

ABSTRAK

Ade Yuvika, NIM 5183343008, *Perbedaan Ecoprint Menggunakan Daun Kersen Dengan Teknik Pounding Dan Steaming Di Laboratorium Tata Busana*. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Busana, Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Negeri Medan. 2023.

Masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah pada pemilik usaha Mei Goom di Medan melakukan pembuatan batik ecoprint dominan menggunakan satu teknik yaitu teknik steaming dan teknik pounding hanya digunakan untuk pelatihan ecoprint. Sehingga penulis tertarik untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil ecoprint menggunakan daun kersen dengan teknik pounding dan steaming. Rumusan masalah bagaimana hasil perbedaan ecoprint menggunakan daun kersen dengan teknik pounding dan steaming, bagaimana hasil perbedaan ecoprint menggunakan daun kersen dalam aspek karakteristik ekstrak daun, kualitas warna dan kejelasan motif yang diinginkan dan bagaimana hasil perbedaan ecoprint dilihat dari teknik yang digunakan dalam proses ecoprint menggunakan daun kersen di Lab Tata Busana. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil ecoprint pada kain katun menggunakan daun kersen dengan teknik pounding dan steaming.

Pembahasan penelitian berkaitan dengan hasil pembuatan ecoprint dengan teknik pounding dan steaming. Sehubungan dengan itu pendekatan yang dilakukan dengan teori-teori yang berkaitan dengan pengertian ecoprint, cara pembuatan ecoprint, proses pembuatan ecoprint dengan daun kersen di Lab Tata Busana.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif yang berbentuk komparasi yang mencari perbedaan ecoprint menggunakan daun kersen dengan teknik pounding dan steaming. Populasi dan sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 30 helai kain, 15 helai kain menggunakan teknik pounding dan 15 helai kain menggunakan teknik steaming. Teknik mengolah data melalui rumus statistik dengan rumus uji t dan SPSS.

Hasil analisis data dari SPSS menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata untuk variabel X_1 atau hasil perbedaan ecoprint dengan teknik pounding sebesar 25,07 artinya “Cukup” dan rata-rata X_2 hasil perbedaan ecoprint dengan teknik steaming sebesar 30,73 artinya “Baik”. Pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa hasil uji levene test untuk homogenitas pada teknik pounding dan teknik steaming memiliki p-value (sig) sebesar 0,145 dimana lebih besar dari 0,05 ($>0,05$) yang berarti terdapat kesamaan varians antar kelompok atau berarti homogen. Hasil output ‘independent sampel test’ pada bagian ‘equal variance assumed’ diketahui nilai Sig. (2-tailed) = 0003 $<0,05$, maka sebagaimana dasar pengambilan keputusan dalam uji t-independent test dapat disimpulkan bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan (nyata) antara rata-rata penilaian terhadap teknik pounding dan teknik steaming.

Kata kunci : Perbedan, Ecoprint, Daun Kersen, Pounding, Steaming

ABSTRACT

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The problem in this study is that the owner of the Mei Goom business in Medan makes ecoprint batik predominantly using one technique, namely the steaming technique and the pounding technique is only used for ecoprint training. So the author is interested in knowing the difference in ecoprint results using kersen leaves with pounding and steaming techniques. The formulation of the problem is how the results of the difference in ecoprint using kersen leaves with pounding and steaming techniques, how the results of the difference in ecoprint using kersen leaves in the aspect of leaf extract characteristics, color quality and clarity of the desired motif and how the results of the difference in ecoprint are seen from the techniques used in the ecoprint process using kersen leaves in the Fashion Management Lab. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in ecoprint results on cotton fabrics using kersen leaves with pounding and steaming techniques.

The research discussion is related to the results of making ecoprints with pounding and steaming techniques. In connection with that, the approach was carried out with theories related to the understanding of ecoprint, how to make ecoprint, the process of making ecoprint with kersen leaves in the Fashion Management Lab.

This type of research is quantitative in the form of a comparison that looks for differences in ecoprints using kersen leaves with pounding and steaming techniques. The population and samples in this study amounted to 30 pieces of fabric, 15 pieces of fabric using the pounding technique and 15 pieces of fabric using the steaming technique. The technique of processing data through statistical formulas with the t test formula and SPSS.

The results of data analysis from SPSS show that the average value for variable X1 or the result of the difference in ecoprint with the pounding technique is 25.07 which means "Fair" and the average X2 of the difference in ecoprint with the steaming technique is 30.73 which means "Good". Hypothesis testing shows that the results of the Levene test for homogeneity in the pounding technique and the steaming technique have a p-value (sig) of 0.145 which is greater than 0.05 (>0.05) which means there is an equal variance between groups or means homogeneous. The results of the 'independent sample test' output in the 'equal variance assumed' section are known to be Sig. (2-tailed) = 0003 <0.05 , then as the basis for decision making in the t-independent test it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant difference (real) between the average assessment of the pounding technique and the steaming technique.

Keywords: Difference, Ecoprint, Kersen Leaf, Pounding, Steaming