



**Universitas Negeri Surabaya  
Faculty of Languages and Arts  
Fine Arts Undergraduate Study Program**

Document Code

**SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN**

<b>Courses</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Course Family</b>	<b>Credit Weight</b>			<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>Compilation Date</b>										
Aesthetics	9020102015		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	3	July 16, 2024										
<b>AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>SP Developer</b>		<b>Course Cluster Coordinator</b>			<b>Study Program Coordinator</b>											
	.....		.....			Dra. Indah Chrysanti Angge, M.Sn.											
<b>Learning model</b>	Case Studies																
<b>Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)</b>	PLO study program that is charged to the course																
	Program Objectives (PO)																
	PLO-PO Matrix																
		P.O															
	PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																
	P.O	Week															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short Course Description</b>	understanding of the concepts of art, beauty, aesthetics, history of thought and critical study of aesthetics from the Greek era to the present.																
<b>References</b>	<b>Main :</b>																
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AAM Djelantik, 2006, Estetika Sebuah Pengantar, Bandung, Masyarakat Seni Pertunjukan Indonesia, Art Line.</li> <li>2. Agus Sachari, 2006, Estetika Terapan, Bandung, Nova.</li> <li>3. Bambang Sugiarto, 2013, Untuk Apa Seni Itu,</li> <li>4. Bagoes P Wiryomartono,2001, Pijar-Pijar Penyingkap Rasa Sebuah Wacana Seni dan Keindahan Dari Plato Sampai Derida, Jakarta, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.</li> <li>5. Dharsono Sony Kartika, 2004, Pengantar Estetika, Bandung, Rekeyasa Sain.</li> <li>6. Djuli Djatiprambudi, 2006, Tinjauan Seni, Surabaya, UNESA Print.</li> <li>7. Edgard De Bruyne,1974, Filosofi Van De Kunst An Phenomenologie, Terjemahan Slamet Sukadarman, IKIP Malang.</li> <li>8. Jakop Sumardjo, 2000, Filsafat Seni, Bandung, ITB.</li> <li>9. _____,2006, Estetika Paradoks, Bandung, STSI dan Sunan Ambu.</li> <li>10. Pranjoto Setjoatmodjo, 1988, Bacaan Pilihan Tentang Estetika, Jakarta, DEPDIKBUD-DIKTI-P2LPTK</li> <li>11. To Thi An, 1985, Nilai budaya Timur dan Barat, Konflik atau Harmoni, Jakarta, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.</li> </ol>																
	<b>Supporters:</b>																
<b>Supporting lecturer</b>	Dr. Drs. Djuli Djatiprambudi, M.Sn.																
<b>Week-</b>	<b>Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>		<b>Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [ Estimated time]</b>		<b>Learning materials [ References ]</b>	<b>Assessment Weight (%)</b>										
		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Criteria &amp; Form</b>	<b>Offline ( offline )</b>	<b>Online ( online )</b>												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)										

1	Understand the meaning, history, scope and concept of aesthetics from philosophers and experts, as well as the breadth of the definition of beauty.	1. Can explain: the meaning and definition of aesthetics, 2. explain the history of the development of aesthetics, 3. explain the scope of aesthetics, 4. explain the concepts of philosophers and experts regarding aesthetics 5. explain the differences in opinions of figures and experts 6. explain the breadth of the meaning of aesthetics	<b>Form of Assessment :</b> Participatory Activities	Lectures, discussions, questions and answers, LCD and Laptop 4 X 50			10%
2							0%
3	Understanding beauty epistemologically and the occurrence of beauty. Understand the purpose of studying aesthetics	1. explain beauty from the origin of the word, so that it can be understood 2. explain the occurrence of beauty 1. explain the purpose of studying aesthetics and beauty 2. explain the similarities and differences between aesthetics and beauty		Lectures, discussions and questions and answers using LC and Laptop media as well as photo reproductions of works and photographs of nature, and artificial animals and plants as well as the occurrence of beauty in nature 6 X 50			0%
4							0%
5							0%
6	Understand the relationship between aesthetics and culture, civilization, art, science, social sciences and technology.	1. explain the relationship between aesthetics and culture 2. explain the relationship between aesthetics and civilization, 3. explain the relationship between aesthetics and art, 4. explain the relationship between aesthetics and art 5. explain the relationship between aesthetics and philosophy, there are nine problems, 6. explain the relationship between aesthetics and science, and seven main issues 7. explain the relationship between aesthetics and social sciences, 8. explain the relationship between aesthetics and technology		Lectures, discussions, questions and answers and using LCD and laptop media as well as 4 X 50 reproductions of works of art			0%
7							0%
8	UTS	Meeting materials 1-7		1. copy of the artist's painting 2. 2 X 50 questions			0%

9	Understand the aesthetic value/beauty of art.	1. Students are able to explain the Value of art: -intrinsic value -extrinsic value 2. Students are able to explain the Value of Aesthetic Objects 3. Students are able to explain the Value of Aesthetic Subjects 4. Students are able to explain Aesthetic Value 5. Students are able to explain Artistic Value	<b>Criteria:</b> 1.90-100: students submit on time and use three aspects of aesthetic assessment 2.80-90: students submit on time and use two aspects of aesthetic assessment 3.70-80: student submits on time and uses one aspect of aesthetic judgment 4.60-70: students collect not on time and use three aspects of aesthetic assessment 5.50-60: students collect not on time and use two aspects of aesthetic assessment 6.40-50: students collect not on time and use one aspect of aesthetic judgment 7.30-40: students submit on time and do not use aesthetic assessment aspects 8.20-30: students collect not on time and do not use aesthetic assessment aspects 9.10-20: student submits on time and does not provide aesthetic assessment 10.0-10: students collect not on time and do not provide an aesthetic assessment	Lectures, Discussions, Questions and answers and using LCD and Laptop media as well as reproductions of works of art Lectures, Discussions, Questions and answers and using LCD and Laptop media as well as reproductions of works of art 6 X 50			0%
10							0%
11							0%
12	Understanding themes/main issues in life and living both worldly human (jamaniah) and spiritual (bathiniah) in the process of creating art./	1. Explaining the pleasant theme: - based on joy (optimistic) - Making love (idealistic) romantic, classic - creating a good feeling, inviting you to nature (Imaginary) 2. Explaining the unpleasant theme - terrible/ (tragic) - sad (pathetic) 3. Explaining funny themes (comics, humor) 4. Explaining devotional themes: - artist's fantasy, oddities - advice in the form of fun themes, 5. Explaining the theme of aesthetic expression: - structure of art - technique of aesthetic expression and content.		Lectures, discussions, questions and answers and using LCD and laptop media as well as 6 X 50 reproductions of works of art			0%
13							0%

14						0%
15	Understand the differences and similarities between western and eastern culture, civilization, aesthetic ethos. Understand the trinity of art: artist, work of art and art appreciator as well as a sense of satisfaction and enjoyment.	1. explain the differences with similarities: - western culture with the east - western civilization with the east - western ethics with the east - western aesthetics with the east. 1. explain the trinity of art: - explain the artist, and the artistic process, - explain the shape/form of the work of art, the flow and its function as well as the process of creating works of art - art appreciators and the process of appreciating/responding to works of art as well as - feelings of satisfaction and enjoyment.		Lectures, Discussions, Questions and answers and using media and using LCD and Laptop media as well as reproductions of works of art Lectures, Discussions, Questions and answers and using media and using LCD and Laptop media and reproductions of works of art 2 X 50		0%
16	UAS	Material for meetings 9 to 15 and		Objective and subjective test questions 2 X 50		0%

#### Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	10%
		10%

#### Notes

- Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
- The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
- Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
- Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
- Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
- Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
- Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
- Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
- Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
- Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
- The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
- TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.