

Communication Patterns of the Learning and Training Process in the Hypehope Bali Dance Community

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes communication patterns within the Hypehope Bali community, a dance organization that emphasizes coordination between leaders, mentors, and students. The research aims to identify and understand the application of wheel communication patterns, formal and informal interactions, and socialization mechanisms that support the community's operational efficiency. Using field observation and in-depth interviews, the study reveals that the wheel communication pattern is implemented with the leader as the central decision-maker, who conveys information to mentors and subsequently to students. Formal communication is applied in contexts requiring clarity, such as meetings and technical instructions, while informal communication dominates daily interactions to foster familiarity and strengthen relationships among members. Additionally, socialization mechanisms introduce the community's values and culture to new members through internal media such as WhatsApp groups and meetings, as well as external social media platforms. The findings indicate that Hypehope Bali's success in creating a harmonious and productive environment heavily relies on the integration of various communication patterns. This study recommends continuous monitoring of communication processes to address the challenges of new member adaptation and enhance coordination efficiency within the community.

Keywords: *Communication Patterns; Dance Community; Socialization Mechanisms.*

INTRODUCTION

Communication has an important role in the formation and development of social groups, becoming a vital tool to build common understanding, unite goals, and facilitate cooperation between members. Groups consist of a number of individuals who have more attention to each other than is usually the case, where in the group there is a strong personal relationship between members due to common interests or values (Maran, 2020). In the era of increasingly connected globalization, community communication patterns are not only limited to face-to-face, but also use technology and digital media. In an art community like dance, communication becomes more complex because it not only manages the organization, but also supports the learning process and the delivery of technical instruction. (Safitri & Mujahid, 2024) emphasizes that effective communication can improve the quality of interaction and collaboration,

and play an important role in delivering feedback to improve the skills and cohesiveness of community members.

The dance community, as part of the art community, relies heavily on communication in the training and learning process. The implementation of this Dance training activity is carried out through a training and direct learning model, with an emphasis on designing the training process to the evaluation of activities (Oktariani, 2024) Training here refers to activities where mentors provide instruction through the application of choreographic movement practices, with a focus on repetition of movements, posture adjustments, and refinement of expressions that support emotional messages in dance. The mentors guide members in executing the movements with the right techniques. Meanwhile, learning focuses more on theoretical explanations of each movement, including the names, origins, and basic theories of various movement styles. In this phase, the mentor explains the cultural context, history, and biomechanical theories that shape how to move the body effectively. With a combination of practical training and theoretical learning, community members not only master physical techniques, but also understand the philosophy and meaning behind each movement, enriching their understanding of Dance as a whole.

In line with technological developments, digital media also plays an important role in the current communication pattern of the dance community. The use of platforms like WhatsApp is not only to share information but also to support online learning and training. This changes the dynamics of communication in the community, where the learning process can be carried out more flexibly and effectively. The results of Pratama Haris' research show that digital media can increase the participation and involvement of community members in learning activities, especially in the art community (Haris et al., 2024).

The Hypehope community was chosen as the object of research in this thesis because of its solid reputation and a series of brilliant achievements. They have won 1st place at the Magnificent Living World and Bali Dance Vaganza #8 event, 2nd place at the Kpop Dance Cover Competition at the Bali Cheonguk 2022 event, 3rd place at Blockbuster Move 2017, and 2nd place at World of Dance Indonesia 2024. With members aged 8 to 30 years old and a total of 167 members spread across Denpasar, Dalung, and Jimbaran, Hypehope has shown a wide reach. Founded in 2015 with only 5 members, the community is now growing rapidly, offering dance classes that are in high demand. This growth is not only seen from the number of members, but also from the improvement of the quality of teaching. The selection of Hypehope as the focus of the research is based on their success in developing the community as well as the communication patterns and strategies that support the evolution of this community in the world of dance.

The training process in the Hypehope Bali community involves intensive interaction between trainers and community members. Communication that occurs in this context is not only related to the delivery of instructions, but also to the development of a positive mentor-student relationship. A good communication pattern between coaches and trainees can increase the effectiveness of learning, where

participants feel more motivated and involved in the training process (Yusri, 2020) In a dance community like Hypehope, this is a key factor to maintain the motivation and active participation of each member.

In addition to verbal communication, the nonverbal communication aspect also plays an important role in the training process at Hypehope. Body movements, facial expressions, and eye contact are the means to convey messages that may not be explained in words. This is especially important in dance, where the interpretation of movement and rhythm is at the heart of the art itself. Nonverbal communication in dance training is an integral part of the learning process, as it allows the trainer and participants to understand and express the movements more deeply (Ghalib, 2019).

On the other hand, challenges in communication in the dance training process also arise when there are differences in the level of understanding or skills between community members. Effective communication must be able to bridge this gap, so that all members can learn and grow together. In the context of Hypehope, this means that coaches must be flexible in their communication methods to ensure that all members can follow the learning process well.

One of the main factors for the success of a community is how communication in it can take place well, so that each member is able to understand their own intentions and goals and work together to achieve them (Rahma et al., 2021). The way a community communicates with its members will shape certain communication patterns. This communication pattern has a great influence on the achievements achieved by the community.

This study chose the wheel communication pattern because this communication structure is very suitable to support the hierarchy of decision-making and information distribution in the Hypehope community. In the wheel communication pattern, the community leader plays the role of the communication center as well as the main decision-maker. All important information must first be conveyed to the community leader, who then forwards the information to the mentors. Next, the mentors will relay the information to their members and students. This pattern allows for a centralized, structured, and directed flow of information, thus ensuring effective coordination within the community. The selection of this wheel pattern also supports an efficient decision-making process, where each step of communication is well organized according to the community hierarchy.

In addition, this wheel communication pattern is combined with the concept of communication patterns from Priowidodo, which emphasizes more participant involvement in training activities. This approach allows for flexibility in the interaction between members and mentors in dance practice sessions, especially when feedback or discussion is needed to improve the technique. With the combination of the wheeled communication pattern and Priowidodo's approach, the Hypehope community can maintain a good mentor-student relationship, increase the effectiveness of training, and encourage active engagement from each member.

The Hypehope Bali dance community is a combination of various communication elements, both verbal and nonverbal, and supported by digital

technology. Effective communication patterns not only help in improving members' dance skills, but also in building a solid and sustainable community. Therefore, this study will examine more deeply how these communication patterns are applied in the Hypehope community, as well as how this contributes to the effectiveness of learning and training.

METHOD

The research method carried out is a qualitative approach. with the type of descriptive research. According to Sugiyono (2022), the descriptive qualitative research method is a research based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to research on the condition of natural objects, where the researcher plays a key instrument. The approach in this study was taken because the researcher wanted to describe and get an idea of the communication patterns that occurred in the learning and training process in the Hypehope Bali dance community. This method was chosen so that researchers can dig deep data and understand the context, meaning, and experience felt by community members in undergoing dance training and learning. (Zakiah, 2020).

The data sources used consisted of: 1) Primary data sources obtained through interviews and direct observations in the field, including the Banyuraden Village Village Head, elders, and the surrounding community. 2) Secondary data sources obtained through documentation and literature studies, by utilizing print media, internet media, and field records. The data collection techniques in this study are observation, interview, documentation, and triangulation (which combines observation and interviews).

The informant selection technique was carried out by the purposive sampling method. The selection of this sample is based on certain considerations, namely selecting individuals who are considered to know the most about the information needed. This aims to make the research process run more smoothly. To select informants related to the implementation of strengthening accountability in the development of the Integrity Zone, the researcher determined one informant, namely: 1 (one) head of the hypehope community, 4 (four) mentors/coaches of the hypehope community dance class, and 5 (five) students of the hypehope community dance class.

The data validity techniques applied in this study are triangulation techniques and source triangulation. According to Sugiyono (2020), when researchers collect data by triangulation, they simultaneously test the credibility of the data. This is done by checking the credibility of the data through a variety of different collection techniques and data sources.

After conducting interviews and testing on primary and secondary data, the next step is to analyze and discuss the results of the tests and interviews that have been conducted. According to (Sugiyono, 2020), data analysis is a systematic process to search for and compile data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation. According to Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2020), qualitative data analysis activities are carried out interactively and continuously until they are complete, so that

the data obtained becomes saturated. The steps are as follows: 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data display, 4) conclusion drawing and verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Communication Structure in the Dance Hypehope Bali Community

Overall, the communication structure implemented in the Hypehope Bali community combines formal and informal communication elements well, which allows for the creation of an efficient and effective flow of communication. The wheeled communication pattern controlled by the community leader ensures that important decisions can be conveyed clearly, while informal communication strengthens relationships between members and creates an intimate and supportive atmosphere during the learning and training process. With this approach, the community has succeeded in creating an inclusive, harmonious, and productive environment, which not only facilitates the growth of individual members, but also strengthens solidarity within the community as a whole.

Formal and Informal Communication in the Training and Learning Process

Formal communication is used to maintain professionalism and ensure clarity in important situations, while informal communication strengthens relationships between members and creates an inclusive and supportive atmosphere. These two types of communication complement each other, allowing the training and learning process to take place effectively and enjoyably.

Implications of Communication on Adaptation and Cohesiveness of Dance Community Members Hypehope Bali

Formal and informal communication has a significant role in helping members adapt and maintain cohesiveness in this community. The use of informal communication is an effective way to strengthen relationships between members, especially for new members, while formal communication provides the clarity and structure needed in decision-making and management of more complex activities. The balance between the two allows the Hypehope Bali community to remain inclusive and organized, as well as support individual development and effective team collaboration.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that communication patterns have an important role in supporting the learning and training process in the Hypehope Bali community. This community implements a wheeled communication pattern, in which the community leader acts as the center of decision-making. Important information, such as training schedules, performance strategies, and competition materials, is conveyed by the chairman to the mentor, who then forwards it to the students. This pattern keeps the flow of communication structured, reduces the potential for miscommunication, and

ensures efficiency in the implementation of activities. In addition, a balance between formal and informal communication is key in creating a harmonious atmosphere. Formal communication is applied in meetings or technical briefings, while informal communication is used in daily interactions to strengthen relationships between members. This approach not only creates a comfortable learning environment, but also increases the emotional closeness between mentors and students.

The use of media as part of the socialization mechanism also plays a significant role. Internal media, such as WhatsApp groups, are used to distribute important information, while external media, such as social media, are used to promote the community to the wider community. This strategy not only strengthens internal communication but also increases the visibility of the community. In addition, the community demonstrates flexibility in its communication patterns, with mentors who use a personal approach to understand the needs of students and community leaders who ensure new members can adapt quickly through friendly socialization activities. The combination of structured, flexible, and media-based communication has contributed significantly to the success of this community in creating a conducive learning environment and supporting solidarity between members.

Overall, the communication patterns implemented at Hypehope Bali not only support success in learning and training, but also serve as a strong foundation for the achievement of this community in the field of dance. The communication approach applied can be a relevant example for other art communities to create an environment that supports collaboration, learning, and development.

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