



TRANSFORMING THE SHAPE OF THE BETAWI ONDEL-ONDEL AND GIGI BALANG ICONS USING THE QUILT APPLICATION TECHNIQUE: THE ALUMNI COMMUNITY OF TARAKANITA IV MIDDLE SCHOOL

By

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Abstract: *Community Service Activities are an extension of the Regional Government's efforts to introduce the creative economy to the community so that they can become economically independent. The Faculty of Fine Arts and Design took part by carrying out a PkM entitled Transformation of the Betawi Icon 'Ondel-ondel' and the Lisplang 'Gigi Balang' Shape for Tarakanita IV Alumni, Rawamangun - Jakarta who had entered retirement age. This activity utilizes fabric waste from the remainder of the Home Sewing industry to be reprocessed into new forms that have aesthetic value and sold using the Quilt Technique with the resulting products being chair cushion covers and Placemats. The aim of this activity can be an effort to fill free time during retirement while still being able to socialize by doing something that can become a business opportunity and increase income.*

INTRODUCTION

Community service activities in higher education are one of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education apart from Teaching and Research. In general, Community Service Activities (PkM) are: a. Is an extension of the Regional Government's power in empowering the Community to improve welfare through the surrounding Regional Higher Education Institutions; b. Increasing the attractiveness of the products produced so that they have economic value and are highly competitive by promoting local regional content; c. It can be an opportunity to increase income so that it indirectly becomes a prosperous society.

Community Service Activities (PkM) are activities of the academic community in sharing insights in practicing and cultivating science and technology to advance general welfare and make the nation's life more intelligent as stated in Law no. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education Articles 47 and 48. (Dirjen Pendidikan Tinggi, -)

The participating partners are the alumni community of Tarakanita IV Middle School, Rawamangun - East Jakarta. They have entered full service or retirement age, are used to actively working and then not doing much activity anymore will gradually reduce the body's metabolism. Entering retirement or retirement will be experienced by all workers, after this they will experience changes in lifestyle, daily routines, reduced income, reduced busyness and so on. Not all workers prepare for their old age, even though they will still face routine expenses. (Rizal, 2022) Aisah Indati also believes "how can we be ready to enter retirement

so that we can still achieve 'Optimum Aging' (where a person's condition will reach the maximum stage of life, both from physical, emotional, social, cognitive and behavioral aspects) and 'Successful Aging' ("A condition where entering old age can physically and mentally remain active and not show too much physical and mental decline), so that you can enjoy a happier retirement." (Indiati, 2022)

This PkM activity is carried out in 1 (one) day, only for \pm 5 (five) hours, for this reason we as the implementing team have prepared the model that will be made and is ready to be sewn. Each participating partner will receive 1 (one) set of packages containing: 1. Sewing equipment (pedel, sewing needle, pin, meter, sewing chalk, paper scissors, fabric scissors, grandmother's eye and meter), 2. Two material modules will be sewn, in the form of modules already cut to make chair cushion covers measuring (40 x 40) cm and a set of modules for making dining mats or place mats) measuring (35 x 40) cm, Handout as a guide for participant partners to work independently . To make it easier to understand this PkM activity, we provide insight into the activity material, including: a. examples of products that have been made in previous PkM activities; b. Quilt Arts; c. Color, d. Betawi icons as a form of application used.

a. Examples

Before carrying out the training, participants are first shown examples of products that have been worked on, including the following:



Figure 1. Some of the products that have been made in PkM activities, on the left are Chair Cushion Covers with 'triangle' shaped modules, in the middle - Chair Cushion covers with a combination of 'Triangle' and 'Rectangle' modules and on the right is a 'Place Mat' or mat for eating.

It is hoped that by seeing the examples, participant partners will be more interested and enthusiastic about working.

b. Quilt

Quilt art is the art of combining several pieces of fabric with certain modules which will produce certain patterns and designs. Application quilting is a way to sew or attach small pieces to larger pieces or areas of fabric to form a picture or pattern. In ancient times during the Kingdom of Dahomey in West Africa, clothing was made to order with designs that included the shapes of animals, plants, ships and certain symbols. (Lasisi LA, 2022). The quilt art in this PkM activity is done manually using the basic sewing technique, namely 'jelujur'. This technique is very easy to do, even for those who have never sewn before. This quilt art is very easy to do, the focus is only on the stitch distance and thread pull. The following is the 'basting' sewing technique:

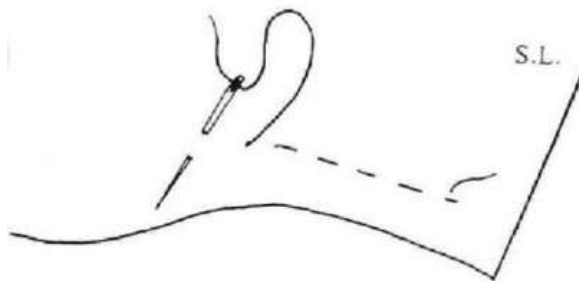


Figure 2. Overlay sewing technique

c. Color

Harmonious colors are colors that can be a medium or tool for communicating visually and graphically and have an important role in extracting color from perceptions related to an attribute of the quality of its application. (Primo Weingerl, 2018)

The indirect art of quilting is arranging color compositions from fabric patterns that have been cut according to the design. Participant partners are given basic knowledge about colors, including:

1) Primary colors or main colors (Red – carmine; Yellow – yellow; Blue – cobalt hue):



Figure 3. Primary Color

2) Secondary colors or second colors are a mixture of 2 primary colors:

- Red (+) Yellow becomes 'Orange'
- Red (+) Blue becomes 'Violet'
- Blue (+) Yellow becomes 'Green'
- Yellow (+) Red becomes 'Orange'

As seen in the image below:

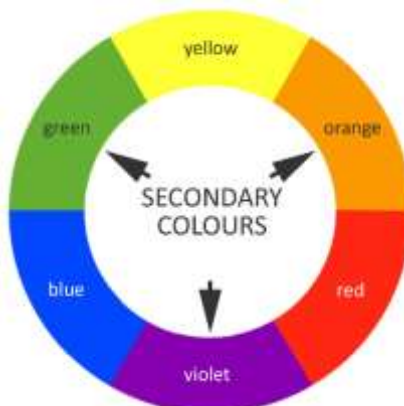


Figure 4. Secondary Colour
(Basic Colour Theory – George Weil)

3) Tertiary colors: are colors that combine secondary colors with primary colors. There are 12 (twelve) colors in the tertiary color circle, a combination of primary, secondary colors and a combination of primary and secondary colors

- Violet (secondary color) (+) Blue (primary color) becomes Blue – Violet (tertiary color)
- Green (secondary color) (+) Blue (primary color) becomes Blue – Green (tertiary color)
- Green (secondary color) (+) Blue (primary color) becomes Blue – Green (tertiary color)
- Green (secondary color) (+) Yellow (primary color) becomes Yellow – Green
- Orange (secondary color) (+) Yellow (primary color) becomes Yellow – Orange (tertiary color)
- Orange (secondary color) (+) Red (primary color) becomes Red – Orange (tertiary color)
- Violet (secondary color) (+) Red (primary color) becomes Red – Violet (tertiary color)



Figure 5. Tertiary Color
(template.net)

It is hoped that this basic knowledge of color will provide an overview for participating partners in combining colors, patterns and textures of quilt art.

d. Betawi Icons

On February 1 2017, the Regional Government of DKI Jakarta determined that there were 8 (eight) Betawi icons, including: 1. Ondel-ondel; 2. Coconut Flower; 3. Balang Teeth Ornaments; 4. Sadriah clothes, 5. Kerancang kebaya, 6. Betawi batik, 7. Egg crust and 8. Pletok beer. The eight icons are inseparable from the history of the city of Jakarta, including external and internal influences ranging from the location of the city of Jakarta, the influence of trade, power to flora and fauna.

In this Community Service (PkM) activity, 2 (two) Betawi icons were raised, namely 'Ondel-ondel' and 'Balang Gigi Ornament'.

1) Ondel-ondel

The visual form of ondel-ondel for the Betawi Community contains symbolic meaning as a medium for repelling evil during traditional ceremonies and is related to the historical track record of the city of Jakarta, depicted with decorations attached as ondel-ondel attributes, which can be described as follows: a) Coconut Flower Decoration, symbolizing the location the city of Jakarta on the coast of the Java Sea; b) Crown, symbolizing that there were once 2 (two) large kingdoms in Batavia (as the city of Jakarta was called in the past); c) A male doll with a red face, symbolizing evil influences in human life; d) A female doll with a

white face, symbolizing goodness in human life; e) Encim kebaya on a female doll, symbolizing external influence – China; f) The sandaria clothes on the male dolls have Malay influence; g) Shawls with floral motifs symbolizing the fertility of the land of Jakarta on female dolls; h) Checkered patterned sarong on the male doll; i) For the sarongs on the two dolls with Betawi ornament motifs. (SYA, 2021) Visually as follows:



Figure 6. Ondel-ondel
(Pngtree)

2. Gigi Balang Ornaments

The Gigi Balang ornament is a form of plinth from the traditional house of the Betawi people containing the philosophical meaning of the shape of a grasshopper's teeth and the shape of an inverted mountain, where there is hope for the wearer that life must be honest, tenacious, diligent and strong so that it can adapt to any conditions. This form of ornament is also included in the 8 (eight) Betawi Icons which have been stipulated in DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation no. 11 of 2017. (Latifah, 2020)

Apart from being applied to traditional Betawi houses, the Gigi Balang ornamental lisplang form is also applied to DKI Jakarta Provincial Government buildings, commercial buildings, buildings for schools, bus stops and Jakarta city infrastructure. The forms of lisplang that are commonly used are as follows:

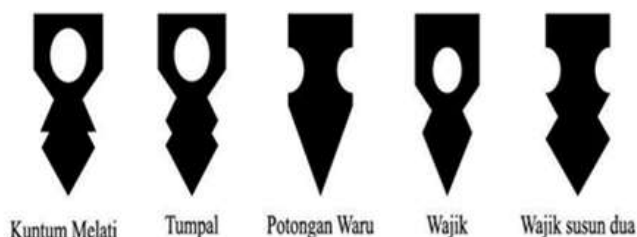


Figure 7. Gigi Balang Ornament

(Jalur Rempah – Kementerian Pendidikan Kebudayaan)

Now the placement of Gigi Balang ornaments is no longer limited to lisplang, but has been applied to buildings, infrastructure, street lights, bridge barriers, and so on.



METHOD

The method used is descriptive qualitative with a data literacy approach and field surveys. for literacy data, in order to get input so that in interpreting the symbolic meaning contained in the form of the two Betawi icons there is no wrong perception and point of view. Field surveys were carried out to get ideas for implementation and application in Community Service activities.

The stages of implementing PkM activities for participating partners are divided into several stages, including:

1. Preparation

At this stage, what is carried out is preparation for implementation coordination with participating partners related to implementation time - number of participants (because since the Covid-19 pandemic, due to the implementation of activities during the transition period), coordination with the implementation team regarding design and preparation of materials (equipment) and materials. (required materials and accessories).

2. Implementation

By considering the reasons for the agreement above, the implementation team prepares all materials for making the product in a patterned state or ready to be sewn. Each participating partner gets 1 (one) package containing 1 (one) set of sewing equipment and 2 (two) patterns, namely: chair cushion cover and dining mat or place mat. Due to time constraints, the implementing team divided the participating partners into 2 (two) groups, namely: 2 (two) participating partners made a place mat and 3 (three) participants made a chair cushion cover, participants also received a handout on how to make and complete the product step by step, to make it easier for participants to work independently at home. Later they can exchange knowledge for making products that they have not yet worked on.

3. Monev (monitoring and evaluation)

The implementation time is short, each participant is able to complete the front part according to the pattern, henceforth every 2 (two) days, the implementation team will monitor by making a video call or the participant's partner sending photos of the finished work (photo attached) to ensure the success of the activity Service to this Community.

4. Outer

For the output of this PkM Mono activity, the implementer created an output in the form of: Haki which has been issued with no. Certificate: EC00202330407.

Contains the description of the joint community action planning process (community organizing). Explain the subject, place and location of community service, involvement of assisted subjects in the process of community planning and organizing, and research methods or strategies used in achieving the expected goals and stages of community service activities. The planning process and strategy/method are explained through flow charts or diagrams. (Cambria, size 12, Spacing: before 0 pt; after 0 pt, Line spacing: 1)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To achieve maximum results from Mono's community service (PkM) activities with the title 'Transformation of the shape of the Betawi Ondel-ondel and Gigi Balang Icons using the Quilt Application Technique' as expected, it can be seen that both products can be completed well.

Result

Mono's community service (PkM) activity with the title 'Transformation of the shape of the Betawi Ondel-ondel and Gigi Balang Icons using the Quilt Application Technique' produced 2 (two) products in the form of: a) Chair Cushion Cover with size (40 x 40) cm, design this is in the form of quilt art with a decorative application technique that carries the form of the Betawi icon 'Ondel-ondel' and the 'Gigi Balang' ornament; b) Placemat (dining mat for plates), measuring (35 x 42) cm with butterfly application. The material used is cotton fabric, for the placemat area and the face of the ondel-ondel. Meanwhile, for decoration, use beads. The following is the pattern for the two training products below:

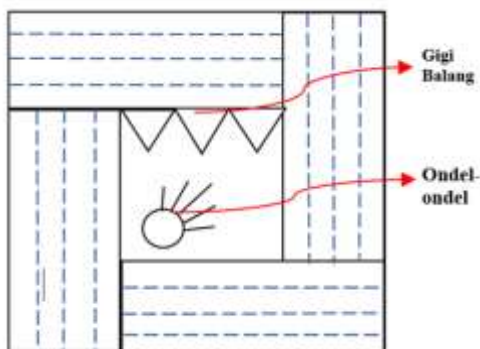


Figure 8. Chair Cushion Cover Pattern

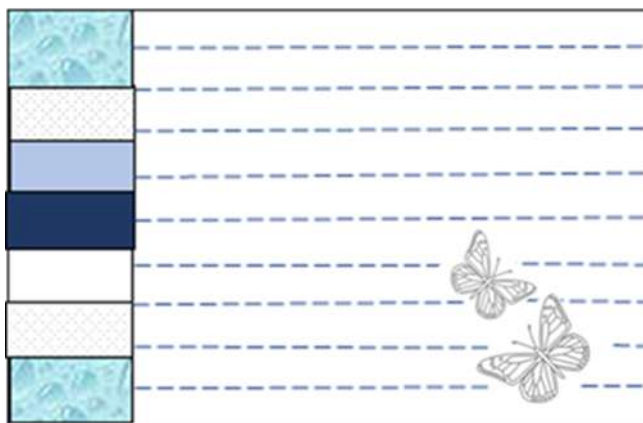


Figure 9. Place Mat Pattern

The final results of the product patterns for chair cushion covers and dining mats or place mats are as follows:

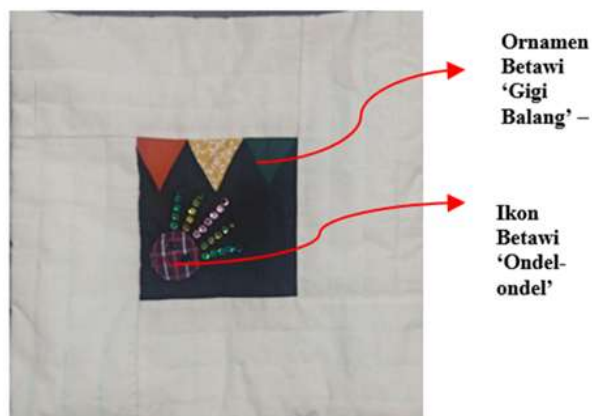


Figure 10. Chair Cushion Cover (40 x 40) cm



Figure 11. The dining mat or place mat measures (35 x 42) cm

To monitor and evaluate the success of this community service activity, the implementing team and participating partners continue to communicate via video call and WhatsApp. The results that have been produced by participating partners are attached as follows:



**Figure 12. Participant Partner Training Results
(Chair cushion cover)**



Figure 13. Participant Partner Training Results
(Food mat or place mat)

Discussion

The process of Community Service activities is progressing smoothly as expected. Each participating partner was able to work well, even though it was their first time working on and producing products using quilt art. Here are some photos of the activities below:



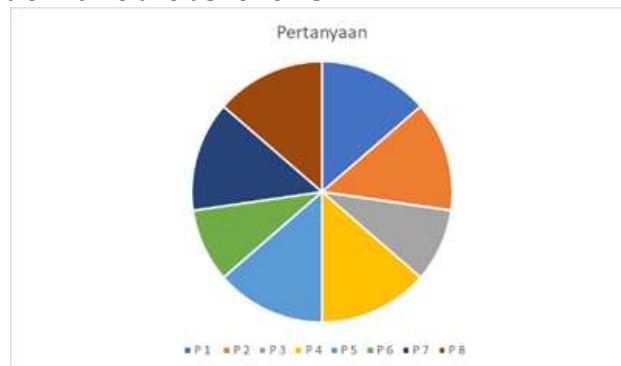
Figure 14. Photos of Activities and Results of Community Service

We also ask participating partners to fill out a multiple choice questionnaire, where we need the answers to this questionnaire to assess success, provide input and suggestions for improvement and sustainability of future Community Service activities. Questionnaire questions include:

1. Was the training provided very useful, useful or not useful?
2. How to make it, is it easy, normal or difficult?
3. What is the training time: sufficient, medium or too short?
4. Mentoring time, questions and answers during the training session: sufficient, moderate or less?
5. What percentage of the material is it: very interesting, interesting or not interesting?
6. Time for delivering material, is it: sufficient, medium or too fast?
7. How to present the material, is it: very clear, clear or do not understand?
8. Is the question and answer time: sufficient, medium or too short?



The results of the questionnaire are as follows:



Community Service Questionnaire Result Diagram

On average, participants' partners filled in the 3rd value, only for questions related to the time they filled in less on average. Carrying out activities that took \pm 4-5 hours was still considered insufficient, this was an input for us, the implementing team, to create a simpler or smaller design. In general, participating partners were very enthusiastic and positive about this Community Service activity.

CONCLUSION

Mono's community service (PkM) activities went according to our expectations, so the conclusions from this activity include:

- This Community Service Activity can be an opportunity to preserve Betawi icons in a different way.
- Participant partners are able to understand the material provided and can complete according to the instructions given.
- Participating partners are expected to be able to utilize their free time with activities that are useful and can be a solution to increase their income.
- With this activity, it is hoped that participating partners can continue to become MSME alumni of SMP Tarakanita IV Jakarta.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the partners of the Tarakanita IV Jakarta Alumni Middle School participants for their cooperation in carrying out PKM activities as an effort to fill their free time with useful activities and can become a new source of income in retirement.

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