and local wisdom that exist in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta and can be appreciated by all the people of Yogyakarta, both online and offline, enriches the treasures of cultural and artistic diversity in Yogyakarta in particular and in Indonesia in general.

In this dance performance, the director or production leader Dra. Uti sety Astuti, M.Sn. he made a dramatic structure into a performance by gathering dancers through the IKPM in Yogyakarta, then plotting them according to the ability of the dancers to master dance from which area and according to the abilities of the dancers or musicians. here he creates a lot of props or conceptualizes this show by using unique props so that it is interesting for the audience to watch it. There are so many various performing arts performances in Yogyakarta, one of which is a well-developed performing arts event such as the Amukti Zamrud Nusantara event held by the Yogyakarta Cultural Office. In this event, dancers are presented from various campuses in Yogyakarta, of course involving all Student Associations and Students (IKPM) in DIY. the meaning of Amukti Zamrud Nusantara is a form of expression that glorifies the beauty of the archipelago which is diverse, which has a background of diversity of ethnicity, culture, language, class, race and religion, and adheres to the principles of togetherness values contained in the foundation of the Pancasila State. It is hoped that this cultural arts performance can also strengthen brotherhood among students and students in DIY, that is, it is hoped that this cultural arts performance will further foster brotherhood, unity and unity among students and students in DIY, as well as strengthen the values of cultural diversity and local wisdom that exist in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta and can be appreciated by all the people of Yogyakarta, both online and offline, enriches the treasures of cultural and artistic diversity in Yogyakarta in particular and in Indonesia in general.

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Show Form

Performance is all the behavior that someone does in front of other people and has an influence on that person. According to Sal Margiyanto (1986: 24). The inner form of the general means form or form, while the performance is everything that is shown, shown and exhibited. So, the form of performance can be interpreted as everything that is shown, shown and exhibited so that it can be enjoyed and shown to others. According to Cahyono (2006: 69), performance art is observed through the form it is presented. Performing arts are seen. Forms in performing arts are composed of elements such as motion and appearance. The form of performing arts as the work of artists is born as an expression through the elements mentioned above. The form of sound is in the form of music that can be heard by the senses of the ear, while the form of clothing and make-up that can be seen by the sense of sight. (La Meri in Indriyanto 2002:16).

Gantar Dance

The Gantar dance is a depiction of the joy that comes from East Kalimantan, and this dance also includes the cultural heritage of life from the Dayak tribe. The movement in this dance is similar to planting rice and is danced in a happy atmosphere and includes the association of young people in the Dayak tribe. The function of this dance is not just dance, but this dance has a deep philosophy, namely as a special dance to welcome heroes after the war. So this is related to why the dance or movements are like planting rice, and the movements in the gantar dance are also described by a series of activities covering the planting holes after they are made with a stick or gantar and then sprinkling the seeds from the spices.

Method

Study This use type study qualitative that is something form study Which

Intended or intended to describe the state of the object of research based on facts looked or as exists (Moleong, 2006: 3).

The term ethnography comes from the words *ethno* (nation) and *graphy* (to describe), so the ethnography in question is an attempt to describe culture or aspects of culture (Moleong, 1990: 13). Ethnography deals with the origins of anthropology. Anthropology, as a scientific discipline, was only born in the second half of the 20th century, with prominent figures such as EB Teylor, James Frazer, and LH Morgan. Ethnography usually aims to describe a culture as a whole, namely all aspects of culture, both material ones such as cultural artifacts (tools, clothes, buildings, and so on) and those that are abstract, such as experiences, beliefs, norms and value systems of the groups studied. Ethnography means to build a systemic understanding of all human culture from the perspective of people who have studied that culture. Ethnography is based on the assumption that knowledge from all cultures is highly valued. This assumption requires careful study. (Spradley, 2007: 13)

Results and Discussion

1. Form of Gantar Dance Performance Zamrud Nusantara Event in Yogyakarta

Forms in performing arts are composed of elements such as motion and appearance. The form of performing arts as the work of artists is born as an expression through the elements mentioned above. The form of sound is in the form of music that can be heard by the senses of the ear, while the form of clothing and make-up that can be seen by the sense of sight. (La Meri in Indriyanto 2002:16). Forms of performance in dance are divided into:

Perpetrator

Actors are presenters in the show, both those who are directly or indirectly involved in presenting or presenting a form of performance. Some performances only involve male actors, female actors, and feature male actors, female actors, and feature male actors together with female actors. Performance actors seen from age and age can vary, for example children, adolescents, or adults (Kusumastuti, 2012: 3). In this research the perpetrators included choreographers, production leaders/directors, dancers and musicians.

Motion

The dancers in the Gantar dance are 8 dancers, namely all women and the movements used in this dance are creative movements because this dance is considered creative. This Gantar dance uses the properties of sticks and bamboo, for the movements in this dance the movements only take their essence.

According to Jazuli (1994: 4) motion contains power or energy which includes space and time. This means that the symptoms that because motion are energy and moving means that it requires space and time. Energy, Space and Time are described as follows:

1. Power

Energy is a part of motion, while motion is a system of relations between action, effort, and space where none of these aspects can exist without the other in motive, but one or more can get emphasis from the others. Energy from the human body is needed to realize a movement besides relying on muscle strength as well as relying on emotional strength or a feeling of full consideration, so in producing

movements a choreographer needs to control the dynamic flow of dance through the sensitive organization of motion tension (Hawkins in Soedarsono, 1978:41).

In this Gantar dance, of course, you use energy or power because in this dance you use property Sticks and bamboo in moving the property use power or energy so that the meaning of the dance can be conveyed.

2. Room

Space is something that is motionless and stationary until the motion that occurs in it introduces time, in this way manifesting space as a special form or expression related to the dynamic time of movement (Hadi 1996:13). The room used in this dance is in the outdoor form, of course it is very influential with the dancer's movements because it relates to the movement and pattern of the floor of the tomb, adjusting the room is very important.

3. Time

Time is the structure of time in dance including aspects of tempo, rhythm and duration (Hadi 2003:50). In this Gantar dance it will be held on December 1, 2022 and will appear around 19.00 pm, This gantar dance has a duration of about 3 minutes.

Accompaniment

Music as a rhythmic accompaniment is music that accompanies dance in accordance with the rhythmic movements or viewed from the point of view of the dance (Hadi in Sri Asiati 1996:31).

This dance has more than 10 musicians, and this music is played by percussion and Borneo ethnic musical instruments or typical Kalimantan musical instruments, namely using the sape instrument and using additional vocals to add or show ethnicity. And other musical instruments used are flutes, kenong and other musical instruments.

Fashion



In this dance the attire used is full creation clothing only taking ethnicity, such as carvings on the dancer's costumes including Kalimantan carvings and on the head wearing hornbill feathers. The dress code for dance reflects the identity of an area which shows where the dance comes from, as well as the

use of the color of the clothes. All of this is inseparable from the cultural background or philosophical views of each region (Jazuli 1994: 18).

Cosmetic

Dance performance cosmetology is very important to support the appearance. The function of make-up is to change personal character, to strengthen expression, and to add to the attractiveness of a dancer's appearance (Jazuli 2001: 116). This dance uses beautiful makeup or stage makeup where the makeup is sharp to make it look ethnic.

Show Place



Place a location where the show will be held. and the stage in this performance includes the form The proscenium stage can also be referred to as the frame stage because the audience witnesses the actions of the actors in the play through a proscenium arch or frame (proscenium arch).

Lighting

Lighting is arranging the light you want to use during the performance, in this Gantar dance using several colors to describe the atmosphere so it's not just general lights, and using spot lights to even out the lighting.

Sound System

The sound system is said to be successful in staging if it can become a communication bridge between the show and the audience, meaning that the audience can listen properly and clearly, without any disturbance so that they feel comfortable (Jazuli 1994: 25). The sound system for the music in the Gantar dance is very clear because it uses live music accompaniment and uses additional vocals which are also very clear, and for sound the volume is also safe.

Dance Function

All activities carried out by humans are to fulfill their needs in life, such as studying, working, playing, and art. The functions of dance in human life include: (1) for ceremonial purposes, (2) for entertainment, (3) as a performing arts, and (4) educational media (Jazuli, 1994:43).

a. Dance as a traditional ceremony / welcoming guests

Traditional ceremonial dance is a dance that is danced during a traditional ceremony. The function of dance as a reception for guests is part of a tradition that exists in a community's life which is hereditary from generation to generation to the present which functions as a ritual. This gantar dance is also danced when traditional ceremonies are only carried out or danced for traditional ceremonies, namely during the rice planting ceremony, and welcoming the men when the war is over.

b. Dance as entertainment

The function of dance is as entertainment in the form of creation that has been created.

Gantar Dance



In the gantar dance at the Emerald Archipelago event, the gantar dance has been created by taking only its essence and producing creative and firm movements, and here there are also movements that are created using the property of a stick which produces a unique motion, for the make up used is beautiful makeup on stage and using hornbills on the head and using unique costumes and the costumes used do not eliminate ethnicity, there are still Kalimantan ethnic patterns and the music used is live music, of course using sape which is a typical East Kalimantan musical instrument which has a very pleasant sound to hear as well as the dancers in moving the dance use power and there are times when the movements are also gentle, and of course it doesn't eliminate the characteristics of Kalimantan, what's unique here is how the choreographer can create these movements from his movements to using props as well as costumes and music very beautiful to watch.

Conclusion

In this dance performance, the director or production leader Dra. Uti sety Astuti, M.Sn and choreographer in this dance Tri Anggoro, S.Sn. In this dance, there is the gantar dance which has been created and still uses its essence as well as the costumes and make up, which are still with Kalimantan's envy, such as the motive in the dikotums as well as the music which uses sape music where the musical instrument is an original musical instrument from Kalimantan and produces a distinctive sound, and danced by 8 dancers to be exact at the March 1 attack in Malioboro.

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