



DANCE FILM FOR THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT ARTS COMPETITION FESTIVAL (FLS2N) AT SMP NEGERI 3 DEPOK

¹Amelia Febrina, ²Nursilah, ³Winiar Garnea, ⁴Anjani Ayu Rizki Ramadhani

Program Studi Pendidikan Tari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

senitari@unj.ac.id

E-mail: ¹ameliafebrina123@gmail.com, ²nursilah@unj.ac.id, ³winiargarnea@gmail.com,

⁴anjani1layu@gmail.com

Abstract

FLS2N is a forum for students to develop interests and talents in the field of arts and culture and compete to reach the peak of achievement. Through this program, it is hoped that students will be able to develop ideas and creativity in the arts from an early age to create self-confidence in their abilities and explore various potential intelligence. The 2023 FLS2N dance competition will be held by recording dance material in the form of a dance film with various provisions in accordance with the guidelines for recording dance films. In this case, we will review the Leuwi Abyudaya Dance Film created by the PKM PM Team as a form of community service for SMP Negeri 3 Depok. The author uses the creation method according to Alma M Hawkins, where this method consists of the Sensing, Feeling, Imaging, Transforming, Forming process, and use the cinematography composition method by Kurt Lancaster that consist of shot sizes and lenses, camera height and angle, camera motion, focal depth of field, light and dark, line and linear perspective, layers, weight, color, dan texture shot sizes and lenses, camera height and angle, camera motion, focal depth of field, light and dark, line and linear perspective, layers, weight, color, dan texture.

Keywords: *Dance Film, FLS2N, Alma M Hawkins, Kurt Lancaster*

1. INTRODUCTION (TNR, 11 Bold)

The National Student Art Competition Festival or FLS2N is a competition held by the government and acts as a forum for creativity in the arts for schools in Indonesia. It is hoped that FLS2N can become a pattern for developing arts education in Indonesia. FLS2N has various legal bases including, (Central Government, 2003); (Central Government, 2004); (Central Government, 2009); (Central Government, 2017b); (Central Government, 2013); (Central Government, 2008); and (Central Government, 2017a). The scope of FLS2N consists of five types of competition fields, namely Dance Creativity, Traditional Music, Guitar Duet, Solo Vocal, and Poster Design. Before the Covid-19 pandemic, FLS2N was held in person, however, the emergence of the outbreak had an impact on the competition implementation model which shifted to online. One of the competition areas in FLS2N is dance creativity carried out through recording dance material in the form of dance films. In making it, adequate resources and tools are needed to create a dance work in the form of a dance film that complies with FLS2N guidelines.

SMP Negeri 3 Depok is one of the educational institutions in the Depok region, West Java, located in Baktijaya, Kec. Sukmajaya, Depok, West Java. The students of this school have quite good achievements in the field of arts and culture, however, since the online competition was held, they have had problems in participating in the dance creativity competition. The obstacle experienced was a lack of competence in making dance recordings using the rules of making dance films. This is very unfortunate considering that the school has quite high potential in terms of abilities and achievements in the field of dance creativity.

Based on interviews conducted with the Principal and Arts and Culture teachers, the problems faced can be identified, including: (1) lack of competence on the part of the school in making dance videos based on dance films; (2) lack of clarity in the regulations made in the FLS2N implementation guidelines; (3) lack of understanding of the differences in the composition of dance works performed offline and online produced based on dance films. This problem is quite complex because it involves many parties, not only the school, but also involves policy makers at the central level, namely the implementation of FLS2N.

Chronologically, it can start from providing training on dance materials to students, providing training on dance recording techniques, training on making dance films, and compiling guidelines for making dance films that can be recommended to the competition committee. However, based on discussions with the Principal, a solution was chosen that was very urgent at this time. The program chosen and agreed was to provide training in making dance films and producing dance films in accordance with techniques and procedures in the discipline of cinematography. This was chosen based on the consideration that this year the school will comply with FLS2N with the provisions for making dance films.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This work creation method applies the Alma M Hawkins method, starting with stimulating ideas and visual stimulation of a choreographer regarding conditions, which then in the creation stage the choreographer feels (sensing) by observing objects, then the choreographer responds with feelings so that he becomes aware of bodily sensations. A process of imaging and transformation occurs which is carried out by combining emotions and imagination into movement exploration. The final stage is forming, namely forming the movements resulting from the exploration using aesthetic elements into a single unit which becomes a structured movement to produce a dance work.

After the dance work is produced, it continues with the shooting process using Kurt Lancaster's cinematographic composition method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The dance work entitled Leuwi Abyudaya is the result of applying the Alma M. Hawkins method. The title of this dance comes from Sanskrit which means uniting for prosperity with the theme of everyday life and the genre taken is Folk Dance. With a synopsis: The nature of individualism greatly influences everyday life. Selfishness and unwillingness to cooperate with each other makes progress and prosperity of the village difficult. Sensitivity to the environment and a prosperous life can be intertwined when the sense of selfishness disappears and self-awareness of humans is truly a social creature.



Figure 1. Photo of the Leuwi Abyudaya dance film taken at the Kemuning Gading Building, Bogor City.

3.1. Proses Penciptaan Karya Tari

In the process of creating this dance work, the dance artist has several stages of creation, including:

1. Determining the idea and theme of the dance

The dance artist's interest in social issues. In the process of dissecting the concept raised, the dance artist observes humans' social relationships with the environment, humans' lack of sensitivity to the environment creates a breakdown in their relationship with the environment and each other. So this theme was raised in this work.

2. Selection of dancers

The stage of selecting dancers is very important for the dance artist to carry out after passing the initial stage of determining the concept to create a dance work that the dance director desires in accordance with the concept. In this dance work, the dance artist chose 3 dancers from SMP Negeri 3 Depok.

3. Creative process to completion

In the creative process, dance artists use the stages of exploration, composition and evaluation. In the exploration process, Alma M. Hawkins' theory was used by dance artists, namely sensing, feeling, and imaging. After the dance artist has felt the emotions and imagined the movements, the dance artist does bodywork to stimulate movement exploration.

The next process in exploration is practicing improvisation. Through this process new forms emerge and produce a unique style from the dance artist which can then be entered into the transformation and forming stages, namely composing or composing by forming the findings from the previous stages in the form of movement in the form of

group choreography. In the composing process, the dance artist not only creates the movements, but also assembles the scene that will be made into a dance work, also forms what will be the accompaniment to the dance, provides techniques for the movements, provides floor patterns, artistic arrangements, and other supporting elements of the dance so that it supports the dance that will be created.

The final stage carried out by the dance director is to carry out an evaluation which includes technique, choreography and composition via video or someone who sees the training process going on at that time with the aim of being able to see the shortcomings that occur during the training process so that they can be improved continuously throughout. a training process that can help the process of improving the work to achieve the results desired by the dance artist.

3.2. Dance Film Making Process

In the FLS2N 2023 guidelines, dance films being contested use the documentary type, the steps taken in creating a documentary film work are:

1) Pre-production

In the pre-production stage, various preparations are carried out, starting from searching for ideas, after searching for ideas and getting some information collected, then making a production schedule, making a temporary manuscript using information that has been collected via the internet, which is carried out as a guide and an idea of what will be taken. take pictures during the event and make several shot lists.

2) Production

At the production stage, the recording process is carried out. This recording process used Kurt Lancaster's cinematography method, namely Ten Tools of Composition. Leuwi Abyudaya's dance work was recorded by paying attention to cinematographic composition consisting of shot sizes and lenses, camera height and angle, camera movement, focal depth of field, light and dark, line and linear perspective, layers, weight, color and texture. This composition is very important to use in video recording to produce a good video. This is the advantage of Leuwi Abyudaya's dance video in this competition.

3) Post production

After completing the production process, then a review of the video that has been taken is carried out and the editing process is carried out.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research analysis, it can be concluded as follows. First, creating a dance work and making a dance film requires several stages that must be passed. Second, the stages in creating a dance work include determining the idea/theme, selecting dancers, and the creative process. Third, the creative process in creating dance works using the Alma M Hawkins creation method consists of the processes of sensing, feeling, imaging, forming, transforming. Fourth, to produce a good video, basic cinematographic composition is needed which consists of shot sizes and lenses, camera height and angle, camera motion, focal depth of field, light and



dark, line and linear perspective, layers, weight, color and texture. Fifth, making a dance film consists of 3 stages, namely, pre-production, production and post-production.

REFERENCES

- Lancaster, K. 2019. Basic Cinematography. Edisi ke-1. Routledge. New York.
- Pemerintah Pusat (2003) Undang-undang (UU) No. 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. Indonesia: LN.2003/NO.78, TLN NO.4301, LL SETNEG : 37 HLM. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/43920/uu-no-20-tahun-2003>.
- Pemerintah Pusat (2004) Undang-undang (UU) No. 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. Indonesia:<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/40768/uu-no-32-tahun-2004>. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/40768/uu-no32-tahun-2004>.
- Pemerintah Pusat (2008) Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Republik Indonesia tentang Pembinaan Kesiswaan. Indonesia.
- Pemerintah Pusat (2009) Undang-undang (UU) No. 24 Tahun 2009 tentang Bendera, Bahasa, dan Lambang Negara, Serta Lagu Kebangsaan. Indonesia: LN. 2009/ No.109 , TLN NO. 5035, LL SETNEG : 29 HLM. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38661/uu-no-24-tahun-2009>.
- Pemerintah Pusat (2013) Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 32 Tahun 2013 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2005 Tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan. Indonesia: LN. 2013 No. 71, TLN No. 5410, LL SETNEG : 36 HLM. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/5364/pp-no-32-tahun-2013>.