

**Inheritance of Gending Sriwijaya Dance and Educative Values at Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in Palembang City**Dyah S. R. Sari , Hartono, Triyanto

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**Abstract**

Gending Sriwijaya Dance is a traditional dance in the South Sumatra region that has potential forms and values that need to be preserved and inherited, art education at the studio is an effort to inherit traditional dance as practiced by the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance through traditional dance education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. This research method uses a qualitative approach, with case study design, data validity technique with triangulation and data analysis procedures carried out through the stages of reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that dance learning in the studio becomes an effort to inherit the Gending Sriwijaya Dance which includes two aspects of inheritance, namely the learning process as enculturation and staging as a socialization activity and supported by potential environmental aspects of students, aspects of the teacher (trainer) method and evaluation of learning to achieve goals education as a process of inheritance, then there are values inherited from students through traditional arts education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio which researchers classified into three, among others: 1) Knowledge Value; 2) Attitude Value; 3) Skill Value. The benefit and contribution of this research is that the existence of dance education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio can be a reference for other traditional art inheritance efforts through art education.

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## INTRODUCTION

The flow of globalization certainly has an impact and impact on social and cultural life which is a complex whole that encompasses science, beliefs, arts, morals and habits obtained by humans as members of society. There are seven cultures that are universal that exist in all nations of the world, namely the system of equipment, living equipment, livelihood systems, correctional systems, knowledge, religious systems, languages and arts (Koentjaraningrat, 1992: 7). Art is part of culture and is a means used to express a sense of beauty from within the human soul. Besides expressing a sense of beauty from within the human soul, art also has a function, value and meaning.

Each region from various parts of the archipelago has the form and value of their respective traditional arts, as well as for the South Sumatra region, especially the city of Palembang is an "open city" has received many other cultural touches. The results of the fusion of various cultures also have implications for the diversity of arts in the city of Palembang.

Various traditional arts in South Sumatra and especially in the city of Palembang are currently experiencing challenges in facing the rapid flow of globalization with the development of information and communication technology that tends to forbid art and cultural events and unite the world without being a barrier. For this reason, a commitment is needed to be able to protect and protect traditional dance and examine some of the efforts that have been made by the community in maintaining the form and value of the traditional arts they have.

Dance is the most important part in the arts, especially traditional dance is a characteristic of a region, and is a cultural history that contains meaning or story in traditional dance (Hidajat, 2005). Gending Sriwijaya Dance is a traditional dance of the South Sumatra region that is only used to welcome the arrival of great guests, there are special criteria for this gending dance dancer

and that's why over time this dance is difficult to be internalized. However, by referring to problems and some of the rules actually in the process of education these rules do not apply and dance dance can be danced by anyone to be used as a learning process.

By seeing this condition, it is necessary to further efforts to build public awareness, attitudes and paradigms towards local culture, especially traditional dance, so that they will not be drowned by outside forces but will continue to go hand in hand with technological advances in this globalization era. Art education at the studio is an effort to inherit traditional dance as carried out by the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio.

The dance form of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance taught at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is Elly Rudi's style. From the results of an interview with Elly Rudi on December 9, 2018, he was the second generation, namely students from Sukainah A. Rozak, a Gending Sriwijaya Dance dancer who was first shown in public on August 2, 1945, in the welcoming ceremony of M. Syafei as Chair Sumatera Tyuo Sangi In (Sumatran People's Representative Council) domiciled in Bukit Tinggi and Djamaluddin Adinegoro. In connection with the form of dance presentation, Ramlan 2013 in his research results titled Jaipongan: Third Generation Dance Genre in the Development of Sundanese Dance performance art states that the form of dance performance (Jaipong) was formed based on ethical and aesthetic concepts that produce a simple and flexible choreographic structure. This is related to the study of Gending Sriwijaya Dance form. After observing traditional dance in the city of Palembang, the writer also traces the previous research about the Gending Sriwijaya dance.

Ningsih's research (2013) explains that Gending Sriwijaya Dance is a traditional dance of the people of South Sumatra, besides having aesthetic, ethnic values and also having moral values or values of character in which contained values of tolerance, humility, tawakal, caring harmony, patience,

responsibility, sincerity, independence and confidence, loyalty and cooperation.

In Utami's (2013) research, we can see the meaning of denotation, connotation and myth in this dance. At the level of denotation, lyrics and dance are meaningful according to what is heard and what is said. While the level of connotation, this lyrics reveals the greatness of the Kingdom of Srivijaya while the movement reveals the traditions of the people and the state of Palembang.

Some of the previous studies show the meaning and grandeur of Gending Sriwijaya Dance, but there are no previous research results that show gending dance in the educational process. Then the writer explores further about the Gending Sriwijaya Dance in Palembang, it seems that although humans or communities are increasingly open to new changes introduced by outside forces, there is certainly no human or community group who sincerely disarms history or heritage. his past which has been a reference in his life to replace it with an entirely new Rohidi (2014: 175). This is in accordance with an initial observation that the writer made in the city of Palembang precisely at an art studio called the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio which seeks to inherit and preserve the form and value of Gending Sriwijaya Dance, a dance of the Traditions of the People of South Sumatra.

Azzahrah, et al (2017) in their research entitled Revitalization of SigeH Penguten Dance Through Cultural Arts Education in SMP Negeri 1 Tanjung Raya Mesuji Regency about efforts to revive traditional dance through art education in formal education areas, which distinguishes or newness from this research is about the inheritance of art traditional dance and through non-formal education.

Based on the author's initial observations, Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is a non-formal educational institution that continues to strive to preserve and pass down traditional arts, especially Sriwijaya Gending Dance, which is of particular concern to researchers. Gending Sriwijaya Dance is a traditional dance from the South Sumatra

region that has the potential to create a value dam that needs to be preserved and passed on.

This case is a part of the solution of traditional arts education through art education in the area of non-formal education. This development has been ongoing and ongoing, although still with limitations, but the activities that have been carried out by Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio are very potential in the context of art education to be studied as a case study of inheritance of traditional arts through a studio. So on the basis of the above considerations to further explore how the effort to inherit traditional dance through art education in the studio, will be specifically assessed through research in the field. It is hoped that through this research it will be able to provide a scientific explanation of the theoretical concepts of the form of inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya dance, and can be used as a source of thought and references for other researchers who will examine more deeply about the Gending Sriwijaya dance. Practical benefits for education as the development of art and cultural learning materials in order to preserve, develop, and disseminate local wisdom amid the rapid pace of globalization.

## METHOD

This type of research is a qualitative research with a case study design using an interdisciplinary approach to the disciplines used is the discipline of education and culture, and dance. Then data is collected through observation, interviews and document study.

This research is focused on the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. The reason for choosing a location in this studio is because the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is located in Palembang City as the capital of the Government of South Sumatra. On his official visit to South Sumatra great guests usually stop in Palembang, and are welcomed with the Gending Sriwijaya Dance.

The learning of Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio

was attended by various levels of society, from middle school age children, high school students, students, and even from art teachers. This studio is located in Palembang City Government, the central administrative capital of South Sumatra Province. This studio is also a Course Institute which has artistic activities carried out in extracurricular activities making it easier for researchers to carry out research with clear and complete data sources. The object of this research is Gending Sriwijaya Dance. This research was carried out on January 28 to February 28, 2019. The research objective was to describe and analyze the form of inheritance and the values inherited from the subject of this research were the leaders of the studio, teachers, art council of Palembang City and students participated in training activities at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in, Palembang. The procedure is analyzed with the stages of data collection, data presentation, data reduction to drawing conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Inheritance of Gending Sriwijaya Dance through Traditional Arts Education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio**

The Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio was originally one of Palembang's cultural community, intellectuals in the arts, as well as people who have an interest and concern for traditional arts or which are rooted in the traditional culture of Palembang in particular and South Sumatra.

Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio can be categorized as an organization engaged in the field of performing arts and art education as community service in the effort of developing and spreading the area of art to the community so that it is expected that the existence of traditional arts and which is rooted in the traditions of the people of Palembang can increasingly exist.

The activities of the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio include traditional performing arts training and one of the main targets of the dance program is Gending Sriwijaya Dance.

The Gending Sriwijaya dance is a traditional dance from the people of South Sumatra, as a welcoming dance for the people of South Sumatra that is specifically invited to welcome great guests.

Studio is a part of formal education which is often also called LKP (institute of courses and training) but the term studio is commonly used to foster traditional arts (Jazuli 2008). The learning system in the course institutions is managed with a clear curriculum even though the learning is made not as strict as the curriculum that applies to formal education. Thus, the activity in the workshop gave flexibility to the managers of the studio to develop one of the traditional arts, such as the Gending Sriwijaya dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in Palembang.

The educational approach in the arts is held in vocational (vocational) special schools, by Soehardjo in (Triyanto, 2017: 87) interpreting the educational approach in art as a concept of art transmission which is oriented to inheritance efforts to preserve cultural assets. The orientation of the purpose of education in the arts, leads to efforts to form educated people as people (artists) who have the skills or expertise to create works of art in a professional manner (Triyanto, 2017: 95). In this context, the function of art education is as a medium to pass down through the process of civilizing an existing skill or art skill to future generations so that the existing artistry is maintained or sustained (Triyanto, 2017: 95).

The following is a description of the activities and learning procedures as a process of inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in the City of Palembang covering the learning component and three stages of learning.

The initial stage of learning is a Preliminary Activity according to Winataputra, et al. (2003) stated the things done in the activity that is creating the Early Learning Conditions such as order and prayer and apperception by asking questions to link the material to be learned with material or knowledge that has been mastered by students

before, giving comments on the answers given students and generate motivation and attention of students to participate in learning activities.

The observations of researchers at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio show that each learning activity begins with greetings and prayers led by a trainer, which aims to ask for the safety and smoothness of the whole series of implementation activities carried out on that day. It can be seen in the following documentary evidence that students pray earnestly and wisely. Then in the preliminary activities students listen carefully, the trainer conveys the learning outcomes to be achieved as well as the motivation given by the trainer which is delivered directly by Elly Rudi who is accompanied by the studio leader.



**Figure 1.** The Trainer, Elly Rudi Gave Initial Instruction  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

The core activities are basically activities to achieve learning objectives or processes for achieving competence, which are carried out interactively, fun, challenging, motivating students to participate actively, as well as providing sufficient space for salespeople, wirama and wirasa in accordance with

Winataputra (2003) stated things done in the core activities, namely: (1) conveying the objectives to be achieved, both orally and in writing, (2) conveying alternative learning activities to be pursued, and (3) discussing the material. In learning the Gending Sriwijaya Dance that researchers observed at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio the core activity was the process of presenting material referring to

the design of teaching materials that had been compiled in the program for up to 12 meetings.

At the first meeting the delivery of the history of the creation of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance by Palembang traditional dance expert Elly Rudi, and giving motivation through the periodization material on the inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance by the head of the Putri Rambut Selako Studio, Sartono, S.Pd., M.Sn.



**Figure 2.** The Students Listened to the Dance History Material  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

Learning activities continued with practical material. Students are led by a trainer to do warm-up / bodybuilding movements. Next, they observed and imitated the variety and motives of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance that was exhibited by the trainer, then the trainer went around to fix the students' movements. After doing this series of learning, students are expected to be able to demonstrate the variety of movements of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance with the correct techniques.





**Figure 1.** Body building Activities  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

The first meeting was concluded with students demonstrating the variety and motives of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance according to the instructor's instructions and closing with greetings. Then at the next meeting the activities are more focused on the body's stamina in the intensity of movement (energy).



**Figure 2.** The Second Meeting of the Training Focused on Motion Techniques (space and time)  
(Source : Dyah 2019)



**Figure 5.** The Trainer Strictly Evaluated Variance of Form and Motion Motive  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

The fourth, fifth and six core activities of the students were directed by the trainer to sit in a circle listening and responding to the song poetry with the Gending Sriwijaya Dance, the instructor instructed the students to sit in a circle, listen and respond to the song with the Gending Sriwijaya Dance, the students did the instructor obediently with full appreciation. The purpose of learning at this stage is in addition to memorizing the reactive response of the motion to the song, and also practicing the aesthetic values of dance moves at the stage of the dance.



**Figure 3.** Responded The Rhythm of Song with Kinds of Motion of Gending Sriwijaya Dance  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

Meeting 7-10 (seventh to tenth), the trainer demonstrates the movements of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance. The movements are adjusted according to the allocation of time per face-to-face meeting in sequence and continuously in this stage of the learning process, the method used to deliver the material is a demonstration, such as from data interview on 30 March 2019 and confirmed interview on 3 June 2019 Sartono as the leader of the studio said:

*“...Pada dasarnya metode pembelajaran di sanggar Seni Putri Rambut Selako itu pakek metode ceramah lebur dalam praktek mba. Nah dari metode itu dibedoke jadi duo macem lagi, iyolah untuk kelas reguler samo kelas khusus. Yang reguler tu Mba Elly*

*nyeritoke sejarahnya dulu, trus regenerasinya baru mulai ke ragam geraknyo.”*

After conducting interviews and observing the process of activities at this stage the researcher can conclude that the method used in the learning of Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is a demonstration method, whereas the lecture method is only used the first meeting, then to further dominate by the demonstration method and at Certain meetings sometimes merge methods in practice as stated in the interview data above, then proven by the following documentation data.



**Figure 7.** Motion Entering the Stage  
(Source : Dyah 2019)

In the picture above is the student's activity demonstrating the movement to enter the stage (kesset road) as instructed by the trainer.

The 11th meeting (Eleventh), The training material at the meeting is the practice of Gending Sriwijaya Dance in its entirety with a group floor pattern. After conducting a series of lessons at this meeting students are expected to be able to demonstrate the Gending Sriwijaya Dance with a floor pattern as a group. In the 12th (twelfth) meeting, the trainer introduced and asked students to practice the use of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance costum that was appropriate and correct in accordance with the standard. After 12x meetings students are expected to master the basic and comprehensive Sriwijaya Dance, after that give them the opportunity to practice in groups outside the predetermined learning schedule.

Then, at the end of the meeting, it was carefully evaluated by the studio leaders and trainers as a condition for awarding competency achievement certificates, as can be seen in the following picture.



**Figure 8.** Evaluation Activities

The picture above is documentation when evaluating the learning process of Gending Sriwijaya dance as well as being a preparation for the performance of Gending Sriwijaya Dance to the local community which was held by Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio as a socialization process.



**Figure 9.** The Show

At the end of learning Gending Sriwijaya Dance students jointly demonstrate the material that has been given, from the material obtained at the previous meeting to the last material obtained. This activity as a post-test of learning evaluation activities as stated (Mulyasa, 2003) suggests two main activities at the end of learning, namely: (a) assignment and (b) post-test. Furthermore, at the end of each activity the trainer also gives the task to repeat

and strengthen the movements that have been learned.

That is a series of the process of inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio which has been carried out with three stages of the learning process that involves interaction between the trainer (teacher) and the community (students). The activity was explained as a process of traditional dance education that fully accommodates Gending Sriwijaya dance to be taught, then the learning can be said to be the inheritance of Gending Sriwijaya dance which is carried out through the process of dance education in the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio.

As Cahyono (2006) also stated as follows, "Learning is a cultural process, which is an effort to transfer, pass down and absorb cultural knowledge, values and beliefs or skills. Researchers observed that the process of inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya dance through the studio took place through the learning process.

Learning is an educational effort that is carried out intentionally, with goals that have been set before the process is carried out and the implementation is controlled (Arifin 2012: 10). Meanwhile, according to Gagne and Briggs, learning is a system that aims to help the learning process of students, which are designed, in such a way as to support the occurrence of students' learning processes that are internal (Djamarah 2010: 325).

Understanding the learning process, among others, according to Rooijackers (1991: 144) "The learning process is a teaching and learning activity concerning the activities of educators, student activities, patterns and processes of interaction between educators and students and learning resources in a learning environment within the framework of the implementation of educational programs "

Then supported by the learning component of the aspects of students who have the desire and sincerity to learn traditional dance, then the teacher / trainer is an expert in traditional dance in South Sumatra, the

material compiled by the studio organizers, the method used is the melting lecture method with practice methods (demonstrations), with the aim of learning as an effort to maintain the form of Javanese dance movements according to its standard.

From the description of the dance learning process described above, it can be seen that there are three main activities carried out to inherit traditional dance, mainly through the learning process as enculturation, through the learning process itself. then supported by staging activities as a socialization.

The traditional education activities that have been carried out by the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio can be said to be a tradition of traditional arts, as Koentjaraningrat (1990) said. learning culture by the community members concerned, namely internalization, socialization and enculturation. The process of inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance through the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is carried out through the enculturation process through its learning program and outreach through staging activities and workshops in the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. This concept is supported by Kodiran, (2004) through the process of enculturation and socialization.

In the context of the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in the City of Palembang, Enculturation is the process of continuing culture to an individual that begins immediately after birth, ie when the self-awareness in question begins to grow and develop. For self-awareness to function, an individual must be equipped with his social environment. At first he knows objects outside himself. This object is always understood according to the cultural values in which he was raised. At the same time, the individual obtains a space, time, and normative orientation. In other words, in this enculturation process an individual learns and adjusts his thoughts and attitudes to the norms of the norm system, and the rules that exist in his culture, as described through the learning process of Sriwijaya dance in the art of the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio Palembang which has been described above,



through these activities there is a continuation or regeneration that learns Gending Sriwijaya dance from the second generation Elly Rudi to the next several generations namely students (members) of Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio, which consists of various groups and across ages with motivation and interest and self-awareness to learn and develop Sriwijaya dance, besides that in order to learn it also varies to improve skills for students who are on average adolescents, then for those of adulthood usually from art teachers to improve teaching skills in formal schools .

The socialization is very closely related to the process of learning culture in relation to social systems, such as workshops and staging activities carried out by the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio in a certain period arranged by the organizer of the studio, this activity is usually very eagerly awaited and attracted among students and the City community Palembang, so we can say as a socialization process.

#### **Values That Are Inherited through Gending Sriwijaya Dance Education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio**

Apart from that, through this process there are also values inherited through the learning process of Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. The values inherited to students through traditional arts education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio which researchers grouped into three include: 1) Knowledge Value; 2) Attitude Value; 3) Skill Value.

Knowledge values are inherited or transferred, including: in the process of preliminary learning activities students get knowledge from the material about history and recognize the history of the Javanese dance dance, and remember the history of the kingdom of Sriwijaya, knowledge about costumes. To prove the values of knowledge achieved by students, researchers conducted interviews about what knowledge you gained about the Gending Sriwijaya Dance after you

could dance it? with several students with average answers like the following

*“Tadinya saya kira tari Gending Sriwijaya itu tari tradisi dari zaman Sriwijaya. Setelah saya mempelajarinya ternyata diciptakan tahun 1943 atas pesanan Pemerintah Pendudukan Jepang. Dipertunjukkan di muka umum pertama kali pada tanggal 2 Agustus 1945, dalam upacara penyambutan M. Syafei selaku Ketua Sumatera Tyuo Sengi In (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Sumatera) yang berkedudukan di Bukit-tinggi dan Djamaluddin Adinegoro.”*

Secondly, the inheritance of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance through traditional arts education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio implements attitude values. In this aspect it can also be integrated with existing character education in education. The inculcation of these attitude values can be instilled through the learning process of Gending Sriwijaya Dance as a traditional arts education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio including some forms of activity starting from praying before practicing, then in the core activities students seriously follow the instructions given the trainer to mimic each motive of movement and with full maturity and responsibility together with students tries repeatedly to master the various movements of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance. Then find out the ethical values of the standard behavior of the people in humane life through the Putri Rambut Selako. Aside from that, through the art education of the Gending Sriwijaya dance tradition in this studio, students also gain traditional music skills.

So, through the above it can instill the value of perseverance, discipline, caution, careful and religious and responsible. Through the training process of Gending Sriwijaya Dance between student and trainer intractions can also give birth to the values of obedience and obedience as well as an attitude of respect. This can be seen from the training patterns in which Gending Sriwijaya Dance with its complexity, the students are required to be earnest and listen to instructions from the trainer during dance practice and the results of

these activities. Then from that attitude values contained behind the learning of the Gending Sriwijaya Dance at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio is the growth of awareness in caring for tradition, as well as love and dedication to local cultural arts. The fact is that students who study (students) at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio come from various backgrounds in the category of children, adolescents and the general public who are interested in learning traditional dance in the region of South Sumatra in general and in particular the city of Palembang with education. traditional arts in the studio can be a place to develop other traditional arts training activities.

Third, from the aspect of skills, it is clear that in every artistic activity that can develop the values of skills in the generation of learners. The skill values that can be indicated through learning the art of the Javanese dance tradition are children having aesthetic and kinesthetic abilities, skilled in demonstrating traditional dance movements inherited by the ancestors through instructor trainers in training.

Furthermore, the value of management skills, where children who practice sriwajaya gending dance are indeed required to be able to manage time well, so this indicates students can be skilled in time management, while students from the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio there are from various circles who of course have their own routine and personal activities, for example children and adolescent students have the main task as students in formal schools must also manage and balance the time to practice at the studio.

In addition, the skills achieved through this activity are entrepreneurship skills, which in the process of learning activities are violated, of course, often accepting job offers and events that are held. The output of this activity fosters entrepreneurship skills for the students involved.

Thus, it is clear that there are values inherited through the Tradition of Art Education "Gending Sriwijaya Dance" which is performed at the Palembang Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio. According to National

Education, Development of National Culture and Cultural Education, 2010: 8. Tradition Art is a source in fostering the development of national cultural character values.

## CONCLUSION

Through the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the results of this study show that traditional arts education in the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio has accommodated Gending Sriwijaya dance as material which is channeled through learning and then staged. From this activity can be used as an effort to inherit Gending Sriwijaya Dance through traditional arts education in the studio which includes two aspects of activities that can be concluded as inheritance, namely the learning process as enculturation and staging as socialization.

Then there are values inherited between them. 1) Value of Knowledge; 2) Attitude Value; 3) Skill Value. The benefits and contribution of this research is that the existence of dance education at the Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio can be a reference for efforts to inherit other traditional arts through art education.

The benefits and contribution of this research is that the existence of dance education in Putri Rambut Selako Art Studio can be a reference for the effort to inherit other traditional arts through art education in the community and at school.

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