

# LITERARY TOURISM ON TEACHING ENGLISH DRAMA APPRECIATION WITH A MODEL PROJECT BASED LEARNING A Play Performance ‘Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu’

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## Abstract

This paper entitled, ‘Literary Tourism on Teaching English Drama Appreciation with a Model Project Based Learning, a Play Performance, ‘Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu’ has a purpose for learners and teachers in literature to give an assumption that literary criticism could be done not only by using reception theory but also used another model in teaching like Project Based Learning. The Project Based Learning in English Drama Appreciation with a play performance of *Sangkuriang* also has a main purpose to introduce and promote the tourism object of Tangkuban Parahu as the popular tourism object in Indonesia especially in West of Java. This is usually called by travelling literature which also has a function to promote and popular the tourism object. Descriptive qualitative is used to describe the data which is acquired in the project based learning. The result shows that teaching learning in English Drama Appreciation which is done by the project based learning is able to give students in the interpretation on a literary work in a play perform like Sangkuriang.

**Keywords:** tourism, literature, drama, *Sangkuriang*

## Introduction

Literature is an imaginative work and it has a characteristic to entertain readers and viewers whether from a text or visual. A literary work like novel, poetry, play and film is an imaginative work which presents a reflection or portrait of human being in a fictitious story.

Reading a literary work, not only gives us an entertainment, but also a lesson of life like what is the good things and the bad things which must be done or must be ignored. Teaching and learning a literature is also provides a lot of lessons like a culture, tradition and human behavior can be said as an art since it contains aesthetics and entertainment. Nowadays, the development of art performance is getting fast and it is also appreciated by every people who concern about this. This is a chance for literature to show to the public that art in a literary work could give more contribution in entertainment field, like art performance. One of them is a play or drama.

Drama or play is one of literary genre which provides us an art entertainment in a form of a stage performance. As a part of literary genre, drama tries to delineates human’s life in a series of dialogue which are presented in a various action by the playwright. Reaske (1966) in his book *How to Analyze Drama* states as follows:

A drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of – and dialogues between a group of characters (Reaske, 1966, p. 5)

The types for drama/play could be tragedy, comedy, and history. A Play whether a tragedy, comedy or history must play a role as a tools or media to introduce and teach us about a legend or folklore. A legend as a part of a folklore in literary work not only gives us an entertainment but also a knowledge like, history of a tourist object, culture and a local wisdom. By reading folklore a literary work we directly learn about the culture and tradition in Indonesia.

The legend which is mentioned on the previous can be presented not only in a text of literary work but it also can be performed on a stage. It means that folklore can be written in a literary text like a play. That's why by a play on a stage the atmosphere of literary tourism can be achieved. *English Drama Appreciation* is a subject which provides teaching learning literature with a project based learning method. As the object of the story, the idea can be from local folklore or from another country.

*Sangkuriang, the legend of Tangkuban Parahu* is the object used in the English Drama Appreciation project based learning which presents the history of Tangkuban Parahu, a mountain located in the West of Java. The project has been prepared for 6 (six) semesters with the main purpose to introduce the tourist assets in Indonesia, besides to teach the students in appreciating this.

Tangkuban Parahu is one of a famous mountains in Indonesia located in West of Java, gives more contribution for the tourism in Indonesia. Many visitors come to this place whether from Indonesia or other country. The tourist destination provides a good prospect for tourism in Indonesia since the place and the view also gives more benefit for the government. The story of Tangkuban Parahu becomes a literary work and it is written in a script of a play and it has been prepared for the project based learning of English Drama Appreciation. In teaching and learning literature in literary tourism should be done by presenting folklore, since folks are literary works which are suitable for the performance of literary tourism.

As mentioned in the previous, the performance of Sangkuriang in a play is a model on teaching based on the project. Here, the students are not only taught subjects dealing with literature but also the history of the object, like the tradition, the institution life, and culture. Thus project is also hoped can be a tool for introducing tourist objects in Indonesia so that the purpose of literature in literary tourism can

be achieved well. Based on the above reason, so the writer prefers to discuss "Literary Tourism on Teaching English Drama Appreciation with a Model Project Based Learning, a Play Performance /*Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu*"

### Method

Descriptive qualitative method is used to describe the topic in this paper. This is a method in which the data by using words in sentences instead of numbers and graphic. (Ratna, 2009). The data mentioned before deals with the process of project based learning includes, casting, designing the time line, rehearsal and performance. Besides that the data used in this paper also relates with the structural elements in play like character, conflict, setting, another properties in play like stage, lighting, sound or music, and costumes. By this method the writer describes the process of the project based learning, which is divided into several steps like plan, implementation, and evaluation.

Steps in planning are composed based on the theory of project based learning which is developed by The George Lucas Educational Foundation (2005) in [www.eurekapedidikan.com](http://www.eurekapedidikan.com). The steps covers the essential questions include the basic questions for reference in planning. The result of the step is time schedule which is used during the implementation. The first step was done by asking the basic questions dealing with the story and the script to the students. The students were given some questions relate to the main story of Sangkuriang.

The next step is implementation. By this method the data mentioned before are applied in the process of implementation. Here the students are instructed to imply the process according to the time schedule composed in the time line before. By this method the result of the implementation is presented in the students' portfolio and described on the report.

The last method or step is evaluation. By this method the result which is described in portfolio is discussed before it comes to

the last session, stage performance. In this method the writer resume what has been done during the project until the evaluation, and report on the description. The result of final presentation is also the final result for project work.

## Discussion

### 1. Drama

Drama is a literary work which is not only read but also perfumed. The structural element in drama is almost the same as the structural element in prose like character, conflict, setting, and theme. The difference is there are some artistic elements which support drama when drama is performed, like lighting, sound, property, make up, costume. That's why the performance of a play must be supported with those elements to play the story. The expression from the playwright, gesture must be supported with the elements. Mario Klarer in *Introduction to Literary Studies* states:

The dramatic or performing arts, however, combine the verbal with a number of non-verbal or optical-visual means, including stage, scenery, shifting of scenes, facial expressions, gestures, make-up, props, and lighting. This emphasis is also reflected in the word drama itself, which derives from the Greek "draein" ("to do," "to act"), thereby referring to a performance or representation by actors. (Klarer, 2004, p. 34)

The play performance of *Sangkuriang, The Legend of Tangkuban Parahu* is a local product of a literary work which is performed with International language. The project is performed and directed by the English Department students specialized in literature (semester V), and they are also the participants of *English Drama Appreciation* subject. The duration for the performance is about 60 minutes, includes the preparation. The main purpose of this project is hoped that the students are able to promote their local product like Sangkuriang, besides they also can promote this legend as a tourist object in Indonesia to

International public.

Sangkuriang as the most popular legend in West of Java presents the legend of a mountain called Tangkuban Parahu. The interesting story inside the legend makes people who reach the place curious about the story. Literature appreciates this and presents into a folklore of *Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi* which is famous around people in Indonesia. It is hoped with this actual story literature can give a contribution towards tourism in Indonesia

Robinson and Andersen in Harsono (2017) states that literary tourism consists of some aspects relate with cultura, behavior, society and life institution. Besides that it is stated that literary tourism also relates with travelling around the tourist object.

The performance of *Sangkuriang, The Legend of Tangkuban Parahu* directly brings readers travelling to West of Java with the simple way. We can study the background of society and culture there without going to that place, only by reading a literary work. The aim is to introduce and promote the famous tourist object in Indonesia. Harpoon in his paper which is presented in National Seminar about the role of literature in tourism development stated that literary tourism is a dialectical product between literature and tourism. In other words that literary tourism is the application of literature into tourism. (Harsono, 2017)

### 2. *Sangkuriang* in English Drama Appreciation as the Project Based Learning.

*English Drama Appreciation* is one of the subjects in English Department which provides project based learning. This subject is provided once a year according to the curriculum in the department. This subject gives the students particularly in literary section to prepare a play performance in a semester. The final target of this subject is the ability of students to present live the performance. The duration given for the live perform is around 90 minutes (1.5 hours). The process is divided into 3, like

preparation, implementation and evaluation. As mentioned on the previous that the process of project based learning refers to steps in project based learning, like starts with essential question, designing the project, and evaluation. It is prepared during a semester (six months) based on the schedule designed on the second step. It is supported with 30 students consisting 10 actors and 30 artistic division. Refers to the legend of Tangkuban Parahu, it is told about a beautiful woman called Dayang Sumbi who married a man in *Kahyangan*. Since they've been doing something prohibited by the King of Kahyangan, finally they both were sent to the earth and the man was cursed became a dog called *Si Tumang*. Day by day and year after year, Dayang Sumbi gave birth a baby boy and he was given a name *Sangkuriang*. He grew to be a handsome boy and strong. One day Dayang Sumbi, his mother asked him to find out the deer's heart for their meal and Sangkuriang did that. During the hunt, Sangkuriang was accompanied by Si Tumang, the cursed dog. Waiting so long Sangkuriang didn't find the deer, and he was disappointed. In his disappointment, Sangkuriang decided to kill Tumang and took his heart as a gift for her mother. Finally, Sangkuriang killed Si Tumang, took his heart and gave this to Dayang Sumbi, his mother.

Unfortunately, Dayang Sumbi knew that when she and Sangkuriang were having dinner. She was very shock, disappointed and angry about that. Finally Dayang Sumbi insisted Sangkuriang to go away and left her. Sangkuriang has been leaving Dayang Sumbi for a long time until finally he met Dayang Sumbi who was still beautiful and young. Both of them didn't recognize each other and it makes them felt in love each other. They involved into a forbidden love until Dayang Sumbi finally found a mark in Sangkuriang's head. She knew it well and because of that she decided to break their relationship. Sangkuriang was angry and couldn't accept this. Finally Dayang Sumbi asked him to prepare a boat and it must be

finished before the dawn, and Sangkuriang prepared this enthusiastically. Unfortunately Dayang Sumbi tried to fail what Sangkuriang did by burning straw and it caused a rooster crows. This situation indicates the dawn is coming out meanwhile Sangkuriang hasn't finished the boat yet. Knowing that Dayang Sumbi cheated him, finally he got angry and disappointed. Because of that, Sangkuriang kicked the unfinished boat strongly and it sank into the sea, and it became a mountain called *Tangkuban Parahu*. ("Legenda Sangkuriang: Asal Gunung Tangkuban Parahu," n.d.).

Based on the story, literature adapted this into a literary work and it became a famous folk/legend in Indonesia.

### 3. Steps in Project Based Learning, *Sangkuriang*

The purpose on the project preparation and make this as a guidance during the preparation, implementation and evaluation. The all activities in the project refer to English Drama Appreciation Course Outline. The course outline presents 16 meetings and it's divided into 14 times for preparation and implementation some activities before the evaluation, 2 times for evaluation (once for mid test and once for final test). On the final test the students must perform the result on the stage and it will be the subject for final evaluation. Here the description of Course Outline of English Drama Appreciation which is specialized on *Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu*:

Table 1. Course Outline of English Drama Appreciation – Project Play of *Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu* by English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University in Odd Semester - Academic Year 2017-2018

Week	Description
1	Casting Job Description Director Actor and Actress Creative Team Grading System

	Script Mastering
2	Mini Presentation (actor, director, script writer) Content : Mastering General Description of Characters, Content of the Story
3	Mini Presentation (creative team) Content : Pre Proposal ; Check List ; PIC ; Budget estimation (pre)
4-6	Design a plan for the project Create a schedule (Time Line)
7	Character development drill (Tallent)
<b>8</b>	<b>Mid Test – the evaluation is based on the result on week 4-7</b>
9 -12	Character Drill for Director Actor and Actress Preparation on Final exam ; Evaluation for the talent
13-15	Final Proposal Presentation (Evaluation for the creative team)
<b>16</b>	<b>Final Assessment / Performance</b>

\*Source: *English Drama Appreciation*, English Department Faculty of Humanity Dian nuswantoro University

a. Start with Essential Questions

Casting is the first step must be done. On this step, casting is done to seek the students who are capable in acting. Casting was done by the students a part of dialogue which is appropriate to be performed on casting. They have to present one of character in the script as the example. Before presenting this, the students must learn and mastering the general description of a character that is going to perform on the casting. The optional system like this is hoped can give the students a good comprehension in understanding the characteristic of a character that will be presented.

In this step, wheter playwright and art division must follow the questin and answer. They have to understand well the content of the play, the story board and the performance needs. Start with essential question is really needed to strength the understanding. It is started by analyzing the script first to decide what should be done by the students. By understanding the steps, it is hoped that rhe students can perform the flock as if the audience go to the real place of TangkubanParahu. It means that literary work is able to bring them into literary tourism. Information dealing with that place

also becomes the main consideration before performing the play.

Dealing with the function of literary work towards literary tourism, both palyers and art division is hoped to be able to perform the ral condition about West of Java through the story of Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi. The performance is more emphasized on how they promote the tourist object as the assets in Indonesia, so that the play not only present the story, but also promote *Tangkuban Parahu*. Here we can see the dialectical function between literary work and literary tourism.

Based on the course outline, the students were shared art division’s job description on the first meeting. Playwright is also shared everything relates to the character whom they will peform. Besides that, grading is also shared to make the students know what they have to prepare next. This step is conducted during two weeks (first and second meeting).

b. Design a Plan for the Project, Create a Schedule).

Desing a plan for the project and create a schedule is the steps prepared by the art division as a guidance in the implementation. The guidance is used to help the art division prepare everything needed in the peform, like property, lighting, music, dresses. The preparation must be done at the very beginning to avoid mistakes. Besides that, the timeline is also used to count how much the cost needed for the project.

The main purpose of the project play is to promote the tourist object in literary tourism. That’s why the art division must prepare and create the situation as the real one. It has to be considered and think the situation which can bring audience as if they go to TangkubanParahu. By presenting the situation like this, audience will be more courious about this place and make them want to get the place more and more. A person in charge for this is called Stage Manager. The Stage Manager has a duty to all of activity during the preparation untl

performance. The art division and playwright run the responsibility under the stage manager supervision.

As the previous discussion it was described that the main purpose of this project play is to attract audience or viewers Tangkuban Parahu through the story of Sangkuriang dan Dayang Sumbi, and it's called literary tourism. Dealing with that situation, the desing must considere many aspect which show the atmosphere of culture in West of Java, like tradition, and human institution life. They must presnt into a good way so that people who has already knew this place will more interest togo there, and people who hasn't knew thus place yet will motivate themselves to go there because the couriosity. The result of this respon is one of the aspects in grading system. When the result shows the good respon from the audience, it means the function of literary

work towards literary tourism will be achieved well.

c. Student Final Assesment

Final assesnent is the last step consisting of evaluation and students' progress. As presented on the course outline, the evaluation was held twice, first on the mid test, second on the final test. The supporting elements on the evaluation include monitoring during the preparation, also becomes the consideration for the final result. The final assessment is the performance of the play which is presented live on a stage. The result of final assessment is written on students' evaluation form which describes the detail of the result during a semester, and it is divided into artistic and talent. The students' evaluation form is described as follow:

**STUDENT'S EVALUATION FORM (ARTHISTICS)**

Students Name	:	
Students Number	:	
Division	:	

Items	Criteria				G
	85 – 95 Excellent	84 – 70 Good	69 – 55 Fair	54 – 45 Poor	
Basic Knowledge (30%)					
Planning (50%)					
Achievemnt (20%)					

**STUDENTS' EVALUATION FORM (TALENT)**

Students Name	:	
Students Number	:	
Role	:	

Items	Criteria				G
	85 – 95 Excellent	84 – 70 Good	69 – 55 Fair	54 – 45 Poor	
Understanding on the general description of a character (40%)					
Creativity on gesture based on a character presented (20%)					
Expression on stage (20 %)					
The ability in presenting the script into English (20 %)					

The evaluation is composed based some criteria, management, relevant, and originality. **Management (25%)** here starts from preparation until evaluation. **Relevant (30%)** includes the similarities between the real character, conflict, setting in the original story and the prototype. **Originality (45%)** includes the origin of the play. It must be a real original work, and it is not a plagiarism. The originality here is very important to avoid audience asumption dealing with the story board, wheter it is like the real Sangkuriang or not.

4. The Result of Project Based Learning on English Drama Appreciation with a media Project Play, *Sangkuriang, the Legend of Tangkuban Parahu*

The play performance is divided into 3 scenes during 90 minutes (1,5 hours). The group who held this performance is called Hemingway Squad, consisting the English Literature Students. The story master is used as a story teller who opened and closed the story. The number of talent is 5 persons consisting of Sangkuriang, Dayang Sumbi, si Tumang, Ki Jaka and Demond King. The play was presented in English, the properties used is suitable with the original one. Herewith is presented some figures as the result of the performance:



Figure 1: Poster of the Play



Figure 2. Dayang Sumbi



Figure 3. Sangkuriang

### Conclusion

Based on the previous discussion it can be concluded as follows:

Literary tourism is an actual activity in travelling to the tourist objects by reading a literar work ikeflok or legend. Literary tourism is a dialectical function between literary work and torurism which tries to combine a literary work and tourism. The main purpose of a literary work in literary tourism is to introduce and directly promote the tourist object and bring the readers, viewers of literary work into the real destination of tourism. English Drama Appreciation is the subject whichteaches the students how to appreciate a literary work from the project based learning like Sangkuriang play performance.

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