



Learning Application of Flora Ornaments by Jumputan Techniques of Class XI Kriya Students Textile SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the ability to apply floral ornaments with the jumputan technique to students of class XI Textile Craft at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City. The research method used is a quantitative descriptive method and uses the percentage formula. This research was conducted through 3 stages as follows; 1) Preparation (preparing teaching materials and media to be used), 2) Execution (implementation of research on location), 3) Assessment of the results of the ability to apply floral ornaments with jumputan techniques in class XI Textile Craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City using Creativity indicators, Aesthetics, and Engineering. The results of this study indicate that of the 25 students who became the research sample, the results of assessor 1 as a whole class XI textile crafts are included in the very capable category (KSM), namely; 85.40%, this can be seen from the three indicators. The results of the 2nd assessor, the ability of students to apply floral ornaments with jumputan techniques is included in the very capable category (KSM), namely; 84.92% in this case can be seen from the three indicators. The results of the three assessments of students' ability to make floral ornaments using the jumputan technique were included in the very capable category (KSM) of 84.24%, this can be seen from the three indicators. The results of the assessment of the three assessors showed that the application of floral ornaments with this jumputan technique to class XI Textile Craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City was classified as very capable, in another sense the objectives of this study had been achieved.

Keywords: *Application, Flora Ornament, Jumputan Technique.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is an important factor in human civilization, it is also a necessity of life in developing self-potential so that they become creative human beings and have skills to use in social life. The success of education is reflected in the quality and creativity of students by being involved in the learning process, so that educators are able to create conducive learning.

In Gorontalo City there are several Vocational High Schools (SMK), one of which is SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo city which has several areas of expertise such as: Accounting, Computer and Network Engineering, Wood Craft, and Textile Craft. In the field of Textile Craft expertise, there are subjects such as Screen Printing, Macrame, Sewing, Batik, and Weaving, where students are required to have the ability to create works. Particularly in the subject of batik, students are also taught the jumputan technique which is a technique that is quite easy to apply to class XI students. The results of

preliminary observations show that students of class XI textile craft at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo in the learning process of jumputan floral motifs which are often made, namely floral motifs. The ability of class XI students to craft textiles individually cannot be measured optimally, because the jumputan works are made by students in groups. Less than the maximum of the student's work, due to a lack of good cooperation between group members. The media (cloth) used as a material for tie dyeing practice is also quite large (2 meters), causing students difficulties in the process, so students get scores that are not optimal. Based on these findings, the researcher tries to make individual assignments so that jumputan abilities can be increased by using floral motifs (sunflowers) with additional ornaments and the making of jumputan will be done by each student/individual so that students' abilities are expected to increase optimally.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In general, ability is defined as a measure of one's strength. Ability comes from the word capable which means power, able, able to do something, whereas in the Indonesian Dictionary ability is about being able [1]. While the abilities that are expected to be obtained by students are:

1. The ability to carry out artistic activities such as being able to imitate (imitation) and express
2. So that students have the ability to appreciate the imagination of the mind (in the form of work) and respect the work of others in the form and type of works of art [2].

This study uses an assessment with IKET (Intellectual, Creativity, Aesthetics, and Techniques) as a reference in evaluating a work. As for the four assessment indicators on tickets, the researcher used 3 indicators namely, Creativity, Aesthetic and Technical to be used as an assessment of jumputan ability in class XI Textile Crafts SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo city. XI Craft Textile SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo city. The three assessment indicators (Creativity, Aesthetics and Techniques) will be explained as follows:

2.1. Creativity

Art is inseparable from creativity. Creativity is part of production or work activities, including in the field of fine arts [3]. Creativity is a set of a person's abilities which include: 1) sensitivity to observing various problems through the senses, 2) fluency in issuing various alternative solutions to problems, 3) flexibility in seeing or perceiving a problem and possible answers for solving it, 4) the ability to respond or produce ideas in solving original problems the usual or commonly found, 5) abilities related to unique ways or expressing ideas in creating works of art, 6) the ability to abstract things that are general in nature and relate them to become specific things, 7) the ability to combine or combine elements of art become a complete work of art, 8) the ability to organize all the elements of art in an integrated manner into a harmonious arrangement [3]. Another opinion states that, the essence of creativity is able to find novelty and able to solve problems brilliantly. It is in this creativity that one's personality always thinks positively to discover new things by creating processes (systems) and products. All of these will later find a creative concept or mind in someone [4].

The source of creativity is the tendency to self-actualize, realizing potential, the urge to develop and mature, the tendency to express and activate all the abilities of the organism [5]. In another sense, it states that creativity is an experience of expressing and actualizing individual identity in an integrated form in relation to oneself, to nature, and to other people. Every human being must have creativity, the difference is how

much creativity the individual has [5]. Here are 10 creative personal characteristics, namely: a. Creative individuals have the power of physical energy that allows them to work long hours with full concentration, but they can also be calm and relaxed, depending on the situation, b. Creative individuals are smart and clever, but at the same time they are also naïve, c. Creativity requires hard work, tenacity, and perseverance to complete a new idea or work by overcoming obstacles that are often encountered, d. Creative individuals can alternate between imagination and fantasy, but still rely on reality, e. Creative personality shows a tendency of both introversion and extroversion, f. Creative people can be humble and proud of their work at the same time, g. Creative individuals show psychological androgynous tendencies, that is, they can break away from gender stereotypes (masculine-feminine), h. Creative people tend to be independent and even rebellious, but on the other hand they can remain traditional and conservative, i. Most creative people are very passionate when it comes to their work, but are also very objective in evaluating their work [5]. Some creative personal characteristics are: imagination, initiative, broad interest, independent in thinking, adventurous, full of energy, self-confident, willing to take risks and courageous in stance and belief [6].

So it can be concluded that creativity has a strong imagination, initiative, broad interests, independent in thinking, happy to adventure, confident in applying color in a jumputan work. When related to this research, the creativity in question is the imagination of each class XI textile craft student which is manifested in combining colours in jumputan.

2.2. Aesthetics

Aesthetics can be viewed from various aspects, but the guideline for understanding the aesthetic values used in works of art is the value that aesthetics consists of the principles of fine art, namely [7]:

- a. Unity (Unity), is the linkage of the parts in a work of art. Unity is the main principle in which the elements of art mutually support one another in forming a good and harmonious composition.
- b. Harmony is the closeness of elements of different shapes and colors to create harmony.
- c. Emphasis (contrast), is the impression obtained because of the presence of two opposite elements. Striking differences in color, shape, and size will give a non-monotonous impression.
- d. Rhythm is the repetition of one or several elements regularly and continuously. The arrangement in question is in the form of lines, shapes and colors.
- e. Gradation, is the arrangement of colors based on the level of blending of various colors gradually.

- f. Proportion, is comparing one part to another as a whole. For example, comparing the size of the body with the head, the size of the object and the size of the background, and the suitability of the size of one object with another object that is near or far away.
- g. Harmony is a principle used to unify visual elements even though they come from many different forms.
- h. Composition, is compiling visual elements by organizing them into a good, orderly, and harmonious arrangement.
- i. Balance, is the impression obtained from an arrangement that is arranged in such a way that there is the same attraction on each side of the arrangement.
- j. Accentuation, is an element that is very prominent or different from the elements around it.

The aesthetic assessment referred to in this study is the ability of students to apply the elements and principles of design in a work of jumputan with tie dye technique.

2.3. Technique

The technique that will be assessed is the student's ability to apply the technique used to make floral ornament motifs with the jumputan technique by tying several parts of the cloth tightly which are then dipped/sprayed in clothing dye. In making jumps. This binding and coloring technique is an assessment of the ability of the students who are the object of research. In this study, researchers used jumputan batik produced with the tie-dye technique, by tying the cloth using a rope as a color barrier which was then dipped into the dye [8]. In contrast to ordinary batik, jumputan does not use wax or wax as a color barrier, but uses bonds and folds [9].

In assessing the ability of students to apply floral ornaments with the jumputan technique, there are 3 indicators that are used as a reference in the assessment of applying floral ornaments with the jumputan technique to class XI textile craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City, namely Creativity, Aesthetics, and Techniques.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is a quantitative description method, to determine and identify the ability to apply floral ornaments with the Jumputan technique to Class XI Textile Craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City. This is in line with the opinion which states that the research method is based on the philosophy of positivism, used to researching on certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses [10]. This study collected data through student ability tests, interviews,

and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed based on descriptive quantitative data analysis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The process of applying floral ornaments with the jumputan technique to class XI textile craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo city obtained the results of the work assessment as seen from the three assessment indicators. As for those who act as assessor 1 (researcher himself), assessor 2 (lecturer in fine arts education study program) and assessor 3 (subject teacher himself). The reason for the researcher choosing 2 assessors other than the researchers themselves, namely so that the assessments carried out were more objective considering that the 2 assessors were masters in the field of textiles, and could be a lesson for the researchers themselves.

The assessment applies floral ornaments with the jumputan technique using IKET as a reference in evaluating a work. Of the four indicators in the assessment, researchers only used three indicators namely Creativity, Aesthetics, and Techniques. The assessment criteria for applying floral ornaments using the jumputan technique for class XI Textile Craft students are:

1. Very capable category 75% -100%, score 4 (KSM)
2. Capable category 50%-74, score 3 (KM)
3. Category quite capable 25% -49%, score 2 (KCM)
4. Underprivileged category 0% -24%, score 1 (KKM) [11]

The results of the ability assessment of the 25 students in applying floral ornaments with the jumputan technique using IKET as a reference in the assessment can be seen in the following table below:

Table 1. Recapitulation of the assessment of the application of floral ornaments using the jumputan technique.

No	Student Name	Evaluator			Total	Final Score	Note
		1	2	3			
1	Ariyanto Paneo	83	75	83	241	80	KSM
2	Delawati Majid	91	91	91	273	91	KSM
3	Ernawati S.Mahmud	83	87	87	257	85	KSM
4	Felmawati Abdullah	87	87	87	261	87	KSM
5	Fresilia Umar	87	87	87	261	87	KSM
6	Merlin Lahmuda	91	91	91	273	91	KSM
7	Meyti Mustapa	87	78	79	253	84	KSM
8	Moh. Alfian Mustapa	75	79	79	233	77	KSM
9	Nurafni	83	83	83	249	83	KSM
10	Nurafni Jana Dama	91	91	87	269	89	KSM
11	Nurafni Oktaviani	79	87	78	244	81	KSM

12	Nurfadila Dama	87	87	83	257	85	KSM
13	Nurhayati Samaun	87	83	83	253	84	KSM
14	Ramlawati Husain	75	75	83	233	77	KSM
15	Rapi Lahmutu	87	87	87	261	87	KSM
16	Sasgita Taib	91	91	83	265	88	KSM
17	Silvia S. Kadir	79	78	83	240	80	KSM
18	Sriwulan Ishak	87	87	83	257	85	KSM
19	Umar Husain Lasena	87	87	87	261	87	KSM
20	Wahyudin Rahman	91	83	87	261	87	KSM
21	Wati Djafar	91	91	91	273	91	KSM
22	Zaitun Yatuna	75	78	79	232	77	KSM
23	Miranda Tuna	87	95	87	269	89	KSM
24	Siti Regita Cahyani Payu	87	87	79	253	84	KSM
25	Siti Anggriyani Payu	87	79	79	245	81	KSM
Total						2117	
Ability percentage (classical) % = $(\sum \text{Score})/(\sum \text{Student})$						84.68	

Based on the table, it can be explained that the results of students' assessments in applying floral ornaments with the jumputan technique were viewed from the three indicators as many as 25 people or around 100% in the very capable category with variations in the values of the 3 assessors, which ranged from 75% -100%. From this assessment, it is then categorized based on the ability assessment category. This assessment is taken during the process of applying the pattern as the first step in the jumputan technique. The patterns made by these students produce works with attractive and good aesthetics.

The score in the very capable category of 25 people or around 100% is obtained from the ability percentage:

$$\frac{\sum \text{Students who get grades KSM}}{\sum \text{Student}} \times 100 \quad [18]$$

$$\frac{25}{25} \times 100 = 100\%$$

The data obtained shows that students in class XI craft textiles are able to apply floral ornaments to the jumputan technique, in other words students in class XI craft textiles experience an increase in their learning outcomes. one of the principles of learning is experiencing yourself, meaning that students who do it by themselves will get optimal learning results [12].

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the data that has been presented from the results of the research entitled "Ability to Apply Flora Ornaments with the Jumputan

Technique in Class XI Textile Crafts at SMK Negeri 4 Kota Gorontalo", the following conclusions can be drawn:

The process of learning batik by applying floral ornaments with the jumputan technique obtains maximum results. The results of the learning evaluation showed that there was an increase in the ability of Class XI Textile Craft students at SMK Negeri 4 Gorontalo City in applying floral ornaments using the jumputan technique. The results of the evaluation obtained the following data, namely: students who could apply floral ornaments with jumputan techniques according to assessors 1, 2 and 3 were 25 people or around 100% in the very capable category.

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