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**DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS
FACULTY OF FINE ARTS AND DESIGN
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Broken Home as Inspiration in the Creative Process of Painting Art

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ABSTRACT

A broken home is defined as a family condition that is not harmonious and does not function like a peaceful and prosperous family, due to frequent disturbances and conflicts that lead to arguments and ultimately divorce. The "broken home" depicted in this artwork is inspired by childhood experiences. Its presence serves as a warning to prevent others from going through the same ordeal. This serves as the foundation for the creation of a two-dimensional painting. The approach employed in this creation is a representational form approach. The medium used is mixed media on canvas, utilizing the placard technique. The creative process involves preparation, design, embodiment, and presentation. This creative process has resulted in the creation of five pieces titled "Strict Parents," "Where is My Home," "Home-Sick," "5 Years Old," and "Traumatic."

Keywords: *broken home; representational; painting;*

I. INTRODUCTION

"The term 'broken home' refers to a situation where a family is not harmonious, not leading a life like a peaceful, prosperous, and harmonious family due to frequent arguments and conflicts that lead to fights and divorce. When a child is left living with only one biological parent due to divorce, this condition can be referred to as a 'broken home.' Divorce, the loss of a partner, and instability in the household all play a role in causing negative impacts from the 'broken home' condition." (Pratama et al., 2016).

The condition of a "broken home" not only involves divorce but also encompasses situations where the family structure becomes fragmented. This can be caused by one of the parents, either the father or mother, frequently being absent from home, resulting in a lack of affectionate interactions and family conflicts, including cases of domestic violence. This situation has a significant impact, especially on children, leading to feelings of melancholy, prolonged sadness, and shame. Additionally, children lose role models and guidance as they navigate the transition to adulthood. Children become victims who suffer in families experiencing conflict and divorce (Aziz, 2015).



The theme of "broken home" in the creation of this painting is crucial, as it not only reflects the artist's personal experience but also mirrors the experiences of many other children out there who undergo similar situations and become victims. The impact of a "broken home" on children can be highly detrimental, and in some cases, it may lead to violence against them.

Through the creation of this painting, the artist aims to give a voice and convey a personal message about the feelings and experiences of children who are victims of a "broken home." The divorce of parents can have negative effects, such as making children introverted, experiencing depression, stress, or even potentially leading to self-destructive thoughts or even suicide. The artist encourages everyone to pay more attention to children's rights, provide support to children who are victims of a "broken home," and avoid bullying or violence towards them. Through this artwork, the artist hopes to illustrate the trauma and impact of a "broken home" as a valuable lesson for everyone and hopes there will be no more victims of a "broken home" in the future. In this piece, the artist will express anxiety, worry, sadness, fear, and hope arising from personal experiences of a family going through a "broken home." The approach used is a representational approach. The medium is mixed media on canvas, and the technique used is the plaque technique.

The purpose of creating this artwork is to produce a representational painting that can express the restless, worried, sad, and fearful feelings that arise due to the condition of a "broken home" as the main stimulus in creating the painting. Through this artwork, social messages related to the impact of families experiencing a "broken home" will be conveyed to the public, with the hope of increasing awareness and understanding of this issue among the public.

This artwork has various benefits. From the creator's perspective, the creation of this painting serves as an expressive medium to convey ideas and personal feelings through painting, enhancing skills, knowledge, and experience in painting. It also stimulates creativity in artistic creation. From an institutional perspective, this artwork can be used as a study material in fine arts courses, especially painting, and serves as an example or comparison for other students in creating painting artworks. Additionally, this artwork contributes to the repository of painting artworks as a scholarly work in the Fine Arts program at ISI Padangpanjang in the local context and is expected to provide inspiration for artistic creation globally. On the societal side, this artwork opens up a space for discussion and discourse about the "broken home" issue through art, allowing interaction between artists and society, and enhancing the public's understanding of "broken home," especially in the context of painting art.

II. NOVELTY OR INNOVATION

A work of art is considered original when it can introduce elements of novelty and something different from previous artworks. The evaluation criteria involve comparisons with previous works that have similar themes, visual structures, or objects. For example, "Malaikatku" by Ari Koneng is an acrylic painting on canvas measuring 105 cm x 128 cm, created in 2018 (Wijoto, 2021). This painting depicts a ten-year-old child with bound and locked legs, squatting with an expression of suffering and submission. Ari Koneng uses dominant dark colors to create a powerful atmosphere in the background of the painting.



Figure 1. Ari Koneng's work, "My Angel" Acrylic on Canvas, 105 x 128 cm, 2018
(Source: Wijoto, 2021)

In the visual presentation of this artwork, there is an idea similarity with Ari Koneng's work depicting the bound legs of a child. However, a distinction arises in the artwork I created, where I chose not to depict the entire human figure. Instead, I opted to distort only the legs of a small child in this piece. The choice not to portray the complete human figure aims to create an intriguing difference and invites viewers to explore the meaning behind the distortion.

The second work analyzed in this context is created by Maribel Pagan and titled "Domestic Violence." Maribel used acrylic paint on canvas for this artwork, with dimensions around 100 cm x 80 cm. The piece was initially created in 2009 (<https://shorturl.at/FJOSX>).

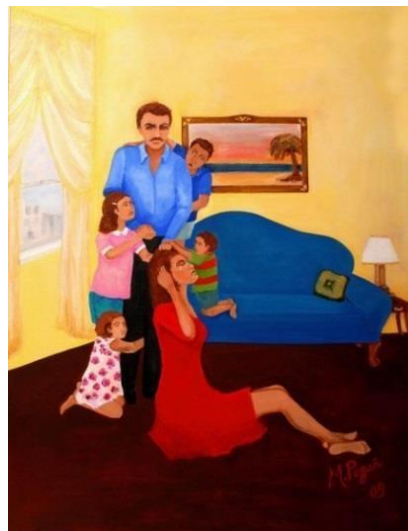


Figure 2. Maribel Pagan's work, "domestic violence", Acrylic on Canvas, 100 x 80 cm, 2009
(Source: <https://shorturl.at/FJOSX>)

Maribel Pagan's work entitled "Domestic Violence" depicts expressions of domestic violence openly. This painting visualizes a room with furniture, including six human figures—three women and three men. A husband, wearing blue clothing, is portrayed committing violence against his wife, who appears sad. Other figures attempt to separate and calm the quarrel. In comparison to the previous work



illustrating a room with a broken liquor bottle, Pagan creates a symbolic difference to generate a more profound interpretation in this painting.

The third work under analysis is a piece of art created by Tom Rocha titled "No Voice." In the creation of this artwork, Tom Rocha opted to use colored pencils applied to paper, measuring 50 cm x 70 cm. This piece was crafted in the year 2018.



Figure 3. Tom Rocha's work, "No Voice", Acrylic on Canvas, 50 x 78 cm, 2018
(Source: <https://shorturl.at/FIOSX>)

The artwork "No Voice" by Tom Rocha presents an image of a woman gazing through a shattered window with signs of injuries on her nose and a bleeding mouth. The woman looks forward while holding a part of the broken window. Within the window, there is a shadow of a conflict between a man and a woman, with the visualization of the man committing physical violence against the woman. In the context of creating this artwork, there is a similarity in choosing women as the subject. However, a significant difference lies in Tom Rocha's approach. He portrays a teenage girl, while the writer focuses more on representing a five-year-old girl looking through a hole in the wall. The writer emphasizes the eyes of the little girl and does not depict the entire figure of the woman, as seen in Rocha's work.

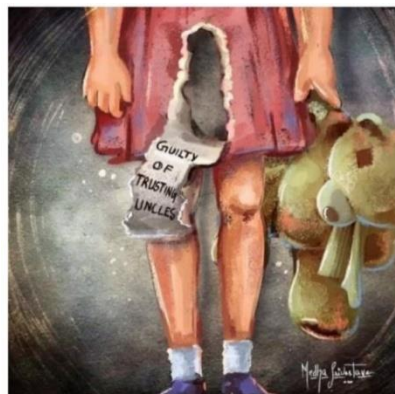


Figure 4. Meda Rivastava's work, "Stop Child Abuse", Digital Painting, 100 x 80 cm, 2018
(Source: Rivastava, 2018)



The artwork that is the focus of the next analysis is Medha Srivastava's piece titled "Stop Child Abuse." In creating this work, Medha Srivastava utilized digital painting techniques. The artwork has dimensions of approximately 100 cm x 80 cm and was first created in 2018. In each of her works, the artist chooses to depict a child as the subject, with a notable difference in the approach taken. Rather than portraying the entire figure of a girl, the artist only presents the hand of a small child lying down, accompanied by an incident where a doll has fallen and torn. The deliberate choice not to depict the figure of the girl entirely aims to create deeper meaning and interpretation in the artwork, as well as to arouse the audience's curiosity about the message the artist wishes to convey.

III. ARTISTIC APPROACH OR CONCEPT

3.1 Broken Home

"Broken home" in the Indonesian context refers to a condition within a family where parents have gone through divorce or separation. This definition succinctly and specifically illustrates how the term "broken home" can be interpreted, focusing on the aspects of divorce and separation. However, it is crucial to understand that the concept of a "broken home" has a broader meaning than just divorce or separation. It encompasses situations where the family is not whole, and both the father and mother cannot fulfill their roles and responsibilities as parents. This includes the inability to provide attention, affection, financial support, or even physical abuse towards children. Thus, the concept of a "broken home" reflects the family's inability to fulfill its essential functions properly (Priska Adristi, 2023).

A child growing up in an environment of a "broken home" will experience psychological development impacts (Awalia et al., 2022). These effects include behaviors such as a lack of interest in socializing with the surrounding environment, stemming from experiences of bullying and shame arising from the absence of parents. These challenges can lead to more serious issues, such as a loss of motivation and life goals, which, in turn, can trigger depression in children (Siahaya et al., 2021). This observation aligns with Sigmund Freud's theory that suggests "the potential for depression can begin in childhood."

Depression often emerges as a common consequence in individuals impacted by a "broken home," and in this state of depression, individuals may be vulnerable to negative behaviors (Amelia et al., 2022). Negative behaviors may include self-harm or other actions deemed capable of alleviating feelings of sadness and pain. Even this perspective aligns with the theory of interpersonal depression presented by Wismen & Bruce, indicating that "marital relationship breakdown can predict the emergence of depressive symptoms in a community sample" (Sulistiyanto, 2017). The creation of artwork must have a foundation to guide the creation of the intended piece. This foundation consists of theories or opinions from experts regarding what we are creating. The basis for creating artwork includes.

3.2 Art

The presence of an artwork is an expression of a worldview influenced by objective reality or the artist's personal experience, resulting in reactions or responses manifested in the artwork



(Sumardjo et al., 2000). This means that artists create artworks by presenting phenomena or experiences that affect them and then responding to them through their art. Artists have the freedom to express themselves in various aspects of their work, including the choice of themes, forms, and symbols used.

3.3 Painting

In the creation of art, particularly in painting, the structure of visual art plays a crucial role. This structure refers to the arrangement of artistic elements to form a meaningful shape (Tjokropramono, 2017:30). Painting is a form of expression of one's aesthetic experience expressed in two dimensions (two-dimensional) using visual art media such as lines, colors, textures, shapes, and other elements. The visual art medium can be materialized through various types of materials, such as ink, paint, clay, cement, and various other applications that allow expression through visual art media.

3.4 Representational

Representational in the context of visual arts refers to art that attempts to depict objects or reality in a figurative manner, striving to represent reality itself (Susanto, 2011:331). Usually, artists carefully observe the object and then reproduce what they observed in their work. Although there may be some artistic interpretation involved, the goal remains to create a faithful depiction of the faced object without significantly altering it.

Representational form involves visual similarity between the object and its representation. In operational terms, artists adopting a representational approach seek to explore visual facts related to the object, which are then embodied in their artworks. Representation strategies may include distortion, stylization, or deformation. The observation process can be carried out through direct field observation or by using the power of imagination (Rajudin et al., 2020).

3.5 Indexical Representation

In this context, an index is a sign that reflects a natural relationship, where there is a cause-and-effect connection between the sign and its underlying object, or a sign that directly refers to its reality (Wulandari & Siregar, 2020:1). In an index, the relationship between the sign and its object is concrete and actual, often established through sequential or causal processes (Rachmani, 2015:2). In other words, an index reflects a more tangible relationship between representation and the represented object. A painting depicting scars on someone's body can be considered an indexical representation in fine arts. In this case, the scars serve as direct traces of the physical or emotional experiences of the individual represented in the painting. The choice to depict scars can have various meanings and purposes in the context of fine arts. Interpretation plays a significant role in determining the meaning of the artwork, whether it is merely indexical or also serves as an icon or even a symbol.

3.6 Distortion

Distorsi, seperti yang sering disebut, mencakup sejumlah modifikasi bentuk yang melibatkan perubahan dari tampilan dan ukuran biasa suatu objek, baik melalui perpanjangan, pemampatan, perluasan, maupun pengubahan bentuk secara keseluruhan. Selain itu, distorsi



juga bisa merujuk kepada peningkatan warna, kontras antara bagian gelap dan terang, atau penonjolan karakteristik tekstur dan kualitas permukaan. Distorsi juga disebut sebagai penyimpangan ketika suatu objek mengalami perubahan bentuk, yang kerap dimanfaatkan sebagai cara untuk mengeksplorasi potensi baru dalam representasi suatu bentuk figur dalam karya seni (Susanto, 2011:108)

3.7 Disformation

Disformation is a technique in visual art that emphasizes the interpretation of the character of an object by altering its shape in such a way that only certain parts are considered to represent or highlight specific elements that represent the true characteristics of the object (Kartika, 2017:40). In this context, disformation enables artists to depict an object by highlighting aspects that are considered most representative of its essential characteristics.

IV. CREATION METHOD

The creation of an artwork involves various methods used to detail the stages that must be gone through. The creation method employed in crafting this work is as follows.

4.1 Preparation

Observation is a crucial initial step in the process. It is conducted to explore ideas relevant to the chosen theme. Observation includes data collection and gathering related information. In terms of information gathering, the researcher searches for news through social media platforms such as Liputan 6 and Kompas.com, focusing on cases related to broken homes. Interviews with two broken home victims are also part of the research. The first interview was conducted in person at the respondent's home on January 6, 2023, while the second interview took place over the phone on January 22, 2023.

4.2 Design

The design phase is a crucial step in implementing the analyzed ideas into a two-dimensional painting medium. Various considerations are made in the process of conveying these ideas. The resulting design becomes a tangible work of art. The design process includes several stages, such as creating a number of alternative sketches. From various sketch options, several are chosen as the most optimal designs to be realized in the final artwork.

4.3 Realization

The realization phase is a key step in transforming prepared ideas, concepts, foundations, and designs into an actual work of art, following the initial planned concept. In this realization phase, a series of processes is carried out, including canvas installation, canvas preparation, transferring the selected sketch to the canvas, the main creative process, and final completion (finishing).

4.4 Presentation of the artwork

The presentation of the artwork is the stage where the finished, completed, and finished artwork is exhibited by framing it according to the predetermined design. Subsequently, the



painting is displayed in public spaces through an exhibition, aiming to convey the intended messages through the created artworks.

V. WORK CREATION PROCESS

5.1 Creation Concept

The concept serves as the first foundation that underlies all thinking. This concept is usually in the form of thoughts in the artist's mind or sometimes recorded briefly. In the context of creating art, the concept plays a crucial role, emerging before, during, or even after the art-making process. This painting is created from a concept that refers to the author's personal experiences during childhood. The challenging experiences in an unharmonious family environment serve as a deep inspiration for this painting, expressing feelings of fear, bullying, prohibition, and even domestic violence (DV). These adverse experiences significantly influence the author, triggering a strong urge to express them through this painting.

The artist presents several figures representing visual experiences of a five-year-old girl. The artwork takes the form of a mixed-media painting on canvas, utilizing the plakat technique. The use of plakat technique and dominance of cool colors aim to express the feelings of sadness, fear, and loneliness associated with a difficult childhood. The author's childhood, influenced by an unharmonious family environment, evidently has negative impacts on both psychological and physical health.

5.2 Tools and Materials

The tools used for creating this painting include brushes, pencils, pencil sharpeners, erasers, stapler guns, paper clips, palettes, and tissues. The selection of various tools allows the artist to create the desired visual effects and express the artwork's concept more effectively. The choice of tools in creating this painting plays a crucial role in expressing ideas and achieving the desired results.

The materials used in creating this painting include stretcher bars, canvas fabric, primer, acrylic paint, water, sensors, speakers, cables, and clear medium. Each material is carefully chosen to achieve the desired visual effects and expressions in the artwork. The use of these materials is to create various textures, colors, and other visual elements that present the desired visual imagery.

5.3 Technique

The visualization process in creating this painting utilizes the plakat technique. Plakat technique is a painting method where the paint is applied with thick strokes, often with the addition of a little water to mix the paint while painting. This technique has specific characteristics that influence the final appearance and texture of the artwork. The selection of the plakat technique is an integral part of the creation process that impacts the final outcome.

5.4 Sketching Process

The crucial initial step in the creation process is sketching. Sketching is an early design depicted as a representation of the ideas that will be embodied in the artwork. It is composed by



considering the predetermined theme. Through sketching, artists visualize their concept before developing the final design. Sketching is a key step in the realization process that allows artists to visually illustrate their initial ideas before delving further into the creative process. In creating this artwork, three alternative sketches were developed for a single piece. One sketch was selected from the three alternatives to be further developed into the final artwork. Below are five selected sketches to be continued into five representational mixed-media paintings. In the process of giving birth to a craft art piece methodologically involves four stages, namely (1) Pre-Design, (2) Design, (3) Embodiment, and (4) Presentation (Dr. Husen Hendriyana, 2022).



Figure 5. Selected Design 1
(Source: Tasya Shafira, 2023)



Figure 6. Selected Design 2
(Source: Tasya Shafira, 2023)



Figure 7. Selected Design 3
(Source: Tasya Shafira, 2023)

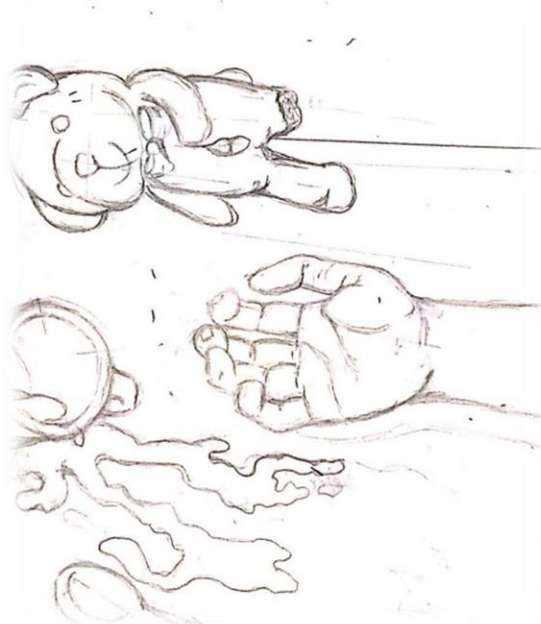


Figure 8. Selected Design 4
(Source: Tasya Shafira, 2023)

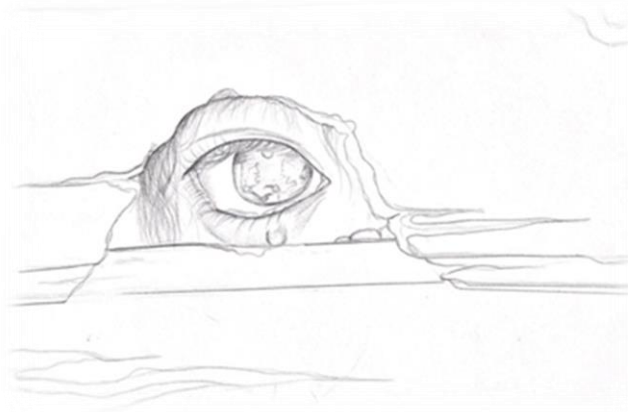


Figure 9. Selected Design 5
(Source: Tasya Shafira, 2023)

5.5 Mounting and Priming the Canvas

The process of mounting canvas on stretcher bars involves the following steps: first, the canvas is stretched out. Then, the stretcher bars are placed on the canvas and pulled on each side of the canvas. Subsequently, these stretcher bars are fastened using staple guns. The purpose of mounting stretcher bars is to keep the canvas tight and even. Additionally, the priming process is a crucial stage in the art creation process. Priming the canvas is done by applying layers of paint to the canvas fabric using a large-sized brush. This priming process is repeated four times with the main goal of covering the canvas fabric's fibers. Thus, the canvas will be ready to be used as a painting medium.

5.6 Transferring the Sketch onto the Canvas

After completing the priming process of the canvas, the next step is transferring the selected and approved sketch onto the canvas medium. This transfer process is done to facilitate the execution of the creative phase. By transferring the approved sketch onto the canvas, the artist can smoothly carry out the art creation process, referring to the previously approved design.

5.7 Coloring the Artwork

The coloring process takes place after transferring the sketch to the canvas medium. Next, the color selection is made considering relevant elements and principles of art. The use of colors on the canvas is executed using a brush applied to the canvas medium. In this stage, the artist focuses on using colors that will enrich the artwork and create the desired visual effects. This process is a crucial part of art creation, requiring thoughtful consideration in color selection and application techniques.

5.8 Completion of the Artwork

Completing the artwork is the final stage in the art creation process. In this stage, the artwork receives final touches to ensure that all elements and details are finished according to the artist's vision. Once this stage is complete, the artwork is framed for display or exhibition. The frame provides a final aesthetic appearance and clear protection to shield the artwork from mold, allowing it to be showcased appropriately and safely.



VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Masterpiece 1



Figure 10. Title of the Artwork: Strict Parents

Size: 170 x 130 cm

Medium: Mixed Media on Canvas

Year: 2023

(Source: Fini Rahmadesta, 2023)

The first artwork titled "Strict Parents" measures 170 cm x 130 cm and was created using mixed media technique on canvas in 2023. In this piece, there is a representation of a small child's leg bound by a chain and padlock.

The artwork "Strict Parents" depicts a leg shackled by a chain and locked with a padlock, reflecting the condition of someone who feels bound and not free in a broader sense, meaning not given the opportunity or hindered in their freedom.

The choice of the leg as the subject of this artwork is because the leg is a part of the body used by humans for walking, and the selection of the leg in this work is interpreted as a representation of the journey of life. Specifically, the tightly clenched left foot symbolizes the pain felt and restrained. The addition of indices through the depiction of burn marks on the leg reflects intentional acts of violence and wounds. The use of the left foot in this work reflects the personal experience of the author, who has many scars on the left side of their body.

The chain used to bind the leg illustrates the feeling of confinement and lack of freedom, where the child is limited in their movement and not given the right to explore their world freely. The use of dark and rusty colors on the chain and padlock signifies the duration of the confinement or restriction.



The dark-toned background with a combination of black, red, and brown colors creates a dramatic impression and reinforces the concept conveyed in this artwork. This painting is the author's self-expression, portraying a constant feeling of being bound and restricted in their life.

6.2 Masterpiece 2



Figure 11. Title of the Artwork: Kemana Rumahku
Size: 150 x 150 cm
Medium: Mixed Media on Canvas
Year: 2023
(Source: Fini Rahmadesta, 2023)

This artwork is titled "Where Is My Home" with dimensions of 150 cm x 150 cm, using mixed media materials, including sensors, speakers, cables, and wires on canvas, created in 2023. This is the second piece to be reviewed. In this artwork, there is a representation of a girl's shoe placed in a drain with a dark-colored gutter wall.

The artwork titled "Where Is My Home" represents a girl's shoe lying in a drain. The choice of pink color for this shoe reflects the beauty inherent in it, with the addition of a ribbon on the shoe. In representing this girl's shoe, the artist attempts to mirror themselves.

In this piece, the representation of a well-preserved shoe with its beauty intact, not made dirty, is intended as an index that the shoe was intentionally discarded, not because it could no longer be used. Instead, it is related to the incident of the shoe owner wanting to erase traces of the violence they experienced. The addition of bloodstains on the shoe aims to strengthen the index that violence has occurred.

The selection of the drain as the background of this artwork is chosen because drains are often considered as disposal places where everything thrown into them will flow aimlessly with the water. This reflects the artist's feeling of not having a place to return, being considered as something "dirty" and "discarded" by those around.



Through this artwork, the artist attempts to convey the pain that has been discarded, abused, and tortured. This dark period occurred in childhood when the artist felt they had no place to call home. Even the closest people were indifferent and discarded them into what was considered a filthy place. The use of dark colors in the background indicates feelings of solitude, sadness, and loneliness. The addition of bloodstains reflects signs of violence against the owner of the shoe, while the choice of a girl's shoe is used to mirror the artist's self.

6.3 Masterpiece 3



Figure 12. Title of the Artwork: Homesick

Size: 180 x 120 cm

Medium: Mixed Media on Canvas

Year: 2023

(Source: Fini Rahmadesta, 2023)

The artwork titled "Home-Sick" measures 170 x 130 cm and utilizes mixed media, including sensors, speakers, and cables. Created in 2023, it is the third piece in a series of artworks. In this piece, there is a representation of a hand holding a bottle of alcoholic beverage.

The third artwork, titled "Home-Sick," creates a representation of a shattered plate, reflecting chaos and disorder resulting from the expression of anger. Additionally, there is a representation of a hand holding a broken bottle, reflecting a violent situation that has escalated to the point where someone wants to harm themselves or others. Also, there is a representation of a baby bottle lying down. However, the bottle does not contain milk but instead blood. This is intended to convey the message that breast milk, which should symbolize a mother's love, has been tainted by the destructive actions of someone close to the baby, creating pain.



The use of the liquor bottle in the artwork serves as a diversion of the issue. The liquor bottle is used as a symbol of violence against children, interpreted through the baby bottle. However, in reality, the perpetrator of violence is a parent, reinforced by the representation of breast milk transformed into blood inside the baby bottle. Sketches depicting the portrait of an ideally harmonious family are overlaid. Through these sketches, the artwork attempts to highlight the disparity between reality and expectations. The artwork also employs indices in the form of representations of shattered plates and bottles, signaling domestic disputes within the home.

6.4 Masterpiece 4

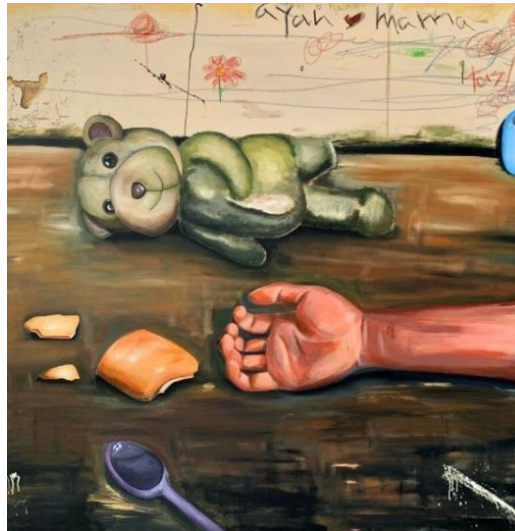


Figure 13. Title of the Artwork: 5 years

Size: 150 x 150 cm

Medium: Mixed Media on Canvas

Year: 2023

(Source: Fini Rahmadesta, 2023)

In the artwork titled "5 Years Old" with dimensions of 150 cm x 150 cm, utilizing mixed media including sensors, speakers, cables, and wires on canvas, this piece was created in 2023. It represents an image of a child's hand lying on the floor. Within the artwork, there are also representations of a toy camera and a teddy bear lying on the floor, with the teddy bear's legs and chest torn.

The artwork "5 Years Old" depicts a small child lying on the floor with a disfigured right hand. The limp hand style on the floor serves as an indication of an event that has befallen the owner of that hand. The representation of the teddy bear with a faint smile, experiencing tears on its chest and legs, becomes an index indicating acts of violence and endured pain. This teddy bear reflects the plight of a little girl in the artwork.

Bloodstains on the wall act as an index indicating violence inflicted upon the child. The representation of a toy camera serves as a symbol of strong memory, as young children often record anything they see and store it in their memories for a long time. The representation of a shattered glass is also an index of disturbances or arguments within the house.

Doodles on the wall represent the pain experienced by children, simultaneously reflecting the habit of children to scribble on paper or walls. The use of a floor color that tends to be dark, with a combination of black, brown, and orange, creates an impression of sadness and solitude.



The combination of these elements in the artwork conveys a profound and meaningful message.

6.5 Masterpiece 5



Figure 14. Title of the Artwork: Traumatis

Size: 180 x 120 cm

Medium: Mixed Media on Canvas

Year: 2023

(Source: Fini Rahmadesta, 2023)

The third artwork titled "Traumatis" measures 180 x 120 cm and utilizes mixed media including sensors, speakers, and cables. It was created in 2023. In this piece, the artist portrays themselves as a young girl who is the subject of the painting.

The artwork "Traumatis" depicts the eye of a young girl looking from behind a brown wooden wall. The child is crying as she witnesses the quarrel between her parents, evident from the shadows reflected in the child's eye. In this work, the artist narrates a personal experience of peeping at their parents' arguments from behind a perforated wall, accompanied by feelings of fear and sadness. These disputes have become haunting memories that leave a lasting trauma.

The brown-colored wall represents a simple home. The wall is also marked with the words "home" and "return," portraying the sentiment that a home, which should be a comforting place, turns into one filled with cries and conflicts.

The focal points of the artwork are the shadow of the child's eye and the flowing tears, creating an atmosphere that illustrates the traumatic experience from the perspective of a young girl.

VII. CONCLUSION

7.1 Conclusion

The creation of five art pieces titled "Broken Home as a Stimulus for Creating Painting Artworks" aims to reflect the author's personal experiences related to childhood marked by family conflicts in an unharmonious home environment. Engaging in the process of creating these paintings, the author intends to convey a message and personal experiences with the



hope of fostering understanding and empathy for cases of "broken home" and the experiences of children growing up in such conditions.

Furthermore, another goal is to explore and express emotional experiences such as violence, fear, and a sense of confinement, seeking personal catharsis through art. These artworks portray the pain and uncertainty experienced by a child, aiming to communicate a deeper meaning about the reality of a "broken home."

In achieving these goals, the created artworks successfully reflect the author's experiences strongly and adequately. Through painting techniques and elements such as index, distortion, and disformation, the messages and emotions the author wishes to convey are effectively portrayed. Each piece provides profound insights into the reality of "broken home" cases and their impact on child development.

The benefits of these artworks lie in raising awareness of sensitive social issues, such as family disharmony, child abuse, and the influence of the environment on child growth. Through art, the author expands our understanding of various experiences individuals face when living in similar conditions.

In the context of art creation, the author also achieves personal satisfaction and a deeper understanding of oneself. By expressing traumatic experiences through art, the author has overcome pain and trauma, transforming them into inspiring and meaningful artworks.

Thus, the goals and benefits of these artworks have been successfully accomplished. The author effectively conveys messages and emotions, creates a deeper understanding of the reality of "broken home," and copes with personal experiences through art. These artworks provide profound insights into the experiences of children growing up in similar conditions and broaden awareness of relevant social issues.

7.2 Recommendations

Every individual has personal experiences within the family sphere, and these artworks are rooted in the personal experiences of their creator. They serve as triggers for the creation of paintings and deliver messages to art enthusiasts, urging them not to make decisions to divorce, avoid violence against children, and be more attentive to children who become victims of a broken home. Additionally, the message is directed at anyone experiencing a broken home, encouraging them to rise, stand tall, and speak up so their experiences are heard, and they receive the protection they need.

For artists, continue exploring personal experiences and deep social issues to inspire stronger and more meaningful artworks. Dare to voice social views and messages through art, and do not fear confronting controversial issues. Collaborate with other artists to explore diverse perspectives and create more varied artworks. Use various art media and techniques to



communicate messages most effectively. Art is a crucial tool for instigating change and inspiring people.

Art enthusiasts, support artists who courageously express social issues in creative ways. Attend art exhibitions to support and appreciate created artworks. Discuss artworks with friends, family, and artists to gain a deeper understanding of the messages conveyed by the artists. By being part of the art community, anyone can broaden their insights and be part of an advancing art dialogue.

Students and scholars can utilize these artworks as a learning tool and realize that art is a vital tool for expressing messages and experiences. Students and scholars with an interest in art can develop their artistic skills and voice concerns through their own artworks. Do not hesitate to explore various art media and techniques to express oneself better. Art provides an opportunity for learning, growth, and conveying individual ideas.

Society can provide support for family members interested in art, especially in using art as a means to express important social issues. Encourage families to participate in art exhibitions or other art events that can enhance understanding of the messages conveyed by artists. By involving art in education and public policy, the government can enrich culture and enable artists to play their crucial role in voicing social issues through their work.

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