



Composition of Song Child as Mitigation of Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster on Coastal Areas in Pariaman City and Padang Pariaman District West Sumatra Province

Sastra Munafri, Bambang Wijaksana

Music Art Department, Faculty of Art Performance

Institut Seni Indonesia Padang Panjang

Email: sastramunafri5@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this research was to compose the child song as the mitigation of earthquake and tsunami disaster to build the character and mental to elementary School student in the coastal city of Pariaman and Padang Pariaman district, West Sumatra Province. This research was conducted in eight (8) Elementary School (SD) in the Pariaman city and Padang Pariaman district. The research method was a survey method with purposive sampling the elementary school is located ± 1 km from the coast. The research was done to collect the data base and characteristics of sample, compose song lyrics, composing music, the song arrangements and recording process. The data were analyzed descriptively, questionnaires were used to test the understanding of the child at the beginning of the study. The results showed that a total 477 elementary students, 256 men and 191 women, in general, the elementary school students are afraid of the earthquake and tsunami and the action was taken screaming and istigfar. Only 41.39% of respondents who had received education about disaster mitigation efforts of NGOs and BPBD. The kids love the songs and music of 90%, but their knowledge of local music is very low. Lyrics composed by the popular pop style. Composition of song lyrics consisting of five verses of four lines (sentences). The first about geografis condition, the second educating the earthquake and tsunami, the third self-control, the fourth contains the actions to be taken and the fifth verse is the climax, action and pray.

Keywords: Song Child, Earthquake dan Tsunami, Dissarter Mitigation, Education, Coastal Areas

Introduction

Disaster is a serious disruption to people's lives causing widespread harm to human life, in terms of economic, social and environmental order. Natural disasters are perceived as a source of calamity, when it strikes the place of many inhabitants so that many disasters cause suffering and loss. With the various disasters, then emerged the management of disaster management called Disaster Mitigation. Disaster mitigation is one way or action to reduce so that losses can be minimized. According to the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs RI. 131 of 2003, that mitigation is an attempt to reduce the consequences of disasters that include preparedness and alertness. However, the mitigation of the disaster has not been used as a local culture in society at large. Maryani (2008) states that the cause of not optimal disaster mitigation is the low understanding / knowledge of the people about the disaster.

Pariaman City and Padang Pariaman District are vulnerable to earthquake disasters as they are on two of the world's plate fault lanes, Eurasian and Indo-Australian Plate. These two plates are active cesarean movements, making them vulnerable to natural disasters of earthquakes and tsunamis. The geographical conditions of these two regions need to find a solution to prepare the community so that at the time of the disaster comes not panic or loss of mind (Samad, et al., 2014). One solution that needs to be prepared is



non-structural disaster mitigation through the creation of songs for children. Creation of children's songs is expected to be a disaster mitigation education is a music copyrighted work that can be aired in various events and activities. So that after this research can be continuously played in electronic media such as Radio, Private TV or Streaming, so it can be as an example or model for other coastal areas prone to earthquake and tsunami disaster. Children's songs are songs created specifically for children. The rhythm of the bars, lyrics, and melodies are characteristic of the child's song (Singgih et al., 2008). Moral values inserted in the lyrics of children's songs is intended to educate the development of a child's psychology. According to research that has been developed, educating a child through a song will be more effective because through the music will be more easily interpreted by the child's brain and will tend to last longer in his memory. Children will more easily learn to know objects, shapes, colors, animals, reading, arithmetic and knowledge of the outside world through songs.

The creation of the lyrics of songs with two languages namely the local dialect and Indonesian national language. The use of dialect will reach people who are not passive in Indonesian language so they can understand orally, while Indonesian language for children as early as possible through some media such as teaching in schools starting in Paud, kindergarten, elementary school and so on. One example of local wisdom is beating kentongan on the island of Java and the sentence takbir Allah hu Akbar in Sumatra. The above description shows that a more aligned approach model is needed and gives maximum results in the effort to establish a culture of disaster mitigation in Indonesia. One model of disaster mitigation approach is the creation of children's songs with local cultural wisdom approach (Culture localwisdom) as one of education for society especially children which will impact on the future until grandparent and grandchildren later.

Method

This research method is survey with qualitative and quantitative approach. Sampling by purposive sampling is on elementary school students who are located 1 km from coastal area in District of Padang Pariaman and City of Pariaman. Methods of research conducted several stages: 1) Collection of data base characteristics of research areas, 2) Making lyrics, 3) Methods of music creation, 4) Arrangement of songs and 5) Recording process in the studio. Primary data is taken data collection conducted by researchers directly to the research object in the field. Secondary data is obtained through study results and data presented by other parties. The data analysis was done descriptively, to test the children's understanding of the earthquake and tsunami disaster mitigation conducted the first evaluation at the beginning of the study by using questionnaire.

Results and Discussion

Profile of SD Students in Padang Pariaman and Pariaman

The number of elementary students who followed the questionnaire 477 students of class IV, V and VI in both areas are Padang Pariaman and Pariaman, consisting of 256 male students and 191 female students. As many as 99.55% experienced fear in the event of an earthquake and in general they shouted in fear and uttered isigfar. SD students know about tsunami and earthquake as much as 65,32% from television and a little knowledge from school. Based on the results of interviews with teachers in elementary schools in Padang Pariaman and Pariaman districts that elementary school children have never received disaster mitigation education such as simulation and others. Students who received disaster simulation education have all been sitting at junior and senior high school level. 41.39% of boys and girls know about disaster mitigation and that they get from mass media such as newspapers and television. The low knowledge of

children about disaster mitigation will lead to mental panic and mental readiness of children in the face of the earthquake and tsunami disaster. This is in line with the expert's opinion that earthquake disaster reduction strategies and efforts are physical and non-physical. Physically building infrastructure, while non-structural is education and counseling to the community about the dangers of earthquakes and ways of escaping if they occur, participating in training programs to rescue people's awareness of earthquakes, fire fighting and first aid training. From the results of the questionnaire above can be some results that show the children are not ready and afraid of earthquake especially let alone followed by tsunami. Furthermore, children's knowledge and preferences about local music and songs are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. SD Student Profile About Child's Favorites about Songs and Music

| No | Variabel | Description | Gender | | amount (person) | Percentage |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------------|------------|
| | | | Male | Female | | |
| 1 | Likes to Sing | Likes | 198 | 151 | 349 | 78,08 |
| | | Do not like | 46 | 21 | 67 | 14,99 |
| | | Smart | 12 | 19 | 31 | 6,94 |
| 2 | Music fondness | Likes | 221 | 171 | 392 | 87,70 |
| | | Do not like | 35 | 20 | 55 | 12,30 |
| 3 | Knowledge of Regional Songs | Know | 233 | 167 | 400 | 89,49 |
| | | Don't Know | 23 | 24 | 47 | 10,51 |
| 4 | Knowledge of Islamic Songs | Likes | 204 | 147 | 351 | 78,52 |
| | | Don't Know | 52 | 44 | 96 | 21,48 |
| 5 | The desire to learn Singing | Want | 241 | 172 | 413 | 92,39 |
| | | do not want | 15 | 19 | 34 | 7,61 |
| 6 | The desire to learn Music | Want | 237 | 179 | 416 | 93,06 |
| | | do not want | 19 | 12 | 31 | 6,94 |

Based on Table 2 we can see that as many as 78.08% of male and female student likes to sing and only 6.94% are good at singing. Almost 90% of children love music. In accordance with the research results Kusumawati & Swatika Sari (2011) children's songs are able to provide positive benefits for the child's development. In addition to providing fun and presenting a variety of experiences and insights for children, children's songs can improve children's language skills. Furthermore, it is stated that music can influence the intellectual development of children and can make smart children socialize. Strains of music provide benefits to the intellectual development of children. Children's interest in music games starts from listening to music, by listening to music will train the child's brain function that is related to the intellectual power of the child. Music can optimize the intellectual development of children and music can also make children so smart as well as creative, music can also build self-confidence and independence.

Knowledge of the local songs of elementary school children is still low, 89.94% they know with the local song but only know 3 types of songs only, while for local wisdom knowledge of children is still very less. According Keraf (2002) local wisdom is all forms of knowledge, belief, understanding or insight and customs or ethics that guide human behavior in life in the ecological community.

Creation of Song Lyrics and Melody

Creation of song lyrics consisting of one stanza with four lines (sentence). The first verse contains the lyrics of a song about the geographical location, the second verse about earthquake and tsunami education, the third verse of self-control, and the temple contains the action to be taken and the fifth verse about the climax and action and praying and submitting to God. Song lyrics consisting of stanzas with four sentences can be grouped as follows: lyric creation before, when happened, and after (SKS) Earthquake and Tsunami.



1. Bait 1: Contains lyrics of a song about the geographical location of section A
2. Bait 2: Contains the lyrics of the song about the earthquake symptom, tsunami part A
3. Bait 3: Contains the lyrics of a song about mastering Part B
4. Bait 4: Contains the lyrics of the song about the action to be taken Part A
5. Bait 5: Contains the lyrics of a song about the climax of the signified section B

Part of this song's Structure is: A, A, B, A and B1. While the results of song lyrics are as follows:

Song title : DON'T PANIC (*JANGAN PANIK*)

Bait 1: Contains song lyrics about geographical location of part A

Kita hidup di dua patahan,
Berada di jalur lempeng dunia
Gempa sering terjadi sudah biasa
Jangan disesali negeri kita.

Bait 2: Contains song lyrics about the symptoms of the earthquake, tsunami

Bumi baguncang, bunyi gamuruh
Pohon bergoyang, rumah bergetar
Air pantai surut, ombak bergulung
Pertanda akan ada gempa dan tsunami

Bait 3: Contains lyrics about self-control

Kuasai diri lebih dahulu,
Jangan panik dan jangan takut
Segera lari keluar rumah
Jauhi bangunan dan pohon tinggi

Bait 4: Contains the lyrics of the song about the action to be taken

Jika gempa, lari ke tanah lapang
Duduk berjongkok hindari pusing
Jika tsunami akan menerjang
Selamatkan diri ke tempat tinggi

Bait 5: Contains the lyrics of a song about the climax of the mark

Lihat ke kiri dan kanan
Jangan sampai melawan arah
Sambil berucap dan berdoa
Selalu berserah diri kepada Allah

The Supplementary Temple Is a Prayer to the God:

Astagfirulah walhamdulillah Allah hu akbar
Lahaulawalakuata ila bila hilali il azim
Allah hu Akbar

To give melody to the existing lyrics proceed by splitting the syllables into articulation that is pronounced when singing clearly with the melodic intonation of the song:

Ki-ta hi-dup di dua pa-ta-han,
Be-ra-da di ja-lur lem-peng du-ni-a
Gem-pa se-ring ter-jadi su-dah bi-a-sa
Ja-ngan di-se-sa-li ne-ge-ri ki-ta.

*Ki-to i-du-ik di du-o pa-ta-han
Ba-ra-do di ga-rih lem-pe-ang du-nia
Gam-po a-cok ta-ja-di a-lah bi-aso
Ja-an di-sa-sa-li na-ga-ri ki-to.*

Bu-mi ber-gun-cang, bu-nyi ge-mu-ruh
Po-hon ber-go-yang, ru-mah ber-ge-tar
A-ir pan-tai su-rut, om-bak ber-gu-lung
Per-tan-da a-kan ada gem-pa dan tsu-na-mi



*Bu-mi ba-gun-cang, bu-nyi ga-mu-ru-ah
Ba-tang ba-ho-yak, ru-mah ba-go-yang
Ai-a pa-ntai su-ru-ik, om-bak ba-gu-lua-ng
Itu tan-do-nyo ado ga-mpo jo tsu-na-mi*

Ku-a-sai di-ri le-bih da-hu-lu,
Jan-gan pa-nik dan jan-gan ta-kut
Se-ge-ra la-ri ke-lu-ar ru-mah
Ja-u-hi ba-ngu-nan dan po-hon ti-nggi

*Ku-a-so-i di-ri la-bi-ah da-hu-lu
Jan pa-nik jan juo ta-ku-ik
Sa-gi-ro la-ri ka lu-a ru-mah
Ja-ua-hi ba-ngu-nan jo ba-tang ti-nggi*

Ji-ka gem-pa,lari ke ta-nah la-pang
Du-duk ber-jong-kok hin-da-ri pu-sing
Ji-ka tsu-na-mi a-kan ter-ja-di
Se-la-mat-kan di-ri ke tem-pat ti-nggi

*Ji-ko ga-mpo la-ri ka ta-nah la-pang
Du-du-ak ba-jong-kok jan sam-pai pa-ni-ang
I-kok tsu-na-mi nan ka da-ta-ng
Sa-la-mae-kan di-ri ka tam-pek ti-nggi*

Li-hat ke ki-ri dan ka-nan
Ja-ngan sam-pai me-la-wan a-rah
Sam-bil ber-u-cap dan ber-doa
Se-la-lu ber-se-rah di-ri ke-pa-da All-ah

*Li-ek ka su-ok jo ka ki-da
Jan sam-pai ma-nan-tang a-rah
Sam-bia ma-ngu-cap jo ba-doa
Sa-la-lu ba-sa-rah di-ri ka-pa-do All-ah*

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study showed that children are not ready and afraid to face the earthquake let alone followed by the tsunami. Students and elementary school teachers are expecting dissemination or extension of disaster mitigation in any form. Almost 90% of respondents love music and singing activities. With the creation of disaster mitigation tracks especially for children is a hope and enthusiasm for the community will be the success of the song with the aim of reassuring the community in the face of the threat of earthquakes that came without us knowing. Suggested to children who have memorized this song can be taught not directly to the family, neighbors and the surrounding community. However, socialization is the right solution to be understood by society as a whole.

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