

**EKSPLORASI DAN INTEGRASI PENGETAHUAN ETNOKIMIA
PERAJIN KAIN TRADISIONAL BEBALI DESA SERAYA
KE DALAM PEMBELAJARAN KIMIA SMA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan pengetahuan perajin tentang bahan-bahan pewarna alam dan proses pembuatan kain tradisional Bebalı serta pengintegrasiannya ke dalam pembelajaran kimia SMA. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian etnografi. Subjek penelitian ini yaitu perajin kain tradisional Bebalı sedangkan objek penelitiannya yaitu pengetahuan etnokimia perajin kain tradisional Bebalı tentang bahan pewarna alam dan proses pembuatan kain tradisional Bebalı Desa Seraya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, studi dokumentasi, dan studi literatur. Teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan data dilakukan dengan triangulasi teknik dan *member check*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perajin kain tradisional Bebalı Desa Seraya memiliki pengetahuan yang sangat memadai tentang bahan-bahan pewarna alam yang digunakan dalam proses pembuatan kain tradisional Bebalı diantaranya, daun *Strobilanthes cusia* (warna biru), kulit akar mengkudu (warna merah), kulit buah delima (warna kuning), bunga sidawayah (warna cokelat), dan kulit batang kayu santan (warna oranye). Perajin kain tradisional Bebalı Desa Seraya memiliki pengetahuan yang sangat memadai tentang pembuatan kain tradisional Bebalı menggunakan bahan pewarna alam yang meliputi pembuatan kapas menjadi benang, pengolahan benang sebelum diwarnai, pewarnaan, fiksasi, dan pengeringan. Pengetahuan etnokimia dalam pembuatan kain tradisional Bebalı dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam beberapa materi kimia SMA diantaranya, pada materi peran kimia dalam kehidupan pada bidang tekstil, ikatan kimia, reaksi redoks dan tata nama senyawa kimia, indikator asam basa, peranan koloid dalam kehidupan, senyawa karbon, serta polimer.

Kata Kunci: etnokimia, kain tradisional Bebalı, pewarna alam, Desa Seraya.

**EXPLORATION AND INTEGRATION OF ETNOCHEMICAL
KNOWLEDGE TRADITIONAL FABRIC ARTICLES OF BEBALI VILLAGE
SERAYA INTO THE LEARNING OF CHEMISTRY IN HIGH SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

*This study aims to describe and explain the artisans' knowledge of natural dyes and the process of making traditional Bebali fabrics and their integration into high school chemistry learning. This study used a qualitative approach with ethnographic research. The subject of this research is traditional Bebali cloth craftsmen while the research object is the ethnochemical knowledge of Bebali traditional cloth craftsmen about natural dyes and the process of making traditional Bebali cloth in Seraya Village. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, documentation studies, and literature studies. Data validity checking techniques were carried out by technical triangulation and member checks. The results showed that the traditional Bebali cloth craftsmen in Seraya Village had very adequate knowledge about the natural dyes used in the process of making traditional Bebali cloth, including *Strobilanthes cusia* leaves (blue), noni root bark (red), pomegranate rind. (yellow), sidawayah flowers (brown), and bark of coconut milk (orange). Bebali traditional cloth craftsmen in Seraya Village have very adequate knowledge about making traditional Bebali cloth using natural dyes which include making cotton into yarn, thread processing before dyeing, dyeing, fixation, and drying. Ethnochemical knowledge in the manufacture of traditional Bebali fabrics can be integrated into several high school chemicals including, on the role of chemicals in life in the textile sector, chemical bonds, redox reactions and nomenclature of chemical compounds, acid-base indicators, the role of colloids in life, carbon compounds, as well as polymers.*

Keywords: *ethnochemistry, traditional Bebali fabrics, natural dyes, Seraya Village*