



## Form of Classic Dangdut Music Performance The "Bintang Remaja" Dangdut Music Group In Kendal Regency

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### Abstract

*Dangdut music is highly popular among the general public. This study aimed to identify, analyze, and describe the forms of performance by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group in Kendal regency. This study employed descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected using observation, interviews, and documentation. The validity of the data was ensured through triangulation techniques. Data analysis was conducted in stages, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study reveal two aspects of the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group's performance: composition and presentation: (1) The composition aspect includes rhythm in a 4/4 time signature; melody utilizing three movements (horizontal, stepwise, and leaps); harmony with chord progressions I, VII, V, VI; tempo in the Allegro category; dynamics, expression, and instruments such as microphone, guitar, bass, keyboard, flute, drums, and kendang; with song lyrics for "Teman Biasa." (2) The presentation aspect encompasses stage setup with outdoor rigging; sound system using the Ashley brand; lighting with PAR LED and Moving Head Beam; costumes and makeup; performance structure including opening, main performance, and closing; and formation. In addition, the Bintang Remaja music group consistently performs works by Rhoma Irama and other classic dangdut artists, as the group is known for its characteristic rendition of classic dangdut music.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Dangdut music is a popular folk music genre that began to develop in Jakarta in the early 1970s. It has a unique character that blends elements of Malay, Arabic, and Indian music, which captivate its audience. Dangdut is presented in various forms, including group performances. One form of dangdut music performance is the dangdut orchestra, which typically consists of vocals, keyboard, lead guitar, rhythm guitar, bass guitar, drums, kendang (traditional drum) players, and tambourine (Weintraub, 2006). Over time, the genre has evolved within the community, although not all groups have embraced these changes. An example of a group that continues to perform in the classic dangdut style is Bintang Remaja.

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group comes from Kendal. This group performs songs by Rhoma Irama and Rita Sugiarto, which incorporate elements of classic modern dangdut music. According to Sulistyningtyas & Suharto (2017), classic dangdut is a genre recognized as original Indonesian music. The instruments used include kendang and flute. A distinctive feature of classic dangdut is the melodic ornamentation at the beginning of the song. This music is very different from other types of dangdut as it combines kendang ketipung, tambourine, and flute to create a pleasant sound, which makes it an important part of classic dangdut music.

The music group always presents something engaging to its audience, which ensures that their performances are continuous. This is a method used to deliver a show, including the use of musical instruments, sequence of presentation, stage setup, makeup, costumes, lighting, and performance formation (Soewito, 2002:10). Elements of a musical performance include the venue, musicians, songs played, and the instruments used in the performance. If any of these elements are missing in a musical performance, it may not be considered optimal (Nuriana, 2017).

Factors that play a significant role in music performances include timing, venue, audience, musicians, performance

material, and the equipment necessary to support the musical performance. Susetyo (2007) defines composition in music performance as encompassing a series of elements: rhythm, melody, harmony, lyrics, tempo, song structure, instruments, and arrangements. The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group performs contemporary classic dangdut songs, some of which are already widely known, such as the song "Teman Biasa."

This study aims to introduce classic dangdut music to the younger generation, particularly in the Kendal region, where knowledge of classic dangdut remains limited and needs to be explored further. Dangdut music is distinguished by its unique fusion of Malay, Arabic, and Indian musical influences. Given this context, it is crucial to analyze the various forms of classic dangdut music performances. This genre underscores the importance for today's youth to understand, promote, and preserve Indonesia's rich cultural heritage.

## METHOD

This study employed qualitative descriptive approach with a performing arts perspective. Data were gathered through direct interaction with the community at the research site. Sugiyono (2013: 8) defines qualitative research as a method for studying natural conditions based on post-positivist philosophy. The researcher acted as the key instrument, employed triangulation for data collection, and conducted qualitative data analysis, and emphasized the significance of findings over generalization.

The data collection techniques consisted of several stages: observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity was ensured using source triangulation. Data analysis was conducted in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *The Journey of the Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group*

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group was officially founded on July 18,

2020, by Mr. Abdul Kholis in Kertomulyo Village. It received official recognition from the Department of Education and Culture of Kendal Regency on February 4, 2021, following an interview with Mr. Abdul Kholis, the group's chairman. The formation of this dangdut music group was driven by shared interests among its members, who reside in the same area. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the group persevered and pursued a career in dangdut music. The name 'Bintang Remaja' is particularly intriguing; "Bintang" means a star that emits light, and "Remaja" signifies popularity among young people. The name symbolizes aspirations for luck and success within the group. In addition, they also rent out recording studios and sound systems for events. The establishment of this dangdut music group aims at character development, which emphasizes the importance of establishing a strong musical identity within the community.



Figure 1: Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group Logo in 2021 (Source: Documentation 2022)

The music group was founded to strengthen unity and brotherhood among musicians, especially in the Brangsong area. They began their career after participating in the Dangdut Music Festival in Kendal in 2018. Members of the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group learn proper musical techniques. Apart from sound and drums, each musician consistently uses their own musical instruments.

#### ***Personnel of the Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group***

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group consists of 13 members, including

three singers: Rosaliana, Indah, and Irna. Puji Hariyanto is the host; Romadhon and Arifin are the guitarists; Anam and Kohar play the keyboards; Junaidi is the bass guitarist; Sumairi plays the flute; Rohman plays the tambourine; Firman plays the kendang; and Heri is the drummer.



Figure 3: Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group Members in 2020 (Source: Documentation 2023)

In July 2020, the leader of music group decided to seek new members because several original members opted to pursue individual careers due to unstable economic conditions. Over time, the music group underwent personnel changes, although the number of musicians remained the same. This new formation marks the second lineup of the group, consisting of singers: Putri Kamila, Wilda Saskia, and Ida Kumala; the host is Irien DP; guitarists: Agus and Bagus; keyboardists: Eka and Mansur; bass guitarist: Bambang; flutist: Sumairi; tambourine player: Mahmud; kendang player: Firman; and drummer: Syarif.

#### ***Forms of Performances by the Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group***

##### ***A. Composition Aspects***

##### ***1. Rhythm***

According to Soeharto (1992), rhythmic patterns are the structured movements of music closely related to pitch duration. Busroh (1998) defines rhythm as a sequence of movements representing the fundamental elements of music and dance. Based on these opinions, we can conclude that rhythm is the basic movement of music and dance associated with the length and shortness of tones.

In songs performed by Rhoma Irama, the rhythm is played in a 4/4-time signature, meaning there are 4 beats in one

measure, with each beat valued at  $\frac{1}{4}$ . All instruments play different rhythmic patterns: keyboard, rhythm guitar, bass guitar, kendang, tambourine, and drums. The rhythm patterns played by the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group are almost identical to the original song, although they use fewer instruments compared to the Soneta music group.



Figure 4: Rhythm Pattern of the Song "Teman Biasa" (Source: Uliyana, 2023)

The figure shows the rhythm pattern of the song "Teman Biasa" performed by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group in a 4/4-time signature. The group uses only keyboard, guitar, bass guitar, flute, kendang, drums, and tambourine, whereas the Soneta group also incorporates other instruments such as mandolin and trumpet.

## 2. Melody

According to Sumaryanto (2000:6), a melody composed of short sequences is called a phrase. The melodies performed by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group sound classical because the melody players listen to the original song, study it, imitate it, and add some variations in the middle of the song to suit the singer's accompaniment. The guitar, keyboard, and flute players from the music group perform classic dangdut songs by Rhoma Irama, while preserving the distinctive characteristics of classic dangdut and the originality of its music when played.

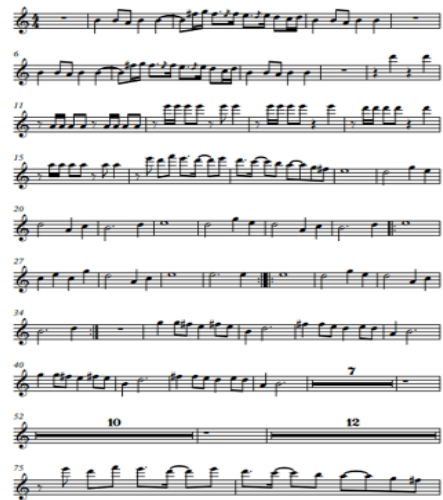


Figure 5: Guitar Melody in the Song "Teman Biasa" (Source: Uliyana, 2023)

The melody performed by the music group, closely resembles the original song, but uses a more limited variety of instruments compared to Soneta. Instruments like mandolin and trumpet are absent in the group's performances. For instance, the melody of the classic dangdut song "Teman Biasa," played by the group, utilizes three instruments: keyboard string, flute, and guitar melody.



Figure 6: Keyboard String Melody in the Song "Teman Biasa" (Source: Uliyana, 2023)

The figure shows the string melody of the classic dangdut song "Teman Biasa" performed by the group, played on the keyboard in C major.



Figure 7: Flute Melody in the Song "Teman Biasa" (Source: Uliyana, 2023)

The score consists of guitar melody, keyboard string melody, and flute melody. Melodies have different characteristics, such as flat movements, stepwise movements, and leaping movements. Flat movement involves notes that are the same. Stepwise movement involves a melody that does not change too quickly, for example, from C to E or G to B. On the other hand, leaping movement includes intervals between high notes, for example, from G to D and so on. In the song "Teman Biasa," three distinct movements are featured: flat movement, stepwise movement, and leaping movement.

### 3. Harmony

Harmony is the field of music that explores combinations of various sounds played together while maintaining harmony and beauty. Sumaryanto (2000:3) mentions that harmony refers to how chords are formed, which is a combination of three or more notes, and the arrangement of these chords. The harmony played by the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group sounds original because the melody players listen to and analyze the original song, replicate the melody, and add some variations in the middle of the song while accompanying the singer. All musicians, including

singers, analyze and listen to the original version of a song before performing it during rehearsals.

The music group performs classic dangdut songs while maintaining the distinctive characteristics of classic dangdut to ensure they do not lose their unique features. The harmony played by the group is similar to the original songs, but the instruments used are not as extensive as those in the original music of the Soneta group. Below is an example of the harmony used in the song "Teman Biasa" by the music group, which consists of the chord progression I, VII, V, VI.

### 4. Tempo

Tempo refers to the constant speed of a sequence of notes (Sumaryanto, 2000). The tempo of classic dangdut music falls under the Allegro category. Even in songs with sad themes, the tempo remains fast and stable. The tempo used in the song "Teman Biasa" by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group also adheres to Allegro, consistent with the original song. Allegro itself ranges from MM (Metronome Maelzel) 120 to 139 bpm (beats per minute). "Teman Biasa" is performed at a tempo of 130 bpm. Allegro tempo is characterized by its cheerful and lively expression.

### 5. Musical Instruments

Musical instruments are devices created or modified to produce music. Various instruments used in musical performances include traditional, reggae, pop, rock, dangdut, and jazz music. These instruments vary depending on the type of music played (Soewito, 2002:10). Classic dangdut music groups use a variety of instruments such as flute, kendang, mandolin, bass guitar, electric guitar, tambourine, and keyboard. These instruments have specific characteristics and functions to enhance the songs, in line with the distinctive features of classic dangdut music.

The equipment for the performance consists of musical instruments, lighting, sound system, and costumes. Other necessary musical instruments and equipment include: 1) Ashley PA system; 2) Steinberg GT-Pro Deluxe and Ibanez

RG 350 DXZ guitars; 3) Fender Jazz Bass American bass guitar; 4) Roland XPS-10 keyboard; 5) Bamboo flute; 6) Sonor Force 1001 drum set; 7) Cowhide kendang. Explanation of the instruments is as follows:

### **1) Microphone**

In dangdut music performances, sound is crucial to maintain balance among the instruments used (Fry, 2004:76). Sound comprises at least four essential elements. In other words, it is the microphone that alters or captures sound vibrations. The quality and characteristics of the microphone should be properly adjusted. An audio mixer is a tool to connect all microphones and audio sources into one. An audio power amplifier is a device that strengthens the combined audio mixer signal, while speakers convert electrical signals into sound.

The microphone is one of the necessary tools used by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group for their performances. The microphone used is the Ashley brand, model AXT200, which functions to convert sound wave energy into electrical energy. Based on an interview with Mr. Abdul Kholis on December 3, 2022, the leader of the music group, microphone selection is based on the singer's voice character type and the song being performed. The Ashley microphone brand is suitable and matches the distinctive characteristics of classic dangdut music by the group.

### **2) Guitar**

The choice of guitar determines the sound character produced (Sulistyaningtyas & Suharto, 2017). Influenced by classical music, the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group selected the Steinberg GT-Pro Deluxe and Ibanez RG 350 DXZ guitars. The Steinberg GT-Pro Deluxe guitar has a sound character suitable for playing melodies in classic dangdut genre songs like those of Bintang Remaja. Rhoma Irama also used guitars like these to play guitar melodies in songs performed by the Soneta group on stage. The Ibanez RG 350 DXZ guitar is comfortable for rhythm guitar sound, with a sound character

suitable for classic dangdut genres like those of Bintang Remaja's classic dangdut music.

### **3) Bass**

Choosing a bass guitar to determine the suitable character for classic dangdut music in the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group is no different from selecting a regular guitar (Sulistyaningtyas, 2017). The Fender Jazz Bass American brand is chosen for its sound character that blends well with the guitar and enhances the distinctive qualities of classic dangdut music by Bintang Remaja. According to (Kamien, 2004), characteristics of classical music include frequent contrasting mood changes, flexible rhythms, memorable melodies, dynamic use of symbols, and fading bass guitar continuity.

### **4) Keyboard**

A keyboard is an instrument similar to a piano but lacks pedals underneath. Its simpler form makes it easier to carry around. One advantage of the keyboard is its ability to produce sounds from instruments other than the piano; it can mimic drums, flute, and others. Keyboards also include styling functions for accompaniment music and recording tools for karaoke (Ida Ayu Kusumaningrum, 2020).

The keyboard used by the Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group is the Roland XPS-10, which according to the group members, is highly suitable for playing classic dangdut music due to its numerous advantages. The Roland XPS-10 is easy to carry, easy to use, and packed with excellent sound quality.

### **5) Flute**

Suseno (2004:47) notes that the structure of dangdut music in the Middle East resembles typical dangdut music groups, characterized by the use of instruments such as kendang, flute, melody guitar, bass guitar, and keyboard. The Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group uses handmade bamboo flutes branded as Putri Ayu. The flute players craft these instruments to comfortably perform classic dangdut music. Physically, the flute features 6 to 7 holes along its body, measures

approximately 15 to 30 cm in length with a diameter of 3 to 4 cm, and includes decorative holes at the end. The group's flute player owns 16 flutes. Its tones are soft and easily harmonized.

#### **6) Drums**

A drum is a musical instrument that adds tempo to a song, especially in dangdut music. Drums are usually less audible during performances because the main rhythmic instrument is the kendang. Soewito (1996) states that musical instruments are tools created specifically to produce music. Based on this statement, music performances like dangdut music groups use several instruments such as guitar, bass guitar, keyboard, and drums to create their music.

The Bintang Remaja classic dangdut music group uses the Sonor Force 1001 drum, considered suitable for classic dangdut music due to its crucial role in the rhythmic performance. In contrast, the Soneta group does not use drum as a rhythmic musical instrument. They rely solely on a hand-hit drum.

#### **7) Kendang**

The kendang belongs to the rhythmic musical instruments. Although it is a non-pitched instrument, rhythmic instruments play a crucial role in musical performance by regulating tempo (Ida Ayu Kusumaningrum, 2020). In an interview, Firman, the kendang player of the Bintang Remaja group, revealed that the choice of kendang skin is not only based on its compatibility with dangdut music character but also on the player's comfort level. The kendang ketipung, also known as the dangdut kendang, resembles a kendang but is smaller. Made from processed wood, the kendang ketipung typically has a hole in the middle ranging from 20 to 40 cm in diameter. Firman prefers making his own kendang rather than buying one directly because he finds it more suitable and comfortable. In the Soneta group, the kendang player handles both the kendang and the tam drum, whereas in the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group, different individuals play the kendang and drum.

#### **6. Lyrics**

The syair or lyrics of a song convey its meaning or message. Lyrics are sometimes integrated into literary works as a form of poetry, which demonstrates the shared elements between poetry and song lyrics (Arabica, 2015: 17). Meanwhile, Mihardja (2012: 40) states that syair is structured poetry that emphasizes poetic rhythm. It serves as lyrical content through which the song creators communicate messages to their audience. Classic dangdut songs often explore themes of love, heartbreak, and life experiences. The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group, for instance, expresses affection through their songs about love.

#### **B. Presentation Aspects**

##### **1. Stage Setup**

Poerwadarminta (2002) defines stage management as the rules or methods for preparing an elevated stage as a performance venue. It involves organizing the location for performances. Not all elevated places are called stages; the term also encompasses the area used for performances. A stage is where artists showcase their artwork, with decorations that suit the show's theme, good lighting, and proper sound management. Performances require suitable venues to be held. In Indonesia, these include open fields, traditional halls, and dedicated stages (Jazuli & Muhtar, 2010:25).

The dangdut stage used for music performances is elevated higher than the audience to prevent them from climbing onto it during the show. Akbar (2001: 89) states that a dangdut music performance stage typically consists of two parts: the front and the back. The front stage, which is lower than the back, accommodates various instruments such as guitars, rhythm guitars, bass guitars, keyboards, mandolins, flutes, lead guitars, and singers. Meanwhile, the back stage is designed for percussion instruments like drums and kendang. Occasionally, an additional front stage in the form of a long box facilitates singers' movement and

enhances their ability to engage the audience.

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group uses a rigging stage model for performing dangdut music outdoors. This type of stage is well-suited for outdoor events like dangdut concerts. The stage equipment utilizes heavy-duty steel to support various concert setups, including sound and lighting arrangements.

The rigging stage stands approximately 1.5 meters high from the ground and about 4 meters from the stage floor to the roof. The total height from the ground to the stage roof is approximately 6 meters. The rigging stage measures approximately 6x8 meters and has a strong and stable frame construction. During performances, the Soneta group uses a larger rigging stage that measures approximately 10x12 meters in length and width. It stands about 1.5 meters high from the ground and has a roof approximately 5 meters from the floor. The overall height of the stage from the ground to the roof is approximately 7 meters.



Figure 8: Open Stage of the Bintang Remaja Dangdut Music Group  
(Source: Documentation 2023)

The stage roof usually features dark-colored triangular tent fabric. The lower floor of the stage is made of brown wooden planks with a diameter of about 2 meters, covered with carpet. The stage backdrop consists of banners sized appropriately for the stage. These banners typically display the date, location, and groups contributing to the event's success.

## 2. Sound System

The sound arrangement for the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group is managed by Fatlul Niam, a member of the sound system team. According to Rumanioqi, sound management during performances is crucial. The sound engineer is responsible for handling all aspects of audio, including its conceptualization and quality (Rumanioqi & Karna, 2018). Meanwhile, Isnaini (2016) defines sound arrangement as the method of adjusting sound during performances, involving the set up of microphones, cables, mixers, processors, sound effects, amplifiers, and speakers.

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group uses several Ashley brand monitors and other audio equipment, including the Ashley King 24 Mixer, which adjusts sound to suit various types of input. The Ashley XR204 Crossover divides audio frequencies connected to the amplifier into three categories: low, mid, and high. The Ashley 9QX 3102 Equalizer adjusts tones from bass to treble. The Ashley PA1600 Power Amplifier produces powerful audio output signals. The Ashley MF1025 Speaker converts sound waves into audible outputs detectable by the human ear. These audio jack cables are Makita brand, stereo microphones approximately 25 meters long, connecting audio equipment to other audio equipment.

## 3. Lighting Setup

Lighting design enhances a performance by considering how colors and light shadows influence the atmosphere. Lights are generally categorized into three types: spotlights, follow spotlights, and strip lights. Spotlights are high-intensity lights that focus illumination on a specific area with distinct boundaries. They are typically positioned above the rear stage area. Follow spotlights highlight specific areas on stage to guide the audience's focus, directly controlled by an operator to track performers' movements. Strip lights consist of rows of differently colored lights placed in front of the stage to direct light appropriately (Jazuli, 2008).



The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group uses PAR (Parabolic Aluminized Reflector) LED and movable head beam lighting in its performances. The lights are positioned at the top, front, and back of the stage. PAR lights consist of bulbs inside cans with color filters. Three primary colors are typically used: red symbolizes strong energy and emotions, blue signifies an incomprehensible or mysterious impression, and green represents calmness and peace. These lights are usually mounted at the top or bottom of the stage in fixed positions. The function of PAR lights is as primary illumination, which emits very bright light to cover the entire area and create a specific atmosphere.

#### **4. Costumes**

In selecting and combining clothing colors, it is important to consider harmony, especially under lighting conditions (Jazuli, 2008:21). The musicians in the dangdut music group opt for simplicity by wearing t-shirts bearing the group's name. Dangdut singers achieve a more elegant appearance with long clothing and various luxurious accessories (Suwarti, 2001:30). They also adorn their heads, hands, and shoes with ornaments that enhance their beauty and distinguish them from singers of other genres. In this study, young dangdut singers choose clothes and dresses that ensure comfort during their performances on stage.

The members of the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group wear t-shirts with the Bintang Remaja logo and black trousers. As for the singers, they choose clothing that makes them feel comfortable. The classic dangdut music performances by Bintang Remaja do not have a specific fashion stylist to assist in arranging their attire. In contrast, the appearance of the Soneta group members differs from that of the classic Bintang Remaja dangdut music group. All members of the Soneta group wear matching uniforms, which change for each performance to suit the event's theme.

#### **5. Make Up**

Makeup is a way to alter the original appearance of a face using cosmetics (Poespo, 2009:9). The makeup of dangdut singers appears thicker and bolder compared to singers from other music genres. This makes it easier to distinguish dangdut singers from singers of other genres just by looking at their makeup. Meanwhile, the musicians maintain a simple appearance without using cosmetics.

In this study, the Bintang Remaja dangdut singers do not heavily rely on makeup. They prefer a lighter makeup approach, which aims for a more natural appearance and distinguishes them from singers of the past. This preference stems from their frequent salon treatments, which instill confidence and reduce the need for heavy makeup. Meanwhile, the Soneta group has its own makeup style, with backing vocalists also using makeup like hijabs and cosmetics that complement their uniforms. However, the male band members' grooming routine is similar to that of the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group, primarily focusing on hair styling.

#### **6. Performance Timing**

The timing of performances tends to be more captivating when they occur regularly. However, there are several factors that can lead to scheduling conflicts, which make it impractical to hold them regularly. Meanwhile, the performance venue is where an artistic presentation is staged or performed for an audience (Ida Ayu Kusumaningrum, 2020).

The classic dangdut music performance by the Bintang Remaja dangdut music group involves a series of activities related to timing. There are several stages that are planned, ongoing, and scheduled for the performance. The group's presentation includes an opening, main segment, and closing. The event commences with a welcome speech from the organizers of the dangdut music group, followed by a musical performance where all singers take the stage to sing the opening song. The main segment features performances by singers introduced by the

host. The dangdut music show concludes with all singers appearing in front of the stage to perform the closing song together with the host.

### 7. Formation

Formation refers to the positions of performers and musical instruments on stage. However, this formation depends on the stage shape, stage surface, and stage direction. The arrangement of players usually refers to the arrangement of players within a group or ensemble. For example, choir performances, ensembles, gamelan, and rebana. Some forms of performing arts require their players to change positions during performances (Jazuli & Muhtar, 2010:24).

The Bintang Remaja dangdut music group uses a formation with several players at the front. From the audience's perspective, the keyboard and flute players are on the right side, the drum and vocalists are in the middle, and the guitar and bass guitar players are on the left side. The back stage is elevated so that the drummer is not obstructed by the front row players and can clearly see all players performing. Meanwhile, the Soneta music group has a formation where Rhoma Irama appears at the very front, with the flute, trumpet, guitar, mandolin, bass, and backing vocalists in the middle stage. The backstage formation includes the keyboard player, tambourine player, drum player, and other supporting musical instruments.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the research, it can be concluded that the classic dangdut music performance by Bintang Remaja is a group performance consisting of several personnel: the host, vocalist, and musicians such as keyboard and kendang players. The vocal delivery is performed solo, as a duet with two singers, or as a trio with three singers. The composition of the song "Teman Biasa" performed by Bintang Remaja follows a two-part song structure: Part A and Part B. Part A follows the a-a' sentence form, while Part B follows b-b' structure. The song's rhythm is 4/4, with a melody that combines stepping and leaping note sequences, harmonized

with various chords, and played at an Allegro tempo.

The musical instruments used in the music group includes the Ashley microphone, Steinberg GT-Pro guitar, Ibanez RG350 guitar, Fender Jazz American bass, Roland XPS-10 keyboard, flute, drums, and kendang. The presentation aspects include stage arrangement, sound arrangement, lighting arrangement, costume arrangement, makeup arrangement, performance timing, and formation.

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