The Development of German Monologies in the Pandemic Time Based on Short Stories into Prose Anthologies as Teaching Materials of German Literature

by Ahmad Bengar1 , Hafniati2 , Indah Aini3 Harahap

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Ahmad Bengar Harahap[1], Hafniati[2], Indah Aini[3]
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
Email: bengar216@gmail.com

Abstract: Monologue is a literary work that is included as a prose study which was created not only to be understood, but more than that monologue must be enjoyed, lived and interpreted. The study of monologue is part of literary learning that can be performed in a stage or performance through the process of show a single drama with various sources as a script, one of which is a short story. During the current phenomenal Covid 19 pandemic, the impact is very significant in affecting all aspects of life, but there are many prose literary works that can be performed by literary actors, including students, in appreciating the pandemic atmosphere. Short stories in German literature can be performed through monologue performances both online and offline as a concept for the study of prose studies during a pandemic. The output can produce an anthology of monologues as an interesting prose literature teaching material to be discussed and investigated in research. Therefore, this study aims to; (1) to develop teaching materials for German literature or literature to improve the skills of German-language students in prose studies, (2) to become learning models or practical learning models in German literature or literature courses. The model used in this study is Model Richey and Klein (2007). From the results of the research, it will be obtained that the German monologue anthology book during the covid19 pandemic time as teaching materials and digital media for learning literary practice and its output also becomes an indexed journal article or proceedings on a national and international scale.

Keywords: monologue anthology; short story; literature teaching materials of german literature

I. Introduction

The German Language Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts of UNIMED (State University of Medan) as one of the institutions that organizes online learning during the pandemic. Then in 2022 the implementation of learning is carried out in a hybrid way by collaborating online and offline learning. This requires lecturers to be able to design more creative and innovative learning so that the learning objectives of the two methods can be achieved. One of the learnings carried out for the two patterns is learning literature or literature in German.

Prose is one of the most interesting literary works to discuss, not only in terms of elements but also in terms of performance as an appreciation of prose. In the study or study of prose there are short stories or short stories which are a part of literary works in prose form. Likewise, short stories in German language and literature are called Kurzerzählung. Short stories that have been made and interpreted well can be performed in the form of drama, one of which is by show a monologue. In German literature there are several concepts of monologue performance and appreciation. The concept of show this monologue has similarities and indicators in the competence of learning drama, namely solo drama both online and offline.

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Based on the questionnaire data that has been obtained, the existence of German Literature Learning Media with monologues and short stories as one of the themes or issues of literature courses is needed so that the development of the content or teaching materials that include it must also be upgraded or developed with the situation experienced. Teaching materials are a set of materials or learning substances that are arranged systematically, and fully display the competencies that will be mastered by learners in learning activities (Mudlofar, 2012: 128).

In studying literature, the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has become a periodization of literature that has attracted a lot of people's attention. Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021). There are several authors or students, especially those who write short stories as a place to express their complaints over the perceived impact of this pandemic outbreak. In learning on campus, especially in literature or prose studies, this period has become a topic that can be the theme of teaching materials with several aspects of literary analysis as a whole. This includes the Aktuelle Literatur (Actual Literature) course in the German language education study program FBS Unimed.

Therefore, in this study, it is very important to discuss how to make a monologue anthology based on or developed from short stories as part of the study of German prose during the Covid19 Pandemic which is still being experienced today. Monologue becomes a literary creativity in the concept of drama performances as a forum for appreciation and practice of learning literature which is created according to the current perceived conditions as Literature Teaching Materials in the German Language Education Study Program FBS Unimed.

In the current context, this pandemic outbreak has become an interesting and actual theme for literary learning. Therefore, the output of this research is urgently needed as an effort to increase motivation to learn literature and language and improve competence and practice of learning literature in German literature courses or German literature, especially Prose studies.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Monologue: Definition, History, Characteristics, Types and Examples
a. Definition of Monologue

Monologue is a term taken from two words, namely mono and log and each has its own meaning. Mono means one while log comes from the word logi which means knowledge. Literally, monologue is an applied science that teaches about acting in which only one person is required or a silent dialogue to perform a scene or sketch.

Monologue is a conversation that is only carried out by one person or a single character which is carried out by himself. The conversation can be carried out by a character with himself, such as through or talking to himself in the heart that reads.

According to *Alterman*, monologue can be interpreted as a long monologue or monodrama is a one-person play. Monodramas can be a powerful form of theater. In contrast to Abdullah's opinion, which defines that monologue is an expression of conscience in drama.

Abdullah said that there are three kinds of monologues which consist of monologue, aside and soluloque.

According to theater artist Nano Riantiarno, monologue is a tradition, a monodrama adopted from Classical Greek. Then over time developed by William Shakespeare in many forms of drama. Meanwhile, in contrast to Shakespeare, which states that an actor who expresses thoughts and feelings without the presence of other actors is a soliloque, which is also still included in a long play.

The definition of monologue according to Reantiarno, monologue has many streams, forms of performance and has diverse scientific perspectives. There are things like mono play, one man shows, solo theater and many other terms that we will learn in monologues.

From the understanding of monologue from the experts above, it can be concluded that monologue is a role art that uses words to express its messages. Monologue delivered alone. while the opposite of a monologue is the dialogue.

b. History of Monologue

As mentioned earlier, monologue is an applied science that studies acting. Did you know that the monologue has been around since 1960. At that time television was not as sophisticated as it is now. At that time, television did not know what dubbing or voice-over was. Oh yes, in general, monologues were more often practiced in horror films and comedy films in the past. Programs on television are not yet capable of moving dramas or voice-overs or dubbing. Most entertainment on television is still a monologue. Based on monologue messages, there are many forms. Some are in the form of art performances, theater, drama performances or even horror and comedy stories.

There is also a history of monologue that says it started to appear first introduced by Charlie Chaplin in 1964. At that time monologues were often applied in theater arts facilities. The history of monologues from other sources says that the monologue was first introduced in the 1921s which was introduced by Charlie Chaplin as well.

So, in what year is it true? It turns out that every country is different. First see which country. For example, in Indonesia, monologue was first introduced in 1926, which at that time was still colonized by the Dutch, and still under the leadership of the Dutch East Indies. The characters who introduced it for the first time were G. Kueger and L. Heuveldrop with the title Loetoeng Kasaroeng. Who is Charlie Chaplin? So, he is a comedian who adheres to the art of monologue. At first, this art was not so popular and interesting. But over time, finally monologue is quite in demand.

c. Monologue Features

Monologues are more often used for theatrical performances. at least you found a little picture. Here are the characteristics of the monologue.
1. The form of someone's opinion is collaborated with a silent sentence or dialogue. Where to be able to synchronize, careful planning is needed. Except for a few people who have skills in making monologue art spontaneously without any plans.
2. The monologue is only one person, there is no opponent or partner.
3. Using descriptive narrative messages. Of course, using certain themes that have been set. To support the narrative, supporting documents are needed, it can be in the form of presentations, pictures or others.
4. Monologues are more often used for theater and acting. Rarely used in dramas, soap

operas or FTV.
5. Monologues can invite the audience to interact just to give an impression of their actions.
6. More appropriate and suitable for silent dialogue, or in general language, pantomime performances that only combine communication through movement and alone.
7. Describe consistently but interact with each other's messages.

Those are some of the common characteristics of monologues. of some of the characteristics above, does not require to contain all the features. Just loading one or two traits is enough.

d. Types of Monologues

After getting to know more closely the meaning of monologue and the history of monologue and the characteristics of monologue. It turns out that monologues have many variations. Among them are as follows.

1. Biographical Narrative Monologue

A narrator's biographical narrative monologue is required to retell actual events that have been felt in the past. The thing that is emphasized here, the narrator should not highlight the other characters in the story. In other words, purely just telling itself.

2. Monologue Fictional Character - Driven

Character-driven fictional monologue is one that gives the narrator the freedom to tell based on his imaginative power. In this type of monologue, you can also highlight more than one character and are free to express them.

Imaginative intent, not merely the narrator's imagination. The narrator can also tell imaginatively when he was a child. So, it's not only the narrator's imagination in the present. But more broadly the intended imaginative form.

3. Topical Monologue

Topical monologue is a monologue that emphasizes everyday events. Where monologues do not just tell stories that are experienced daily. but monologues can also tell the results of observations that have been made. Of course, based on observation through observation. In comparison, topical monologue is similar to stand-up comedy. However, the two actually have differences. What they have in common is a sense of humor. Where the sense of humor is taken from combining anecdotes.

4. Storytelling Monologue

According to its type, storytelling monologue focuses more on narrative stories. The narrator is a storyteller who tells the story by following the changes in the expressions that are cheered up. Where the narrator can imitate the character of the character being told.

5. Reality Based Monologue

So, the difference between a reality-based monologue and other monologues is from the core form or presentation of the monologue itself. In this type of monologue, a narrator refers to an experience, a true story that has been used. The form of a reality-based monologue is not only conveyed in the form of a story. But it can also be presented in the form of photo shots, text, or in the form of videos. In fact, it can also be conveyed in the form of a story.

6. Monologue Character Biographies

The most notable difference from a biographical monologue is that it emphasizes the dialogue rather than the story. Well, with this type of character, the narrator can tell more than one character. can even stage more than 10 characters at once. One of the players, Chaz Palminteri in the monologue of a Bronx tale, once showed 35 characters at once. Of course, this requires special skills and sufficient experience.

Those are some types of monologues. It turns out that there are many types. Of course, from each type if studied in depth, there are many answers and more complete theories. However, due to space limitations, this is only an outline.

2.2 Short Stories
a. Definition of Short Stories

Quoted from the source: https://www.yuksinau.id/cerpen/, there are several meanings of short stories or short stories as follows:

1. Based on the KBBI, short stories are writings about short stories whose contents do not exceed 10 thousand words, which contain about a character.
2. According to Sumardjo and Saini, short stories are stories that do not really happen in the real world and are short and short.
3. According to Hendy, short stories are not too long writings that contain a single story.
4. According to J.S Badudu, a short story is an essay that only focuses on one event.
5. According to Aoh. K.H, short stories or short stories are a form of short prose stories.
6. According to H. B. Jarsin, this short story or short story is a form of a fairly complete essay consisting of 3 parts, namely introduction - dispute - settlement.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the short story is a short literary work that is fictitious and tells about a problem experienced by the character in a nutshell from the introduction to the end of the problems experienced by the character.

In general, short stories only tell one problem experienced by one character. In addition, short stories only consist of no more than 10,000 words. This is what makes short stories readable in one sitting.

b. Characteristics of Short Stories

1. Consists of less than 10,000 (ten thousand) words.
2. Finish reading in one sitting.
3. It is fictitious.
4. Only has 1 groove (single groove).
5. The content of the story comes from everyday life.
6. The use of words that are easily understood by the reader.
7. The form of writing is short (shorter than Novel).
8. Characterizations in short stories are very simple.
9. Bring up only a few events in life.
10. The impressions and messages left are very deep so that the reader feels the contents of the short story.

c. Monologue Performances as part of Literary Performances

In the concept of show a monologue, the themes in the performance raised by the drama are similar to dramas in general, such as telling about humanity, society, the environment, and history. Stories with monologue show become more interesting, simple and unique. Currently, monologue performances can also be performed without dialogue but are

performed independently by distinguishing the character's voice as in general monologue performances, but through the body's gestures of the actors. Monologue show is common in countries and big cities. Various cities in Indonesia and various countries such as Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Australia, to the United States and in almost all continents both Asia, Africa, and Europe. So that the performance of this monologue is very important to be a learning material in the world of education, language, and literature.

Then from that, Suoyo in Harahap (2019:30) explains the interpretation of monologue performances is the same as other drama performances consisting of a) Characters and characterizations/characteristics of characters, b) Themes and messages, c) Setting, d) Plot, e) Angle storytelling/story. But the difference is that all monologues are performed by one person (outside the technical team).

d. Prose Anthology

An anthology, literally derived from a Greek word meaning "garland" or "collection of flowers", is a collection of literary works. Initially, this definition only included a collection of poems (including poetry and rhymes) that were printed in one volume. However, an anthology can also mean a collection of other literary works such as short stories, short novels, prose, and others. In the modern sense, a collection of musical works by an artist, a collection of stories broadcast on radio and television are also classified as anthologies.

According to Nawazir in a site on the internet, namely: http://id.shvoong.com/humanities/linguistics/2280864-pengertian-antologi/, an anthology is a collection of literary works selected by the compiler. An anthology is a collection of poems, short stories, plays, songs, or quotes. In fiction anthologies are used to categorize collections of short works such as short stories and short novels, usually collected into one volume for publication. The word comes from the Greek word (anthologia; literally "gathering-flower") for wreath - or garland - which is the title of an early life anthology, assembled by Meleager at Gadara. Garland Meleager who became the seed that grew into the Greek Anthology. The term varia is also used, but more commonly in the past. In medieval Europe the term florilegium, again meaning a collection of flowers, was used for an anthology using Latin proverbs and textual quotations. The complete collection of works is often called the Opera Omnia (Latin equivalent).

In East Asian culture, an anthology is a recognized form of compilation of a given poetic form. It is assumed that there is a cyclical development: each particular form, say the tanka in Japanese, will be introduced at one point in history, explored by teachers over the next, and finally subject to popularization (and certain dilution) when it achieves widespread recognition. In this model, which comes from the Chinese tradition, the object of anthology compilation is to preserve the best of the original form, and set aside the rest.

In Malaysia, an anthology (or anthology in Malay) is a collection of poetry, rhyme (or modern prose), retrieval processes, drama scripts, and rhymes. Important anthologies used in secondary schools include Green as the Color of a Leaf, A Word to Feel, The Beloved Child of the Earth, The Child of the Sea and the Chair.

It can be concluded, that an anthology has the meaning as a collection of several literary works (which are printed into a book). Anthologies can also be noisy.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

a. Research Data

The results of the research that have been carried out have obtained 32 monologue's manuscripts in German written by 6th semester students of the German language education study program FBS Unimed Odd semester for the 2021-2022 academic year who are experiencing the Covid19 pandemic.

b. Monologue Analysis (Script and Performance)

Then from the short stories mentioned above, an analysis of short stories based on the theory described in the literature review chapter can be described as follows:

1. Common Elements

After reading the short story and seeing the media for the bonke performance that has been done, it is possible to analyze the special elements of the short story and the drama performance in the form of:

1. Theme: generally, talks about the corona outbreak, disease, fear and panic, effects and the atmosphere that occurred during the pandemic.
2. Title:
   a. The dominant title is directly on the homonym such as *Corona, Coronavirus, Covid 19, COVID-19 Ausbruch., Corona-Pandemie Verhindern, Covid-19: Eine Erfahrung.*
   b. Titles are in the form of numbers such as directly listing the year the outbreak occurred as titles such as: *2021, Corona im Jahr 2020. Neun Schwänze Fuchs.*
   c. There are also those who make titles regarding the effects and atmosphere of the epidemic, such as *optimism, pessimism, panic and fear, such as: Mein Universum, Pandemie, Liebe Erde, Laura ist eine Heldin, , Wann wirst du gehen", Eingeschränktes Selbst, Was ich mich fühle, Licht in der Dunkelheit "Mein Freund", "Was ist passiert?", Pandemie kommt, Alles hat sich verändert,,,Die Ermahnung oder der Unglücksfall?, Schlimmstes Jahr, Jetzt ist es ein"Muss,,*
   d. There are titles that smell like hyperbole, such as *Taurige Welt. Ungebetene Gäste, Die frühe Einführung des Zerstörers, Die Pöse, Die Erde ist verletzt*
3. Mandate: Positive Campaign for Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic
4. Messages have in common in the form of a mandate to:
   a. maintain personal hygiene,
   b. obey government rules,
   c. Remind yourself and your family
   d. Helping others as much as possible
   e. Keep praying and learning,
   f. Don't underestimate the virus
   g. Anthology: educational and religious literature.
   h. Niveaux (value): This prose or monologue has a positive value. It belongs to the category of prose that tells about people who remain optimistic even though they are alert and upset about things are happening to many countries, especially the world of campuses or schools today, namely the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Special Element

The special elements of the monologue and performance are:

1. Plot: forward (vorwärts)
2. Characters and characters: Brave, always curious, critical, and ignorant. wise, firm. smart, friendly, easy to complain

3. Settings/background: Place: at home, at school, at the supermarket
4. Time: morning, noon
5. Atmosphere: Crowded, and tense.
6. Figure of speech: rhetoric, personification, metaphor
7. Typography of language contains dialogue, there are foreign absorption languages, present tense, perfect.
8. Point of view: first person point of view (direct actors as actors and directors)

3. Anthology of Prose

It was further developed into an anthology of prose and monologue as a result of the research. The anthologies obtained are anthologies of religious literature, educational literature and urban literature. The 33 dominant monologues are religious anthologies. The analysis of the poems leads to a religious approach (both Islam and Christianity). How religion teaches patience in dealing with plagues, destiny, and optimism in the greatness of God over calamities. Then there is also an anthology of educational literature related to online or distance learning where learning must continue and an anthology of urban literature where writers generally describe how the current situation in the city is. The atmosphere is getting worse by the rampant corona virus that is happening in the city. The description of this anthology can also be seen in the monologue performances performed. The show is done directly by the author by using the principles of monologue as the written figures are depicted in the script.

3.2 Discussion

As a result of further research, a discussion or discussion can be written as one of the final results of the research.

From the data above, there are several words found in short stories or it can also be called a kind of linguistic finding, for example, changes in words or letters or assimilation of letters from words that come from the language of medicine or health or also English. For example, the word Corona as the name of the epidemic virus in German changed to Corona. The letter 'C' becomes "K". Letter changes are common in German from other languages, especially English.

Then there are loan words from English into German while there are special words in German itself. For example, there is the word Pandemy to Pandemie which is used in short stories while in German there is its own language, namely Ausbruch, which means the same thing, namely Plague. Then the words symptoms and viruses that are in German language called Pest (virus or disease). Then Mask in German Maske.Distance in German distanz. Furthermore, several analyzes of the short story emphasize optimism and religion, found many words *Gott* (God), *Kampf* (Battle, fighting spirit) and *Krieg* (War) in the sense of fighting the virus. The short story writer wrote in small letters the words 'covid', which is actually an abbreviation of covid (Corona Virus Disease) as a meaning to reduce the 'fear' of the word so that the disease or epidemic can be destroyed.

In the discussion of the anthology, because this German short story was written by a student of the German language education study program, Unimed, an anthology of religious literature appears in each analysis. An anthology of religious literature discusses the origin of disease and beliefs or requests to God for refuge from disease and hopes that it can be destroyed quickly or can be treated. Then an anthology of urban literature appears in the analysis of short stories with the reason that the background of this epidemic is viral in cities,

countries and the world. The words 'China' appear, *Stadt* (city), *Land oder Staat* (Country), *Erde* (earth), *Welt* (world), *International und National*.

IV. Conclusion

From the results of the research described above, the conclusions are as follows:

1. In the research process of the Research and Development (R&D) model or design research and development of Richey and Klein, it can be concluded as follows:

   a. Planning, at this stage there are 33 Monologue Manuscripts and Works that are collected as data and first analyzed the general elements and special elements of the monologue using Suyoto's theory in Harahap (2019:30). which consists of general elements of theme and title, message or message, anthology, niveau (value). Furthermore, the special elements are plot, monologue figures and characters (Puppen), setting/background, figure of speech, language typography, point of view: first person point of view. Next is the analysis of literary anthologies on short stories, 1) religious literature anthologies, 2) urban literature anthologies, and 3) educational literature anthologies.

   b. Development, in this development stage, the monologue analysis that has been carried out is designed to be a monologue performance with provisions according to the contents of the short story, namely a) characters and characterizations/characteristics of characters, b) themes and messages, c) setting, d) plot, e) point of view/story of storytelling. Then the short stories were collected into an anthology of short stories as literature teaching materials with the following criteria: 1) category of books as teaching materials, 2) description of content, 3) components of teaching materials. Then this criterion is further developed with components, namely: 1) the front, such as: outer cover, inner cover, foreword, preface, table of contents. 2) the content section, such as: titles, learning objectives, concept maps, materials, summaries, practice questions, evaluation of learning outcomes, 3) closing sections, such as: bibliography, glossary and explanation of paper size, font, and typeface.

   c. Evaluation, to be able to use teaching materials in the "Aktuelle Literatur" course, the feasibility and appropriateness of the outcomes are evaluated involving linguists on German native speakers and practitioners or literary activists (short stories) at TBSU.

2. The results of this study are a collection of digital media for show German monologues and German prose or monologue anthologies during the COVID-19 pandemic as literature teaching materials to be used in literature courses (Literature) in German language education study programs specifically and at other universities in general.

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