INTI SARI

Tari *Ngremo Munali Fatah* merupakan tarian tradisional Jawa Timur yang memiliki nilai budaya dan estetika. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi perbedaan karakteristik gerak pada Tari *Ngremo Munali Fatah* pada penari autodidak dan didaktik, dengan menggunakan *Laban Movement Analysis (Shape)* dan analisis biomekanika melalui *motion capture* sebagai upaya pelestarian budaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Rudolf Laban yaitu *Laban Movement Analysis (LMA) Shape* dan teori biomekanika oleh Nelson. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Mixed Methods Research (*Exploratory Sequential Design*). Data kualitatif dikumpulkan melalui *LMA Shape* untuk mencatat perbedaan karakteristik gerak tari dari penari autodidak dan didaktik. Kemudian data kuantitatif diperoleh dari analisis biomekanika dengan menggunakan *motion capture* dari *software Axis Studio* dan *BoB Biomechanics*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gerakan Tari *Ngremo Munali Fatah* memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda antara penari autodidak dan didaktik, yang dapat diidentifikasi yaitu pengukuran parameter biomekanika seperti sudut sendi siku penari, kecepatan, percepatan atau aksentuasi gerak, dan kekuatan langkah kaki penari yang diupayakan untuk menunjukkan karakteristik gerak tari *Ngremo Munali Fatah*. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi penting dalam mendokumentasikan karakteristik gerakan tarian tradisional secara detail dan akurat melalui dukungan teknologi pada tari *Ngremo Munali Fatah*. Hasil penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai bahan pembelajaran tari, pengembangan koreografi, dan dokumentasi budaya.

Kata Kunci: *Tari Ngremo Munali Fatah*, *Penari Tradisional*, Karakteristik, *Laban Movement Analysis*, Biomekanika.

ABSTRACT

Ngremo Munali Fatah Dance is a traditional East Javanese dance that has cultural and aesthetic values. This study identifies differences in the characteristics of movement in *Ngremo Munali Fatah* Dance in autodidact and didactic dancers, using Laban Movement Analysis (Shape) and biomechanical analysis through motion capture as an effort to preserve culture. This research uses Rudolf Laban's Laban Movement Analysis (LMA) Shape theory and Nelson's biomechanics theory. This research uses Mixed Methods Research (Exploratory Sequential Design) method. Qualitative data was collected through Laban Movement Analysis (LMA) Shape to record the differences in dance movement characteristics of autodidact and didactic dancers. Then quantitative data was obtained from biomechanical analysis using motion capture from Axis Studio and BoB Biomechanics software. The results showed that the *Ngremo Munali Fatah* dance movement has different characteristics between autodidact and didactic dancers, which can be identified by measuring biomechanical parameters such as the angle of the dancer's elbow joint, speed, acceleration or accentuation of motion, and the strength of the dancer's footsteps which are attempted to show the characteristics of the *Ngremo Munali Fatah* dance movement. This research makes an important contribution in documenting the characteristics of traditional dance movements in detail and accurately through technological support in the *Ngremo Munali Fatah* dance. The results of this research can be used as dance learning materials, choreographic development, and cultural documentation.

Keywords: *Ngremo Munali Fatah* Dance**,** *Traditional* Dancer, Charactheristic, Laban Movement Analysis**,** Biomechanics**.**