

Implementation of Flat Embroidery Technique Learning in Grade XI Creative Batik and Textile Crafts at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Vocational education play a role important in prepare participant educate to have competence in accordance field skills learned. One of them The competencietaught in the Batik and Textile Creative Crafts Expertise Program are skills embroidery flat. Research This aim For describe the learning process technique embroidery flat and knowing results learning achieved participant educate Class XI KKBT at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman. **Method:** Research use approach qualitative with method descriptive. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, documentation, and studies library. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, data verification, and data extraction conclusion. **Results:** Research results show that learning embroidery flat implemented through stages planning, implementation, and evaluation. Learning process started from giving material about draft embroidery, introduction tools and materials, manufacturing motif design, up to practice embroidery on cloth patchwork applied to the product sarong pillow chair. Learning outcomes show that part big participant educate capable apply technique embroidery flat with well, though Still there is constraints on aspects neatness stitching, motif composition, and precision time settlement assignments. **Novelty:** Learning embroidery flat give contribution to improvement skills technical, creativity, accuracy, and ability aesthetic participant educate.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a purposeful process develop potential individuals to be able to adapt with change social, cultural and developmental knowledge knowledge. In context education vocational, learning No only mastery - oriented knowledge, but also on development relevant skills with needs of the world of work. Effective learning allows participant educate get experience capable learners change aspect cognitive, affective, and psychomotor in a way balanced [1].

School Intermediate Vocational (SMK) has function strategic in produce source Power competent human being in accordance field skill certain. One of the expertise programs that develops competence skills is the Creative Crafts of Batik and Textiles (KKBT). This program give related learning with processing textiles, motif design, techniques coloring, sewing, batik, and embroidery. Learning textile craft skills become important Because capable grow creativity as well as ability participant educate in produce products that have mark function and aesthetics [2].

Embroidery is one of the form textile craft art that is carried out with method decorate cloth use thread and needle based on certain motifs. Embroidery techniques develop as part from culture textiles that are not only own function decorative, but also contains mark high art. According to Utami, embroidery is activity decorate cloth

through implementation various type stab arranged decorations in a way systematic so that form a certain motif [3].

One of many techniques used in textile craft learning is embroidery flat. This technique done with compile thread in a way close and aligned so that produce dense and smooth motif area. Flat embroidery own demanding characteristics accuracy, patience, and ability arrange composition color in a way harmonious [4]. Therefore that, technique this is very relevant implemented in learning skills Because capable develop ability technical and aesthetic participant educate.

State Vocational School 4 Pariaman is one of the school vocational program that has a Creative Crafts Expertise Program in Batik and Textiles. In learning embroidery, participants educate utilise cloth patchwork as the main media for produce product in the form of sarong pillow chair. Utilization cloth patchwork No only functioning as a learning medium, but also become form implementation principle sustainability through use return waste textiles that are still own utility value [3].

Based on observation the initial research conducted at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman, found a number of problem in implementation learning embroidery. Some of the participants educate Still experience difficulty in determine composition of motifs, maintaining neatness stitching, and finishing task in accordance the time that has passed determined. Conditions the influence quality results the work produced. Therefore that, research This done for describe implementation learning embroidery flat and analyze results learning participant educate Class XI KKBT at State Vocational School 4, Pariaman.

Formulation problem study:

1. How is the learning process technique embroidery flat in class XI KKBT at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman?
2. How results learning embroidery flatness achieved participant educate?

RESEARCH METHOD

Study This use approach qualitative with method descriptive approach qualitative chosen Because study aim describe in a way deep phenomenon learning that occurs in the environment school. According to Anggito and Setiawan (2018), research qualitative used for understand phenomenon social in a way natural based on perspective subject study [5].

Study was implemented at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman in the Batik and Textile Creative Crafts Expertise Program. Informant study consists of over the eye teacher lesson embroidery and participants educate class XI KKBT.

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, documentation, and studies library [6]. Observation used for observe teacher and participant activities educate during the learning process ongoing. Interview done to teachers and participants educate for get more information deep about implementation learning and obstacles faced [7]. Documentation used for collect data in the form of Photo

activities, devices learning and results work participant educate. Literature study done through study to books, journals, and research relevant previous [8], [9], [10]

Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model which consists of on data reduction, data presentation, and data extraction conclusion. The validity of the data obtained through triangulation sources and triangulation technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Measurement Implementation Flat Embroidery Learning

Learning embroidery flat was carried out in the KKBT laboratory of SMK Negeri 4 Pariaman. The activity learning done in a way gradually start from giving material theory until practice manufacturing product.

At the stage at the beginning, the teacher explains draft base embroidery flat, types embroidery, tools and materials used, as well steps manufacturing motif design. The teacher also provides example results work as reference for participant educate in understand form products that will be made.



After get explanation theory, participants educate start make design motif that will applied to the product sarong pillow chair. The teacher guides participant educate in determine motif form, visual composition, and selection color to produce harmonious work.

Stage next is transfer design to the fabric media patchwork. Activities This done as base implementation technique embroidery flat. Participants educate Then do practice stitching in accordance patterns that have been made. During activity taking place, the teacher gives direction and correction to techniques used participant educate.

Findings study show that method demonstration and practice directly used by teachers to help participant educate understand procedure Work in a way more effective. Findings This in line with Utomo's opinion states that learning skills will more optimal if participant educate involved in a way direct in the process of practice [1].

2. Teacher Activities in Learning

Teachers play a role as facilitator who directs all over stages learning. Based on results observation, the teacher carries out a number of activity main, namely:

- 1) Convey objective learning.
- 2) Explain material embroidery flat.
- 3) Introducing tools and materials.
- 4) Give demonstration technique embroidery.
- 5) Guide participant educate during practice.
- 6) Do evaluation to results work.

Approach applied learning is student-centered learning because participant educate given chance for explore his creativity in make design and finish product.

3. Activity Learners

Participant educate show involvement active during the learning process going on. They follow the teacher's explanation, preparing tools and materials, making design motif, do practice embroidery, and finishing product in accordance instructions given.



However however, still there is a number of participant students who experience difficulty in guard neatness stitching and arranging motif composition. In addition, participants were also found less educated discipline in finish task in accordance specified schedule.

4. Flat Embroidery Results

Products produced in the form of sarong pillow chair measuring 35 cm × 35 cm with a floral motif as element decorative main. Floral motifs are chosen Because easy applied use technique embroidery flat and has mark high aesthetics.



Works created by Dian Febrianti own size 35 cm × 35 cm. This work use combination cloth patchwork colored blue young and red young people who are arranged form pattern checkered as element decorative main. The embroidery technique applied is technique embroidery flat that functions as stab main in motif work. The motif used in the form of colored lilies purple with leaf colored green placed on several field fabric. The placement of the motif create balanced composition so that produce appearance harmonious and interesting work.



Ainur Fitriyah's work, the main media used in making this pillowcase is a combination of two plain patchwork fabric colors combined horizontally, namely white on the top and pink on the bottom. The size of this chair cushion cover is 35cm × 35cm. The floral motif used is a lily flower which is applied with symmetrical placement, two floral motifs on the top white fabric area, and one floral motif in the middle of the bottom pink fabric area. The embroidery technique used is flat embroidery. The embroidery colors used are red, dark red, and purplish pink for flowers, green, and yellowish green for leaves.



The pillowcase work created by Silvana Oktaviani has a size of 35 cm × 35 cm. The media used in this work are white, brown patchwork, and white and green leaf-patterned patchwork. The motif applied is a lily flower placed on the right and left bottom of the pillowcase. The embroidery technique used is flat embroidery as the main stitch in forming the flower and leaf motifs. The embroidery colors used are pink on the flowers, and green on the leaves and stems.

Evaluation results work done based on aspect technique, neatness, composition, color, and finishing end. Research results show that part big participant educate capable produce work that fulfills criteria evaluation.

Success participant educate in produce good work show that learning practice give experience real support mastery skills. Findings This in line with Pratama's research which states that textile craft learning based practice capable increase creativity and skills participant educate [11].

Discussion

Learning embroidery flat at State Vocational School 4 Pariaman show that the learning process skills need combination between theory and practice. Participants educate No only learn draft embroidery in a way theoretically, but also apply it in a way direct in form product real.

Use cloth patchwork as a learning medium give benefit addition in the form of improvement creativity and awareness to utilization material remaining activities This in line with draft education sustainable that encourages utilization return the material that is still can used.

In addition to improving skills technical, learning embroidery flat also trains ability think creative, careful, patient, and responsible answer participant educate. Characteristics the is competence important things to do owned by graduates education vocational.

Although however, still more learning strategies are needed innovative For overcome problems found, such as lack of neatness results embroidery and low discipline part participant educate. Teachers can apply learning based projects and assessments

portfolio for participants educate more motivated in produce work best [12], [13], [14], [15].

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Learning technique embroidery flat in class XI KKBT SMK Negeri 4 Pariaman implemented through systematic stages of systematic planning, implementation, and evaluation. Learning process covering the theory of giving material, design creation, embroidery practice, until the finished product in the form of a sarong pillow chair made from cloth patchwork. Research results show that a large number of participants are capable of applying the embroidery technique flat with good results. Learning This contribute to improving technical skills, creativity, accuracy, and the ability to educate aesthetic participants. **Implication :** Thus, learning embroidery flat can become one of the effective learning models for increasing competence in participant education in the field of textile crafts at the medium vocational level. **Limitation :** The obstacles that still exist include covering aspects of neatness stitching, motif composition, and discipline in settlement tasks. **Future Research :** Future research should investigate the long-term effectiveness of integrating advanced digital learning media or interactive video tutorials to specifically overcome student challenges in stitch neatness and motif composition. Additionally, further studies are recommended to evaluate the development of entrepreneurship-based embroidery curriculum models that not only focus on technical skills but also improve the students' time management, production efficiency, and marketing readiness for the textile craft industry.

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