

Analysis of the Need for Development of Dance Learning Devices in South Sulawesi in Students of Sendratasik Education FSD, State University, Makassar (Dance CD Dance Mallatu 'Pakkuru Sumange Coffee and Dance')

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Abstract—Dance in the world of education, especially Elementary University education, has a positive impact, not only for the preservation of dance, but also for the sake of education itself. Currently art subjects at the basic university no longer stand alone but become a unity in the form of thematic learning, related to this, the subjects of dance, sound arts, music arts, drama arts, painting cannot be fully implemented, as already It was said earlier that time and other limitations so that students could no longer master any material from the branch of the art branch. This research is a type of research and development or often referred to as Research and Development (R & D). This research is intended to produce valid products and simultaneously test the practicality and effectiveness of the product. Data collection is done by observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and literature studies. This research resulted in 20 people from the Sendratasik Department at the Faculty of Design, Makassar State University, requiring Learning CDs to support their understanding of traditional dances in South Sulawesi in dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'. This research also resulted in students being easier to understand and follow dance moves through the CD that was shown.

Keywords—*traditional dance, learning cd, mallatu 'kopi dance, pakkuru dance'sumange', student.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Dance in the world of education, especially Elementary University education, has a positive impact, not only for the preservation of dance, but also for the sake of education itself. Teaching art aims to: (1) gain artistic experience in the form of experience of art appreciation and artistic expression experience, (2) acquiring artistic knowledge, such as art theory, art history, art criticism and others. Teaching dance also implements useful influences from creative dancing activities towards the formation of student personalities, not to create dances for performances, and to enhance

individual creativity and as a media for combining art and culture and experience. Through emphasis on creativity, students are given the widest opportunity in the process of disclosing their dance movements.

In the process of learning dance, the aspect of creativity has a great influence on the creation of a work, supported by other aspects of development that are in line with the characteristics of the student. Dancing like other arts is a source of knowledge that can be absorbed, but it requires creative dance educators as well as the ability to guide students in instilling beneficial influences from dancing activities towards the formation of children's personalities and stimulating student intelligence. Dance as education for children is not an end in itself, but is a way to foster artistic expression of children well and creatively, also useful for the development of children's intelligence fairly, the other goal is to help the creative process that provides experience to children, so dancing can be a means to help the development of children as a whole. The nature of art in general is creative, individuality, value of expression / feeling, eternity, and universe / universal.

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The South Sulawesi regional dance creation course that runs on even semester (four) is in desperate need of learning tools making it easier for students to study and understand both in class and outside the classroom. In the 2014 curriculum, courses are not yet equipped with learning tools so that researchers consider that it is very important to make the Subject Learning Tool.

II. METHOD

A. Type of Research

This research is a type of research and development or often referred to as Research and Development (R & D). This research is intended to produce a valid product and simultaneously test the practicality and effectiveness of the product. Therefore, it is used research that is needs analysis (Sugiyono, 2012: 407). This research was conducted by analyzing student needs through RPS and Learning CD.

B. Operational Definition

The need for South Sulawesi regional dance learning devices is a dance learning device used in the learning process at dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'. While the Design of the South Sulawesi Regional Dance Learning Tool is the RPS and Learning CD.

C. Model/Research Design

This research is classified as qualitative descriptive research which describes, describes the data as it is based on the results of research in the field. Therefore research design is described as follows.



Figure 1. Research Design

D. Population and Samples

This study used the fourth semester students of the 2016 graduation study program as many as 20 male and female students.

E. Data Collection Techniques

To get accurate data on the needs of this learning device, several techniques were carried out in data collection, including:

1. Observation (observation)
The observation here is to observe the needs of students in class with regard to dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'.
2. Interview
Interviews were conducted for students who programed the South Sulawesi regional dance courses to find out their difficulties and needs in facilitating the demonstration of dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'.
3. Questionnaire
Questionnaire is a collection of several questions given to students in order to find out how much students understand about dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'.
4. Documentation
Documentation or recording that is enshrined in the form of photos or videos about the dance show mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange' dance to provide convenience in describing the dance moves.
5. Study of Literature

Literature study means library research carried out to obtain sources or supporting data related to learning tools in dance mallatu 'coffee and pakkuru sumange dance'.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

The results of observations or observations, interviews, questionnaires, image/video documentation, and literature studies. Furthermore, the data analysis process is expected to be collected after the overall data needs already exist so we can present the problems in this study descriptively using qualitative analysis data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Learning Tools

The teaching and learning process of the lecturer must have a strategy, so that students can learn effectively and efficiently, hit the expected goals. And to have the strategy is to master the presentation techniques or usually called the teaching method. This is expected to be able to optimize student learning outcomes in the absorption of the material that has been delivered, besides that it can also improve the quality and skills of students needed with the main goal to achieve the learning process.

Various definitions of learning development were put forward by education experts. According to Suparman (1997: 2-3) said that: the development of learning is a systematic process of identifying problems, developing teaching materials and learning strategies, and how to evaluate their effectiveness and efficiency in achieving learning goals. So the development of learning is a systematic process.

Learning Tools are needed to analyze and facilitate students in the teaching and learning process so that students are able to display innovative learning models using learning tools of dance expressions / creations that have been shown or shown to him either through the practice of dance moves directly or via CD / Video.

B. Regional Dance

Regional dance is a valuable inheritance that belongs to every region both in Indonesia and other countries. Each country has its own regional dance. As in Indonesia, regional dances are the product of works of art from a culture. The importance of knowing dance art reflects citizens who care about the cultural heritage of the past. Concern gave birth to love and love will lead to sacrifice. Caring for our region's dance, South Sulawesi is not an easy matter. Without having a sense of love, then everything will fade with itself, including the name of belonging. What we continue to do is to preserve all forms of art which are the original property of the Indonesian people, including dance which will be discussed here.

In addition to the art of music, in Makassar (the capital of South Sulawesi) there are many historical relics in the form of regional dances and fine arts. Based on the information we collected, there were about a

dozen. Almost the same as the West Sulawesi regional dance and the Southeast Sulawesi regional dance. If observed carefully, there are differences and similarities from each one that reflects the characteristics.

The traditional dance of South Sulawesi is a combination of dance elements in the form of movements, music, lighting and fashion worn by dancers. The combination preaches a message about the story of people's habits in the past. Like there are dances that tell about war, expressions of joy of the people and welcoming guests.

C. Tari Mallatu 'Kopi

This dance comes from the Toraja land, this dance symbolizes the community when harvesting / picking coffee. Usually performed by 6 girls, accompanied by music from drums and flutes. Bisana is used in the form of traditional Toraja clothing, with additional scarves worn around the neck and baskets made from woven palm leaves. Shawls are used to collect coffee when picked, and will be stored in baskets when the coffee collected is large.

Mallatu 'Kopi dance is driven by:

- The first part of the dance is done according to Ragam Gellu'na
- The core movements of the dance are performed with a variety of motions.
- The final part of the dance is performed in accordance with the Sumanga Makkurre Variety.

Dance equipment used:

- 1.1. Makeup tools
- 1.2. Shawl
- 1.3. Basket

D. Pakkuru Sumange Dance '

The Pakkuru Sumange dance is a typical Soppeng dance from South Sulawesi. Sumange means soul. And if it means Pakkuru Sumange, it means "calling soul". Symbolized about life, this dance hopes that in peace of life, calm many sustenance, blessed by God. In general, this dance is performed as a traditional dance to greet guests who describe the best wishes to guests who come and host and ask for blessings, a symbol of friendship and intimacy.

Pakkuru Sumange's dance dances are:

- a. The beginning of the dance is carried out in accordance with the Accenreng Variety
- b. The core movement is carried out with a variety of motions
- c. The final part of the dance is carried out in accordance with the Variety of Angngioro Bente

1. Dancing the Pakkuru Sumanga Dance starting from the variety:

- a. Accenreng
- b. Ammempo paenteng kulantu
- c. Akkaleo
- d. Appala doang
- e. Akkaleo Amminro

- f. Angngioro Bente
2. Equipment and supplies
 - i. Equipment
 - a. Makeup tools
 - b. Bosara
 - ii. Equipment
 - a. Dance accessories
 - b. Costume

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the development of the South Sulawesi regional dance learning device for FSD Sendratasik education students at the Makassar State University, the following conclusions were formulated:

1. Sendratasik Education Students of the Faculty of Design Art of the State University of Makassar are able to understand and practice dance movements and varieties, especially Pallatu 'Kopi and Pakkuru Sumange dance' through practice and learning methods through devices such as dance motion recordings.
2. Design of South Sulawesi Regional Dance Learning Devices needed for Students of the Sendratasik Education Study Program at the Faculty of Design, State University of Makassar in the form of material explained through various dance moves, and Learning CDs that demonstrate the dance movements being studied by students in that semester.

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