

Yth. Bapak/Ibu Dosen dan Peneliti di Perguruan Tinggi

Guideline Pembuatan Abstrak

JUDUL: padat, singkat, akurat, informative, menggambarkan lingkup Indonesia dan international, (font 14, maksimum 14 kata, huruf capital, time new roman, ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris).

“We would typically expect a strong title, a good title that really expressed what the article was about and made it clear to the reader exactly what the topic was.” (Professor Mark Brundrett, Editor of Education 3-13)

Nama penulis: penulis 1 tanpa gelar; penulis 2 (pembimbing akademik)

Afiliasi: Sekolah Mana

Email: penulis pertama

Abstract

Abstrak ditulis satu spasi, satu alinea, font 12, dengan maksimum jumlah kata 150 s.d. 200 kata. Isinya merupakan hasil penelitian yang diawali dengan **latar belakang** yang menggambarkan konteks penelitian atau masalah penelitian, yang disambung dengan kalimat menjelaskan **tujuan** penulisan artikel dan bukan tujuan penelitian. Lalu, menguraikan **konsep/teori** yang mendasari penelitian atau langsung dengan penulis menguraikan **metode** yang dilakukan untuk penelitian, siapa partisipannya, bagaimana cara pengambilan data data, dan analisisnya. Jelaskan pula **prosedur penelitian** bagi yang menggunakan penelitian terapan dan mixmethod. **Hasil penelitian** dalam penelitian kualitatif berupa teori atau konsep yang ditemukan yang menjawab permasalahan penelitian, sedangkan untuk penelitian kuantitatif adalah keberhasilan/ketidak berhasilan sebuah penelitian terapan. Jika paradigmanya mixmethod, hasil penelitian harus menggambarkan keduanya dan hasil akhirnya. **Implikasi** ditulis untuk menegaskan bahwa hasil penelitian ini akan berimplikasi pada apa atau siapa, atau riset selanjutnya. Implikasi ini sifatnya opsional, boleh ada dan boleh tidak ada.

Keywords: adalah kata kunci berupa konsep yang digunakan dalam artikel ini, 3 sampai 7 kata kunci

Contoh-contoh abstrak:

THE FUNCTIONAL SHIFT OF PENCAK SILAT TERUMBU BANTEN FROM THE MARTIAL ARTS TO THE PERFORMING ARTS

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ABSTRACT: Pencak Silat Terumbu Banten is a cultural heritage which has been in a better progress especially in the field of the Arts of Dance. Pencak Silat Terumbu Banten is one of the martial arts group or style that excels in overcoming the deadly opponents. The purpose of writing this article is to describe the results of research on the functional shift of Pencak Silat Terumbu Banten, from martial arts to the performing arts, both in the Center Paguron under the leadership of Abah Minggu Tilar as a direct inheritor of Ki Terumbu the creator, as well as Abah's students who have trained the style in some other branch centers. This research uses descriptive analysis method. Data collection was executed by using observation technique, interview, literature study, and documentation. The data from this research are collected from Paguron-paguron centers of Pencak Silat Terumbu Banten located in Terumbu Village of Serang, Banten Regency. The findings of this study revealed that the causes of functional shifts of Pencak Silat Terumbu Banten are the economic, social, and cultural factors of the perpetrators.

Keywords: Pencak Silat Banten, functional shift, martial arts, performances

SINGING KERONCONG AND THE VALUES BEHIND IT

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ABSTRACT: One of music education paradigm is learning through music, but limited research articles talk about this concept in the context of singing keroncong. Combining content analysis studies, interview and reflective journal, this article tries to shed light on the values behind singing keroncong. The most popular keroncong songs like Bengawan Solo, Keroncong Tanah Airku and Pahlawan Merdeka sang by legend artist including Gesang, Toto Salmon, Waljinah, Sundari Sukoco and Tuti Trisedia were selected to be analyzed. Content analysis is focused to understand how singers expressing their interpretation. These findings are compared with the experience of keroncong singers feel. The result of this study explain that singing keroncong builds the habit to be tolerance, to be empathy, to be creative, and to control the emotion.

Keywords: keroncong, ornaments, gendul, tempo, values

BUILDING PERFORMING ARTS COMMUNITY THROUGH BANDUNG ISOLA PERFORMING ARTS FESTIVAL (BIPAF) IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: Performing arts is one of creative industry subsectors in Indonesia. To develop value added of performing arts creative products and entrepreneurship, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) collaborates with local government of Bandung city has established Bandung Isola Performing Arts Festival (BIPAF). The festival uses the concept of performing arts market. The purpose of this article is to discuss a festival model which promotes performing arts community to share knowledge and ideas, creative products, and network with stakeholders. Applying a qualitative approach, the research used a project-based research method. The procedure of this research began with diagnosing the problems, making a plan to conduct the festival in Bandung, conducting the festival, and

evaluation. Data were collected by observation, interview, documentary study, focus-group discussion, and personal reflection. The research resulted in a model of a festival as performing arts market using a site-specific stage with Villa Isola in Bandung as the background, rendering the festival as a means to build performing arts community who concerns with achieving value added socially, culturally, and economically. This festival has a strategic value to community that can develop the creative industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Bandung, Villa Isola, festival, performing arts market, creative industry