



Application Of Batik with Castor Tree and Butterfly Motifs on Women's Outer Clothes

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Abstract. Batik is a cloth coloring technique that originates from Indonesia, where in the manufacturing stage, wax is used as a color barrier. Castor is the name of an area in Surabaya and is famous for its batik. Meanwhile, butterflies symbolize freedom and change for the better. Fashion trends change over time. In the 2020 era, casual clothing combined with outerwear is being sought after by the public, especially young people. The aim of this research is to realize the application of batik using the idea of castor trees and butterflies on women's outerwear. The method used in this research is the Double Diamond Model which consists of 4 stages. The first stage is discovered, which at this stage includes collecting data that focuses on the problem specified. The two definitions unite and determine the source of ideas to be continued to the next stage. The next stage is developing stages, namely the prototype creation stage, and finally the deliver stage, which is the final stage where the product is completed and tested for feasibility. The research results show that the finished women's outerwear matches the design created and it is hoped that the application of batik on the outer can increase people's interest in using batik.

Keywords: Batik Surabaya, Castor Tree, Butterfly Motif, Women Clothes

1. Introduction

Batik is a fabric coloring technique originating from Indonesia using wax as a color divider in certain parts and is included in traditional art [1]. Batik has been recognized by UNESCO as one of Indonesia's cultural heritages which is a two-dimensional work of art with various patterns and motifs [2]. Precisely on October 2, 2009, UNESCO has designated batik as an intangible heritage of humanity, and October 2 was designated as national batik day [3]. Batik has various types of motifs where each motif has its own characteristics and uniqueness so that its use is limited only to the upper class. The types of batik are divided into three types, namely classic or palace batik whose use is limited only to the palace family, then there is coastal batik which has the characteristic of a mixture of foreign cultures, and contemporary batik which is free and does not refer to existing ornament standards [4]. In the manufacturing process, batik can be done using a canting or commonly called batik tulis or can also be done using a stamp. Batik is considered to have high aesthetics and an ethnic impression, where currently

people pay close attention to the aesthetics of the clothes they wear and batik is one of them [5].

In making batik motifs, a source of ideas is needed which will later be poured into batik motifs. The source of ideas for making batik motifs in this study was inspired by castor oil plants and butterflies. This motif is the result of research and has been copyrighted in 2022 with registration numbers 000386104, 000386105 and 000386106. Castor tree and butterflies are typical motifs of the ex-Dolly area, Putat Jaya sub-district, which was once a prostitution center which was later transformed into a creative industry center in the city of Surabaya. Dolly batik emphasizes feminine motifs by highlighting the shape of butterflies, castor oil plants, various flowers, and other typical Surabaya shapes. Most of the works of SMEs batik in the ex-Dolly localization have butterfly motifs with outstretched wings [6]. Butterflies are an analogy for women because of their beauty. Women and butterflies are both judged by their physical appearance. Butterflies are also a symbol of a strong will to start living a better life.

In its application, batik is often used for work clothes, formal wear, and casual clothes. It is not uncommon for batik to be used as an outer. Outer is clothing that is worn outside the main clothes that are being worn which gives a more fashionable impression [7]. In the 2020 era, casual styles began to be in great demand by the public, especially young people, where outers in the form of blazers and cardigans are in great demand [8]. So that now there are many casual, simple, and unique outer models.

In previous studies, there have been batik whose source of ideas was inspired by butterflies and castor trees, but did not show the application to clothing. So, in this study the author made an innovation where batik with the source of inspiration of castor trees and butterflies was applied to women's outerwear. Clothing is made unique by combining batik with woven or lurik fabrics to add an ethnic impression to the outerwear. The aim of this research is to realize the application of batik using the idea of castor trees and butterflies on women's outerwear.

2. Method

The method used is the Double Diamond method which consists of 4 stages, namely Discover, Define, Develop, and Delivery as carried out by previous researchers by developing clover leaf batik as a typical motif of the city of Surabaya [9]. The method used is the Double Diamond method which consists of 4 stages, namely discover, define, develop, and deliver. This method is used in designing work or product designs in the fashion sector where in the process it is necessary to understand what is needed by users by collecting information and identifying to find an opportunity [10].

2.1. Discover

Discover is the stage of finding ideas by collecting information and focusing on understanding the problems being studied [9]. In this study, the source of ideas used in creating batik motifs are castor oil plants and butterflies which are then applied to women's outer clothing. Researchers found research on butterfly batik and several motifs inspired by castor oil leaves and butterflies. Researchers will realize batik motifs with the

source of ideas of castor oil plants and butterflies to then be applied to women's clothing in the form of outerwear.

2.2. Define

Define is the stage of uniting and determining the source of ideas to then be continued in the next stage. The researcher determined batik with the source of ideas of castor trees and butterflies to then be applied to the outer as determined by the moodboard in Fig 1. The purpose of making a moodboard is to facilitate design development, determine the purpose of the work, and determine the direction and purpose of the work to be created so that it does not deviate from the discussion or theme that has been determined.

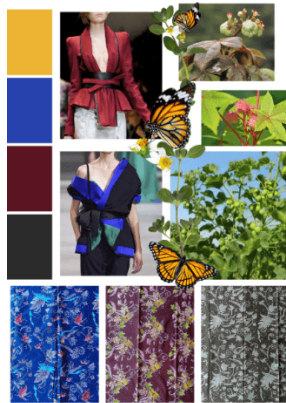


Fig 1. Moodboard

2.3. Develop

Develop is the stage of making a prototype by considering the characteristics of use. At this stage, the researcher makes a design according to the previously created moodboard. The design is made by considering existing batik motifs. The batik motif with the idea source of the castor tree and butterfly is entitled "Castor Tree and Butterfly 1" where the main ornaments are castor leaves and butterflies. Additional ornaments are in the form of salur stems and fern leaves with the addition of isen-isen. The castor leaves depict the castor area while the butterfly depicts a change for the better. The batik that will be applied consists of 3 motifs and 3 different colors which can be seen in figure 3 batik with blue and black and gray nuances (Figure 2).



Fig 2. Castor Tree and Butterfly 1

The next batik motif with the idea source of castor oil trees and butterflies is entitled "Castor Trees and Butterflies 2" which is inspired by butterflies and castor oil trees consisting of leaves, flowers, and stems that are distilled into striped shapes. This motif will be repeated into a complete batik motif. The leaves and flowers of the castor oil plant depict the area or region. The castor oil plant and the butterfly depict changes for the better. The batik that will be applied consists of 1 repeated motif and 3 different colors that can be seen in figure 4, batik with maroon nuances (figure 3).



Fig 3. Castor Tree and Butterfly 2

The design of the women's outer is made asymmetrical with different lengths between the right and left, thus enhancing the aesthetics of the design. In picture 5, the outer is combined between batik and lurik fabric or woven fabric. The arrangement of each fabric is arranged by paying attention to the composition of one with another so that it becomes a balanced look with batik remaining more dominant.



Fig 4. Design Development

2.4. Deliver

Deliver is the final stage where the prototype is selected and the product is completed by testing the feasibility of the work. At this stage, the 3 best designs are selected to be realized.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Design 1



Fig 5. Design 1

Outer design 1 consists of an obi that is attached to the left side so that the obi cannot be removed and attached. The outer sleeve on the left uses a one-string sleeve without any cuts on the armhole while the sleeve on the right uses a regular sleeve with a length of 7/8.



Fig 6. Final Design Result

The finished result of the first outer design uses batik with electric blue nuances with a combination of yellow-gray woven fabric. This outer is suitable for everyday use.

3.2. Design 2



Fig 7. Design 2

Outer design 2 has a curved cut on the front using a Japanese zipper opening jacket covered with ruffles in the middle. The outer sleeves use puff sleeves that expand on the shoulders. The length of the sleeves is $\frac{3}{4}$.



Fig 8. The Result of Design 2

The finished result of the second outer design uses batik with maroon nuances and a combination of striped woven fabric. The sleeves on the outer use puff sleeves on the top to increase the dramatic impression on the outer. The ruffle decoration on the front makes the outer look sweet. This outer is suitable for work clothes with a semi-formal style.

3.3. Design 3



Fig 9. Design 3

Outer design 3 consists of an obi that uses a combination of lurik fabric where the obi can be removed and attached. This outer does not use sleeves or sleeveless. On the left side, the additional fabric is made long so that it looks like a dangling rope.



Fig 10. The Result of Design 3

The finished result of the third outer design uses black batik combined with black and gray lurik fabric. The outer combined with an obi adds a casual impression to the outer. This outer is suitable for everyday use because it looks casual.

4. Conclusion

This part consists conclusions of paper. Conclusions present the answer of research Batik is an intangible heritage that has been recognized by UNESCO. Outer that is currently in demand by the public can enhance the ethnic impression if combined with batik. Researchers have realized the application of batik with the title "Jatropha Tree and Butterfly" which is applied to women's outer clothing. The finished result of the application of batik motifs with the idea source of the jatropha tree and butterfly consists of 3 designs with different color nuances in each design. The jatropha tree symbolizes the Jarak area, and the butterfly symbolizes change for the better. So, it is hoped that the application of batik to the outer can increase public interest in using batik.

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