

The Music of Glass Plate Dance in Silampari Studio of Musi Rawas Regency (The Melodic Element Analysis)

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Abstract—Musi Rawas Regency is a Regency in South Sumatra Province which has a variety of cultures. Art Glass Plate dance is one of the traditional art of Musi Rawas Regency. In this art, there is a representation of the Angel from heaven who became the idea of the creation of a glass Plate dance, along with the accompanying music. Glass Plate dance and its dance music, it was taught in one of the studios at the Musi Rawas Regency, namely in Silampari Studio. From a discussion about the music of Glass Plate dance, it can be known to the melodic element of the music. A discussion analyzed from the melodic element of this Glass Plate dance music is about the contour and its Interval. Glass Plate dance, it should be taught in studios at Musi Rawas Regency, as a form of preservation against art that grows and develops so that it becomes an identity for the Musi Rawas Regency.

Keywords—Glass Plate Dance, musical accompaniment, melody

I. INTRODUCTION

Musi Rawas Regency is one of Regency in South Sumatera Province which has a wealth of natural resources and other cultures art and different from the existing regions in the entire territory of Indonesia. The society of Musi Rawas Regency belongs to the agricultural societies, where most people are farmers' livelihoods as rice edged, rubber, coffee, palm oil as well as some freshwater fish breeders. Musi Rawas Regency is located on the West of Musi river headwaters and along the Rawas river. To the North is bordering with the Jambi Province and North Musi Rawas Regency in southern is bordering with Musi Banyuasin Regency, Empat lawing Regency in western is bordering the Bengkulu Province. Musi Rawas Regency has the variety of art and culture, both of Musi Rawas itself or from outside the area of Musi Rawas, because people are mostly migrants from the Java island (Source: Data of Musi Rawas monographs, 2015).

Along with the development, culture grow and develop in society is a populist tradition in every area that makes art as entertainment, rituals, ceremonies, welcoming guests, so the art can be known by the public. [1] Art is something that contains transcendental things, something that is not known to us before and we are now knowing it through the work of an artist. Art is divided into 5 (five) branches, namely, the art of music, dance, visual art, literature art, and theater.

On Musi Rawas Regency society life there are variety kinds of traditional art that should be preserved and conserved, such as Rejung, a nine-day Rod single guitar, silampari dance, glass plate dance and many more. One of the art that grow and continue to be preserved in Musi Rawas Regency is the Arts of Glass Plate Dance.

Glass Plate Dance is a representation of the folklore that developed in Musi Rawas Regency about an angel who came down from Heaven. Glass Plate Dance is performed at the stage weddings, circumcisions shearing even at state occasions. Glass Plate dancer could add up to one, two, or three women and seven men music player without using a vocalist but its melodic musical instruments lies in the accordion musical instrument.

Performing arts serve human expression to be able to create a harmony between human and environment, in addition, performing arts as a ritual process, which rules, meaning and power (magical) contained on the performing arts are preferred [2]. The magical thing contained in the form of Glass Plate Dance performances which usually consists of two women, there is one condition that must be met by a Plates, which must be a woman who was a girl or single, or has never been married. This requirement must be notified to the public in order to avoid disruption or fatal errors while dancing, such as dancer fall down when climbing a pile of plates and glasses. Glass Plate Dance was originally accompanied by fiddle, malay drum, and ketawak.

Silampari Art Studio is a studio of Musi Rawas Regency which studying variety kinds of art such as dance, theater, and music, no exception it also studying the music of Glass Plate Dance. Music and dance performances are usually held on large activities and state occasions in Musi Rawas Regency, with the duration of the performance about 10 to 15 minutes. Attay Muchtar as a teacher in Silampari Studio (Interview on April 2016) reveals the music instruments used in the music of glass plate dance in Silampari studio at Musi Rawas Regency are accordion, ketawak, Malay drum, and tambourine.

Music of Glass Plate Dance is classified in the type of music homophonic texture that is just centered on one main melody that stands out from other instruments that serve as an accompanist or accompaniment. In this work, the accordion becomes the main melody and accompaniment by

the malay drum, ketawak (gong), and tambourine. The music is played with the basic tone of D = do and this work as a whole using a 4/4 time signature.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative approach. The writer understood the form of musical accompaniment Glass Plate Dance in the field, described in depth and analyzed in the context and theoretical by the writer. Design of Writing is describing the music accompaniment of Glass Plate Dance. This writing location is located in Musi Rawas Regency, South Sumatra Province.

The writer used the qualitative approach with the descriptive design [3]. There is four main subjects of writing, namely (1) the figures in the local community, (2) the head of Disbudpar in Musi Rawas Regency, (3) Glass Plates Dance accompaniment Musicians, (4) Glass Plate Dancers.

The location of this writing was focused on Silampari Studio, Musi Rawas Regency. Data were collected through observation techniques, interview, and documents study, whereas to keep its validity, this writing used the sources-triangulation technique. The data in this writing is qualitative, therefore by using qualitative data analysis techniques interactive analysis model with a step as follows; (1) data reduction, (2) presentation of data, verification [4].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Music

According to the opinion expressed by [5] in the book of Learning notation Beams: "Music is an expression of ideas through the sound which the basic element of melody, rhythm, and harmony with supported by ideas, nature, and color of sounds". So, in making music required the ability to draw up (compose) containing rhythm tones, sounds, and harmony.

B. Analysis of Music

Analyzing music means outlining the components forming the music. Components here can be interpreted as forming the music element [6] reveals that "music elements include: melody, rhythm, harmony, and timbre (sound color)." As stated by Bruno Nettl in his book entitled Theory and Method in Ethnomusicology [7] transcribing "elements of music is essentially divert the elements from audio into visual form or writing." This is in line with the meaning of penotasian in ethnomusicology, which is "the process of redirecting the sound into visual symbols." The working procedure the transcription of two important approaches, which is making the analysis and describes what we hear then write it down on paper (about music is heard) and describe what we see.

C. Music Elements

According to Aaron Copland in his book entitled What to Listen for in Music [6] explained in the Indonesian Language means "the primary elements that forming up the music are divided into four, namely the rhythm, melody, harmony, and timbre (sound color)". The rhythms are indeed inseparable from the basic elements of music, even in the history of the music, the rhythm is the first element that discovered and the oldest in the elements of music. In

this Music of Glass Plate Dance, each musical instrument played with a rhythm that has been specified as one of the main element of music.

The melody is one of the most important elements of the music. Joseph Machlis in his book entitled The Enjoyment Of Music [8] in Indonesian Language "melody is musical elements that made the biggest attraction and most prominently in a musical work". Melody is the soul of music, as Joseph Machlis [8] explained that "the melody is referred to as the soul of the music, we know a good melody when we heard and we realized the unique power to move us, it is difficult to explain its power. Melody is musical elements that made the biggest attraction and most prominently in a musical work ". From the quote above, it can be concluded that the role of a melody is very determining the quality, appeal, influence and etc within in a musical work, whether in music, or music of the dance. For example, in the melodic strains of glass plate dance music, there are strains of the accordion's voice that are so distinctive, as one of the main elements of the music. In this discussion, the elements discussed was the melodic element only.

Harmony is a series of tones that have a distance or interval. Harmony which is consisting of two or more tones is sounded simultaneously called a chord. This music of glass plate Dance in Silampari studio is using instrumental melodies, named accordion, piul (violin), and guitar that plays the same tone or unison, so that it has a horizontal harmony (sideways direction interval), it does not have vertical harmony (direction upwards / arrangement of the chord).

Timbre or color of sound is sound or tone produced by each musical instrument, although the tone played is the same, the sound or the tone produced will be different. Music of Glass Plate Dance in Musi Rawas Regency is not inseparable from the timbre (sound color) that is in this music. In this music, there are several colors of sound in musical instruments being played.

Based on the elaboration of music elements according to Aaron Copland, the writer discussed only the melodic elements, which is related to the contour of melody and its interval. While other elements attached in the form of a glass Plate Dance Musical score, with an appropriate arrangement on the order of music and arrangement of musical instruments.

D. Instruments of Glass Plate Dance Musical Melody

On the music of this Glass Plate Dance in Musi Rawas Regency, the writer found 2 main parts which are arranged repeatedly and systematically so that it can be easy to be understood, namely theme 1 and theme 2. As for the arrangement of primary parts sequence on the composition structure of this Glass Plate Dance Music, theme 1, and theme 2.

1. Theme 1

Theme music is a music that describes the character or situation of things in the part of music. This kind of music is often also used as a music identifier that is musical situations like what is used on parts of the dance.

This theme 1 is played by all music instruments, namely accordion, guitar, piul, malay drum, ketawak, tambourine. All music instruments play each rhythm pattern, in

accordance with tempo and dynamics on the music of glass plate dance. Figure 1 is a notation accompaniment of the dance. Note the notation below!

MUSIK IRINGAN TARI PIRING GELAS
Musik Tradisional Kab. Musi Rawas
Bagian A

D = do 4/4
ANDANTE
Cipt. : NN
Komposer : Mark Dhaese H

Fig. 1. Block notation theme 1

Based on the explanation of theme 1 section, explanation related to the the form of its melodic structure is explained as follows:

a. *Melody*

Melody is a series of tones arranged in such a way based on the length-short tone as well as a high-low tone that is sounded horizontally. A melodic structure which will be explained is about the contours of melody and its interval.

b. *Contour of Melody*

The melody is formed from a series of tones. The melody that stays on the same tone will become bored quickly. During the moving melodies, tones of a melody will move up and down, sooner or later. In terms of music called ascending is melodic movement from a low tone towards the higher tone and descending melodic movement from high tone toward a lower tone. From the melody movement, it can be described with a steep uphill line when the melody jumps to much higher tones or decreased with ramps when the melody is slowly coming down. The lines describing the contour or form of melody.

c. *Interval*

Interval is the distance between two tones. Here are the interval names and their quality:

Table 1. Name of Interval and Interval Quality

Tone	Tone Distance	Interval Names	Interval Quality
C → C (stay)	0	Prime	Perfect 1 (P1)
C → D	1	Second	Major 2 (M2)
C → E	2	Terst	Major 3 (M3)
C → F	2 ¹	Kwart	Perfect 4 (P4)
C → G	3 ¹	Kwint	Perfect 5 (P5)
C → A	4 ¹	Sekt	Major 6 (M6)
C → B	5 ¹	Septim	Major 7 (M7)
C → C' (Oktav)	6	Oktav	Perfect 8 (Oktav)

Primer Melody at theme 1 is played repeatedly (repetition). Melody at theme 1 is played by using an accordion musical instrument which is included in the category of Aerophone (Source of tone from the air). For more details, the writer took a snippet melody of theme 1 from only one sentence of core melody. Note the contour melody below!





Fig. 4. Block notation theme 2

b. Contour of Melody

Melody on this theme 2 is played by using an accordion musical instrument which included into the category of Aerophone (Source of tone from the air). For more details,

the writer took a snippet of melody theme 2. Note the contour of melody below!



Fig. 5. Core Melody theme 2

c. Interval

The following description of the melodic interval on part of theme 2 and its quality. To clarify it, note the notation below!



Fig. 6. Melodic Interval theme 2

Description: The names of interval included in melody theme 2 is prime, second and tert. Whereas its interval quality is P4 (perfect 4), M2 (Major 2) and M2 (major 2) and M3 (major 3).

IV. CONCLUSION

Musi Rawas Regency is one of Regency in South Sumatera Province which has varieties of cultures. Art of Glass Plate Dance is one of traditional art that exist in Musi Rawas Regency. On this art, there is a representation of angel from heaven that became the idea of the creation of Glass Plate Dance, along with the accompanying music.

Glass Plate Dance and its Musical dance, it was taught in one of the studios on Musi Rawas Regency, named Silampari studio. From the discussion about the music of Glass Plate Dance, it can be known that melodic instrument from its music. The discussion analyzed by the melodic instrument of Glass Plate Dance music is about Contour and its Interval. Glass Plate Dance, it should be taught in studios at Musi Rawas Regency, as a form of preservation against art that grows and develops so that it becomes an identity for the Musi Rawas Regency.

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