

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE RESULTS OF CIRCULAR SKIRT FROM COTTON AND TAFFETA MATERIALS

Resi Sepsilia Elvera^{1*}, Miftahurrahmi²

¹Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Jl. Colombo Street No.1 Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia, ² SMAN 4 Padang, Kom.Agro Griya Lestari 1/6, Indonesia

Email : ¹resisepsiliaelvera@uny.ac.id, ²always.miftahurrahmi@gmail.com

Abstract

Article Info

Received: 20/03/2023

Revised: 03/04/2023

Accepted: 14/04/2023

This research aims to know the difference in the results of circle skirts made of cotton and taffeta. This research is a descriptive study with quantitative methods. The data collection method used an assessment format sheet by giving a check mark (□) and was assessed by 3 panellists from fashion design expert lecturers. The data analysis used was descriptive statistical techniques with percentage calculations using Microsoft Office Excel 2007 data. The results showed differences in the use of cotton and taffeta in circle skirts, namely that taffeta has waves that fall parallel to the diagonal direction. At the same time, cotton falls waves not too straight parallel to the diagonal direction. Balance the lower circumference of the hanging cotton skirt. Taffeta has bigger waves than cotton. The taffeta material forms an A-line silhouette for thin women for party occasions. Cotton material forms an H-line suitable for obese women for everyday wear, travelling and relaxing.

Keywords: Circle skirt, Dress material, Cotton material, Taffeta material

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of fashion from year to year has changed quite rapidly. Many new models are in demand, including "a skirt is a form or type of clothing worn at the bottom to cover the stomach, hips, thighs and some legs". (MANULLANG, 2017; Puspo, 2013). According to (Miftahurrahmi et al., 2015), line with that. "Skirt is part of clothing, especially women's clothing, starting from the waist down through the hips to the desired length." Variations in skirts with various designs can beautify a series of clothing designs and can add high selling points and can give a feminine impression to someone who wears them. In general, the differences in skirts worn by women for various occasions depending on the model and type of material used. For example, many students wear A-line, loose, and circle skirts for college opportunities. Agus & Arumsari (2018) A circle skirt is a skirt whose lower part is developed or shortened. The finished skirt is the result of the clothing-making process. The result is a circle skirt from the beginning of manufacture to the completion stage. Meanwhile, according to (Šimša, 2019) a good circle skirt looks flat around the waistline, fits snugly at the waistline, is not wrinkled on the front and back of the waist, the fall of wavy flares, the flare on the circle skirt does not look stiff, the bottom of the skirt is average water. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that a circle skirt is a skirt. The lower it is, the wider it is, and the more waves it has (Miftahurrahmi & Elvera, 2022).

Apart from being influenced by pattern making, a good dress is also determined by selecting the suitable material for leisure, work, travelling and parties. For this reason, the material to be used should be carefully considered according to the model that has been determined. According to Miftahurrahmi & Elvera (2022) the weight and texture of the material determine a person's appearance when it is being worn, which is adjusted to the right clothing silhouette. The heavy cloth will give the impression of fattening the person wearing it. Shiny materials add size to a person's body shape compared to woven fabrics with dull surfaces (Krdu, 2014).

Nurlita & Yasnidawati (2021) Taffeta material has smooth characteristics, soft, thin surfaces and very stiff characteristics such as paper and taffeta cloth suitable for designs with volume, such as melon sleeves, spiral sleeves, balloon sleeves, circle skirts and a skirt that has lots of waves. Meanwhile,



according to (De Silva & McGarry, 2014) Taffeta is made of silk fibre or with rayon, acetate, nylon, and polyester fibres using plain crosses that are not too stiff and shiny. This is almost the same as cotton. According to RUPA, (2016) "the raw material for cotton is that which comes from the fibres that surround the seeds of the cotton petals". Woven from yarn made of cotton fibre produces a natural fabric with many advantages, namely being cool, absorbing water (Adi, 2018; Arleti et al., 2021).

Based on several opinions, it can be concluded that taffeta and cotton are both woven using plain cross with almost the same texture but come from different fiber types. These materials are included in the criteria for materials suitable for making circle skirts, but this has never been studied in practice. For the circle skirt that will be done in this study will use the Helen Joseph-Armstrong system which is one of the pattern making techniques made by the Professor of Fashion Design The Fashion Center Los Angeles Trade-Technical College.

Issues in The Results Of Circular Skirt From Cotton And Taffeta Materials

1. Not all textile materials are suitable for making circle skirts.
2. In theory, taffeta and cotton are both woven using plain cross with almost the same material weight and texture but come from different fiber types, so it is expected that this will affect the shape of the waves and there will be differences in the finished results in circle skirts.
3. No one has ever researched the use of taffeta and cotton for circle skirts in the field of fashion, especially in the Department of Family Welfare FT UNP.
4. No one has ever compared the use of taffeta and cotton material for circle skirts.

2. METHODS

This research includes descriptive research with quantitative methods. The object of this study is a circle skirt using cotton and taffeta. The research variable used is a single variable. This study used primary data obtained directly from the object of research by starting a series of procedures which were seen from the use of cotton and taffeta materials for circle skirts. The source of the research was the finished circle skirt using cotton and taffeta materials. The instrument in this study was in the form of an observation guide in the form of an assessment format as a data collection tool. The steps taken are (1) determining the indicators, (2) compiling the research instrument grid, (3) compiling the research score, (4) validity test, reliability test, the research procedure goes through several stages, namely: (1) preparation, (2) implementation, (3) assessment. The technique used in analyzing the data uses descriptive statistical techniques with percentage calculations with the help of Microsoft Office Excel 2007.

The object of this study is a circle skirt using cotton and taffeta. This study used primary data obtained directly from the object of research by starting a series of procedures which were seen from the use of cotton and taffeta materials for circle skirts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the finished circle skirt made of cotton

The result of making a circle skirt made of cotton, the research data includes the independent variable, namely the dependent variable cotton material, namely the circle skirt with indicators of the thickness of the material and the texture of the cotton material on the fit of the circle skirt at the waist, balance (balance) the circumference of the bottom of the skirt, the location of the fall of the wave, the flatness of the wave, the shape of the resulting wave and the resulting silhouette of the circle skirt. The data is the number of panelist answers from the assessment format that is distributed, the summation process is carried out by giving a score for each indicator item for each variable filled in by the panelist.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Finished Cotton Circle Skirts

No	Kategori				n	%	Skor Total	Mean	KPR %	Kategori
	1	2	3	4						
1	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
2	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
3	1	1	1	0	3	100%	9	3	75%	Bagus
4	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
5	1	2	0	0	3	100%	10	3.3333	83%	Sangat Bagus
6	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
7	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
8	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
9	1	1	1	0	3	100%	9	3	75%	Bagus
10	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
11	1	2	0	0	3	100%	10	3.3333	83%	Sangat Bagus
12	2	1	0	0	3	100%	11	3.6667	92%	Sangat Bagus
KPR rata2									88%	Sangat Bagus

From table 1 above it can be seen that there is the use of cotton in the finished circle skirt.

The result is a cotton circle skirt in terms of material thickness.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on Circle Skirt Fits in terms of material thickness

No	Pas-suai (fits)	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 2 above, it can be seen that the circle skirt fit produced by the thickness of the cotton material was 66.7%, the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the surface of the skirt is very flat from the abdomen to the front and very flat on the buttocks, and 33.3% of panelists stated that it was flat, namely the surface of the skirt was flat from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks. The use of the thickness of cotton material for the fit of a circle skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the fit of the circle skirt produced by the thickness of the cotton material is a flat skirt surface from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials in Circle Skirt Balance in terms of material thickness

No	Balance Lingkar bawah rok	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 3 above it can be seen that, the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the thickness of the cotton material is 66.7% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and is the same length on the front and back, and 33.3 % of panelists stated that it was even, that is, the lower part of the skirt hangs evenly on both sides of the legs and is the same length on the front and back. The use of the thickness of the cotton material to balance the lower circumference of the skirt has an achievement level category

of 92% with a very good category. This means that the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the thickness of the cotton material is very even, that is, the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and is the same length on the front and back.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Differences in Cotton Materials in the Fall of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material thickness

No	Jatuhnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	1	33,3
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	1	33,3
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 4, it can be seen that, the fall of the waves produced by the thickness of the cotton material is 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the waves produced fell very straight parallel to the diagonal direction, then 33.3% of the other panelists said it was average, namely the waves fell straight parallel to the diagonal direction, and 33.3% of panelists stated that the average wave fall was straight parallel to the diagonal direction. And the use of the thickness of the cotton material against the fall of the waves produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 75% with a very good category. This means that the waves produced by the circle skirt, the thickness of the cotton material, are very straight, parallel to the diagonal direction, that is, the waves produced fall very straight, parallel to the diagonal direction.

Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on the Evenness of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material thickness

No	Kerataan Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 5 it can be seen that the average wave produced by the thickness of the cotton material is 66.7%, the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the waves produced were very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the center of the face. And 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was average, namely the waves produced averaged out in the middle of the face, sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the center of the face. For the use of material thickness for the flatness of the waves produced, the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the evenness of the waves produced by the thickness of the cotton material is very even, that is, the waves produced are very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face.

Table 6: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on the Size of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material thickness

No	Besarnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	1	33,3
2	Rata	2	66,7
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 6 it can be seen that the size of the waves produced by the thickness of the cotton material is 33.3% of the panellists stated that they were very average, that is, the size of the waves produced was huge and 66.7% of the panellists stated that they were average. Namely the sizes of the waves produced were average in size. While the use of the thickness of cotton material for the size of the skirt wave has an achievement level category of 83% with an excellent category. This means that the size of the waves produced by the thickness of the cotton material is very large.

Table 7: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials in Circle Skirt Silhouettes in terms of material thickness

No	Siluet Yang di Hasilkan	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,7
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 7 it can be seen that the silhouette produced by the thickness of the cotton material is 66.7% of panelists stated that it was very flat, namely narrow at the top and very expanding at the bottom and 33.3% of panelists stated that it was flat, namely narrow at the top and expanding at the bottom. lower. And the use of the thickness of the cotton material for the silhouette produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the resulting silhouette is narrow at the top and very fluffy at the bottom.

Cotton material for circle skirts in terms of material texture

Table 8: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on Circle Skirt Fits in terms of material texture

No	Pas-suai (fits)	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 8 it can be seen that, the fit of the circle skirt produced by the texture of the cotton material was 66.7% of the panelists stated that it was very even, namely the surface of the skirt is very flat from the abdomen to the front and very flat on the buttocks, and 33, 3% of panelists stated that it was flat, namely the surface of the skirt was flat from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks. The use of the texture of cotton material for the fit of a circle skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the circle skirt that is produced by the texture of the cotton material is a flat skirt surface from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks.

Table 9: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials in Circle Skirt Balance in terms of material texture

No	Balance Lingkar bawah rok	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 9 it can be seen that, the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the texture of the cotton material is 66.6% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the bottom

of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back, and 33.3% states flat, namely the bottom of the skirt hangs evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back. Furthermore, the use of the texture of cotton material to balance the lower circumference of the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the texture of the cotton material is very even, that is, the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back.

Table 10: Texture Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on the Evenness of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material texture

No	Kerataan Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 10 it can be seen that the flatness of the waves produced by the texture of the cotton material was 66.7%, the panelists stated that they were very even, that is, the waves produced were very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the center of the face. And 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was average, namely the waves produced averaged over the middle of the face, sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the center of the face. For the use of cotton material texture for the fall of the waves produced the skirt has a category achievement rate of 92% with the category very good. This means that the flatness of the waves produced by the texture of the cotton material is very even, that is, the waves produced are very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face.

Table 11: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials on the Size of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material texture

No	Besarnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	1	33,3
2	Rata	2	66,7
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 11 it can be seen that, the magnitude of the waves produced by the texture of the cotton material is 33.3% of the panelists stated that they were very average, that is, the magnitude of the waves produced was very large and 66.7% of the panelists stated that they were quite average, namely the sizes of the waves produced were quite large. While the use of the texture of cotton material for the size of the skirt wave has an achievement level category of 75% with a very good category. This means that the magnitude of the wave produced by the texture of the cotton material is very large.

Table 12: Frequency Distribution of Cotton Materials in Circle Skirt Silhouettes in terms of material texture

No	Siluet Yang di Hasilkan	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 12 it can be seen that, the silhouette produced by the texture of the cotton material is 66.7% of the respondents stated that it was very flat, namely narrow at the top and very expanding at the bottom and 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was flat, namely narrow at the top and expanding at the bottom. lower. And the use of the texture of cotton material for the silhouette produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the silhouette produced by the texture of the cotton material is narrow at the top and very wide at the bottom.

The results showed the use of cotton based on the thickness and texture of the material in the finished circle skirt in terms of (1) the fit of the skirt at the waist, (2) the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt, (3) the location of the fall of the wave, (4) the flatness of the waves, (5) the resulting waveforms and (6) the resulting silhouettes show that cotton has 88% KPR (Respondent Achievement Criteria) very good category, meaning that cotton is very good for circle skirt models.

Product Description Finished Circle Skirt from Taffeta Material

The results of the circle skirt made of taffeta, the research data include the independent variable, namely the use of taffeta material. And the dependent variable is the circle skirt with indicators of the thickness of the material and the texture of the taffeta material on the fit of the circle skirt at the waist, the balance (balance) of the lower circumference of the skirt, the location of the fall of the waves, the flatness of the waves, the resulting wave shape and the resulting silhouette of the circle skirt. The data is the number of panelists' answers from the distributed assessment format. The summation process is carried out by giving a score for each indicator item for each variable filled in by the panelists.

Table 13. Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials for Circle Skirt

No	Kategori					n	%	Skor Total	Mean	KPR %	Kategori
	4	3	2	1	0						
1	1	2	0	0	0	3	100%	10	3.333	83	Sangat Bagus
2	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
3	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
4	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
5	2	0	1	0	0	3	100%	10	3.333	83	Sangat Bagus
6	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
7	1	2	0	0	0	3	100%	10	3.333	83	Sangat Bagus
8	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
9	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
10	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
11	2	0	1	0	0	3	100%	10	3.333	83	Sangat Bagus
12	2	1	0	0	0	3	100%	11	3.666	92	Sangat Bagus
KPR taffeta										89	Sangat Bagus

From table 13 it can be seen that there is use of taffeta material for circle skirts.

Taffeta material for circle skirts in terms of material thickness.

Table 14: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material on the Fit of Circle Skirts in terms of material thickness

No	Pas-suai (fits)	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	1	33.3
2	Rata	2	66.7
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 14 it can be seen that, the fit of the circle skirt produced by the thickness of the taffeta material was 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the surface of the skirt was very

flat from the abdomen to the front and very flat on the buttocks, and 66.7% of the panelists stated flat, namely the surface of the skirt is flat from the abdomen on the front and flat on the buttocks. The thickness of the taffeta material to the fit of the circle skirt has an achievement level category of 83% with a very good category meaning the fit of the circle skirt produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is the very flat surface of the skirt from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks.

Table 15: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials on the Balance of the Circle Bottom Circle Skirt in terms of material thickness.

No	Balance Lingkar Bawah Rok	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 15 it can be seen that, the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the thickness of the taffeta material was 66.6% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back, and 33.3% stated that it is flat, namely the The bottom of the skirt hangs flat on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back. The thickness of the taffeta material in the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt has a category level of achievement of 92% with a very good category, meaning that the balance of the resulting lower circumference of the skirt is very even, that is, the lower part of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back.

Table 16: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials in the Fall of Waves Produced by Circle Skirts in terms of material thickness.

No	Jatuhnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 16 it can be seen that, the fall of the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is 66.7% of the panelists said it was very good, namely the waves produced fell very straight parallel to the diagonal direction, 33.3% of the other panelists said it was good, namely the waves fell straight parallel to the diagonal direction. The use of the thickness of the taffeta material in the fall of the waves produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material are very straight parallel to the diagonal direction, that is, the resulting waves are very straight parallel to the diagonal direction.

Table 17: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material on the Evenness of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material thickness.

No	Kerataan Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 17 it can be seen that the flatness of the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is 66.6%, the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the waves produced were very flat,

falling in the middle of the face, sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the center of the face and 33.3 % of the panelists stated that the resulting waves averaged out in the middle of the face, the sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face. The use of the thickness of the taffeta material for the evenness of the waves produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the flatness of the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is very even, that is, the waves produced are very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the center of the face.

Table 18: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material on the Size of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material thickness.

No	Besarnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	-	-
3	Cukup Rata	1	33,3
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 18 it can be seen that, the size of the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is 66.6% of the panelists stated that it was very average, that is, the size of the waves produced was very large and 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was quite average, namely the size of the waves produced was quite large. The use of the thickness of the taffeta material for the size of the skirt wave has an achievement level category of 83% with a very good category. This means that the magnitude of the waves produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is very large.

Table 19: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials in Circle Skirt Silhouettes in terms of material thickness.

No	Siluet Yang di Hasilkan	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 19 it can be seen that the silhouette produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is 66.7% of panelists stated that it was very flat, namely narrow at the top and very expanding at the bottom and 33.3% of panelists stated that it was flat, namely narrow at the top and expanding at the bottom. lower. The use of the thickness of the taffeta material for the silhouette produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the silhouette produced by the thickness of the taffeta material is narrow at the top and very wide at the bottom.

Taffeta material for circle skirts in terms of material texture.

Table 20: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials on Circle Skirt Fits in terms of material texture.

No	Pas-suai (<i>fits</i>)	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	1	33,3
2	Rata	2	66,7
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 20 it can be seen that, the fit of the circle skirt produced by the texture of the taffeta material was 33.3% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the surface of the skirt is very flat from the abdomen to the front and very flat on the buttocks, and 66. 7% of panelists stated that it

was flat, namely the surface of the skirt was flat from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks. The use of the taffeta texture for the fit of the circle skirt has an achievement level category of 83% with a very good category. This means that the fit of the circle skirt produced by the texture of the taffeta material is that the surface of the skirt is very flat from the abdomen to the front and flat on the buttocks.

Table 21: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Materials in Circle Skirt Balance in terms of material texture

No	Balance Lingkar Bawah Rok	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 21 it can be seen that, the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced by the texture of the taffeta material was 66.7% of the panelists stated that it was very even, that is, the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and is the same length on the front and back, and 33.3% states flat, namely the bottom of the skirt hangs evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back. The use of the texture of the taffeta material to balance the lower circumference of the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the balance of the lower circumference of the skirt produced using taffeta material is very even, namely the bottom of the skirt hangs very evenly on both sides of the legs and the same length on the front and back.

Table 22 : Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material Use in the Fall of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material texture.

NO	Jatuhnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	%Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 22 it can be seen that, the fall of the waves produced by the texture of the taffeta material was 66.7% of the panelists stated that they were very flat, namely the waves produced fell very straight parallel to the diagonal direction, 33.3% of the other panelists stated that they were average, namely the waves fell straight parallel to the diagonal direction. The use of the texture of the taffeta material for the fall of the waves produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the waves produced by the circle skirt with the texture of the taffeta material are very straight parallel to the diagonal direction, that is, the waves produced fall very straight parallel to the diagonal direction.

Table 23: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material Use on the Evenness of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material texture

No	Kerataan Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 23 it can be seen that the flatness of the waves produced by the texture of the taffeta

material is 66.7%, the panelists stated that they were very even, namely the waves produced were very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the middle of the face and 33.3 % of the panelists stated that the resulting waves averaged out in the middle of the face, the sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face. The use of the texture of the taffeta material for the evenness of the waves produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the flatness of the waves produced by the texture of the taffeta material is very even, that is, the waves produced are very flat, falling in the middle of the face, sides and in the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face.

Table 24: Frequency Distribution of the Use of Taffeta Material on the Size of Circle Skirt Waves in terms of material texture

No	Besarnya Gelombang	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,6
2	Rata	-	-
3	Cukup Rata	1	33,3
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 24 above it can be seen that, the size of the waves produced by the texture of the taffeta material was 66.6% of the panelists stated that it was very average, that is, the size of the waves produced was very large and 33.3% of the panelists said it was quite good, namely the size of the waves produced was quite large. The use of the taffeta texture for the size of the skirt wave has an achievement level of 92% with a very good category. This means that the magnitude of the waves produced by the texture of the taffeta material is very large.

Table 25: Frequency Distribution of Taffeta Material Use in Circle Skirt Silhouettes in terms of material texture

No	Siluet Yang di Hasilkan	Frekuensi	% Frekuensi
1	Sangat Rata	2	66,7
2	Rata	1	33,3
3	Cukup Rata	-	-
4	Kurang Rata	-	-
Total		3	100

From table 25 it can be seen that, the silhouette produced by the texture of the taffeta material is 66.7% of panelists stated that it was very flat, namely narrow at the top and very expanding at the bottom and 33.3% of panelists stated that it was flat, namely narrow at the top and expanding at the bottom. lower. The use of taffeta texture for the silhouette produced by the skirt has an achievement level category of 92% with a very good category. This means that the silhouette produced by the texture of the taffeta material is narrow at the top and very wide at the bottom.

From the research analysis shows the use of taffeta material based on the thickness and texture of the material on the finished circle skirt in terms of (1) the fit of the circle skirt at the waist, (2) the balance (balance) of the bottom circumference of the skirt, (3) the location of the fall waves, (4) flatness of the waves, (5) the resulting waveforms and (6) the resulting silhouettes show that taffeta has 89% KPR (Respondent Achievement Criteria) very good category means that the taffeta material is very good for circle skirt models

4. CONCLUSION

The use of cotton for the circle skirt has a very flat fit from the stomach and very flat on the buttocks on the back. Balance the lower circumference of the circle skirt hanging very evenly on either side of the legs and the same length on the front and back. The fall of the wave is not too straight parallel

to the diagonal direction. The waves of the skirt are very flat, falling in the middle of the face, on the sides and in the middle about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the middle of the face. The size of the waves is not as big as the waves produced by a circle skirt using taffeta material so that a circle skirt using cotton material is more towards the H-line silhouette

The use of taffeta material for circle skirts has a flat fit on the abdomen in the front and flat on the buttocks. Balance the bottom circumference of the skirt that is flat on the sides and the same length between the front and back. The falling waves are parallel to the diagonal direction. The average fall of the circle skirt waves falls on the center of the face, the sides and the middle of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the middle of the face. It has bigger waves than cotton. As well as the shape of the A-line silhouette. Circle skirts using taffeta material are suitable for party occasions for children, children, teenagers, adults and old age.

The difference in the use of cotton and taffeta in circle skirts is that taffeta has waves that fall parallel to the diagonal direction while cotton falls not too straight parallel to the diagonal direction. Balance the lower circumference of the hanging cotton skirt. Taffeta material has bigger waves than cotton. The taffeta material forms an A-line silhouette suitable for thin women for party occasions. Cotton material forms an H-line suitable for obese women for everyday wear, traveling and relaxing.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adi, Z. W. I. S. (2018). *Parang barong sebagai ide penciptaan busana art wear*. Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta.
- [2] Agus, H. H., & Arumsari, A. (2018). Pengolahan Sisa Kain Jeans Menggunakan Teknik Tekstil Sebagai Produk Fesyen. *EProceedings of Art & Design*, 5(3).
- [3] Arleti, A. P. N. Y. D., Ayoeningsih, M. A. B. S. D., Suryani, D. W. E. C. E., Irnawati, G. C. N. A. N., Rustiyanti, R. M. S. S. S., & Listiani, V. U. G. P. W. (2021). *Reading The Journey of Indonesian Batik*. Ideas Publishing.
- [4] De Silva, N., & McGarry, M. (2014). Clothes Make the Woman; Women Make the Clothes: A Glimpse Into the Homemade Wardrobes of Two Sisters in Nineteenth-Century Rural New Hampshire. *Undergraduate Research Journal*, 13.
- [5] Krdu, M. (2014). *An extensive analysis and testing of wedding dress fabric*. Eastern Michigan University.
- [6] MANULLANG, H. (2017). *PENERAPAN RASIO KOMPENSASI POLA UNTUK BUSANA BIAS-CUT PADA SERAT SERONG ROK LINGKAR*. UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA.
- [7] Miftahurrahmi, M., & Elvera, R. S. (2022). PENGGUNAAN BAHAN TAFFETA UNTUK ROK LINGKARAN. *Prosiding Pendidikan Teknik Boga Busana*, 17(1).
- [8] Miftahurrahmi, M., Zahri, W., & Ysnidawati, Y. (2015). Penggunaan Bahan Taffeta dan Katun untuk Rok Lingkaran. *Journal of Home Economics and Tourism*, 8(1).
- [9] Nurlita, E., & Yasnidawati, Y. (2021). ANALISIS PEMBUATAN COWL DRAPERY DENGAN TEKNIK DRAPING PADA BUSANA. *Fashion and Fashion Education Journal*, 10(2), 58–62.
- [10] Puspo, G. (2013). *A to Z istilah Fashion*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [11] RUPA, J. K. F. S. (2016). *Busana Artwear Sebagai Bentuk Adaptasi Ide Penciptaan Sarang Lebah*.
- [12] Šimša, M. (2019). Tailor's Guilds and Their Influence on the Formation of Women's Rural Dress in Central Europe in Early Modern Times. *Národopisná Revue*, 29(4), 41–65.