

Penerapan Teknik Pangkas Rambut Lanjutan pada Gaya Wolf Cut

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the application of advanced haircutting techniques in the wolf cut hairstyle as one of the modern hair trends. Wolf cut is a combination of layering, graduation, and texturizing techniques that produce a voluminous and dynamic look. The purpose of this article is to understand the concept, techniques, and working procedures in applying wolf cut in hair beauty practices. The method used is a literature study from various relevant scientific sources. The results show that mastery of advanced techniques greatly affects the quality of the haircut. In addition, wolf cut has educational value as it trains students' technical skills and creativity. Therefore, mastering this hairstyle is important as preparation for professional work in the hairdressing field.

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas penerapan teknik pangkas rambut lanjutan pada gaya wolf cut sebagai salah satu tren potongan rambut modern. Wolf cut merupakan kombinasi teknik layering, graduation, dan texturizing yang menghasilkan tampilan rambut bervolume dan dinamis. Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah untuk memahami konsep, teknik, serta prosedur kerja dalam penerapan wolf cut pada praktik tata kecantikan rambut. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi literatur dari berbagai sumber ilmiah yang relevan. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa penguasaan teknik lanjutan sangat berpengaruh terhadap kualitas hasil potongan. Selain itu, wolf cut juga memiliki nilai edukatif karena melatih keterampilan teknis dan kreativitas mahasiswa. Dengan demikian, penguasaan gaya ini penting sebagai bekal dalam dunia kerja profesional di bidang tata rambut.

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Pendahuluan

Pangkas rambut merupakan salah satu keterampilan dasar yang harus dikuasai oleh siswa atau mahasiswa jurusan tata kecantikan, karena keterampilan ini menjadi fondasi penting dalam menentukan bentuk serta estetika potongan rambut yang sesuai dengan karakter klien. Dalam konteks pendidikan vokasional, penguasaan teknik dasar dan lanjutan pemangkasan rambut sangat menentukan kualitas lulusan dalam bersaing di dunia kerja profesional salon atau barbershop (Sari & Fauzani, 2023). Penelitian terhadap keterampilan pemangkasan rambut menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan teknis siswa dalam menggunakan alat dan menerapkan teknik potong masih berada pada kategori cukup hingga baik, terutama dalam aspek keterampilan motorik dan penataan alat (Sari & Fauzani, 2023).

Selain keterampilan dasar, keterampilan lanjutan seperti mengatur layer, menentukan sudut potong, dan menyesuaikan desain potongan dengan bentuk kepala termasuk dalam kompetensi yang harus dikembangkan secara bertahap. Studi literatur tentang teknik pemangkasan rambut graduasi menekankan bahwa penguasaan teknik ini tidak hanya membutuhkan ketelitian dalam praktik tetapi juga pemahaman yang mendalam terhadap struktur rambut dan arah pertumbuhan rambut (Nurhayati et al., 2025). Teknik yang dikuasai secara baik akan membantu stylist menciptakan potongan yang rapi, proporsional, dan estetis sesuai permintaan klien.

Pentingnya penguasaan teknik lanjutan ini semakin jelas ketika mahasiswa bersiap menghadapi praktik profesional di salon. Pelatihan intensif dan metode pembelajaran yang efektif dapat meningkatkan keterampilan potong rambut mahasiswa, baik dari segi kognitif maupun psikomotor, sehingga mereka lebih siap memasuki dunia kerja yang menuntut keterampilan praktis tinggi (Puspitorini, 2024). Dengan demikian, mempelajari teknik pangkas rambut lanjutan seperti wolf cut dalam makalah ini merupakan langkah penting untuk memperluas wawasan dan keterampilan dalam bidang tata kecantikan rambut.

METHOD (12 PT)

This section contains the design or research design carried out. In this section, at least contains the type of research, subject/object of research, techniques/instruments of data collection, and data analysis. If the script requires a table or figure, use this example:

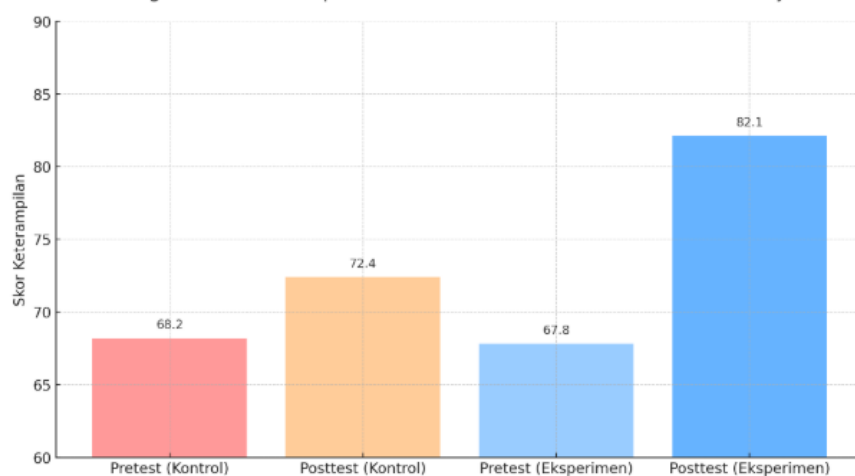


Figure 1. Comparison of makeup skills scores before and after video-based learning. (11 pt)

Table 1. Average Makeup Skills Scores Before and After Treatment

Grup	Pretest	Posttest	Deviation
Experiment	68.45	82.30	13.85
Control	69.10	73.00	3.90

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (12 PT)

This section contains the results of data analysis, testing instruments and hypotheses (if any), answers to research questions, findings and interpretation of findings.

CONCLUSION (12 PT)

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "INTRODUCTION" section can ultimately result in "RESULTS AND DISCUSSION" section, so there is compatibility. Moreover, the prospects for the development of research results and the application of further studies can also be added to the next (based on the results and discussion).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (12 PT)

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters

REFERENCES (12 PT)

Contains sources referenced in writing the article. The degree of material uptake is referred to in the last ten years. A list of reference numbers is expected to be 80 percent of primary sources derived from national and international research articles. The bibliography is written by following the **Vancouver STYLE** model. The bibliography is written really only that referred to in the article and arranged alphabetically. It is recommended to use the **Mendeley**, **Endnote**, and **Zotero** applications. Please use a consistent format for references—see examples (12 pt):

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Examples:

- M. M. Chiampi and L. L. Zilberti, "Induction of electric field in human bodies moving near MRI: An efficient BEM computational procedure," *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.*, vol. 58, pp. 2787–2793, Oct. 2011, doi: 10.1109/TBME.2011.2158315.
- R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, "Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103, doi: 10.1063/1.2759475.

[2] Conference Proceedings

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J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, (location of conference is optional), year, pp. xxx-xxx, doi: xxx.

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- G. Veruggio, “The EURON roboethics roadmap,” in *Proc. Humanoids '06: 6th IEEE-RAS Int. Conf. Humanoid Robots*, 2006, pp. 612–617, doi: 10.1109/ICHR.2006.321337.
- J. Zhao, G. Sun, G. H. Loh, and Y. Xie, “Energy-efficient GPU design with reconfigurable in-package graphics memory,” in *Proc. ACM/IEEE Int. Symp. Low Power Electron. Design (ISLPED)*, Jul. 2012, pp. 403–408, doi: 10.1145/2333660.2333752.

[3] Book

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Examples:

- A. Taflove, *Computational Electrodynamics: The Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method* in *Computational Electrodynamics II*, vol. 3, 2nd ed. Norwood, MA, USA: Artech House, 1996.
- R. L. Myer, “Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials,” in *Nonlinear Optics*, vol. 4, P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, Eds., San Francisco, CA, USA: Academic, 1977, pp. 47–160.

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Examples:

- J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
- N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.