

ABSTRAK

PROSES PENDIDIKAN INFORMAL DALAM TARI CANGGET DI DESA GEDUNG NYAPAH KECAMATAN ABUNG TIMUR LAMPUNG UTARA

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan Proses Pendidikan Informal Dalam Tari *Cangget* di desa Gedung Nyapah Kecamatan Abung Timur Lampung Utara. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teori yang digunakan yaitu pembelajaran sosial milik Bandura tahun 1977. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini antara lain observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Setelahnya mewawancarai tokoh adat, penari tari *Cangget*, kepala desa serta pelatih tari *Cangget*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran *Cangget* diajarkan mulai dari keluarga, karena keluarga pusat pembelajaran pertama. Selain mempelajari gerak juga diberikan pemahaman pentingnya *Cangget* bagi keluarga sebab *Cangget* bukan hanya sekedar menari tapi juga merepresentasikan keluarganya di depan umum. Jika keluarga tidak dapat mengajarkan *Cangget* secara bentuk dan teori maka biasanya kerabat dari keluarga yang akan mengajarkan tari *Cangget*. Jika *muli* akan diajarkan oleh bibi dan *meghanai* diajarkan oleh paman. Kemudian, teman sebaya, biasanya setelah mendapatkan pembelajaran baik dari keluarga dan saudara para *muli meghanai* berkumpul untuk mempelajari secara bersama-sama agar lebih baik, baik dalam hal ini yaitu gerak yang benar dan gerak yang rapih. Terakhir pada saat pelaksanaan *Cangget* itu sendiri.

Kata kunci: Proses Pendidikan Informal, *Cangget*, Desa Gedung Nyapah

ABSTRACT

THE INFORMAL EDUCATION PROCESS OF CANGGET DANCE IN GEDUNG NYAPAH VILLAGE ABUNG TIMUR DISTRICT NORTH LAMPUNG

By

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This study aims to describe the informal education process of *Cangget* dance in Gedung Nyapah Village, Abung Timur District, North Lampung. The study employs a qualitative research method using Bandura's social learning theory (1977). Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Subsequently, interviews were conducted with traditional figures, *Cangget* dancers, the village head, and the *Cangget* dance coach. The findings indicate that *Cangget* learning begins within the family, as the family serves as the primary learning center. In addition to mastering dance movements, the participants are also taught the cultural significance of *Cangget* within the family. This is because *Cangget* is not merely a dance but also a representation of one's family in public. If the family is unable to teach *Cangget* in terms of both form and theory, the responsibility of teaching the dance falls on relatives. *Muli* learners are usually taught by their aunts, while *meghanai* learners are taught by their uncles. Furthermore, *Cangget* dance can also be learned through peer groups. After receiving instruction from family members and relatives, young men and women (*muli meghanai*) often gather to practice together, focusing on improving the accuracy and precision of their movements. Finally, they also learn the dance during the actual performance of *Cangget* itself.

Keywords: Informal Education Process, *Cangget*, Gedung Nyapah Village