

BATIK TEYENG SURABAYA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) alat dan bahan yang digunakan dalam proses pembuatan batik teyeng Surabaya, (2) proses pembuatan batik teyeng Surabaya, (3) nilai estetika yang terdapat pada batik teyeng Surabaya. Jenis penelitian deskriptif yang digunakan yaitu dengan model pendekatan kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah pengerajin batik teyeng Surabaya di Jl. Wisma Tengger VI No.33, Kandangan, Kec. Benowo, Kota Surabaya. Data yang dikumpulkan dalam penelitian ini dengan teknik (1) observasi, (2) wawancara, (3) pendokumentasi, (4) dan kepustakaan. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan cara (1) analisis domain yang bertujuan untuk mendekati masalah secara umum, (2) analisis taksonomi dengan mengolah data lebih lanjut dengan lebih terperinci.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) alat dan bahan yang digunakan untuk membuat noda teyeng dan batik teyeng ember, kotak triplek, cangking, wajan, kompor, gawangan, spidol, kursi plastik kecil, celemek, drum plastik, gelas plastik, gawangan pewarna, kuas, dandang besar, kompor LPG, ember besar, dan bahan yang digunakan yaitu kain mori primissima, garam kasar, spon, kawat ram, malam/lilin, pewarna remazol, soda abu, dan waterglass. (2) proses pembuatan batik meliputi proses pembuatan noda teyeng, proses menggambar motif atau corak batik, proses pencantingan, proses pewarnaan, proses penguatan warna dan proses pelorodan malam. (3) nilai estetika menurut Herbert Read

Kata kunci : batik teyeng, proses pembuatan, nilai estetika

Abstract

This study aims to determine (1) the tools and materials used in the process of making batik teyeng Surabaya, (2) the process of making batik teyeng Surabaya, (3) the aesthetic value contained in batik teyeng Surabaya. The type of descriptive research used is a qualitative approach model. The subject of this research is batik craftsmen Teyeng Surabaya on Jl. Wisma Tengger VI No.33, Kandangan, Kec. Benowo, Surabaya. The data collected in this study were (1) observation, (2) interviews, (3) documentation, (4) and literature. The collected data is then analyzed using (1) domain analysis which aims to approach the problem in general, (2) taxonomic analysis by processing further data in more detail.

The results showed that (1) the tools and materials used to make teyeng stains and batik teyeng are a bucket, plywood boxes, canting, frying pans, stoves, handrails, markers, small plastic chairs, aprons, plastic drums, plastic cups, coloring rods, brushes, large boiler, LPG stove, large bucket, and the materials used are primissima mori cloth, coarse salt, sponge, ram wire, wax/wax, remasol coloring, soda ash, and water glass. (2) the process of making batik includes the process of processing mori cloth, the process of making teyeng stains, the process of thickening, the process of drawing batik motifs or patterns, the process of inserting, the coloring process, the process of strengthening colors and the process of waxing wax. (3) the aesthetic value contained in batik teyeng Surabaya can not be separated from the elements of fine art, the basis of preparation (design principles), and the law of preparation (design principles).

Keywords: batik teyeng, manufacturing process, aesthetic value