



E-ISSN on progress

Submitted date : 2024-01-30

Revised date : 2024-01-30

Accepted date : 2024-01-31

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## SAXOPHONE INSTRUMENT ARRANGEMENT BY GRUB SAXOBROTHER IN THE SONG RUNGKAD COVER HAPPY ASMARA

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**Abstrak:** Many popular singers have works, one of which is currently popular, the song Rungkad. The song Rungkad has many versions, one of which is sung by Happy Asmara and is currently popular because it is collaborated with the Saxophone instrument. Data regarding the arrangement of melodic variations contained in the Saxophone Instrument Arrangement by Grub Saxobrothers in the song Rungkad Cover Happy Asmara was found using qualitative descriptive research methods. The description stage was carried out by directly observing the saxophone instrument by the saxobrothers group in the runkad cover song Happy Asmara, namely by describing the findings of the various melodic arrangements used. The data found was then reduced using source triangulation techniques, namely library source triangulation and resource triangulation.

**Keyword :** Arrangement, Rungkad, Melody Variations

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Arrangement is changing a song so that it is more varied, so that it is easier to listen to without changing the main melody of the song . There are several steps that must be taken into account when arranging a song, namely song notation, scale, time signature, tempo signature, harmony and dynamic signature (Widodo, 2015: 119). An arrangement is a song composition for an orchestra or music group, both vocal and instrumental. In the Dictionary of the Center for Language Development and Development, it is stated that arrangement is the adjustment of a musical composition to the voice of a singer or other instrument based on an existing composition, so that the essence of the music does not change (Banoe, 2003: 30). The arrangement technique used by the author in composing is a mixed arrangement technique. The mixed arrangement technique is to combine two types of arrangements, namely instrument arrangements and vocal arrangements. In mixed arrangements, the vocals are generally emphasized, while the instruments function as accompaniment and to enliven them.

Music is a universal thing that is no longer foreign to society, as well as an inseparable part of human life. For the average person, music is enjoyable entertainment, because music is considered to be able to provide a therapeutic condition for the listener, for example relaxing music can have a calming effect on the listener's soul and so on . According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1990:602), Music is the science or art of arranging expressed tones or sounds, combinations and temporal relationships to produce compositions (sounds) that have balance and unity, tones or sounds arranged in such a way that they



contain rhythm, song and harmony (especially those that can produce those sounds).

The development of music is not only focused on one genre but has given birth to many schools or types of music for example Rock, Pop, Reage, Blues, Jazz, Dangdut and so on. Each type of music has its own characteristics, characteristics or style. The characteristics, character or style of the music mentioned above can be identified through musical elements consisting of: (1) rhythm, (2) melody, (3) harmony, (4) form, and (5) expression.

One genre that is currently in demand by many people is the dangdut genre which uses Javanese in its lyrics and song composition which is very easily accepted by all groups. One of the singers who popularized the dangdut genre was Alm. Didi Kempot and many other young Javanese artists continued his work. Currently, the dangdut genre is experiencing the development of more modern compositions so that many singers are creating more varied songs in the dangdut genre. These popular singers include Denny Caknan, Gilga, Happy Asmara and others. One of their currently popular works is the song Rungkad. This song is sung by many famous singers who create Javanese songs and is loved by all groups. The song Rungkad has many versions, one of which is sung by Happy Asmara and is currently popular because it is collaborated with the Saxophone instrument.

The song Rungkad has many versions, one of which is the song Rungkad which was covered by Happy Asmara who collaborated with the saxophone instrument and has a distinctive song part. So the Rungkad song has quite complex song parts and is a medium for Arranger or Musician self-expression. This is something that is in line with what Winardi expressed in Rahman: "Characteristics are an attempt to display the character of the character being played. "Character includes traits in the form of abilities and skills in depth regarding: family background, social and experience, age, nationality, gender and others, which reflect certain demographic characteristics, or are typical" (2013, p. 77).

Happy Rismanda Hendranata, born July 10 1999 from Kediri, East Java, is known professionally as Happy Asmara, who can be said to be a singer and songwriter who bases herself in Javanese music, apart from familiarizing herself with Javanese music and Javanese lyrics, besides that, her name has received wider public attention. after the release of the second single from his own production entitled "Tak Ikhlasno" which gained great popularity in the Java region or more specifically in East Java. His choice to sing dangdut made Happy even more popular and known to many people. Every time he releases a single from label to label, his music videos always get a large number of views and are always trending on YouTube, especially in the period 2019 to 2023. One of the music videos that has ever been was in the top position entitled "HAPPY ASMARA FEAT THE SAXOBROTHERS – RUNGKAD (Cover)", for this achievement happy asmara was dubbed the Queen of Trending.

Happy Asmara feat The Saxobrothers – Rungkad ( Cover ) is a song that has a different arrangement from other cover songs, namely collaborating with the saxophone instrument by collaborating with The Saxobrother group in a woodwind ensemble. Woodwind is a woodwind musical instrument such as: piccolo, flute, oboe, clarinet, saxophone, fagot and so on (Pono Banoe, 2003: 439). The saxophone is a woodwind instrument with a single sound created by Adolphesax, introduced in 1840 and included in the woodwind group because the sound source is

reed (wood). The order of the saxophone family is soprano saxophone in-Es, soprano saxophone in-Bes, Alto Saxophone in-Es, Tenor Saxophone in-Bes, Baritone saxophone in-Es and Bass saxophone in-Bes (Pono Banoe, 2003: 368).

The Saxobrothers is a group from Surabaya which has three personalities, namely Gerson Laude, Wahyu Prihatono and Ardhi Pratama, who stepped out of their comfort zone to have the courage to create their own work and release their own single entitled "Gateway" on June 17 2020. Choosing to create your own work is of course a must. challenge, they explained that the recording and jamming sessions were used to divide tasks for each individual, so that everyone took part in filling in the melody, chords and harmony, in the gateway song for more than three minutes they combined three dynamics of a saxophone melody based on a d beat Even though the saxophone is an instrument that is rarely popular, they still include saxophone playing in other songs, such as being one of the groups that collaborates with dangdut pop music which emphasizes the playing of melodic variations that are the hallmark of The Saxobrother.

Based on the explanation above, the aim of the research is to examine (1) why the arrangement of the song Rungkad cover Happy Asmara uses the saxophone instrument (2) How the arrangement of the saxobrother group in the song Rungkad cover Happy Asmara.

Referring to the discussion above, I am interested in discussing more broadly the work of the song Rungkad which was covered by the famous singer Happy Asmara featuring The Saxobrother with the title "SAXOPHONE INSTRUMENT ARRANGEMENT BY SAXOBROTHER IN THE SONG RUNGKAD COVER HAPPY ASMARA"

## 2. METHOD

Data regarding the arrangement of melodic variations contained in the Saxophone Instrument Arrangement by Grub Saxobrothers in the song Rungkad Cover Happy Asmara. found using qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is a step in finding data using a series of methods, so that it goes through several research stages. For example, the stage of describing data findings, validating the data and then ending with the data presentation step. Sugi Y Ono also explained "qualitative research is an analytical act carried out in three stages , namely the descriptive stage, the reduction stage, and the selection stage" ( 2010 ).

The description stage was carried out by direct observation of the saxophone instrument by the saxobrothers group in the song Rungkad cover Happy Asmara . namely by describing the findings of various melodic arrangements used. Namely to find melody variation data in the Rungkad song which was collaborated by the saxobrothers group using Kawakami's melody variation theory , namely Melodic Variation and Fake, and Rhythmic Variation and Fake .

The data found was then reduced using source triangulation techniques , namely library source triangulation and resource triangulation . Triangulation of library sources was carried out by analyzing data findings regarding various melodic arrangements in the Saxophone Instrumental Arrangements by the Saxobrothers Group in the Rungkad Song Cover Happy Asmara. through Kawakami's melody

variation theory, namely Melodic Variation and Fake, and Rhythmic Variation and Fake . Meanwhile, triangulation of sources was carried out by conducting guided discussions with Ardhi Pratama, namely the source and person from the Saxobrothers group itself who really understands the arrangement of melodic variations contained in the Saxophone Instrumental Arrangement by the Saxobrothers Group in the song Rungkad Cover Happy Asmara so that correct and strong data can be obtained. . Meanwhile, the data selection stage is the final stage for selecting data and then presenting a discrete analysis in the discussion.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

*Arrangers* to rearrange . So the runkad song sung by Happy Asrama in collaboration with the Saxobrothers group has its own characteristics and makes this song of particular interest to researchers to review and explain in writing this scientific work.

In a musical arrangement there are several steps. The steps in a musical arrangement are used to make a song more interesting and varied. According to KBBI (1988: 47) The term arrangement comes from the word *arrangement* which means adjusting a musical composition to the number of singers' voices or other instruments based on an existing composition so that the essence of the music does not change. The arrangement technique used by the author in composing is a mixed arrangement technique. The mixed arrangement technique is to combine two types of arrangements, namely instrument arrangements and vocal arrangements. In mixed arrangements, the vocals are generally emphasized, while the instruments function as accompaniment and to enliven them.

In this research, the steps in arranging a Rungkad song include, (i) determining the atmosphere of the song and the composer of the Rungkad song (ii) the form and structure of the Rungkad song (iii) knowledge about musical instruments (iv) knowledge about the musical elements in the song ( v) variations of the saxophone melody in the Rungkad song.

#### **A. Determining the atmosphere of the song and the songwriter Rungkad**

The song Rungkad is popular with all groups because the lyrics are simple and mostly suit the mood of the listener. In this song, the creator was successful in conveying what was in his heart and Happy Asmara was also good at performing the song so that the content of the song could be accepted by all groups. The song Rungkad has a happy, cool atmosphere and can make listeners sing along to the strains of the song thanks to the very good musical arrangement. However, even though Rungkad's song has that atmosphere, the meaning of Rungkad's song can be said to be the opposite of the music. Because in the song Rungkad it means someone who feels heartache and loses the good things in themselves because they love so much just by looking at their face. However, someone finally realizes that he loves someone in a stupid way so that he feels that he is being played with, because it is contradictory to the lyrics, the arrangement of Happy Asmara using the saxophone instrument is very appropriate, because it can help create interest in the arrangement and can add a cheerful atmosphere to the song. .

Behind these deep song lyrics and extraordinary work, there is a composer who created the song with full feeling and meaning. The creator of the song Rungkad is named Vicky Tri Prasetyo. A brief biography of Vicky Tri Prasetyo is that he came from Bantul, Yogyakarta, February 23, 1998. Apart from being famous as a songwriter and solo singer, Vicky Tri Prasetyo is a keyboardist and manager of AKD Band Koplo. It turns out that Vicky Tri Prasetyo only took 10 minutes to create this Rungkad song. However, this creative process cannot be separated from a dream that inspired it so that it becomes a song work that can be enjoyed by all levels of society.

Here are the lyrics of the song Rungkad:

Rungkad  
 Entek Entek an  
 Kelangan Koe Sing Most Unloving Stop Loving You Gawe I'm Sorry  
 Maybe  
 I Love Too Much, I Love Too Much, Nganti Ra Kroso is prohibited  
 Pancen  
 Ku Admits I Was Mistaken Too Percoyo Mergo Mung Nyawang Rupo  
 Saiki, Wes I Realize  
 I'm Too Stupid to Love You  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entek an  
 Kelangan Koe Sing Most Unfortunate Bondoku Floating Tego  
 Tenan Tangis Tears  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entekan Tresno Sincerely Mung Dinggo Dolanan  
 Stop Loving You  
 Gawe I'm Sorry  
 Maybe  
 I Love Too Much, I Love Too Much, Nganti Ra Kroso is prohibited  
 Pancen  
 Ku Admits I Was Mistaken Too Percoyo Mergo Mung Nyawang Rupo  
 Saiki, Wes I Realize  
 I'm Too Stupid to Love You  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entek an  
 Kelangan Koe Sing Most Unfortunate Bondoku Floating Tego  
 Tenan Tangis Tears  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entekan Tresno Sincerely Mung Dinggo Dolanan Stop Loving  
 You Gawe I'm Sorry  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entek an  
 Kelangan Koe Sing Most Unfortunate Bondoku Floating Tego  
 Tenan Tangis Tears  
 Rungkad  
 Entek Entekan Tresno Sincerely Mung Dinggo Dolanan Stop Loving  
 You Gawe I'm Sorry  
 Stop Loving You  
 Gawe I'm Clueless

## **B. Song Form and Structure**

There are several elements in the form of a song that can make a song more beautiful and meaningful. For this reason, when a creator

creates a song, he must pay attention to the elements of the song in it. The elements of a song are:

### 1) Theme

A theme is an idea, an idea that has the main musical elements in a musical composition but must still undergo development until a complete musical composition is formed (Karl-Edmund Prier, 2004: 2).

### 2) Motive

A song motif is an element consisting of a number of tones that are united by an idea or ideas. Because it is an element of song, a motif is usually repeated. There are several motifs in music theory, among others.

2.2.1 *Repetition* , namely a literal or reasonable repetition, according to the original

2.2.2 *Ascending sequences and descending sequences* , namely repetition to a lower or higher level

2.2.3 *Augmentation* , namely expanding the interval and tone value

2.2.4 *Diminution* , namely reducing the interval and note value

2.2.5 *Inversion* , namely repeating intervals of increasing to decreasing and vice versa

2.2.6 *Retrograde* , namely repetition with backward movement of the original melody

2.2.7 *Retrograde inversion* , namely inversion or retrograde inversion.

### 3) Phrases

Phrases are parts of season sentences just like parts of sentences in language. In musical terms, phrases are sung in one exhalation (Karl-Edmund Prier, 2004: 4).

There are 2 types of phrases, namely:

2.3.1 *Antecedent phrase* , namely the first phrase in the song sentence which is often called the opening phrase. This phrase is likened to a statement phrase that requires completion with an answer phrase

2.3.2 *The consequent phrase* , namely the second phrase in the song sentence which is often called the answer phrase.

### 4) Kadens

Cadence is the ending or method used to end a musical composition with various possible combinations of chords, so that the effect of ending a song or a song phrase is felt. There are 6 types of cadences, including :

2.4.1 *Perfect cadence* : IV-VI chord progression

2.4.2 *Half cadens* : IV chord progression

2.4.3 *Plagal cadence (plagal cadens)* : VI-I chord progression

2.4.4 *Cadence prigis ( phrygian cadens )* : Chord progression I-III

2.4.5 *Authentic Cadence* : VI chord progression

2.4.5 *Deceptive cadens* : V -IV chord progression

### 4) Klim ax Song

The climax of a song or the peak of a revelation does not always have to be in every song. Maybe a song doesn't need a peak. That does not mean that the song will become weak and boring (Soeharto, 1984: 42). The strength of a song is not determined by whether or not there is a climax in it. However, if the climax is to be shown, efforts should be made to be as precise as possible regarding its placement and procurement.



## 5) Coda

According to Karl-Edmund Prier (2004: 23) the coda is "a short addition at the end of the song. For example, to close an instrumental song or also at the end of a piece in a chorus." Coda is the concluding or final part of a song or song/musical composition. Coda is the conclusion of the song/music composition.

## C. Knowledge of Musical Instruments

The instrument used in the song Rungkad in collaboration with SaxoBrothers is the Saxophone instrument. The saxophone itself comes from Belgium, made by a clarinetist and musical instrument maker, named Adolphe Sax, therefore this musical instrument was called a saxophone in early 1840. According to the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) a Saxophone is a musical instrument made of metal, curved like a pipe, equipped with holes and finger buttons. In basic level saxophone learning activities, you must master several techniques, namely: *breathing* (breathing), *embouchure*, *tonguing*, *tone*, *fingering* (fingering), *Growl* scale technique and *articulation*. In terms of timbre, the saxophone is among the types of wind instruments (woodwind) with a full and very strong tone. The difference in tone level is more balanced than the clarinet type and has extraordinary technical potential. The saxophone was created in four keys: soprano in Bb, alto in Eb, tenor in Bb, and baritone in Eb.

In the saxophone instrument, there are several parts of the instrument, each of which has its own function. These parts are as follows:

### a. Mouthpieces

The *mouthpiece* is a tool at the top of the saxophone which is made from ebonite and metal. The *mouthpiece* functions as a tool for placing and tying the reed.

### b. Reed

Reed is a tool that can cause sound vibrations which is the source of the saxophone and is made of bamboo which is attached to the *mouthpiece*.

### c. Neck Saxophone

neck is a part of the saxophone musical instrument which functions to attach or connect the *mouthpiece* to the saxophone body.

### d. Saxophone Body Parts

The body/ *bell* of the saxophone is the leading part and leans more forward. This section functions as a sound distributor for the saxophone. There is also a pad on the *bell* which functions to produce the lowest notes on the saxophone instrument.

### e. Valve Button

valve button is a step for placing the fingers and for closing and opening the valves which will change the pitch of the sounds emitted by the mouth.

### f. Strap

A *strap* is a type of cloth that hangs from the neck and acts as a hook to support the saxophone body. The function of the *strap* is so that the saxophone doesn't fall when playing and at the same time reduces the burden on the saxophone, because the saxophone is quite heavy if you only use your fingers as a support when using it.

### g. Ligatures

*Ligatures* are made of metal or copper which function to tie the reed to the *mouthpiece* so that it remains in position.

## **D. Knowledge about musical elements in Rungkad songs**

### **Music Elements Concept**

Musical Terms in the Big Indonesian Dictionary: music is: the science or art of arranging expressed tones or sounds, combinations and temporal relationships to produce compositions (sounds) that have balance and unity, tones or sounds arranged in such a way that they contain rhythm, song and harmony ( especially those that can produce those sounds). (1990:602).

### **Theory of Musical Elements**

According to Soepandi, the elements of music as basic music theory are rhythm, melody, harmony, form or song structure and systematic expression and provide meanings. All musical elements are closely related and both have an important role in a song. For our discussion, we will separate the musical elements. The order of grouping of musical elements varies according to the views of the person who composed them. Basically, musical elements can be grouped into: (i) Main elements, namely Rhythm, Melody, Harmony, Form or Song Structure. (ii) Elements of expression, namely, Tempo, Dynamics, and Tone Color ( 1988:4).

The musical elements above can also be further clarified based on the following points :

#### **1. Rhythm or Rhythm**

Rhythm or rhythm is the length and shortness of the notes in a song's melody.

#### **2. Tempo**

Tempo is the level of speed and slowness of music playing. Meanwhile, Hugh M. Miller in his book states that tempo shows speed in music.

#### **3. Time**

Time is a fixed group of beats that starts with a strong beat until the next strong beat. Meanwhile, in the Pono Bonoe Dictionary, time signatures are sections that divide song sentences into equal measures , marked with count symbols or certain numbers.

#### **4. Melody**

A melody is a series of notes (sounds with regular vibrations) that sound sequentially and rhythmically and express an idea. A melody is a series of several tones or a number of tones that sound or sound sequentially (Soeharto, 1992: 1) .

#### **5. Dynamics a**

According to Jamalus, dynamics is a sign to indicate the volume level of a sound or its loudness and softness, as well as changes in the loudness and softness of the sound (1988:39).

#### **6. Harmony**

Harmony is several specific notes played in unison at the same time . Harmony is a series of several notes that sound simultaneously, sound at the same time or are "synchronic" within a certain period of time and the notation is linear vertical, in a straight line vertically.



## A. Melody and Chord Variations on the Saxophone Instrument in the song Rungkad

Varying means repeating a main song which is usually called a theme with varying changes while maintaining certain elements and adding or replacing other elements (Prier, 2013: 38). According to Prier (2013:38), this type of variation stems from the three main elements of music, namely melody, rhythm and harmony. Melodic variations are commonly found in an arrangement, in the form of: articulation and free variation (*variation and fake*), both rhythmic variations and variations on the main melody (Banoe.2003:270). The *rungkad* songs in collaboration with *SaxoBrothers* have unique melodic variations and also have quite complex scales so that each note that is sounded is not monotonous and is capable of repeating notes in each part. The author will describe the parts of the melody variations used by *SaxoBrother* in the song "Rungkad" sung by Happy Asrama, namely *Counter Melody* and *Melodyc Variation Fake*.

### a. First Part A (intro)

*Counter melody* supports the melody and plays an important role in arranging, and can be used in a variety of ways. Its main function is to strengthen the feeling of harmony by using a second melody line, but it can also be used to give an arrangement a touch of individuality through the insertion of effective phrases (Kawakami, 1975:46). In this section, *SaxoBrother* uses *Counter Melody* as the opening song or *intro* until the 8th bar. In fact, harmony is a combination of notes generally from Do, Mi, and Sol which are then varied into notes and a unified harmony occurs. The first part contains melodic variations with 3 Saxophone instruments, namely *Soprano Saxophone*, *Alto Saxophone*, *Tenor Saxophone*.



Counter Melody Variation Notation SaxoBrother



Figure 2: SaxoBrother Counter melody variation notation  
**Counter Melody 1**

The section above uses the *Counter Melody variation*, the first of which is located in bars 1-8, this section is filled with 3 instruments *Soprano Saxo*, *Alto Saxo*, and *Tenor Saxo*. in this variation using *Counter Melody*, this happens because the notes in the original melody have the

same tonal elements or use unison but have different notes and varying chords.

### b. Part 2 (theme / Verse)

In the second part, SaxoBrothers prefers to fill in notes which are basically just to fill in the blanks at the end of each phrase, more precisely filling in at the end of the last phrase with Triplet notes and added with *Fake Melodic Variation* variations .

*Melodic Variation Fake* , namely by inserting chord tones other than the tones of the original melody, the original melody can be changed. Single notes or *arpeggios* can be used in this case (Kawakami, 1975:23).



Figure 3: Melodic Variation Fake SaxoBrother Notation

In the notation above there is a part which is a *Fake Melodic Variation* in the song Rungkad where the notes played are more regular so that when choosing notes or rhythms which are only used as a sign in filling in the last phrase it can be seen clearly . This *Fake Melodic Variation* is right at bars 10-45 which only fills in to indicate the end of the phrase. In the division of tones or harmony, *Melodic Variation Fake* is more emphasized and overlaps with Happy Asrama's vocal melody, which in the composition of Rungkad's song has the same parts.

### c. Part 3 (Interlude)

Especially when the main theme is played, the tone sounds more assertive in terms of conveying the content of the song. Then in bars 57-68, the notes played by SaxoBrother are more just to accompany or add to the impression of the character of the song with a happier atmosphere and in tandem with the arrangement of the song "Rungkad". However, in the *interlude part of the game*, *fake melodic variations* are also played on each saxophone instrument. This can be seen in Figure 4 below



Fake SaxoBrother Melodyc Variation Notation



*Fake SaxoBrother Melodyc Variation Notation*

#### d. Part 4 (Outro)

In the last part, the notes played are almost the same as the first part or *intro*, so that the notes played reflect more of the *Melody Counter variation*. This can be seen in figure 5 below



*Melody Counter Variation Notation SaxoBrother*



*SaxoBrother Counter Melody Variation Notation*

So in the *Outro* section it can be explained that the notes used by the *SaxoBrother Group* have varying tones and take the notes from the first part of the *Intro*.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results above, it can be concluded that the song "runkad" performed by Happy Dormitory in collaboration with SaxoBrother is a song form arrangement that uses *Counter Melody Variations* and *Fake Melodic Variations*. Where the runkad song itself has a song arrangement which usually collaborates with rhythmic or modern instruments, becoming a collaboration with the Saxophone instrument which is more often played in Jazz music or more exclusive genres.

#### AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Penulis 1 is a researcher analyzing Butoh body theater focusing on "Tatsumi Hijikata and Kazuo Ohno" as part of their undergraduate thesis. Penulis 2 is the supervisor who provides guidance, feedback, advice, and alternative perspectives to the researcher in order to produce a good academic paper.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the Almighty God, parents, family, thesis advisor, friends, and all others who have supported this project. With their support and blessings, this writing has come to fruition, fostering a new sense of curiosity, deeper caring, and expanding the writer's perspective.

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