

Intrinsic Elements in the Script for the Theater Performance "Screams of Silence" by Johan Setiawan

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Abstract: This research was carried out with the research objective of analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the script for the theater performance *Jeritan-jeritan Kebisuan* by Johan Setiawan. Theater performance of Johan Setiawan's *Jeritan-jeritan Kesiluan*, produced by Tiga Koma Theatre. The data analysis method used is a qualitative descriptive method with library study data collection techniques. The data analysis technique used in this research is a heuristic and hermeneutic reading technique. The results of the research show that researchers found intrinsic elements; (1) The theme in the script of *Screams of Silence* is about psychology, there are 2 data, (2) The plot used in the script is a forward plot, there are 5 data, (3) The setting in this research consists of setting of place, setting of time, and setting social with 8 data, (4) The characters and characterizations in this research are supported by 35 data, (5) The point of view used in this research is found to be 2 data, (6) Language style in this research is found to be 6 data, (7) The mandate is supported by 1 data. Researchers also found extrinsic elements which were strengthened by 1 data.

Keywords: Intrinsic Elements, Theater Scripts, Screams of Silence

1. Introduction

Uswatun Khasanah et al., (2022) There are many types of literary works, from prose, poetry to drama, there are many literary works that can be found today, most of which are imaginative, creative and beautiful with the use of beautiful language which is also typical of literary works which are often considered as art. One of the popular literary works is a drama text which culminates in a performance. Drama texts contain narrative and dialogue which have two building blocks, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build a literary work, or it could be said that intrinsic elements are elements that make a literary work more alive and feel real. Intrinsic elements consist of theme, setting, characters and characterization, plot, point of view, language and message.

Layaliet al., (2021) Theme is the main idea that is the basis of a literary work. The theme is often taken from things around the author. Through the theme, a background is also created that supports the story so that it looks real. The setting also gives a concrete impression and clarity as to where and when the event occurred. Plot is a term for the storyline or, more precisely, several events that form a series of events. Characters are actors in a story who have character and characteristics. Arnolia et al., (2021) The character of the character shows the character and attitude of the character in the story which is then concluded personally by the reader. The point of view often questions who is telling the story, whether the perpetrator of the story or the author (story writer). Language style is the choice of words that use figurative language, in literal language and figurative language they have a relationship with each other but are not direct. The message is something the story writer wants to convey to the reader, which is the meaning contained in the literary work.

The performance "Screams of Silence" was born from a script written by Johan Setiawan and then staged by the Tiga Koma Theater FKIP Muria Kudus University. Nowadays there are many people who are depressed or experiencing problems, but the people around them don't want to pay attention to it, the people around them don't want to find out why

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they are depressed, instead people mock and make fun of them so that people who are experiencing problems or depression get worse because there is no support. people around him, the author's anxiety when he saw people around him alienating and mocking people who were experiencing severe depression made the author moved to adapt the story into a theater script. The script for this theater performance tells the story of a woman named Wena. he likes to write and expresses all his emotions through a poem that he wrote, he was shunned by his friends at school, when he found out that the doctor was not much different from his friends, the doctor also made fun of him and said that Wena was crazy, Wena had found peace by dancing, but as if he was trapped in an empty room containing himself and the whispers around him, he could never be separated from the whispers, and it was the whispers that accompanied him until the end of his life, when there was someone who cared about him but he decided to give up and end his life by committing suicide.

2. Literature Review

Pramidana, (2020) Theme is the meaning or significance contained in a story. However, there are many meanings contained in a story, so a writer must determine a special meaning as a theme. The special meaning of a story will become the axis of a story, in other words the theme is the starting point for someone to write a story. Hafizhah & Setiawan, (2022) Theme is the main idea or idea about the storyline of a drama script/performance. Through themes, writers can develop their ideas and ideas into a story. Themes are often expressed implicitly throughout the story, therefore interpreting a theme in a story requires a comprehensive understanding. However, sometimes themes can be interpreted in sentences or paragraphs that contain the main theme. It is easier to use a theme through things around us and life's global problems, which means the theme can be reached and can be suited to the lives of many people. Therefore, choosing a theme must be done through observation or experience because the theme in a literary work often raises life problems.

Ermanu & Fathurohman, (2023) Theatrical performance scripts have a sequence of stories which can be called a plot, Nurgiyantoro (1995:111) states that plot is a term for the storyline or, more precisely, several events that form a series of events. When writing a story, a plot is needed to make the story coherent and in accordance with the theme. However, (Pramidana, 2020) states that plot is an event in a story that has a causal relationship, meaning it has a cause and effect relationship. Forster's understanding of a story is not just a sequence of events but has a cause and effect relationship. Events that are only a sequence of stories cannot yet be called a plot, events must be processed and reworked to become a plot. This activity is referred to as plotting by arranging, namely processing and placing the plot creatively. The plot is also the character's life journey in facing life's problems. An event in human life is called a plot if it has a distinctive impression, contains character conflict, and most importantly is interesting to tell. Not only that, a plot must have suspense, namely the effect of the reader's curiosity through the conflict presented so that the reader feels interested and curious about what will happen next. By facing a plot that has a mystery, it requires thinking that can connect the events and problems expressed in a story.

Events are the foundation of the plot, but stories also need conflict to make it more interesting and invite curiosity. Conflict is an important event that causes conflict or problems so that a story doesn't seem monotonous. Kanzunudin, (2021) The writer's creativity in arranging conflict and building conflict determines whether a story is interesting or not. In fact, something that catches the reader's attention is the events leading up to the conflict, conflict, climax and resolution. Events and conflicts are generally interrelated. If there is a conflict, there will be further events, namely the consequences of the conflict, until a resolution occurs. Laily et al., (2022) A conflict that heats up to the peak is called a climax, the climax itself is the peak of a conflict. The climax determines the direction of the plot and is also a meeting between the events in question and finding a solution to the problem. Determining the climax of a story is also not easy because there is not necessarily only one climax in a story depending on how many conflicts are built. Conflict events are usually not easy to distinguish which are more important so it will be difficult to determine the climax of several conflicts in a story. Therefore, you need to be careful in determining which conflict is more important than the total conflict.

Conflicts and events that occur in a script require a setting, so that the events feel real. Setting is the meaning of the place and time the story is told. The story is not only supported by theme and plot, but the setting also gives a concrete impression and clarity of where and when the event occurred. At the beginning of the story, it generally contains an introduction to the characters, the environment and the atmosphere of the place, so that the reader can have an idea of the situation in the story. Readers will find story background locations such as classes, cinemas, fields or specific locations such as street names, stadiums, hotels, etc. Time is also a setting such as night, afternoon, morning, early morning, the presence of a setting in the story will build the reader's imagination so that it feels real and relatable. Often the setting is mentioned as the name of a city or region such as Jakarta or Surabaya. The elements in the courtyard are divided into 3 which are related to each other, namely the setting of the place, the setting of the time and the social setting

Ahsin & Ristiyani, (2019) Settings that are oriented towards the place where the event occurs sometimes use names whose exact existence is not clear, such as a house, alley, or park are called setting. However, there are also settings that mention specific city names or regional names, such as Semarang City, Yogyakarta or Malang. The setting in a literary work can be in the form of initials which are usually denoted by capital letters, for example district M, city D or village K so that readers have to imagine for themselves where an event occurred. The use of place settings with specific names must describe the geographic and social conditions that exist in the area, because of course each area has its own

characteristics. When writing literary works set in a specific place, the setting becomes the dominant thing in a literary work. On the other hand, if the setting is not clearly mentioned, it may be because the role of the setting is less dominant in the literary work.

Time setting relates to "when" an event occurs in a literary work. The time setting is also an element that needs to be present so that readers can build their imagination. However, sometimes the time setting is not shown clearly and is not a dominant element, perhaps because the time setting in a story is not considered important, so it only emphasizes the time of day, night or morning as in a literary work. In a number of other literary works the time setting is usually related to factual time which is connected to historical events, so that readers can find imagination in and try to get into the story.

The social condition of the community is an element related to the social setting in the story, the behavior of the people in an area can be a basis for the writer to describe the social setting which summarizes traditions, customs, religious diversity, social views, thoughts and how the people in that area behave. To address all the problems and conditions of an area, the writer needs to master an understanding of that area. The social setting is the element that determines whether the setting of a place is typical, that is, it has characteristics that can be shared, or is a neutral setting

Afifah et al., (2021) Actors in a script are called characters, okoh are people or story actors who have different characters and characteristics so that the story does not seem monotonous. characters are story actors who have character and characteristics. The character of the character shows the nature and attitude of the character in the story which is then concluded personally by the reader. Character itself has two meanings, namely the character itself and the character of the character. So the character can be interpreted as the actor in the story, and can also be the embodiment of the character of the actor in the story. Characterization is related to how to create and develop characters with the creativity that the writer has in depicting characters.

The story is a work of fiction so the author is free to creatively describe the characters according to his wishes. What is his character, what problems will the character face, down to the character's social status. However, even though it is in accordance with the author's imagination and creativity, the character must have a reasonable aspect, namely a character who lives a normal life like humans in general. Setiawan., (2024) A character is fictional, so he must follow the storyline and character that the author has attached to the character. If the author wants to show a character acting differently from his true character, it cannot happen as he pleases but there must be plotting that supports the character so that the story can be accepted by reason or can be believed. As fictional characters, they are inventions based on the writer's creativity, but in various fictional stories there are also real characters who are known to have existed in the real world. In writing a story, the writer must be able to distinguish characters based on the point of view and overview of the story.

Jadid, (2024) If characters are viewed based on the function of their appearance, they can be divided into two characters, namely protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is a character who has a good image, as an idol and a character who attracts the reader's attention as if what the character goes through is also felt by the reader. On the contrary, the antagonist is the cause of conflict, but in some fictional stories it is not only the antagonist who causes conflict in the story. Conflict can also be caused by things outside the character's personality, for example a pandemic, the result of social morals and natural disasters. Conflicts that are not caused by the antagonist's personality are called antagonistic forces. In distinguishing between protagonists and antagonists, main and additional characters are often combined, for example, the main character is the protagonist and the additional character is the antagonist.

Pramidana, (2020) Point of view is how a story is told, a way in which the story writer is creative in telling the events in a story. Writers can use imagination and creativity in telling events, from the point of view from which the event is seen, for example, there was a car accident with a cement truck. This incident can be told from the perspective of the story writer, truck driver, or eyewitness who saw the incident. Points of view have various types according to which angle is viewed in the story.

Narrative by the author using the "he" style is interpreted as the author being outside the story, from the perspective of the third person "he". Narrating events by displaying the names of the characters and occasionally the author will replace these names with the pronoun he. His point of view is divided into two types based on the author's freedom and limitations. The author can act as someone who knows everything about "him" in the third person's omniscient perspective, the author knows various things about the events and actions carried out by the character. The writer is also free to tell the story from character A to B or to C. The omniscient technique is the most flexible and free technique in telling stories because with this technique the writer can express events with freedom and without limitations. Then there is a point of view that has limitations, acting as an observer who focuses on one character only, relating to the character's 5 senses. What the character thinks about something, what is in the character's heart, what the character hears and sees.

First Person Point of View: "I" has the "I" storytelling technique which is a point of view that involves the author as a character involved in the story. He seems to be telling a story about himself through the events he felt, saw and heard as well as his response to the character he was talking to. Readers can only feel limited to what the character "I" sees, hears and feels. In telling a story from an "I" point of view, the author rarely mentions names because the character seems to be telling his own story by using the word "I" and considering other characters as "him". The "I" point of view has various groups based on position in the story. (1) "I" the main character, as the main character from this point of view, tells the various experiences he has experienced, both what he thinks, says and the actions he takes and is the center of

the story. And what is told is only related to the main character and focuses on his own scope so that it is limited to a scope outside himself. (2) "I" as an additional character, the character "I" is present as a character who is a witness to what the main character experiences, so that in this point of view the main character is given freedom in telling himself, and "I" as an additional character is allowed to respond and comments about anything the main character does or experiences but is not omniscient.

The writer can use various points of view in one story, the various techniques used by the writer depend on the writer's imagination and creativity in placing points of view according to what he wants. For example, using a mixed point of view of "me" and "he" by using the point of view of "me" and "him" according to needs. Using the perspective of "I" as the main protagonist tells various things about his experiences, thoughts and what is in his heart, then making a transition to using the perspective of "him" as an omniscient persona, the author will tell more to the reader.

Language style in manuscripts also varies, Nurgiyantoro (1995) Language style refers to how language is expressed but does not correspond to the literal meaning of a language but uses implied meaning. Language style is the choice of words that use figurative language, in literal language and figurative language they have a relationship with each other but are not direct. With this, readers will be attracted by the use of beautiful language even though they will have a little difficulty in interpreting the true meaning of language. In accordance with the natural nature of a literary work which does not state a meaning directly but uses figurative language with the aim of providing an atmosphere and aesthetic purpose which is part of the literary work.

The use of language style is often in accordance with the writer's habits, needs and desires in making a literary work have aesthetic value. However, in a literary work there will be a language style that is dominant over others. There are many kinds of language styles, including metaphor, which is a style of language that compares two things, personification, which is a style of language that makes inanimate objects seem alive and can have human-like characteristics, then there is hyperbole as a figure of speech used to exaggerate one thing and much more.

Mandate is something the story writer wants to convey to the reader, which is the meaning contained in the literary work. A message is a message that has gone through a lot of careful consideration as a result of the author's thoughts which the author will convey to the reader either implicitly or explicitly. Morals or messages often show the author's view of life and how he thinks about moral values. As a guideline related to life, such as attitudes and speech acts that are in accordance with the manners of social life. Through the characters in literary works, the author hopes that readers can interpret the morals that the author wants to convey. The message can be in the form of a religious message or social criticism.

The performance "Screams of Silence" was born from a script written by Johan Setiawan and then staged by the Tiga Koma Theater FKIP Muria Kudus University. Nowadays there are many people who are depressed or experiencing problems, but the people around them don't want to pay attention to it, the people around them don't want to find out why they are depressed, instead people mock and make fun of them so that people who are experiencing problems or depression get worse because there is no support. People around him, the author's anxiety when he saw people around him alienating and mocking people who were experiencing severe depression made the author move to adapt the story into a theater script. The script for this theater performance tells the story of a woman named Wena. He likes to write and expresses all his emotions through a poem that he wrote, he was shunned by his friends at school, when he found out that the doctor was not much different from his friends, the doctor also made fun of him and said that Wena was crazy, Wena had found peace by dancing, but as if he was trapped in an empty room containing himself and the whispers around him, he could never be separated from the whispers, and it was the whispers that accompanied him until the end of his life, when there was someone who cared about him but he decided to give up and end his life by committing suicide.

This research was conducted by (M. Sani, 2023) entitled "Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in the Traditional Art Performance of Kethoprak Ande-ande Lumut". This research uses historical research methods. The results of this research are that the kethoprak ande-ande lumut performance art is traditional Javanese which has very strong intrinsic elements, such as an interesting storyline, dialogue rich in life values, and distinctive make-up.

Other relevant research was conducted by Ate & Ndapa Lawa, (2022) entitled "Analysis of Intrinsic Elements of the Novel Ayah by Andrea Hirata". This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The results of this research are the intrinsic elements that build the story of the novel "Ayah" by Andrea Hirata, including: The themes consist of affection, love, rejection, loyalty and friendship; The story line (Plot) used by the author is a mixture; The characterization consists of the main characters, namely the main characters: Sabari, Marlena, Zorro, Tamat and Ukur, while the additional characters are: Taharun, Markoni, Zuraida, Insyafi, Mrs. Norma, Manikam, Jon and Amirza, Bogel leboi, Syarif poor, Izmi; The setting is in the Belitong area, parts of Sumatra and Australia, with a time setting around the 1980s to 2013; The point of view used is third person with a style of language expression, personification, metaphor, hyperbole and using the Malay-Belitong dialect. The message that can be obtained is that love is not about winning or losing, don't underestimate good intentions which may not be visible to humans and friends will not leave us at any time.

Further relevant research Permana et al., (2019) conducted by entitled "Analysis of Intrinsic Elements of the Novel Menggapai Matahari by Dermawan Wibisono", this research used a qualitative descriptive method, the results of this research were the theme in the novel about the journey of a child named Bimo who struggled hard to get his mother's love back which he had lost because of bad predictions about him. The characters in this story have different personalities which makes this novel interesting to read. The plot in the novel Menggapai Matahari by Dermawan Wibisono is a

forward plot. The setting contained in the novel *Menggapai Matahari* by Dermawan Wibisono is the setting of place, setting of time, setting of atmosphere. The message contained in the novel *Menggapai Matahari* by Dermawan Wibisono is to always not believe in anyone except God. The point of view contained in the novel *Menggapai Matahari* by Dermawan Wibisono uses the first person viewpoint *Aku* with the storytelling technique "I" or it could also be the first person main actor.

3. Research Methodology

Triyono (2021) Qualitative education is used to discover or develop existing theories that explain reality using descriptive explanations in the form of subjective and debatable sentences. Qualitative research emphasizes objective data and reality. The data used in this research are sentences or words in the theater performance script "Screams of Silence" which are related to schizophrenia disorders. The data source in this research is the theater script "Screams of Silence" by Johan Setiawan. Supporting data is taken from books, journals and theses as references to support and as a guide in research that will continue to be carried out by future researchers. In this research, the researcher used library study data collection techniques with research that analyzed objects in the form of theater scripts, the script used was the script *Jeritan-jeritan Kebisuan* by Johan Setiawan.

This research uses heuristic and hermeneutic reading data analysis techniques. According to Sangidu (2016) heuristic reading is the study of literary works carried out by readers by interpreting a literary text referentially through linguistic signs and can also be interpreted by readers structurally and linguistically. Readers can find the meaning of a literary work. Meanwhile, hermeneutic reading is repeated reading from beginning to end by the reader so that the reader can retain memories of the events in the literary work. Based on this opinion, the author uses heuristic and hermeneutic reading data analysis techniques with analysis carried out by reading repeatedly to obtain data that is useful for research so that it can be used to obtain results of schizophrenia disorders in the main character of Johan Setiawan's theater performance script using literary psychology approach.

4. Result and Discussion

Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself, as elements that build a literary work such as theme, characters and characterization, plot, setting, point of view and message. A story is developed using intrinsic elements as story builders, so that the story will be more alive with different figures and characters. Intrinsic element analysis will be described in several sections.

4.1 Theme

This is the first step as an idea for a drama script. Psychology is a theme in this drama script. In fact, it specifically provides a character who symbolizes the whispers heard by Wena, the people around her who laugh and mock her. Wena experiences hallucinations and dances as a form of calming herself. Below is a quote that can describe the psychological aspects of the drama script *Jeritan-jeritan Kesiluan* by Johan Setiawan.

Whisperer: Good evening audience, let me introduce myself, I am a person who was never born from his mother's womb and the ashes of his existence. Sorry if I've been walking here and there disturbing all of your views. I felt confused and happy at the same time, because I played the role of a whisperer in this performance. I humbly ask the audience not to take over the role that the director bestowed on me

Based on the quotation, the data shows a conversation between the whisperer and Wena. The whisperer himself is presented in the script *Jeritan-jeritan Kesiluan* as a symbol of the whispers that Wena receives every day, supported by the dialogue of the whisperer, I am a person who was never born from his mother's womb and the ashes of his existence. The Whisperer introduces himself as something that was never born and the ashes of existence are not real. The presence of the whisperer himself in the script *Screams of Silence* is a sign that the theme of the script is psychological.

*Student 1: Hey Wena, what makes your smelly disease so chronic? Maybe it's because your butt is flat?
Bram : That's enough! I think you guys have gone too far with him*

Based on the data excerpt, it shows that Bram responded to student 1's dialogue, because Bram felt that the bullying against Wena had gone too far, so that Wena, who had a psychological illness, always received bad comments instead of support and encouragement, becoming increasingly isolated from the people around her. Thus, the theme in the theater script *Jeritan-jeritan Silence* focuses on psychology.

4.2 Flow

The flow used in this research is the forward flow. This story starts with Wena who received whispers every day continuously until she continued to receive bad treatment from her friends at school, until at home she heard her father and mother always fighting and wanted to separate, which made her situation even more worrying, with that she met a

friend who really cared about her, but Wena had given up on her life and wanted to die, so she finally committed suicide. This can be proven by the following data quote.

Whisperer: Good evening audience, let me introduce myself, I am a person who was never born from his mother's womb and the ashes of his existence. Sorry if I've been walking here and there disturbing all of your views. I felt confused and happy at the same time, because I played the role of a whisperer in this performance. I humbly ask the audience not to take over the role that the director bestowed on me.

Based on the quotation data, the author begins with the whisperer character introducing himself to the audience, followed by the arrival of the Wena character who comes with a gloomy and anxious face, takes a book and pen and then screams grumpily making the whisperer ask about his condition.

There were students clustered at every table and chair. They were discussing the experience of the study tour which ended last week. The other half was talking about his friends' love stories, and in the other chair Bram was reading a book. As usual, Wena walked into class alone with an unreadable expression on her face

Based on the quotation data, the narrative shows a forward flow which shows the students being in class followed by Wena walking into the classroom. The plot that shows the situation in class also shows that Wena is still a student who has various school friends around her.

The room is no longer as it was before, it's dirty, books are scattered on the floor

Based on the quotation data, the narrative above shows a plot that continues with Wena returning home when it is described that her room is dirty and untidy because papers and books are scattered on the floor. Wena's presence in a room which is described as dirty and untidy shows the continuity of the plot from Wena being at school to being at home.

Wena felt disturbed by the noise behind her. Unable to hear, he screamed in fear. The whisperer panicked and shouted for the doctor who was around the building.

Based on the quotation data, after Wena entered the room and found the room dirty and untidy, the plot progressed towards Wena who was screaming in fear until the whisperer tried to find the nearest doctor. Wena's condition worsened because she knew that her father and mother would soon be separated.

Wena : I dream of smelling the fragrance of beauty that is free Bram, sorry I have to go

Bram : But wen

Wena : Do you know Bram, how scared it is to be one step ahead of the dream we have always dreamed of, an extraordinary achievement during my life. Not to mention imagining if I am right at the peak of the dream I want, how beautiful Bram, a world without goals, and purpose without regrets. I will soon step towards the top of Bram

Bram : Wena!

Based on the data excerpt, the next plot shows Wena and Bram meeting and in the end Wena reaches her peak, namely death. He committed suicide because he could no longer endure everything on his own without anyone caring about him. It can be concluded that the completion of the plot of the script *Jeritan-jeritan Silence* is a forward plot.

4.3 Background

The setting in this theater script is a neutral background. Only the use of general settings, such as rooms, classrooms, morning, afternoon and evening so that readers can imagine freely, and cannot know specifically where the incident occurred. Setting is divided into three parts, namely, setting of place, setting of time, and social setting. As in the narrative expression in the following text.

There were students clustered at every table and chair. They were discussing the experience of the study tour which ended last week. The other half was talking about his friends' love stories, and in the other chair Bram was reading a book. As usual, Wena walked into class alone with an unreadable expression on her face.

Based on the data quote, the narrative above shows the setting of the place in the data quote above in the classroom. The students huddled together on tables and chairs, indicating that they were in the classroom as seen by the sentence that Wena entered the classroom.

The room is no longer the same as before, papers and books are scattered on the floor of the room

Based on the quotation data, the narrative above shows that the setting in the quotation data above is a room, it is described that the room is not like before. Now the room is filled with papers and books scattered on the floor, the setting that indicates the room space is in the words "room room"

Whisperer: Good evening audience, let me introduce myself, I am a person who was never born from his mother's womb and the ashes of his existence. Sorry if I've been walking here and there disturbing all of your views. I felt confused and happy at the same time, because I played the role of a whisperer in this performance. I humbly ask the audience not to take over the role that the director bestowed on me, why else would Wena? Look at how many stacks of poems and stories you write every time you cry

Based on the quotation data, the time setting which indicates night is shown in the dialogue "good evening" which is a dialogue where the whisperer introduces himself to the audience. In his dialogue he greets the audience with good evening, which indicates that the next dialogue is also set at night.

Bram : Good morning Wena

Wena : Morning

Student 1: We welcome... the most genius, most ambitious, most cynical, most mysterious and most other student in this class. Give Wena one round of applause!!

Based on the data excerpt, the time setting that indicates morning is found in the sentence "good morning" which shows Bram greeting Wena who is entering class in the morning. Followed by dialogue from student 1 who intended to make fun of Wena.

Wena's Mom: Do you think I come home at night just to have fun with my co-workers, bro, no! That's because my work schedule today is busier than yesterday. Besides, this is the first time you got home before me! What about usually? I'm not even concerned about you always coming home late at night with a less than conscious state of mind.

Based on the data excerpt, the time setting that indicates evening is found in the sentence "I came home late" during an argument between Wena's mother and father which was caused by Wena's mother working late at night. So that it provokes emotions between the two of them. Hearing the commotion made Wena become unstable and screamed here and there.

Bram: Look at the sky this afternoon, imagine God uniting the sun to the earth. How the unbearable heat burned everything that existed. And humans are just a group of creatures who sometimes like to be a danger to others

Wena: But you see now Bram, people have been controlled by their own desires, so they think they can live forever on the power they have been fighting for until now.

Based on the data excerpt, the time setting that shows noon is in the sentence "look at the sky this afternoon Wena" shows a conversation between Bram and Wena, Bram shows the sky at noon, he considers that some people are sometimes a danger or sadness for other people, responding In this case, Wena feels that everyone is dominated by lust which is always sought every day at the expense of other people, with the example of Wena who was abandoned by her parents because she was busy working, in Wena's view her parents only created arguments when they were at home and no one paid attention to Wena.

Student 2: There is an aroma that is not suitable for the nose to smell!

Student 4: Where did you find such a disgusting substance, ha?

Student 2: There... it's near Wena.

Student 1: Give him medicine!

Student 2: Have you done it? hey...sssttt...is it healed?

Student 3: Yes, I think so

Student 1: Hey Wena, what causes your smelly disease to be so chronic? Maybe it's because your butt is flat?

Bram : That's enough! I think you guys have gone too far with him

Based on data excerpts showing the social background in the script Jeritan-jeritan Silence, Wena always gets bullying and ridicule from her friends. As in the data quote above, because Wena's body smells, her friends embarrass her and spray her with perfume. Student 1 also made fun of Wena's flat buttocks which was the reason Wena smelled bad. But despite the teasing, there is Bram who still cares about Wena and still takes Wena's side.

Wena's mom: Do you think I come home at night just to have fun with my co-workers, bro, no! That's because my work schedule today is busier than yesterday. Besides, this is the first time you got home before me! What about usually? I'm not even concerned about you always coming home late at night with a less than conscious state of mind

Wena's father: Dog! Where can you talk like that. You're starting to dare to be presumptuous towards me. Until I was foaming at the mouth, I told you a long time ago, you don't need to work!

Based on data excerpts showing the social background of Wena's family, Wena's father and mother often fight and don't pay attention, as in the following conversation. Wena's father arrived home first that day, even though in the previous days Wena's mother was the one who came home earlier. So Wena's father became emotional because Wena's mother was seen as not following what he ordered.

4.4 Characters and Characterization

The protagonist is a character who has a good image, as an idol and a character who attracts the reader's attention as if what the character goes through is also felt by the reader. On the contrary, the antagonist is the cause of conflict, but in some fictional stories it is not only the antagonist who causes conflict in the story. The following are the protagonists and antagonists in the script Jeritan-jeritan Silence.

Wena and Bram, who are the main characters, also act as protagonists in the script Screams of Silence, often when Wena is humiliated and ridiculed, Bram is the one who defends her. As in the following data quote.

Student 1: Hey Wena, what causes your smelly disease to be so chronic? Maybe it's because your butt is flat?

Bram : That's enough! I think you guys have gone too far with him

Based on data excerpts showing the conversation between student 1 and Bram, when other students mocked and bullied Wena who remained silent because she did not dare to fight back, there was Bram who defended her and told his friends to stop saying bad words to Wena, this shows that Bram is the protagonist, and so is Wena.

The whisperer acts as a whisper that Wena receives, but he always supports and tells Wena to adapt to other people, interact like other social humans. This can be proven in the following data excerpt.

Whisperer: Believe that being born is a matter of luck. Humans will live with all the creatures around them and will not forget social ways

Wena : No, I have never felt happiness in connecting with other humans

Based on the data quote, the whisperer tries to convince Wena that the existence of humans on earth is a blessing and humans should interact with the people around them, but Wena feels that the people around her do not bring the happiness she hopes for.

The teacher has a firm but emotional character, he gets very emotional when some of his students don't bring textbooks, while students 1, 2, 3 and 4 are naughty students and like to bully Wena. This is stated in the following data excerpt.

Teacher: Before I start, take out your respective textbooks.

Student 4: Ask ma'am, what lesson are you ma'am

Teacher: Yes, I don't know, why ask me. I'm a teacher, Social!

Student 4: Oh yes

Teacher: And now raise your social science books

Teacher: Only two students brought it??!

Teacher: I repeat again, please raise your social studies books!

Teacher : SEVERE! CANNOT BE FORGIVEN THIS TIME! GET OUT AND LINE ON THE FIELD NOW!!!

Based on the data excerpt, it can be seen that the teacher is firm but emotional through his dialogue with student 4, so it can be concluded that the teacher is the protagonist because he is firm towards students who do not bring books, even though he seems emotional. Meanwhile, students 1, 2, 3 and 4 often bullied Wena, which can be proven by the following data excerpt.

Student 4: Where did you find such a disgusting substance, ha?

Student 2: There... it's near Wena.

Student 1: Give him medicine!

Student 2: Have you done it? hey...sssttt...is it healed?

Student 3: Yes, I think so.

Student 1: Hey Wena, what causes your smelly disease to be so chronic? Maybe it's because your butt is flat?

Based on the data excerpt, it shows that students 1, 2, 3, and 4 are ostracizing Wena because they think she has an unpleasant odor, so it can be concluded that students 1, 2, 3, and 4 are antagonistic.

In act 3 Wena has mentioned that when her father and mother come home they only fight endlessly, they don't pay attention to Wena's progress and are just busy working and fighting, this can be proven in act 3 after Wena's dialogue in the following data excerpt.

Wena's father: Take all your things and get out of here quickly! I don't want to live with a woman who never wants to understand and respect the feelings of a man who starts everything with compulsion.

Wena's mom: you say compulsion!

Wena's father: Yes! All because of compulsion!

Wena's mom: Fuck!

Based on the data quote (34) showing that Wena's father kicked out Wena's mother because she came home later than him, proving that there were often small fights because of marriages that were born out of compulsion, it can be concluded that Wena's father and mother are antagonistic figures.

The doctor and Asdok in this text do not try to cure him but instead make Wena's condition worse, he claims that Wena is crazy, as in the following data quote.

Asdok: First, difficulty communicating, Two, lack of interaction between social beings, Third, weakness in controlling one's own mind and heart

Doctor: For that reason, help me have a slight chronic effect on the patient by contributing vocals to the audience and following what I say. Good! Let's start

Doctor : You're crazy, Wena

Based on data quotes showing that the doctor and Asdok only made Wena's condition worse, claiming she was crazy, the doctor should be supportive and embracing, not claiming the patient was crazy and making her mental illness worse, it can be concluded that the doctor and Asdok were antagonistic.

4.5 Viewpoint

The point of view in the manuscript of Screams of Silence is clearly visible if the point of view uses the third person "he" point of view so that it can be seen from the entire manuscript that the author uses the pronouns he, he, and they as in the following data excerpt.

There were students clustered at every table and chair. They were discussing the experience of the study tour which ended last week. The other half was talking about his friends' love stories, and in the other chair Bram was reading a book. As usual, Wena walked into class alone with an unreadable expression on her face.

Based on the data quote in the narrative above, the author uses the pronoun they as a substitute for students, apart from that the author also uses the pronoun he as in the following data quote.

Wena felt disturbed by the noise behind her. Unable to hear, he screamed in fear. The whisperer panicked and shouted for the doctor who was around the building.

Based on the data excerpt in the narrative, the author uses the pronoun he to replace the word Wena. It can be concluded that the writer in the drama script Jeritan-jeritan Kesiluan uses a third person point of view, "he" knows everything.

4.6 Language style

Language style is the choice of words that use figurative language, in literal language and figurative language they have a relationship with each other but are not direct. With this, readers will be attracted by the use of beautiful language even though they will have a little difficulty in interpreting the true meaning of language. The language style in the script Jeritan-jeritan Kesiluan is dominated by metaphor and personification as in the following data excerpt.

Whisperer: Good evening audience, let me introduce myself, I am a person who was born from his mother's womb and the ashes of his existence. Sorry if I've been walking here and there disturbing all of your views. I felt

confused and happy at the same time, because I played the role of a whisperer in this performance. I humbly ask the audience not to take over the role that the director bestowed on me.

Based on the data quote contained in the sentence I am a person who was born from his mother's womb and his ashes, it shows a metaphor which means that the whisperer is an actor who is actually just the whispers that Wena hears, but in this text it is realized through the whisperer actor.

Before Wena arrived at her permanent seat, the students approached her simultaneously. All the students seemed to have cynical expressions buried in friendliness, except for Bram, who just seemed to be going along.

Based on the data excerpt contained in the sentence, all students appear to have a cynical expression that is hidden in a friendly way, showing a paradoxical figure of speech which expresses a comparison of two contradictory things, Wena's friends actually have a cynical expression but show as if they are friendly to Wena.

Student 2: There is an aroma that is not suitable for the nose to smell!

Student 4: Where did you find such a disgusting substance?

Based on the data quote, the sentence "a substance as disgusting" shows a figure of speech that is hyperbole, which means exaggerating Wena, who at that time had an unpleasant odor.

Bram : He is too closed, like there are thousands of storms that are reluctant to move away even if they are resisted by quite fertile seeds. What happened to him is a tragedy that must remain sprinkled with the aroma of concern

Based on data quotations in sentences such as there are thousands of storms that are reluctant to move away, it shows a figure of speech that is hyperbole which means exaggeration, Wena which is closed is symbolized as being covered by thousands of storms, then in the sentence a tragedy that must remain sprinkled with the aroma of caring contains a personification figure of speech which is marked by the word sprinkle which is something that humans do with the personification figure of speech making the word sprinkle seem to convey the meaning that Wena's situation should receive more attention.

Bram : Believe me, for whatever happens tomorrow, I will still hold on to my mask tightly and let it go someday. You won't find the slightest difference. You know Wena, there are many deaf souls around me, it's true that one of them is you. So allow me to touch your desires and hatred a little. Or do you want to take my care straight away?

Based on the data quoted in the sentence, allow me to touch your desires and hatred a little. This shows that the word groping is often used by humans with the personification figure of speech as if it gives the meaning that Bram wants to find out Wena's desires.

Whisperer: He was murdered, yes. He was killed slowly by the people around him. The now closed heart, mind, and eyes have entered eternal tranquility, there beside their creator.

Based on the data quotation, the sentence next to the creator is a periphrasis figure of speech which shows that a longer expression replaces a shorter expression, the word next to the creator seems to replace the word died.

4.7 Mandate

A message is a message in a literary work, whether conveyed implicitly or explicitly. In the manuscript Screams of Silence, the message conveyed by the author is explicit as in the following data excerpt.

Doctor: Poor sweet girl, if only this country had equal knowledge about mental illness, something like this would definitely not happen

Whisperer: He was murdered, yes. He was killed slowly by the people around him. The now closed heart, mind, and eyes have entered eternal tranquility, there beside their creator

Based on the data excerpt, it explains how the situation in this country is that there is a lack of knowledge about mental illness so that people who experience this look unfortunate and are increasingly marginalized from their surroundings, those who are humiliated, a voided make the disease actually get worse, but if more knowledge about mental illness is studied and it is widely known even to ordinary people, perhaps the condition of people who have this disease will actually improve.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The building blocks in the script for the performance of Jeritan-jeritan Silence consist of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Researchers found intrinsic elements; (1) the theme of the script Silence Screams is about psychology, supported by 2 data, (2) The plot used in the script is a forward plot, this is reinforced by 5 data quotations, (3) The setting in this research consists of the setting of the place, time setting, and social background with 8 data, (4) The characters and characterizations in this research are supported by 35 data, (5) The point of view used in this research is found to be 2 data, (6) The language style in this research is found to be 6 data, (7) Mandate supported by 1 data.

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