
**The Uniqueness Of Kayie Dance Art In Village Laban Nagari Salido District Iv Jurai
Painan South Pesisir Based On Space, Time, And Energy Aspects**

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Abstract. The traditional art of Kayie Dance in Laban Nagari Salido Village, IV Jurai Painan District, the South Pesisir is an identity for the life of the community itself, because this art reflects the activities of the South Coast community who work as fishermen. As a source of livelihood and fishing activities in the southern coastal area, the community believes in the value of life that comes from catching fish in the sea or river. Moving away from the values of life, local artists have created art that is characteristic of the southern coastal area, especially in the village of Laban Nagari Salido, District IV Jurai Painan. The uniqueness of this art is that it combines beautiful and rhythmic movements, and each movement has its own beautiful value. The Kayie dance has its own uniqueness which is created by the dance atmosphere expressed through the dance movements. Kayie's dance has 11 main movements in the dance, starting with the initial sambah movement to the closing sambah movement. There are many aspects of beauty contained in every element of the Kayie Dance art. The function of the Kayie Dance is as a means of entertainment and learning for all levels of society, this is an attraction for the community to preserve the Kayie dance on the South Pesisir.

Keywords. Value, Unique, Beautiful, Kayie Dance, South Pesisir

INTRODUCTION

The arts present in society consist of various varieties, one of which is dance. Similar to other arts, dance is a medium for expressing or communicating messages to other people through movement. Dance is a cultural heritage that must be developed. The South Pesisir is one of the areas in West Sumatra Province, which has a variety of arts. In this area there is Laban Nagari Salido Village, IV Jurai Painan District which has an art form, namely the Kayie dance. Kayie dance is a traditional dance art created by an artist named Gusman. Kayie dance is based on the

circumstances and truth of the activities of the South Coastal Community as fishermen. Fishermen are a source of daily livelihood for southern coastal communities close to the coastal fringe. Laban Nagari Salido Village is not only a fisherman, other livelihoods such as farming, gardening and the MSME industry are increasingly developing in the local environment. This is a support for local communities to survive. Based on an interview with the informant Tari Kayie, this art is based on the true story of Mr Gusman's own life surviving and making a living for his family. This is a special attraction for the author to research and find the validity of the data based on field research regarding the unique Kayie dance art and the cultural identity of the South Pesisir Community.

The art of Kayie Dance is a means of entertainment and a place to develop dance learning in the dance creator's studio, namely Mr. Agusman. The Kayie dance was created in 1984 and has been taught from generation to generation. This dance is danced by 1 male dancer dressed in traditional Minangkabau clothing such as: Galembong, long black shirt, sides, and headband made of batik. Kayie Dance has faded over time and is rarely taught due to time factors and the lack of dance knowledge and preservation for the local community. This dance has 11 main movement components and must be present in Kayie's dance. Every movement has its own value and beauty when displayed. Through the Kayie dance movements, there are messages and moral values conveyed by the dancers to the audience, making each movement meaningful and conveying messages to the audience who see the Kayie Dance art itself.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method, because the aim of this research is to describe the form of Kayie dance and describe the values of character education in Kayie dance. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews with the artist who created the Kayie Dance himself, the Education and Culture Office of Pesisir Selatan Regency. Documentation takes the form of descriptions of Kayie's dance movement motifs as well as literature studies related to education, dance art and Kayie's dance. Validation is a process to ensure whether the data obtained is correct.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Koentjaraningrat (1985:1), culture is the totality of human thoughts, works and creations which are not rooted in instinct and therefore can only be created by humans after a learning process. The culture on the South Coast is not only natural tourism, but cultural tourism such as dance, traditional houses, culinary tourism and many other cultural destinations on the South Pesisir.

According to Soedarsono (1977:15-16) that the main material component in dance is movement, movement that is beautiful and rhythmic and has a message to the audience. Each region has its own traditional dance characteristics. The characteristics of this dance can be seen in the dance movements. According to Murgiyanto (1983: 19-20) "In tradition, we study dance in the form of movement patterns or dance variations which have a definite way of execution, namely fast and slow, strong and weak direction of movement, and high and low variations. move"

Traditional dance can still be divided based on its artistic value into three: (1) Folk dance, (2) Classical dance, (3) Traditional dance. Rahmida Setiawati, et al (2008: 166) traditional dance is a dance that choreographically has undergone a standard working process. Traditional dances have undergone a process of cultivation or cultural inheritance based on traditional patterns or habits that have existed from ancestors, dance works are cultural inheritance that has been passed down from generation to generation. Kayie dance is a traditional dance that has been taught from generation to generation since 1984. This makes this art a cultural heritage on the South Coast, especially in Nagari Saldio.

Sal Murgiyanto (1983:22-28) elements in dance movements, namely:

- a. Space: Line of motion, Volume of Motion, Direction of Facing, Level of Motion, Focus of View
- b. Time: Tempo, Rhythm
- c. Energy: Intensity, Accent, Quality.

The Kayie dance studied has 3 main points in terms of movement elements which make the dance unique and have character, movements which make the dance have its own charm when performed. The movements contained in the Kayie dance make the dance look different from

other dances on the southern coast, even though the movements carried out by the dancers are not structured or there is no definite sequence of movements. There are 11 main movements in the art of Kayie Dance, namely: Sambah initial, Lenggang Karayie, Rantang Jalo, Hold antak Kayie, Bukak Jalo, Semba, Kisai, Dayuang muko, Dayuang Kalakang, Tangkok Jarek Lapeh, Sambah Panutuik. Each movement has unique aspects such as:

a. The uniqueness of the Kayie dance is seen from the spatial aspect.

Every movement carried out from the Sambah movement to the closing Sambah movement has large and small movements, this creates an enthusiastic, happy and serious atmosphere for the dancer to convey the message of each Kayie Dance movement. Each movement has a straight line of movement, large and small volumes, different facing directions, and the presence of high, beautiful movements, making the focus of view on each movement on the spatial elements a positive atmosphere and building happiness for the Kayie dance performers conveying the message of fishing activities.

b. The uniqueness of Kayie's dance can be seen from the aspect of time

Fast and slow movements danced by Kayie Dance dancers, following the accompaniment of Traditional Music (Talempong, Gandang, Pupuik Batang Padi, saluang, Katindiak). There is a certain code in changes in dance movements which causes dancers to be sensitive to musical signs. The atmosphere in every movement change made by the dancer looks fast and dynamic, so that the message of struggle and continuing to fight can be read in the message conveyed by the dancer during the performance.

c. The uniqueness of the Kayie dance can be seen from the energy aspect.

The strength and weakness of each movement shown by the dancer in the kayie dance, creates an atmosphere in the dance of being, Happy, Sad, Spirit of struggle, Disappointed, and Grateful seen in the expressions shown by the dancer when making movements with strong, weak, and medium strength while dancing. This makes the kayie dance a means of conveying an extraordinary message to the audience about struggling and being grateful for life.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Kayie Dance is a traditional dance that has become the identity of the South Coastal Community, especially Nagari Laban Salido, IV Jurai Painan District, West Sumatra. The Kayie dance depicts the livelihood activities of the southern coastal communities who live close to the beach. Kayie dance is based on the circumstances and truth of the activities of the South Coastal Community as fishermen. Fishermen are a source of daily livelihood for southern coastal communities close to the coastal fringe. The Kayie dance studied has 3 main points in terms of movement elements which make the dance unique and have character, movements which make the dance have its own charm when performed. The movements contained in the Kayie dance make the dance look different from other dances.

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