



Angklung as a Tool for Diplomacy and Cross-Cultural Communication

Buky Wibawa Karya Guna¹

Diah Fatma Sjoraida²

¹ Sekolah Tinggi Musik Bandung, Jl. Lamping No. 16 Cipaganti – Bandung, Bandung Kulon, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat, 40124, Indonesia.

² Universitas Padjadjaran, Jalan Raya Bandung Sumedang KM 21 Jatinangor, Sumedang, Jawa Barat, 45363, Indonesia.

Abstract

Angklung is a traditional musical instrument inherited from Indonesia. This study uses a literature study method that is relevant to the research objectives. The results of the research show that angklung is a world heritage. Apart from that, angklung is a traditional art tool that was originally part of a ritual ceremony and then continues to develop and adapt to changing times to become a functional art for entertainment. Angklung is a form of non-material culture that has the potential to be a source of local history that has values that can be passed on to future generations. Angklung was created from the diversity of ethnic groups, customs, and cultures. The existence of angklung has been recognized by UNESCO as Indonesia's official world cultural heritage, this UNESCO recognition extends the list of Indonesian cultural heritage that is recognized by the world. Angklung is one of the country's abilities to invite other countries to cooperate. Angklung can increasingly become a cross-cultural communication because it develops in other countries. Angklung has a long history and has existed since ancient times until now. Angklung is not used as pure art, but as art that functions in religious activities.

Corresponding Author:

Diah Fatma Sjoraida

Email:

diah.fatma@unpad.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

The traditional bamboo instrument known as an angklung is made up of two or more tubes joined by a bamboo pipe body. The bamboo behind the big bamboo and in front of the small bamboo.

In an endeavor to further its own national interests, each nation develops bilateral partnerships. Communication between nations can result in an arrangement or cooperative effort that is advantageous to both and can help both parties avoid conflict.

This bilateral relationship requires the use of a diplomatic tool. The definition of diplomacy that is now being developed encompasses not only political issues but also economic, sociocultural, tourism, and other issues. The goal of this varied diplomacy is to advance a nation's national interests while fostering peace. (Mack, D., 2003).

In terms of cultural diplomacy, the angklung serves as a bridge for intercultural dialogue but also as a door opener when it comes to solving international conflicts. (Ismatul Khasanah and Siti Nur Azizah Sony Sukmawan, 2022).

Because angklung is viewed as a predictor of national character, angklung diplomacy frequently employs cultural tools. Establishing Indonesian cultural houses in other nations is one of the Indonesian government's public diplomacy initiatives.

A less disastrous outcome was experienced by the art form known as angklung, which deviates from traditional arts. Angklung is still thriving, even growing, and has spread to other nations. The angklung has a distinct rhythm and tone from the original tone. Pentatonic scales (da, mi, na, ti, la) were the initial fundamental notes of angklung; these have now been replaced with diatonic scales (do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti). West Javan angklung is made up of two and three tubes, and it is framed in a way that makes room for the tubes. A large tube and a small tube with an octave interval make up the tube. A tube that travels to the right and creates sound in the angklung.

Angklung is mass, which means that it is played in a group. Therefore, angklung players learn the societal ideals associated with playing angklung in addition to developing a feeling of melody. Angklung players are taught cooperation, discipline, cultivating a sense of responsibility, accuracy, and skill in order to develop a cooperative mentality that prevents them from feeling the need to stand out from other players. Playing angklung is used as a beneficial method in establishing national character education because of these societal values.

One may say that angklung art is a sort of traditional art that can change with the times in order to endure in the face of modernization. As part of The Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, UNESCO has recognized even this angklung art. The Indonesian city of Angklung was designated on January 16, 2011, as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site.

Visitors to Saung Angklung Udjo in Bandung, Indonesia, from all over the world including local Indonesians, are not only observers. Through their participation in a system of intercultural communication, the subject—who was formerly an observer—becomes a member of a fun gaming unit. With only a few directions, the audience can perform songs that are generally well-known and well-loved worldwide.

Through the use of a coding system that enables the audience to comprehend the code or tone sign that the conductor displays through his fingers, the presenter of this activity leads participatory angklung performances, which can be conceptualized as a series of cross-cultural talks.

Traditional angklung is a cultural legacy that can adapt to the times and is both a musical instrument and an aesthetic work of art. Traditional angklung contains practical advice that can be used in daily life. The angklung's past also works as a diplomatic weapon.

Based on its design and ability to perform as a musical instrument, the angklung is a musical instrument that was made with intelligence and creativity. In this regard, the ancestors possessed outstanding levels of intelligence, technology, and creativity. The various musical instrument configurations demonstrate this. Angklung is a sort of musical instrument that was developed independently of the makers' religious convictions. It is clear that by using science and technology to improve the natural items around them, angklung producers can produce extraordinary tools that are extremely valuable to humanity. For this reason, traditional angklung has the potential to be a source of learning local history that should be studied right away for the benefit of future young generations when it comes to learning history, especially local history. Learn more about how Angklung is used as a cross-cultural and diplomatic tool in this study.

RESEARCH METHODS

The books, articles, and journals used in this study are all taken from libraries and are relevant to the study's objectives.

Descriptive qualitative research is used in qualitative research for a descriptive study. The angklung was examined in this study as a communication and diplomatic tool between cultures.

The data is processed after that. processing information by weighing, sifting, organizing, and classifying it. The terms "weighing" and "filtering" refer to the process of choosing data that is relevant, appropriate, and connected to the study issue. arrange according to rules, classify, and organize (Sugiyono, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Studies have shown that diplomacy can help states achieve their objectives to some extent (Rosyadi, 2012). A nation's diplomacy will result in cooperative agreements between states to

resolve disputes. Diplomacy is one of the main instruments the state employs to carry out foreign policy and advance national objectives. It can then be used as a negotiating chip or as state branding to improve a nation's reputation. Through talks, protection, investigations, and justifications, diplomacy generally aims to strengthen relationships.

Indonesia employs music as one of its diplomatic tools. Only in terms of music does Indonesia have a range of traditional and contemporary styles. With the angklung, Indonesia can boost Indonesian diplomacy at official international gatherings like the Asia-Africa Conference.

An additional function of angklung is to facilitate cross-cultural communication. Thanks to the rapid advancement of transportation and information technologies, people from all over the world may now interact and communicate with one another. In this circumstance, it is essential to discuss viewpoints on a range of subjects, particularly to better comprehend one another's cultures. Today, a sizable portion of a nation's population comes from foreign cultures. Culture is created through communication, which is founded on human civilization. Nature, signals, and a wide range of products for human consumption are all products of the concept of communication.

These cultural observations lead one to believe that culture is a crucial facet of human existence. Through culture and the remnants it left, we can discover more about earlier human existence. Cultural ownership by humans is essential for the growth of cultural identity. This is accurate because a person's mentality influences their culture.

It is known that cross-cultural communication happens in a variety of cross-cultural contexts. In this case, a novel form of communication will emerge. In light of this distinction, the significance of culture and its function in the communication process will be examined. Humans need to communicate across cultural boundaries, yet there are already a lot of problems that develop since each human group has a variety of cultural identities.

Culture and communication are tightly intertwined and dynamic. Culture is based on communication, hence communication is culture. However, how its citizens communicate will be influenced by the culture that emerges.

Research has shown that culture and communication are interdependent (Sri Utami, 2018). Culture cannot exist without communication, and vice versa: communication cannot evolve without culture. The topics of our talks, who is permitted to speak to or meet with whom, how and when we interact, how we utilize body language, and how we perceive space and time are all influenced by culture. As a result, communicating during negotiations with people from the same culture is more challenging than it is during intercultural talks. Understanding and sensitivity to cultural differences are crucial for cross-cultural communication.

Most traditional arts are being ignored, and in other cases, no attention is being paid at all, by both the participants and the community at large. It is impossible to separate the effects of

these circumstances from angklung as a traditional creative creation. The Indonesian Angklung has been recognized as a cultural treasure by UNESCO, yet there are still situations and settings that provide sufficient opportunities or desire to maintain or promote angklung.

They actively engage in visitor gatherings, including those of local Indonesian tourists from various regions and foreign visitors to Saung Angklung Udjo in Bandung. Through their participation in a system of intercultural communication, the subject—who was formerly an observer—becomes a member of a fun gaming unit. With only a few directions, the audience can perform songs that are generally well-known and well-loved worldwide.

The actions of the interactive angklung performance can be seen as a series of cross-cultural discussions that the host facilitates utilizing a coding system that enables the audience to interpret the code or tone sign offered by the conductor through his fingers.

Every nation has a unique artistic tradition that reflects the variety of its cultural expressions and the vitality of its sense of national identity. Various artistic cultures have an impact on cross-cultural communication. For example, understanding the differences between traditional and modern art produces cultural connotations that appraise cultural heritage and emit cultural changes in a complementary and compatible manner.

CONCLUSION

According to the study's findings, one sign of Indonesia's cultural richness is that angklung is a World Heritage Site. Its diversity of cultures is lovely in and of itself. This is one of Angklung's treasures to the world attributes.

Angklung was previously a part of a ritual ceremony, but it changed with time, particularly during the globalization and industrialization eras, into a useful art form for entertainment. Based on its development, angklung is divided into two categories: classic angklung and current angklung.

Angklung has been named an intangible world heritage by UNESCO due to its high moral standards. Angklung is a piece of art with aesthetic value, but it also embodies indigenous knowledge and is evidence of human ecological intelligence in preserving the ecological balance via deeply spiritual and religious artistic expression. Angklung is more than just a bamboo construction that might one day be dismantled. Instead, it serves as a symbol of ideas and concepts that have survived the test of time thanks to human ingenuity and inventiveness. The angklung has more than simply a humorous purpose; it also functions as a tool for intercultural and diplomatic dialogue.

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