

THE LEARNING IN MAKEUP AND FASHION COURSE AS AN EDUCATION IN PRESERVING JAVANESE CULTURE FOR THE STUDENTS OF LOCAL LANGUAGE AND LETTERS IN VETERAN BANGUN NUSANTARA UNIVERSITY OF SUKOHARJO

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Abstract: Learning is an attempt of helping teaching-learning process to achieve the objective of improving high-quality and professional learning in long term. Makeup and fashion are courses intended to Javanese language students in Veteran Bangun Nusantara University aiming to introduce Javanese culture and its application to daily life within family, society and education realm. Not only Javanese cultural preservation can be done through dance, *gamelan*, *gendhing*, and Javanese song (*tembang Jawa*), but also learning through makeup and fashion is very important as the attempt of introducing the students to fashion and makeup in Javanese custom, including *wiru* (*wiron*) for male and female, eyebrow shape, shading, *paes* shape, and *kebaya*, *kuthu baru*, *stagen*, *selop*, *gelung*, *sunggar* and etc in Javanese fashion. Preservation is very desirable to the existence of culture for the next generation, moreover Javanese Language students as the prospect teachers of language and culture that will interact directly with the students. Thus they should have a good understanding on Javanese culture in order to teach it correctly to the students.

Keywords: Learning, makeup, fashion, preservation, culture

INTRODUCTION

Learning is an attempt of helping teaching-learning process to achieve the objective of improving high-quality and professional learning and to have long-term phase (Hariyanto, Suyono, 2015). Learning in makeup and fashion courses in Javanese Language Study Program of Sukoharjo Veteran Bangun Nusantara University is a compulsory course to students with 2 credit points. Makeup and fashion course give the Javanese language students insight and understanding to master makeup and fashion as a course to support traditional theater, traditional custom and Javanese culture courses. The course is one of requirement to take other courses as they are successive in nature corresponding to the stages adjusted with the curriculum.

The objectives of makeup and fashion course in local language and letters education study program are to introduce and to make the students familiar with Javanese culture.

The learning in makeup and fashion course includes: daily makeup, character makeup for traditional theater, makeup for customary rite, and makeup for dancing performance. The students also acquire makeup theory followed with practice, while fashion material is provided including daily fashion at home, to go to campus and party, and to attend customary rites (wedding, circumcision [*sunatan, khitanan*], *syukuran*, etc). The students should not only recognize but also understand this course as it can be applied to the life at home, within society and at school having being the Javanese language teachers.

Makeup and fashion course needs perseverance, persistence, skill and patience. It is the course requiring not only understanding and skill but also real practice. The equipment supports the basic material to master makeup and fashion course. Firstly, an introduction to appropriate makeup use is done using appropriate way and use. The material is delivered by the lecturer by means of introducing tools and materials, in both photograph and real object. The learning has distinctive objective in each course; therefore in local language and letter education study program of teacher training and education faculty the course is delivered for education related to Javanese culture.

Education is very important to realize the next generation making a students ready to be Javanese language teacher; education is an attempt of promoting virtuosity, noble character, advanced mind, inner, mental, and physical strength in harmony with nature and society (Dewantara, 1982). A cultural-based learning is very important to make teachers understanding the Javanese cultural product thereby can apply it to life. The makeup and fashion course with skill also equip the students to be teachers that can run salon, bridal makeup, dancing costume and bridal dress rental businesses.

In addition to be a course, makeup and fashion learning can also be used as a means of preserving Javanese culture. Not only artists, art institution, and government, but also of all parties are responsible for cultural preservation. Javanese culture is our ancestor's heritage, so that as a culture and prestigious nation, we should have sense of belonging to our culture (Kuntowidjoyo, 2013). As cultural owner, we should love Indonesian nation in general and Javanese culture in particular. Ancestor culture should be taken care and maintained, and then sent down to our offspring as heritage.

Javanese cultural preservation is an attempt of preventing the culture from extinction, as the loss of culture will have an implication to the loss of cultural identity becoming the backbone supporting it. The preserving attempt is directed to the attempt of maintaining spirit or essential quality of the nation's fundamental values in physical/superficial form of culture more opened to the change as the time demands. Preservation improves an awareness of the importance of cultural root that can be use as the foundation to stand sturdily and toughly in dealing with any cultural threats as the result of globalization age advance. Preservation is not an attempt of inhibiting the change and an attempt is required to improve the nation's life dignity and quality. It is very important to prevent the basic framework of nation's life from collapsing (Koentjaraningrat, 1974).

METHOD

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method using interview, library study and documentation. Data and source triangulations were used to validate the data. Data validation was carried out to obtain actual data in the field. The data obtained through interview consisted of primary and secondary ones; in addition document study was carried out to obtain the past and the present data so that the data consisted of new and old ones as supporting data. Interview was conducted with the informants very knowledgeable on the data; the sample data was also taken as supporting data. All of data could be crosschecked using data and data source triangulations. All of data could be verified and inferred. Document can be the past and present photograph, old archive and actual manifestation of makeup and fashion (Moleong, 2010).

DISCUSSION

The objective of research is to preserve Javanese culture related to makeup and fashion. The procedure taken in makeup and fashion course is as follows:

1. Lecturer delivers the makeup and fashion material
2. Pictures of makeup and fashion (daily fashion and Javanese traditional fashion for customary rite) are introduced
3. The actual shape is introduced by assigning individual students to bring with them a complete package of make-up equipments and customary dress.
4. Joint makeup and fashion practice is conducted directed by the lecturer assuming this course.
5. Makeup equipment includes: eyeliner, powder, eye shadow, lipstick, blush on, eyelash glue, lip liner, foundation, moisturizer and etc. Fashion equipment includes: *sinjang / jarit, peniti, jepit wiru / wiron, kebaya, kemben, stagen*, jewelries (*earring, necklace, penetep, ring, bracelet*), *beskap, selop* etc.
6. Practice is also assigned by developing *wiru/wiron* (the cloth folded with odd number: 5, 7, 11 to 17, adjusted with the length of *jarit/sinjang*).
7. The assignment is given to prepare paper to be presented with makeup and fashion theme.
8. The course material is developed by introducing makeup resulting from the development of traditional makeup.
9. The course is carried out in at least 14 active meeting and 2 meeting for mid semester and semester tests.

The students in introduced with makeup and fashion course not only indoor but also outdoor, by inviting them to the Palace (Court) in order to find out the makeup and fashion of the servants (*abdi*), soldier (*prajurit*) and king and queen including their daily

and customary ritual makeup and fashion. Radyapustaka Museum becomes a reference to introduce more in depth the document of makeup and fashion as the heritage obligatorily preserved. Javanese culture includes not only cultural products such as dance, *gendhing*, Javanese song (*tembang*), and macapat, but also makeup and fashion that should be protected and preserved.

All parties including education institutions, communities and individuals are responsible for the preservation of Javanese cultural products. Javanese culture becomes one of goals in Local Language and Letter Education Study Program in addition to letter, teaching and language courses. The students have ability not only in academic but also in non-academic fields so that they can increase their family wellbeing through becoming dresser, renting dancing costume/fashion for customary rite (wedding, *sunatan*, *syukuran*).

Makeup and fashion course also supports other course, traditional theater. The material existing in makeup and fashion course can be applied to traditional theater course with makeup and fashion skill. In traditional theater course, the students perform *kethoprak*, *ludruk*, and *guyon maton*, all of which needs make up and fashion ability. Makeup and fashion are adjusted with the characters performed: soldier, queen, king, nursemaid (*emban*), *abdhi dhalem* (*servant*), community members, such as *camat* (sub district head), village head, governor, regent, and etc.

The attempt of preserving Javanese culture is interrelated between one course and another thereby complementing each other. Theater performance features the specified characters, so that the students can practice the lesson learnt in makeup and fashion course. Cultural development cannot be avoided but the nation that loves and has culture should preserve it as much as possible. Cooperation among all parties is the key factor to preserve Javanese culture. Consciousness and nationalism should be grown among the students as the pillar to be a teacher that should care about the existence of Javanese culture and transfer knowledge and experience to the students later.

CONCLUSION

Makeup and fashion learning is a cultural course in local language and letter education study program. In local language and letter education study program of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sukoharjo Bantara Veteran University there are teaching, letter, education and cultural courses. Makeup and fashion course introduces Javanese culture particularly in the term of makeup and fashion for daily and traditional custom purposes, and this course supports the traditional theater course. Makeup and fashion course includes practice and theory, and theater course is the application of fashion course. The students are introduced with not only makeup and fashion but also with the characters performed. Makeup and fashion course equip the students with skill other than teaching skill in order to increase income.

Cultural work consists of not only dance, Javanese *gendhing*, *tembang macapat*, and Javanese song (*tembang*) but also makeup and Javanese fashion as the cultural work that should be preserved. Makeup and fashion course is the one used as a means of preserving Javanese culture. Culture as the ancestor heritage should be preserved and all

parties are responsible for the preservation. Javanese culture preservation becomes the responsibility of education institutions, students, and society. The students should have sense of belonging to the product of Javanese culture. The insight given can be experience and knowledge for the students of Local Language and Letter Education. Thus, the students and the graduates that have academic ability and skill are created to be beneficial to the society.

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