

BAB I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of research, which explains why researchers conduct research. This chapter consists of research background, research limitations, research formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and definitions of key terms. In this chapter, researchers also explain problems in the field related to the effectiveness of hybrid learning methods during a pandemic. A full explanation can be read in the following research.

A. Background of the Research

Education is planned efforts to create a fun and effective learning process (Latifah, Rahmaniati and Supramono, 2015). Education has an important role in building competitive human resources and being able to compete in today's global era. It can be said that there are no clear boundaries between one nation and another, one culture and another. The educational process aims to bring the nation's children to an understanding that can be expressed verbally, in writing, or in a positive frame of mind. Weak learning processes are one of the problems faced by our world of education. In the learning process, children are less encouraged to develop thinking skills (Sanjaya, 2016).

Nowadays, many human beings examine literature for numerous purposes, each for profession and school. Many human beings understand that literature is an vital issue that has continually been inherent in human existence. Literature is a uniquely human hobby, born of man's undying choice to understand, specific, and subsequently percentage revel in. It method that literature is something that people

want to specific with someone. Literary works are unique, imparting a photograph of existence each in content material and in expression. Literary competencies are very numerous in implementation, one in all that's drama.

Drama is a form of literature that can recreate situations humanity and human relations concretely. Plus, Drama is a demonstration of fundamental human behavior that is internalized by the performers and received by the audience who feel it as something reality. By playing drama some attitudes can be grown, for example confident, brave against the crowd, responsible for the task, and has an artistic soul which is an introduction to human life. Beside that, by playing drama some skills can be developed, for example communication skills, acting skills, abilities memorizing, the ability to actualize oneself into social situations that are faced. Therefore, the presence of drama can be used as a medium train and develop various language skills.

Furthermore, Baldwin and Fleming (2003) Drama is a group activity that fosters cooperation and sparks both individual and societal creativity. This can be represented artistically through written or spoken words, as well as through individual or group expression. Children's individual and social responses to reading can be investigated and expressed through drama, which can provide these formats. Its multimodal qualities offer adaptable frameworks that make the abstraction, creation, reconstruction, and communication of meaning easier. Children are given the chance to interact and operate as a unit rather than independently, allowing them to form a holistic and interconnected understanding of their experiences and learning.

William Henry Hudson (2015) Drama is a group activity that fosters cooperation and sparks both individual and societal creativity. this has the ability to be represented artistically, whether that be through spoken or written words, individual or group expression. Drama can offer several formats for investigating and communicating children's personal and class responses to literature. Because it is multisensory, it offers adaptable structures that make meaning abstraction, construction, reconstruction, and communication easier. Children can make a holistic and interconnected sense of their experiences and learning when the mind, body, and emotions have the chance to work together rather than separately.

Through drama learning, it is hoped that students will not only be able to develop verbal communication skills when students are at a high level of appreciation, namely being able to play a character in a drama according to with his character, but also train high social sensitivity. On on the other hand, the ability to play drama can only be mastered after that concerned experience directed, planned, and training exercises continuous .

Drama as a piece of artwork has dimensions, particularly drama as a literary artwork within side the shape of drama texts and drama as a acting artwork. It method, drama is a piece that may be within side the shape of a literary paintings within side the shape of a drama textual content script. In addition, drama also can be within side the shape of acting arts or performances. In the end, literary works within side the shape of drama scripts additionally intention to be staged. Drama is a literary paintings made to be accomplished on level by means of actors. Drama when it comes to studying may be performed by means of college students in drama performances. Drama performances in studying have a

completely vital function for college students, particularly developing college students' self belief in expressing thoughts and college students gets extensive possibilities to socialize and enhance competencies in organizing crew paintings. The English have a look at application is one of the departments that had a function to expand college students' skills in drama performances. Learning drama performances is taught to sixth semester college students. Judging from the significance of studying drama, the English have a look at application has the obligation to expand and streamline college students' skills in drama performances.

Based on research experience in drama subjects, researchers found problems in drama subjects. Firstly, students' lack of understanding of the dialogue and characters being played. Secondly, the lack of facilities and infrastructure in practicing drama, Next problem is difficult to find the title of the drama that will be displayed , The difficulty of determining students with the characters to be played, Next problem is the lack of cohesiveness of students in drama rehearsals, Next problem is the occurrence of miscommunication between students. Drama learning is a literary studies that seldom taught in English Department . The script is difficulties to understand by the students. The last problems students are difficulties directly feel the conflicts and values of life that are played through dialogue between characters. From the background above, the researcher is interested in analyzing student drama performances. by title “ **An Analipsis of Student drama performance “uncle vanya” in english study program “ .**

B. Limitation of the Research

Based on the background above, it is very important for researchers to limit the problem, there are two plays that are shown but the researchers only focus on examining the study of the drama "Uncle Vanya" which consists of nine students in English study program.

C. Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitations of the problem above, the problem formulation is the following question: "how is the student drama performance "uncle vanya" in english study program?"

D. Purpose of the research

The purpose of this study is to describe the performance of the student drama "Uncle Vanya" in English Study Program.

E. Importance of research

The importance of this research can be classified into some parts as follows:

1. For the lecturers

- 1) Can provide input for lecturers in an effort to improve the learning process
- 2) Provide input to lecturers in overcoming problems in drama learning

2. For the students

- 1) able to improve students' ability to remember, memorize texts and be able to play the role of art.

3. For the university

- 1) Contribute to research in the world of education related to efforts to improve the learning process and the quality of education.

- 2) The results of this study can be used as information and references for researchers.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

To know about this research, the research use about some term, the research defines them as the following :

1. Drama subject

Baldwin and Fleming (2003) Drama is a cooperative and collaborative activity that stimulates both individual and group imagination. This may be used to express oneself artistically through spoken or written words, as well as through group or individual expression.

2. Drama Performance

According to Hudson (2015) drama is a shared and co-operative interest which fires the person and collective creativeness. Drama overall performance can be surely described as actions which can be completed for audiences. Drama performance on this studies is drama that performed by means of 6th semester college students of English observe program college of Pasir Pengaraian.

BAB II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the research discussion about review of related literature, which of review and related theories, Quoted and purposed from the expert's opinion review of the related finding the researcher quotes some findings related to studies. At last, the researcher result the conceptual framework about effectiveness of hybrid learning method in translation courses.

A. Review and Related Theories

A.1 Definitions

Drama is a genre of literary work in the form of an essay that describes or illustrates the reality of life, character, and human behavior in which the story is conveyed through roles and dialogue. According to Anton Prochazka (2009, p.7) said that drama is a method that targets intelligent pupils with diverse learning preferences. The purpose of this learning approach is to build understanding via the use of the mind, body, senses, and emotions. Drama is a simple and active photograph of human nature. According to Asghar (2011) states drama. Then, in the Dictionary of World Literature, drama means all performances who wear expression. Drama is a prose composition adapted to the manner movements, costumes, and scenes that accompany it as in real life.

Greek word dromai which means to do, act, or act (Soediro Satoto, 1991). Drama means deed, action, or offended. In today's life, drama has a broader meaning in terms of whether drama is a literary genre, or drama is an independent branch of art. Drama script is a literary genre that is aligned with poetry and prose (Herman J. Waluyo, 2001)

Drama, which arises from an energetic, participatory, and collaborative enjoy that evokes pressure, creativity, interest, discovery, and experimentation, is a replicate of human lifestyles that is carried out on level. (Kemeh : 2015). through the use of theatre, students may work collectively to solve issues, share their viewpoints and understandings, learn and observe new material, and develop academically and individually. (Zahid & Rohi, 2018).

in line with this,drama-primarily based mastering affords opportunities to analyze topics across the curriculum (Dinarty, Sutapa, & Bunau, 2018). In other words, Altun (2019) points out that drama evidently integrates language capabilities; the combination of studying, listening, and talking occurs, making language learning herbal and powerful. Dorothy Heathcote (in Wagner, 1976)asserts that "drama" is any action or event wherein we take part actively and where our mind-set in place of the character we create is the point of interest of interest. in line with Verriour (1994), To create a transferring lifestyles photograph that aspires to wonder and enlighten the participants, we draw on all of our experiences and imagination to live a dramatic scenario. Drama is a symbolic language with which we constitute the 'actual' world art has been used for this cause for heaps of years (Somers, 2013). in step with McGregor (1976), youngsters could be capable of discover issues, activities and connections thru drama. Somers (1994), defines drama as a way of communication and as a device to help us achieve our dreams.

Harymawan (1988) the meaning of drama is divided into three type. First, drama is the quality of communication, situation, action, (everything seen on

stage) that generates attention, excitement, and tension in the listener/audience. Second, drama is life described by motion (life presented in action). Third, drama is a story human war in the form of discussion, which is projected on level with using communicate and motion in front of an target audience. From the third From the conclusion above it can be concluded that drama is a communication that contains conflict which is illustrated by motion and dialogue and performed in front of an audience.

In line with Harymawan's opinion, Waluyo describes theatre as a staged copy of real-world events as well. The audience appears to observe societal developments while watching the play. The turmoil that characters experience in dramas might occasionally mirror their own internal conflict. Drama is a depiction of human existence, with its ups and downs, bittersweet moments, and gray areas. (Waluyo 2003). The difference between the two opinions It lies in the emphasis on conflict. Waluyo emphasized that more the conflict presented in the drama is an inner conflict and a portrait human life, while Harymawan focuses more on movement and dialogue when staging.

Moulton (in Tarigan, 1993) states that drama is life presented in motion (life presented in action). In line with this opinion Wiyanto (2002) explains that the spectacle of drama accentuate the conversation (dialogue) and the movements of the players (acting) in stage. The conversations and gestures model the written story in the script.

Drama is a story or an imitation of behavior and everything related to human life with all the conflicts and intrigues that are staged. This is very realistic

because the word drama comes from the Greek draomai (RMA Harymawan, 1988:1) which means to do, apply, act, react, and so on. So drama means deed or action. Drama is a description of human life in the real world that the author tries to re-describe and demonstrate in a world called the stage with all the upheavals that occur in it. The author tries to respond to the meaning of life, be it sad or happy, according to what happened.

based totally on the definition of drama above, it could be concluded that drama is a literary work or a composition that describes lifestyles and human behavior in the form of dialogue to be staged.

A.1.1 Drama Form

Drama can be put into two forms, the first form that is drama script, and the second is the drama stage.

1. Drama Script

Drama script is also called play literature. Drama script built by physical structure (linguistics) and inner structure (semantic, meaning). Form The physical form of a drama script is dialogue or speech (Waluyo 2003).

2. Drama Stage

Stage drama is a kind of unbiased artwork, that is an integration among various sorts of art such as song, lighting fixtures, portray (ornament, stage), dress artwork, b6fd8d88d79ed1018df623d0b49e84e7 artwork, and so forth (Waluyo 2003).

There are some people who connect between playing drama as theatrical art. Etymologically (origin) theater means a theater (auditorium). The word theater in a broad sense means all the spectacles the shown in front of people. In a narrow sense it means drama, life story in human life that is told on stage, witnessed by people many, with media: conversation, movement and behavior, with or without decorations (screens and so on), based on the script written (results of literary art) with or without music, singing, dancing (Harymawan 1993). From understanding above it can be explained that theater is an activity of playing drama performed in front of an audience (audience).

A.1.3 Elements of Drama

Element of drama are the importan part in building a drama. It means that one element can be separated each others. The elements of drama encompass plot, person, talk, staging, and subject. but, that evaluation of any single detail of drama need to now not blind us to its function at the side of other dialogue; man or woman is expressed thru communicate and staging; and so forth. Muller and William (1994) states that the factors of drama consist of plot, person, talk, motion, degree, placing, subject, director, cast, audience, make up, dress or custom fashion, sound and lighting.

a. Plot

Plot refers to how a story's occasions had been installation, along with their chronological order, relative importance, and any causal relationships among them. The occasions that take place in a play make up the plot. The story structure has six levels : Exposition, preliminary

event, rising action, climax, falling action and Denouement or resolution.

b. Character

The drama's next crucial component is character. The protagonist tells the drama's tale. Because we read plays to discover the plots' outcomes, it is a pivotal individual who stands at the heart of the action and significance of the play. One or more subsidiary or lesser characters serve as the primary character's spine and serve to help enlighten the primary individual. the majority of the time, minor characters are static or unchangeable; they basically stay the equal at some point of the play. alternatively, dynamic characters display some sort of shift in mindset, motive, or behavior. round human beings are extra personalized, expose several aspects in their human nature, and are unpredictable in both conduct and speech. Flat characters simplest reveal one dimension and their behavior and speech are predictable.

c. Dialog

In its broadest definition, dialogue is just conversations between characters in a literary work; in its narrowest form, it only relates to the characters' speech in a drama. We now get to a crucial component of theatrical characters, their speech or dialogue after talking about character and conflict. Two speakers are involved in a dialogue, while one speaks in a monologue. An essential dramatic dialogue convention is using a soliloquy to convey a character's emotions The dialogue is a crucial component. Dialogue displays a character's

essence and informs us about his relationships with the speaker or an audience who is not there all through the talk.

d. Action

Drama differs from other literary forms. Due to its particular nature, it has developed distinctive traits. It is very challenging to distinguish between drama and performance since, when a play is performed on stage, drama genuinely presents real-life events to the audience. Of all literary forms, it is the most tangible. Reading a novel requires you to read in a reduced or compressed form. The plot is told by the characters as they interact and experience their experiences on stage, not by the author. In theatre, the characters and performers converse with themselves and respond to situations on the spur of the moment. So conversation is used to present drama.

e. Conflict

The battle of the protagonist against destiny, the elements, society, or another person can serve as the conflict. Although not required, conflict is an essential component of drama. The narrative is interesting because of conflict. Conflict is a fight or rivalry of some type. The attractiveness of the play is due to the conflict. Without it, the drama becomes boring and monotonous. There are two different kinds of conflicts: internal conflicts and external conflicts. Internal conflict, also known as psychological conflict, is an a person. struggle with himself or herself.

f. Stage

Drama differs from different sorts of literature in that it's miles performed in front of an target market by means of actors who utilize a set, lighting, music, and costumes to tell a story. Stage Directions are instructions and recommendations provided by the playwright in the play's script. They are the expectations that the author and the producer have of each other. In older play, stage directions were plain and clear. production. They provided the performers general instructions and the play's layout of the scenery. The dramatist and the reader are connected via the stage instructions. The chorus handled these duties in historical theatrical writing. The playwright in contemporary theater tries to exert control over the performance through the use of stage instructions. The playwright's idea is brought to life on stage by theater performers. The audience participates in the play and responds to it.

g. Setting

is revealing time and place through prop (furniture, everyday item, and costuming), setting can also exploit degree lights and unique impact along with rear projected film and sound effect to beautify the temper of a play. Dim lighting may endorse a depressing surroundings: vivid mild, an upbeat one.

h. Theme

From experiencing a play and examining the numerous factors of a play we derive a feel of its importance and meaning. The phrase

subject matter to designate the primary idea or point of a play said as a generalization. due to the fact formulating the theme of a play involves abstracting from it a generalizable concept, the perception of the topic inevitably actions away from the very info of character and action that provide the play its lifestyles. This isn't always to indicate that it isn't always rewarding or beneficial to attempt to perceive a principal idea or set of thoughts from performs, but only that we must be aware of the limitations of our doing so.

i. Director

The director is a person who plays an important role and has the greatest responsibility in staging the drama. A director is tasked with selecting a drama script that is suitable for staging, selecting players who are in accordance with the character of the characters in the drama, determining the stage layout, make-up, and clothing that will be used in the performance. Another main task of the director is directing the entire storyline, including the scenes performed by the players.

j. Cast

The cast is the person who acts out the entire play in the drama. The player imitates all the stories experienced by the characters in the drama script. The number of players in the drama performance depends on the number of characters. However, the director has the right to increase or decrease the number of players if necessary. In the drama staging, the actor plays a role and shows his skills. Actors

portray characters in certain stories. An actor is required to be able to portray the character of the story. Actor's expertise can present a character that is portrayed as real, both in his behavior, dialogue, and spirit. The cohesiveness between the players really determines the success of a performance. The expertise of an actor in playing a character in a drama performance can be seen from.

k. Audience

The audience is an important element in a performance. A performance will not be perfect if there is no audience. The audience usually adjusts to the story that is played in the drama. There are performances that are intended for audiences of all ages or only audiences of certain ages, such as children or adults. The success of a drama can usually be measured from the size of the audience.

l. Make-up

Makeup is the make up of the players. The person in charge of make-up is the makeup artist. The make-up includes make-up for the players' faces to match the storyline. For example, a player will play an old man, the make-up artist must make the player look old, such as adding fake wrinkles and mustaches.

m. Dress or Costume Fashion

Dress or costume fashion is the arrangement of costumes used by players. Fashion includes clothes and jewelry that will be used in the performer during the performance. A player can wear one costume

during performance or change according to the scene. The fashion must support the story that has been written in the script.

n. Sound

Sound system is the arrangement of sound and music used in staging plays. The person in charge of sound system is a sound engineer. Sound engineers must determine the loudness of the players' voices and the music that accompanies the performance. Musical accompaniment must support the story in the drama. For example, a sad story is usually aided by a mellow flute accompaniment. The accompaniment music is played behind the scenes so as not to be seen by the audience and not to disturb the drama players. Loudness must also be adjusted to create a beautiful drama play.

o. Lighting

Lighting is the setting of light that is used during the performance. The lighting on the stage must be adjusted to the story played by the characters. For example, if the story depicts the atmosphere of the day, the lights cast a brighter than usual spot.

A.1.4 Steps in Drama Performance

A drama staging can be said to be successful and successful when following some important things that must be considered. As for There are several important things that must be considered to create a good staging consists of 3 stages, namely pre-staging, during Staging, and After the Staging. Description of these stages as follows.

a. Pre-staging

In a drama performance, you should prepare preparations before the performance is shown, namely in the form of the preparatory stage and training stage. According to Tarigan (1985) the steps included in the preparation of prestaging include:

b. Preparation Stage

In this stage there are several steps that must be taken, including:

1) Choosing a Story

In this step is an activity to choose a story that will be staged in accordance with the purpose of staging. The selection of the script of the story as well must fulfill both the theme, plot, structure, and others. All of this must be determined as well as possible.

2) Get Author Written Permission

If the staging of drama uses a script from the author, then it should have obtained permission and solved the issue of the author's honorarium.

3) Determining the Director

In determining the director must be careful. A director must be responsible, trustworthy, brave, honest, has great will, and can lead. The function of the director determines the success of a drama. The director is a director on how the performance should be done. He is fully responsible for interpreting the script to be staged, and determining the theme of the performance that will support a play. A director also has the function of coordinating and directing all elements

of a drama performance (players and properties), providing a basic interpretation of the script, and with the director's skill in realizing a total (maximum) drama performance.

4) Choosing Assistant Directors

The assistants include set planners (decorations, lighting directors), stage leaders (staging motors), and assistant directors who can represent or replace the director at any time if needed.

5) Studying Scripts

This step aims to be able to recognize the theme, conflict, suspense and climax contained in the script that is being staged. These steps include; determine the best way of staging the story, analyze each character and their character and their relationship to each other, analyze the education and background of each character, plan a floor plan or stage plan related to lighting decorations, windows, and so on.

6) Compile a Workbook

This book contains the director's notes such as movements, expressions, breaths, and signs for players such as: light signs, sound effects, music, and others.

7) Selecting the Cast

Players must be chosen by people who can hold a roller or a role in appreciating the character that will be presented by him. Player selection can also be done by casting.

A.1.5 . Level of Training

The stages that are present during training include:

1) Reading Training

This training aims to enable the actors to know the relationship with each other as well as the conflict, suspense, and climax found in the drama script.

2) Blocking Training

This exercise aims to determine the blocking of each player, namely the movement and grouping of players. Meanwhile, every movement, expression, must have meaning in the expression of the play that is brought by the player fairly and has the right reason.

3) Work Training

In practice, it is certain that the players have memorized the text along with their synchronous movements which will later describe the character and character that they carry naturally.

4) Smoothing Training

Smoothing exercises are aimed at making players really experience and play a good role in living up to the ups and downs, struggles, successes, and failures that will appear in the character he will play.

5) General Training

General training is the final exercise to prepare all the stage needs from the readiness of the players, stage employees, and others. This exercise is held to familiarize the players with the responses and reactions of the

audience so that during the actual performance they are not nervous and totally ready.

A.1.6 Staging

The performance or premiere night is the climax of the results of the practice that has been taken for days, weeks, even months to stage the work in the form of acting/pretending in the form of drama performances. In drama performances, new acting is possible if there is a will in the heart. The will (intention) must be complemented by imagination (imagining something). To nourish the imagination in oneself can be done by frequently appreciating poetry and appreciating paintings (Wiyanto : 2000). When playing a drama, imagination is very important because actors have to "pretend" to be someone else. In pretending, an actor must be able to display a reasonable imagination, meaning that an actor does not display excessive imagination. In such situations, actors need visual memory (imagination). so that his pretense is not noticed by the audience. Actors must also be able to believe that those who play in the stage is reality.

A.1.7 Post – Staging

In post-performance, the performance that has already taken place is carried out with assessments of the elements contained in the drama, such as; kinesics (gestures), the use of player pronunciation, the use of pressure, language, intonation and expression. There are also suggestions and criticisms of the performances that have been going on with the aim of understanding the shortcomings of the performances for reflection on the next performances.

A.2 Drama Rating

The drama staging assessment sheet is used for assessment of the play staging practice test. The assessment sheet is used to report the results of assessments based on supporting factors in the staging of dramas. According to Sozbilir (2014) there is seven indicators in drama staging, namely: voice, audience, blocking, script/purpose, memorization/improvisation, facial expression/body language, overall.

a. Voice

A pronunciation conveyed by the characters in a drama performance.

b. Audience

In every staging, the audience factor needs to be considered as well. If the drama is staged for the school students themselves, the audience factor is not so worrying. If something goes wrong, they will forgive, forgive, and even if they criticize, the tone will be more friendly.

c. Blocking

blocking off is a time period used in theatre to explain the vicinity of actors on the degree and the movements that they make. The method of blocking is accomplished for the duration of rehearsals and is a collaborative attempt among the actors and the director.

d. Script/purpose

Text or drama script is a text that becomes a guideline for portraying a character in a story on stage. In addition, drama can also be interpreted as a staged story or story that describes life through dialogue and the behavior of characters.

e. Memorization/improvisation

In drama, improvisation is spontaneous speech or movement to balance a play script to appear fluid as if it were not a drama.

f. Facial expression/body language

facial expressions are the result of one or extra actions or positions of the muscles within the face. Facial expressions are a form of nonverbal verbal exchange, and might convey the emotional nation of someone to those who observe them.

g. Overall

The Overall thing that is judged on the drama performance is voice, audience, blocking, script/purpose, memorization/improvisation, facial expression/body language.

Rubric's assessment of the staging of the play can be seen in the following table :

Table 1
Rubric of Drama Performance

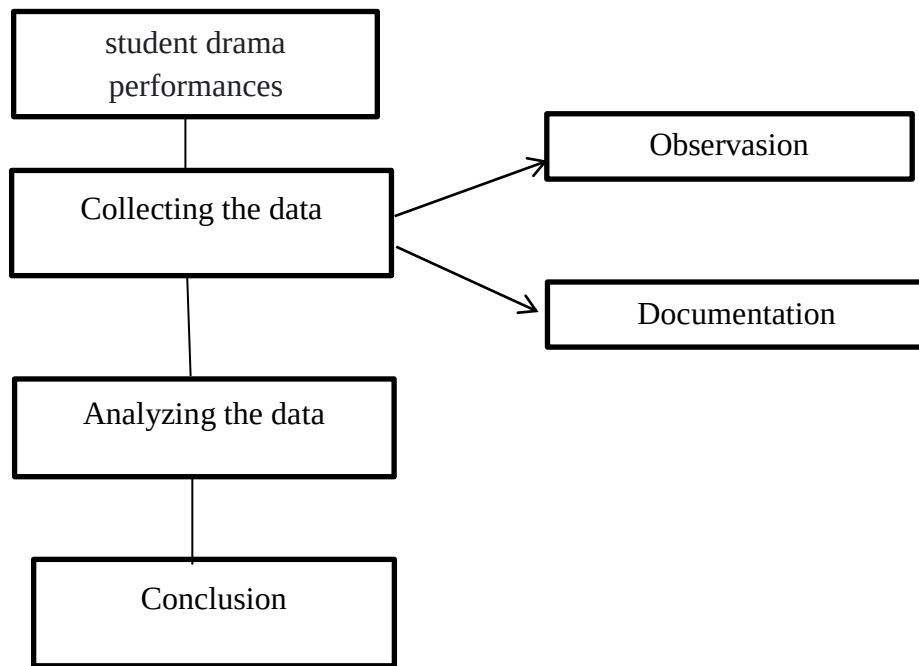
Criteria	4	3	2	1
Voice	Voice was loud and clear; words were easily understood	Student spoke clearly but it was difficult to understand some of the script ; could've been louder	Voice and language was not very clear ; could've been much louder	Could not understand what was being said due to unclear and low speech
Audience	Audience felt like part of the show	Was aware and well-connected to the audience	Needed more audience awareness and connection	No audience awareness or connection at all
Blocking	Good use of stage and movement – did not turn back to audience	Almost used entire stage – turned away from audience only once or twice	Could have used more of the stage; must concentrate on facing forward	Needed more blocking – always face audience and use the stage
Script/Purpose	Enticing vivid detail used in script /dialogue ; evident reasons for the performance	Script /dialogue was well – written ; considerable detail with good purpose	Some detail used in script /dialogue; needed more of a purpose	Script /dialogue contained no purpose and very little detail

Memorization/ Improvisation	Script was fully memorized ;student improvised in place of lines	Script was almost fully memorized - some improvisation used to make up for missed lines	Script was partially memorized ; student did not attempt improvisation	Script was not at all memorized ; no improvisation used.
Facial Expression/Body language	Great use of gestures, facial expression and body movement	Contained some facial expression ,gestures & body movement.	Need more facial expressions gestures & movement	Contained little to no facial expression, gesture or movement
Overall	Committed cooperated & concentrated	Semi-committed, concentrated & cooperative	Almost committed, cooperative & concentrated	No commitment, cooperation or concentration

Source : Sozbilir (2014)

B. Conceptual Framework

In this research, the conceptual framework explains how researchers collect data from lecturers about student drama performances. The form of picture below described the conceptual framework of this research :



This study focuses on the analysis of student drama performances in drama courses. The framework shows the process of how researchers conduct research by looking at several indicators. The indicators seen are indicators of voice, audience, blocking, script, memorization/ improvisation, facial expression, overall.

BAB III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter present about the research methodology of this studies. It consiss of research design, populace and sample, instrumentation, approach of amassing the statistics, and approach of analyzing the data. inside the setting of the research, it discusses about the process of the research for control class.

A. Research design

consiss best one variable and the research designs it as descriptive qualitative research. Widoyoko (2012) says that qualitative studies describes the manner things are based on facts and stated in statement or words shape. It specializes in qualitative approach. This research have one variable, there is Student drama performance.

B. Setting of the research

The research was conducted Based on the background above, it is very important for researchers to limit the research, there are two plays that are shown but the researchers only focus on examining the study of the drama "Uncle Vanya" which consists of nine students in English study program.

C. Population and Sample

a. Population

according to Sugiyono (2014: 80) states the populace is a generalization area which includes items or topics which have sure features and characteristics set by using researchers to have a look at after which draw conclusions.

based totally in this description, the populace subjects in this take a look at had been all 6th semester students of the English language education take a look at software at Pasir Pangaraian college, which only consisted of one class with 36 students.

b. Sample

according to Arikunto (2010: 174) states that the sample language is a component or representative of the population being studied. The technique used in sampling is saturated sampling, meaning that the entire population is used as a sample.

based on the description above, the writer took all the population to be used as a sample to make it easier to obtain concrete and relevant data from the existing sample. Through this saturated sample, the researchers only focus on examining the study of the drama "Uncle Vanya" which consists of nine students in English study program.

D. Instrumentation of the Research

In this study, there are two instruments used to measure student drama performance. researchers used observation, and documentation. that is, researchers observed student drama performances and took student assessment data from lecturers.

E. Procedures Of the Research

The procedure of the research to conduct the data as follows :

1. The researcher observed when the lecturer taught drama subject.
2. Then the lecturer fills out a rubric provided by the researcher.

3. after collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data to find out the student drama performance.

F. Collecting the Data

As qualitative research, The researchers used observation techniques, and documentation. first, the researcher made observations when the lecturer taught drama subject. second, the lecturer filled out a rubric provided by the researcher during the drama performance. Finally, the researcher collects data.

G. Technique of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis techniques are the most decisive step in a research, because data analysis serves to conclude research results. Descriptive technique is an analysis that aims to describe the study of drama performance in drama subject.

Table 1

The Scale of Students Drama Performance

Percentage of results	Performance
80 – 100	Very good
60 – 79	Good
40 – 59	Satisfactory
30 – 39	Weak
0 – 29	Very weak

juhana salim, 2010

The data from the sample of research analyzed by using the formula as follow :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

When :

P : result of percentage

F : frequentof research result

N : total all obseve

(sudijono : 2009)