Systematic Literature Review: Angklung As Cultural Manifestation

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Abstract

Angklung is a musical instrument made of bamboo to produce a beautiful sound. Angklung is a "multitonal" musical instrument or commonly called a double tone, how to play angklung is quite easy, just by shaking it. The beautiful sound produced comes from the collision between bamboo and by vibrations in the composition of 2, 3, up to 4 tones for various types of angklung sizes. Angklung comes from the Sundanese, West Java, which is full of unique regional culture and no less interesting than other ethnic groups in Indonesia. Through Saung Angklung Udjo Angklung has been recognized by the International Institution, namely UNESCO in 2010 as an intangible cultural heritage. As a form of the nation's cultural heritage, angklung continues to develop by adjusting to changing times to date. The manifestation of the nation's manifestations in ancient times, angklung was widely used for ceremonies to traditional rituals of the local community, such as the rice ritual ceremony during the harvest season which was believed to be a means of communication between humans and the Goddess of Rice. Which is said to be trusted by the local community as a helper who is able to provide welfare for its people. But now angklung is not only a mere entertainment but a cultural heritage that needs to be preserved and guarded such as the rice ritual ceremony during the harvest season which is believed to be a means of communication between humans and the Goddess of Rice. Which is said to be trusted by the local community as a helper who is able to provide welfare for its people. But now angklung is not only a mere entertainment but a cultural heritage that needs to be preserved and guarded. Such as the rice ritual ceremony during the harvest season which is believed to be a means of communication between humans and the Goddess of Rice. Which is said to be trusted by the local community as a helper who is able to provide welfare for its people. But now angklung is not only a mere entertainment but a cultural heritage that needs to be preserved and guarded.

Keywords
Angklung, Angklung Cultural Manifestations, Saung Angklung Udjo, SLR
1. Introduction
Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of hundreds of tribes and cultures. One of them is the Sundanese, where Sunda is one of the tribes and cultures in West Java. As one of the ethnic groups, the Sundanese have a unique culture compared to other ethnic groups in Indonesia (Tampubolon, 2016). One of the uniqueness of Sundanese culture is that the angklung, angklung is a musical instrument originating from the Sundanese ethnicity and Angklung is spread throughout West Java with different names and presentation methods (Novandini & Santosa, 2017). Angklung is a musical instrument made of bamboo that has two to three tubes depending on the frame and is played by shaking, tapping, or vibrating.

The origin of the creation of Angklung bamboo music is based on the Sundanese people's view of life which is agrarian (agricultural) with the source of life from rice as the main food (Dewi et al., 2020). Black Bamboo is the main component of angklung used for tone tubes because it produces the most appropriate sound (Nuritating, 2000) in (Cundangsih, 2015). Angklung is played with a combination of singing and dancing by men. This angklung ensemble is used to mark the start of rice planting: during a ritual, the rice goddess (Déwi Sri) is betrothed to Earth. The angklung musical instrument is also used in the first three months of the growing season (generally around September-November), and can be played when young rice plants recover from disease (Zanten, 2012).

1.1 Objectives

As a form of traditional instrument typical of West Java. Angklung as traditional accompaniment music or welcoming guests in traditional ceremonies.

2. Literature Review

Angklung art is an art that is almost similar to kenthongan art, seen from the musical instruments used, but in angklung art there are several different aspects, such as musical instruments that have been added and combined with other percussion instruments, the form of presentation, the pattern of the game, and other aspects (Son, 2012).

Several types of Angklung musical instruments that are spread in Sundanese society include Angklung Baduy (Kanekes), Angklung Gubrag (Bogor), Angklung Beans, Angklung Dogdog Lojor, and Angklung Badeng. These five angklung arts have their own uniqueness and characteristics according to (Soepandi, 1974) in (Novandini & Santosa, 2017).

Figure 1 Examples of Angklung Forms

Saung Angklung Udjo is a cultural tourism destination founded by Udjo Ngalagena and his wife Uum Sumianti in 1966. Saung Angklung Udjo has a goal to preserve and develop Sundanese Cultural Arts, especially the Angklung musical instrument (Princess et al., 2021). Angklung Cultural Arts are packaged in performances in order to entertain both local and foreign tourists because the performances displayed at Saung Angklung Udjo are bilingual. Saung Angklung Udjo is located at Jalan Padasuka No. 118 Pasirlayung Village, Cibeunying Kidul District, Bandung City. Saung Angklung Udjo is a cultural tourism place owned by individuals or private. The concept of Sundanese architecture is the concept used, more specifically the concept of the Sundanese village, the application of this concept can be seen in the design of buildings, landscapes and building mass arrangements. In its development the current
design is no longer appropriate due to the enthusiasm of visitors which continues to increase every year (Heryanto et al., 2017).

Since 1966, SAU has become a forum for the community to protect and develop angklung as a cultural heritage. In 2010, Angklung was registered as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Pratiwi, 2018).

This article is based on a case study at Saung Angklung Udjo (SAU), as an example of the creation of industrial culture in Bandung, West Java. This research was conducted at SAU because SAU is an example of a creative industry that has succeeded in preserving cultural heritage. As the capital city of West Java province, Bandung has a long history of developing a creative culture where the community is involved in creative-based activities. Bandung also has educational institutions as a big asset. Based on data collected by (Dyahriini et al., 2009) in (Hani et al., 2012). Bandung's regional income growth rate has reached almost 7% and this is higher than the surrounding cities. From this information, Bandung is suitable for study on this topic. This is because preserving cultural heritage requires a supportive environment from the financial aspect as well as other aspects.

Udjo Ngalagena succeeded in packaging angklung which is a form of traditional art from the Sundanese people into an art studio with the name Saung Angklung Udjo which has now gone through community empowerment activities in the form of production activities, education, performances and has succeeded in empowering the community since its inception until now (Syafii, 2009; Milyartini, 2012) in(Musthofa & Gunawijaya, 2015). Angklung as a manifestation of Sundanese culture is a cultural tourism that can attract tourists from their home regions, both domestic and international tourists to get new information and experiences to fulfill their cultural needs by looking at other cultures (European Association Historic Towns & Regions, 2009) in (Ramadhani et al., 2014)

Angklung as a manifestation of the nation's cultural manifestation, is not surprising if Angklung performances are used in rice ritual ceremonies and are believed to be a medium of communication between humans (Baduy people) and the goddess of rice (Dewi Sri) who is trusted by local people as spiritual beings who are able to protect them, namely provide safety and welfare in the form of abundant rice harvests as their source of life (Hermawan, 2013). Many things have been done to develop Saung Angklung Udjo to what it is now. The main capital is love so that sincerity, tenacity and extraordinary fortitude emerge (Susanti & Sjuchro, 2019).

3. Methods

Systematic Literature Review is a means of gathering knowledge on engineering research questions. The Systematic Literature Review methodology aims to be as unbiased as possible by being auditable and repeatable. Systematic Literature Reviews are referred to as secondary studies and the studies they analyze are referred to as primary studies (Kitchenham et al., 2010). Definition Systematic literature review is a systematic research method in identifying literature, explicit in the statement of objectives, materials and methods and developing in research methodology and conclusions (Latifah & Ritonga, 2020).

SLR is defined as the process of identifying, assessing, and interpreting all available research evidence with the aim of providing answers to specific research questions (Kitchenham and Charters 2007). This literature review has been carried out as a systematic literature review based on the original guidelines proposed by Kitchenham and Charters (2007) and using the review method, style, and figures in this section also motivated by (Unterkalmsteiner et al., 2012) and (Radjenović, Heričko, Torkar, & ivković, 2013) in (Olorunfemi et al., 2006). The first systematic review was published in 2012 (Tom et al., 2013) and the last, to the best of our knowledge, in 2018 (Besker et al., 2018a; Rios et al., 2018) in (Lenarduzzi et al., 2021).

4. Data Collection

4.1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion and exclusion criteria are used to evaluate quality journals among journals that are not relevant to the research topic. Or rather, these inclusion and exclusion criteria are used to select the main study in a research, which will be explained in detail by following this table 1.
Table 1. Journal Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>Inclusion</th>
<th>Exclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All literature published from 2005 to 2021</td>
<td>All literature published before 2005 or outside the inclusion period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All literature belongs to the journal category.</td>
<td>All literature is not included in the category of journals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All literature can be accessed in full (full text).</td>
<td>All literature cannot be accessed in full (full text).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The literature only discusses material according to the research topic.</td>
<td>The literature does not only discuss material according to the research topic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We created this paper by searching for relevant articles and conducted with the search year starting from 2005-2021, because the article discussed was a social culture, not many relevant articles were found. By using keywords that match the research topic as well as using the right search string, we can generate as many as 139 journal articles. These journals were then re-evaluated according to the topic, namely Angklung as a Manifestation of National Culture to get 20 good and relevant articles. The author uses the help of Mendeley software, to simplify the process of processing journal article data and in making bibliography automatically.

Mendeley's social reference management tools or software are a common source of altmetric data. It can be seen that Mendeley's reach, density, as well as distribution of readers vary substantially across disciplines (Costas, Zahedi, & Wouters 2015) in (Zahedi & Van Eck, 2018). Use Mendeley to easily include in workshops for faculty and information literacy sessions for students at all levels. Mendeley is free, user-friendly and effective; users quickly see the time-saving, collaboration, and discovery benefits that Mendeley provides, extending the librarian's role from bibliographic instruction to finding resources in new ways, and organizing the information found (MacMillan, 2012).

4.2. Literature Selection Process

The keywords process of searching for the literature review was using keywords, namely “Angklung”, “Angklung Cultural Manifestation”, “Saung Angklung Udjo” and SLR. Which resulted in 139 literatures. And then the literature was obtained from several sources, namely Google Scholar, Science Direct, Science Alert, Sinta and others.
Table 2. Literature Selection

- Potentially relevant articles identified: 139
- Studies excluded by title/abstract: 96 literature
- Article retrieved for more detailed evaluation: 43 literature
- Articles excluded: 21 literature
- Studies included in the review: 22 literature

Source: Author: 2021

Potentially relevant articles identified: 139 Studies excluded by title/abstract: 96 literature Article retrieved for more detailed evaluation: 43 literature Articles excluded: 21 literature Studies included in the review: 22 literature.

4.3 Journal Mapping Process

In Microsoft Excel, the journals will be recorded in accordance with the procedures and provisions of the applicable regulations, using a table with several criteria, including the following: title, author, year of publication, journal (publisher journal), industry, objectives and results as in Figure 3 below.

Table 3. Journal mapping criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOI</th>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>JOURNAL</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The journal mapping process is to collect all types of journal articles with criteria or characteristics of good quality journals such as: having ISSN, DOI, the journal is indexed by an international database or index (Scopus, Web of Science, Elsevier or several other indexes) and the journal must have an online version of the publication.
5. Results and Discussion

5.1 Figure of the Year of Publication of Journal Articles (2005 – 2021)

It can be seen that from the 2005-2021 publication year had the highest number of published journals in 2016-2020 with the discovery of 10 journal articles and compared to the previous year. In 2011-2015 it has started to rise or there have been many articles published in accordance with the theme of the research topic. Thus, based on the graph of the year the journal was published above, it can be concluded that there is a possibility that the research topic of Angklung as a Manifestation of the Nation's Culture will continue to be explored to make it more popular and rise to follow the times.

5.2 Literature Analysis Based on the Background of the Publisher or Author (2005-2021)

Source: Journal Collection, processed by the author (2021)
5.3 Descriptive Analysis of Literature Based on Publisher (2005-2021)

The process of searching for journal articles using software applications in general, namely Google Chrome. The search results of a good articles from 2005 to 2021 is 22 literature articles from various publishers or from various digital libraries, such as: Science Direct, Google Scholar, Science Alert, Sinta, and others. We search for the most popular literature subject data in the public in order to obtain as many and as wide a range of study materials as possible. In a broad opinion, it will also require an insight or broad material coverage. The following is a diagram showing the results of collecting literature data.

![Figure 4. Literature Descriptive Analysis Based on Publisher](image_url)

The following are the results of the search for article data which then get 22 articles, where after the evaluation process, the authors get 7 articles that discuss Angklung as a Manifestation of National Culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Research result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Novandini &amp; Santosa, 2017)</td>
<td>The Development of Gubrag Angklung: From Ritual Tradition to Entertainment (1983-2013)</td>
<td>One of the uniqueness of Sundanese culture is that the angklung angklung is a musical instrument originating from the Sundanese ethnicity and Angklung is spread throughout West Java with different names and presentation methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dewi et al., 2020)</td>
<td>Angklung Buhun Community Study.</td>
<td>The origin of the creation of Angklung bamboo music is based on the Sundanese people's view of life which is agrarian (agricultural) with the source of life from rice as the main food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pratiwi, 2018)</td>
<td>Carrying Capacity of a Tourist Destination: Case Study of Saung Angklung Udjo as Cultural Heritage Tourism Destination in Indonesia</td>
<td>Since 1966, SAU has become a forum for the community to protect and develop angklung as a cultural heritage. In 2010, Angklung was registered as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(European Association Historic Towns &amp; Regions, 2009)</td>
<td>The Effect Of Personal Value And Satisfactions To The Tourist' Lloyalty Of Angklung as a manifestation of the art of Sundanese Culture which is a cultural tour that can attract tourists from their home regions, both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, it can be seen that Angklung Music is a manifestation of the nation's cultural manifestations as well as Angklung has been designated as "Representative List of The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" or Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO on November 18, 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya (Pradoko, 2013) in (Kusumawardani & Aulia, 2020).

Angklung is an art form that is exposed to a creative touch. This creative touch can be seen in the various forms of presentation of Angklung from the artist to tourists. Which is a very interesting presentation that Angklung is still preserved and famous to foreign countries. Angklung, both traditional and modern, has now become the cultural identity of the Indonesian nation which is considered very important, because of the presence of the Angklung musical instrument which has given its own unique color or identity characteristics for the Indonesian people, namely as a traditional agrarian society that is also able to adapt to the developments of the times towards life. increasingly "modern" (Hermawan, 2013).

6. Conclusion

Indonesia is a country that is rich in culture from traditional cultural arts to developing into modern cultural arts to this day. One of the cultural arts that still survives in this modern era is Angklung. Which angluknng is a musical instrument originating from the land of Sunda, West Java. Angklung is a musical instrument made of bamboo and can be played by shaking or vibrating. Angklung was also named an intangible or intangible world cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2010 ago. As a manifestation of the nation's cultural manifestations, it is not surprising that angklung is very popular in Indonesia and is well known to foreign countries. In the past, angklung was used in the rice ritual offering ceremony which was believed by the local community as a medium of communication between humans (Baduy Tribe) and the Rice Goddess (Dewi Sri).

Because angklung is quite popular in all circles of society, a center or place for live angklung performances was established, namely Saung Angklung Udjo which was established in 1966. Where Saung Angklung Udjo is a local community forum in order to preserve culture as well as become a cultural tourism destination.

References


**Biographies**

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