



Application of Submarine Monument Motif Batik on Women's Casual Wear

Maharani Putri Sari Dewi¹, Indarti Indarti¹, Martadi Martadi¹, Urip Wahyuningsih¹

¹ Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Jl. Lidah Wetan Surabaya, East Java 60213, Indonesia
indarti@unesa.ac.id

Abstract. As time goes by, batik began to be used as a fabric pattern that developed into modern clothing that elevates local cultural culture. The submarine monument, or better known as "Monkasel" is one of the destinations of Surabaya City which was once involved in the Battle of the Arafura Sea to free West Irian from Dutch rule, making Surabaya batik motifs by elevating the meaning of the philosophy of heroism. Currently, many people are interested in making batik cloth as trendy casual clothing that can be worn by various groups. The purpose of this study was to describe the application of batik with the source of the idea of the submarine monument into casual batik clothing with the addition of yo-yos ornaments. The method used in this study is the Double Diamond Model which consists of 4 stages, namely discover, define, develop, and deliver. The results of the study showed that the finished results of women's casual clothing were in accordance with the design made and expected, with the application of batik to casual clothing with the addition of yo-yos ornaments can increase public interest in using batik.

Keywords: Batik Surabaya, Submarine Monument, Yo-yos, Women's Casual Wear

1. Introduction

Batik as part of Indonesian culture inherited from the ancestors of the Indonesian nation since ancient times is a craft with high artistic value [1]. Precisely on October 2, 2009, UNESCO has designated batik as an intangible heritage of humanity, and October 2 was designated as national batik day [2]. Etymologically, the word batik comes from Javanese, namely "tik" which means dot / matik (verb, to make a dot) which then developed into the term "batik". There are three types of batik, namely classic batik or palace batik, the use of which is limited only to the palace family, then there is coastal batik which has the characteristic of mixing foreign cultures, and contemporary batik which is free and does not refer to existing ornamental standards [3]. The fantastic wealth of Indonesian culture has triggered the creation of various motifs and types of traditional batik with their own uniqueness.

Batik motifs are one of the most important factors in realizing a batik work, by taking sources of ideas such as: abstract motifs, flora and fauna motifs, ornaments, carved decorative motifs, and so on [4]. The source of the idea for making batik motifs in this

study was inspired by one of the tourist attractions located in the heart of Surabaya City, namely the Submarine Monument, or better known as "Monkasel". The KRI Pasopati 410 submarine was once involved in the Aru Sea battle to reclaim West Irian from Dutch rule. The main ornaments applied in batik are submarine engine pipes and the Kalimas river. Supporting ornaments include a compass, submarine, seaweed, and the symbol of the Hiu Kencana Corps consisting of shark, octopus, and rope motifs. This motif has a symbol of the philosophy of heroism [5]. The Submarine Monument has been copyrighted with registration numbers 000408108, 000408109 and 000496178.

In its development during the New Order era, batik clothes were also worn as official clothing for school students and civil servants (Korpri batik) every Friday. The next development, batik began to shift to everyday clothing, especially used by women. Currently, many people are interested in making batik cloth as trendy casual clothing that can be worn by various groups. The reason is because casual clothing emphasizes comfort and personal expression over the presentation and uniformity of a person's clothing [6]. In the development of casual clothing styles, the refinement of styles makes the wearer look neater and can be used in any atmosphere.

Yo-yos are pieces of fabric sewn at the edges to form a ball with a knot in the middle. Yo-yos become a surface decoration element [7]. Later, this casual batik clothing with a Monkasel motif will be given additional decorative ornaments in the form of manipulating fabric yo-yos made from batik cloth scraps. The purpose of this study was to describe the application of batik with the source of the idea of the submarine monument into casual batik clothing with the addition of yo-yos ornaments. The clothes are made by combining Monkasel motif batik cloth with lurik cloth and plain cloth, making an ethnic and unique impression on casual clothes. In that case, it is hoped that this casual clothing can be worn by various groups of people, with a contemporary style.

2. Method

The method used is the Double Diamond Process method which has 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 [8].

2.1. Discover

The discover stage is the idea-seeking stage that focuses on understanding the problem being studied and collecting information. In this study, the source of ideas used in creating batik motifs is the Submarine Monument (Monkasel). Researchers found research on Monkasel batik, and several motifs inspired by submarine parts, such as submarine engine pipes, a compass as a direction indicator, the symbol of the Hiu Kencana Corps. There is also the Kalimas River and its seaweed which are included in the batik ornaments. Later, researchers will realize batik motifs with the Monkasel idea source into casual clothing with a combination of the addition of decorative ornaments in the form of yo-yos to make this clothing unique and contemporary.

2.2. Define

Define is the stage of uniting and determining the source of ideas to then be continued in the next stage [9]. The researcher took batik with the source of the Monkasel idea to be applied to casual clothing with the addition of yo-yos ornaments as determined by the moodboard in Figure 2. The purpose of making a moodboard is to facilitate design development, 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, researchers create designs according to the previously created moodboard. The design of women's casual clothing is made asymmetrical with the length between the right and left not being the same. In addition, the addition of yo-yos makes the design look more unique and attractive. With that, it can add aesthetic value to this casual clothing. In Fig. 2, casual clothing is combined between batik with lurik cloth and plain cloth. Each fabric is arranged by paying attention to the composition of one with another, so that it becomes a balanced look.



Fig 2. 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 selected design is then realized. At this stage the researcher directly realizes the design on the original fabric.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Batik Design



Fig 3. Batik Design

3.2. Women's Casual Clothing Making Process

This is the most important stage in making clothes because clothes can be said to be comfortable if the pattern made is in accordance with body size/standard body size. A basic pattern is needed that fits the body, then it is traced and made into a pattern fragment and given a seam allowance to make it easier to sew according to the design to be realized. After the pattern fragment, the patterns are then cut according to the seam allowance outline, then arranged on the batik cloth by looking at the motif falling in accordance with the design motif that has been drawn. Likewise with the placement of the pattern section for lurik and plain materials.

The sewing stage is the stage of combining several fabrics into one complete garment. This stage requires a high level of focus and precision to be able to create a garment with neat stitching quality on the outside and inside of the garment, and is comfortable to wear. In addition, there is also a pressing/ironing stage so that the garment does not look wrinkled, and the material falls nicely.

3.3. Making manipulating fabric yo-yos

Manipulating fabric is made to prevent clothing from looking monotonous. In this study, the author chose manipulating fabric yo-yos because the manufacturing process is quite easy. Starting from cutting a circular fabric with a predetermined diameter. Then, fold the edges a little and sew around the circumference. After basting, draw slowly until the middle part closes as much as possible and do not forget to sew a lock so that it does not come loose. Then place it according to the placement of the yo-yos ornaments that have been determined in the design that will be realized. Fig. 4 is the documentation of the yo-yos making process.



Fig 4. Making yo-yos

3.4. Casual Fashion Results

The first casual women's clothing product uses brown Monkasel batik as a tunic and the sleeves are combined with lurik fabric. For the outer, it uses maroon batik fabric combined with red lurik fabric. With the addition of plain fabric on the pants and belt.

Although the colors are very contrasting, in its application there is still a connection between the two colors and produces a dress with a beautiful color combination. The addition of a belt adds a slim impression to the wearer.



Fig. 5. The results of design 1

The second casual women's clothing product uses Monkasel batik in a combination of light brown and dark brown. On the blouse, the front and cuffs use batik cloth, while the back and sleeves use plain cloth. The blouse collar has a ribbon, to give a feminine impression to the wearer. For the outer, it uses a combination of lurik batik cloth, with yo-yos ornaments on the right chest to make it look attractive. The length of the outer design is made asymmetrical so that it does not look monotonous. For the pants design, it uses plain cloth with additional layers of lurik and batik cloth with different lengths sewn on the sides of the pants.



Fig. 6. Making yo-yos on design 2

4. Conclusion

Batik, which is the ancestral heritage of the Indonesian nation, which has been designated as a world intangible heritage site by UNESCO, should be preserved. One way is by innovating batik into casual clothing to suit current trends. With the existence of casual batik clothing, a person can express themselves more freely. In addition, casual women's clothing that uses batik also changes the mindset of society, which used to think that batik clothing was formal clothing, now it is no longer. Casual batik clothing can also be used by all levels of society. Researchers have realized batik clothing with the idea of Monkasel into casual women's clothing with the addition of yo-yos ornaments that are contemporary in model and add aesthetic value. The finished result of the application of casual women's clothing with the idea of Monkasel consists of 2 designs, each design using a different color combination. The philosophy of Monkasel, which is very interesting, this symbol of heroism is expected to increase the sense of love for the homeland by proudly using batik products to preserve the heritage of Indonesian ancestors and increase public interest in using batik.

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