

EKSPRESI SIMBOLIK SENI LUKIS ANAK YOGYAKARTA

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Abstrak

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tema, bentuk, warna, dan estetika seni lukis anak Yogyakarta. Lukisan anak adalah ekspresi bahasa visual anak berisi narasi simbolik pengalaman anak yang perlu dipahami dan dikaji secara objektif. Pendekatan penelitian deskriptif, instrumen pengumpul data human instrumen dibantu pedoman wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis Hermeneutika untuk mengkaji, menafsir, dan menemukan tema, ekspresi bentuk, ekspresi warna, estetika, dan gaya seni lukis anak Yogyakarta.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa latar belakang sosial budaya Yogyakarta yang penuh dengan aktivitas dan artefak budaya sehingga memberikan motivasi dan inspirasi anak menjadi produktif dalam melukis. Media ekspresi yang digunakan anak Yogyakarta dalam melukis menggunakan mixed media spidol, crayon, dan acrylic. Teknik melukis dengan metode sketsa menggunakan pensil dan spidol permanen hitam, pewarnaan objek dengan crayon, dan latar lukisan serta bagian objek tertentu dengan acrylic. Tema lukisan anak berkisar aktivitas permainan anak, aktivitas sosial budaya, dan artefak budaya yang ada di Yogyakarta. Ekspresi bentuk objek lukisan bersifat ekspresif-dinamis-dekoratif sesuai pikiran dan imajinasi anak. Ekspresif maknanya proses melukis dilakukan secara spontan menghasilkan bentuk-bentuk unik dan naif. Dinamis maksudnya anak mengolah bentuk objek dengan berbagai tema selalu menemukan bentuk-bentuk baru yang berbeda dan dinamis. Dekoratif artinya penyusunan objek berdasarkan rasa komposisi yang harmonis menurut pikiran anak. Warna yang digunakan dalam lukisan bersifat ekspresif-imajinatif-simbolik bukan imitatif. Penggunaan warna sebagai warna dan simbolik menggambarkan maksud tertentu. Estetika lukisan anak dapat dilihat dari gaya ideographisme melukiskan apa yang dipikirkan, transparant melukiskan bentuk tembus pandang, rabattement objek dilukiskan tegak lurus dengan garis dasar, juxtaposisi melukiskan objek yang jauh diletakan pada bagian atas bidang lukisan, stereotype pengulangan objek yang dikuasai dan disenangi, simetris melukiskan objek kanan dan kiri sama atau seimbang. Anak melukiskan objek penting dibesarkan dan sebagai center of interest atau pusat perhatian dalam lukisan tersebut. Pelukis menjadi tokoh utama dalam lukisan, sehingga lukisan anak merupakan narasi simbolik anak.

Kata Kunci: Ekspresi, Seni Lukis Anak

THE SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF YOGYAKARTA CHILDREN'S PAINTING

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Abstract

This article aimed to describe the theme, forms, and aesthetics of Yogyakarta children's painting. Children's paintings are the expressions of visual language which contain symbolic narration of children expression which needs to be understood and studied objectively. This study is a descriptive research, made use of data collection instruments with human instrument as well as guided interview, observation, and documentation. The data were analyzed using Hermeneutical analysis to study, interpret, and find out the themes, form expressions, color expressions, aesthetics, and Yogyakarta children's painting art style.

This study shows that the socio-cultural background of Yogyakarta, which is full of cultural activities and artifacts, does motivate and inspire the children to be productive in their painting activities. The medium of expression used by Yogyakarta children in painting varies in using markers, crayons, and acrylics. Painting techniques is by sketching method using a pencil and a black permanent marker, coloring the objects is with crayons, and making the paintingbackground as well as drawing certain objects is using acrylics. Themes of the paintingsrange from children game activities, socio-cultural activities, and cultural artifacts available in Yogyakarta. Expressions of the objects in the paintings are usually expressive-dynamic-decorative, which is suitable with the children's mind and imagination. Expressive means that the process of painting is done spontaneously, creating unique and naive shapes and forms. Dynamic means that the children always draw the objects and the shapes with various themes and always find different, dynamic new forms. Decorative means that the arrangement of objects is based on harmonious sense and composition in the children's thought. The colors used in the painting are more expressive-imaginative-symbolic rather than imitative. The use of colors as coloring and symbols also bears a certain meaning. The aesthetic value of children's paintings can be seen from various styles such as ideographism, describing what is being thought of, transparent, showing all objectsas can be seen through, rabattement, the object being illustrated perpendicular to the baseline,juxtaposition, drawing the far-away objects on the upper part of the painting area, stereotype, repeating the objects that they like or have mastered drawing, and symmetrical, drawing the same or balanced objects on the left and right part. Children draw the important objects as being magnified or as the center of interestin the painting. The painter becomes the main character in the painting, so that children's paintings constitute symbolic narrations for them.

Keywords: expression, children's painting