

A Case Study :

## A comparative study of traditional and Modern batik

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**B**atik's true origins is a mystery. The word is translated in many different ways-some sources say it means "to dot" some translate it as "wax printing" or "drawing with broken line. Batik is the art of waxing a surface, usually cloth to make it resist dyeing and then removing the wax re-dyeing and creating intricate pattern and design. It is very old from of art, as evidence of early batik has been found all over the Middle East India and Central Asia about 2000 years ago.

The simplest definition of the Javanese word Batik, is that it is resist technique for producing designs on fabric. The resist substances may be wax or starch. It is one of the most widely spread techniques of fabric decoration. Known in China in the seventh century A.D. and even earlier in India, batik techniques are also found in Japan, Central and South Eastern Asia, Europe and parts of Africa. In Indonesia it was originally done by the women of the aristocracy and each piece took many months to complete. The specific objectives of this topic is to know the traditional and modern batik and to know the batik printing technique, motives and the colour used in batik.

### **Traditional batik:**

The fascinating beauty of Indonesian batik lies in the changes in style and motif that have come about through its introduction to many different cultures. The basic batik of Java, for examples is known as batik kraton, and its motifs are rich in hindu influence such as the revered garuda bird, the sacred lotus flower, the dragon naga and the tree of life. Than as a results of Islamic influence Batik motifs become more geometric and botanical, because Islam forbade the depiction of humans or animals.

### **Traditional batik technique:**

#### **Material:**

Cotton is the most common material used in the making of batik garments. Silk is mostly for the manufacture of slendangs.

#### **Waxing process:**

The clothes are hung over wooden or bamboo frames and main divisions are outlined with charcoal or pencil.

#### **Wax:**

The traditionally was which is used is bee wax, paraffin and animal fat.

#### **Dye and dying method:**

Natural indigo is the oldest dye traditionally used in India. It is also the only purely vat dye. They add a coconut shell of natural indigo to a mixture of lime, sugar and water in a large container at midday.

#### **Colour:**

Traditionally used colours are the red and brown colour dying clothes with monochrome blue or red pattern are the simplest known form of batik. In making polychrome batik is to be brown or red and blue, red is the first colour to be applied soega keokan procedures according to the region pekalocong method painted on technique was introduced from India but was replaced by the ret waxing and over dyeing process to produce many coloured combinations.

#### **Traditional patterns:**

There are at least thousand patterns which can be exactly defined and bear names such as moonshine charm boar at night and waddling goose. The pattern can be classified within four types.

- The semen
- The ceplok

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