



ILLUSTRATION ANALYSIS OF THE 1980s iSTi PUBLISHERS

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRAK
<p>Article history: Received: 24 Maret 2023 Revised: 15 April 2023 Accepted: 20 Mei 2023</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Picture Storybooks, History Book, Illustration, Book, Indonesia</p>	<p><i>Nowadays, history is often ignored and even forgotten, especially if the information is only written. Picture storybooks are one of the media that can be used to commemorate history. Case study in this research are the story book entitled “Ki Hajar Dewantara”, “6 Jam di Yogya”, and “Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran” which were published by Ibu Sejati (iSTi) in the 1980s. Aspects analyzed in the form of book covers and book contents; (1) the appropriateness of the illustrations that depict important scenes in the story; (2) suitability of the depiction of the characters with the story; (3) suitability of the illustration function in the book; (4) the use of color to build certain messages and information. This research uses qualitative research supported by various data sources. The results reveal that the books fulfill all the points and are quite in accordance with storybooks that contain historical information.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Perkembangan teknologi dewasa ini mengakibatkan perubahan konsep hubungan sosial dimasyarakat yang dipengaruhi oleh kecenderungan manusia untuk bersosialisasi tanpa batas ruang dan waktu. Dikenal dengan konsep *zoon-politicon* yakni manusia yang memiliki kecenderungan untuk berhubungan dengan manusia lainnya, menyebabkan adanya proses berkomunikasi dalam hubungan sosial dimasyarakat (Anita Trisiana, 2019). Komunikasi merupakan sebuah konsep yang menggambarkan proses penyampaian pesan dari seseorang kepada orang lain dengan tujuan untuk memberikan informasi, mengubah sikap dan perilaku, yang dilakukan secara lisan maupun tulisan melalui media (Husna & Hero, 2022).

History is an event that will always be interesting to discuss and will not be separated from human life. History is an inherent component of the learning process in terms of education, a source of knowledge, and a medium to trace past events. Likewise with the problems that often occur nowadays, namely the lack of interest in studying or remembering history, where the information is often ignored or even forgotten, especially if the information is only in the form of writing. This is a concern, especially for the current generation, due to the lack of introduction to Indonesian history.

Along with the times, the media has an important role in conveying information, one of which is the book medium, which focuses on illustrations and stories, also known as pictorial stories or often referred to as *cerpams*. According to Putri (2019), in her journal, she states that the use of illustrations is considered a fairly effective way of conveying the contents of the message. Meanwhile, according to Putra et al. (2022), illustration has the concept of communicating through visual media an object or text that is made.

In the development of the Indonesian state itself, it was heavily influenced by visual communication media in the dissemination of information, entertainment, and learning media. In this study, we tried to look at the role of visual communication media using story books entitled "Ki Hajar Dewantara", "6 Jam di Yogya", and "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran" by publisher "iSTi" (True Mother). In this study, the author will refer to these books, which will then be analyzed in the illustrations used so that it is hoped that conclusions can be drawn regarding the suitability or harmony of the illustrations with the narratives in this book, which is then categorized as story books that contain historical information.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the authors used qualitative research methods with the research subjects as illustrations in the books "Ki Hajar Dewantara", "6 Jam di Yogya", and "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran". According to Hardani et al. (2020), qualitative research based on human instruments with an emphasis on confirmability research, namely conformity with the source of information to be studied, Research data containing context and book illustrations is collected through observation, followed by content analysis, and how to match the data with reference to related theories, so that it is expected to produce objective research conclusions that are of scientific quality.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Literature Review

1. Picture Stories

So-called comic books are starting to become popular in society, and they are liked to be used because there are many illustrators who call themselves comic artists. According to Salam (2017), this illustrator, who is domiciled in Yogyakarta, was formerly a creative artist whose goal was to awaken the spirit of nationalism through illustrations in picture story books.

2. Illustration

According to Salam (2017), in his book, he explains that an illustration can be clarified by the addition of accompanying text, or as in a picture story in a book. The functions are:

- The function of explaining what is stated in the text or script
- The function of education is the delivery of educational messages.
- The function of telling an event, a fairy tale, or a romance
- The function of promoting an idea, event, service, or product
- Entertaining function
- The function of conveying opinions or views on issues
- The function of commemorating an event with the theme of historical days on stamps
- The function of glorifying God by presenting various characters on stamps
- The function of conveying sympathy
- The function of recording important events as documentation on stamps

3. Illustration Style

According to Janottama & Putraka (2017) in their journal, design style will become an identity for the work of the designer. Some of the visual styles are cartoon, semi-realist, realist, fine art, Japanese, American, packaging, and Ubud styles.

4. Color

According to Rustan (2019), since ancient times, color has had an important role and function in human life. In general, color functions as an object identifier, identity, or differentiator to communicate certain messages or information and to evoke certain feelings or emotions. Each color has its own impression, such as:

- Red, symbolizing love as well as courage, enthusiasm, and even war.
- Orange, symbolizing luxury, can also represent pain and anxiety.

- Yellow is synonymous with cheerfulness, happiness, cowardice, and illness.
- Green, which symbolizes calm, growth, and hope, can also be directionless and expressionless.
- Blue, symbolizing peace, without limits, sadness, and gloom.
- Black is often associated with something negative, such as death or crime, but on the other hand, the positive meaning is elegant, official, and classy.
- Brown, symbolizing warmth, simplicity, and sincerity

3.2. Data Description

The books "Ki Hajar Dewantara", "6 Jam di Yogya", and "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran" by iSTi publishers are Indonesian-language picture story books containing illustrations and narration. The list of books can be seen in Table 1.

No.	Book Title	Publisher	Year Published	Compiled by	Illustrator	Type of Book
1.	Ki Hajar Dewantara	iSTi	1983	Supardjo BS.c. & A. Arisandi	Wid. N. S.	Cergam
2.	6 Jam di Yogya	iSTi	1984	E. Rizal	Wid. N. S. & Teguh Santosa	Cergam
3.	Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran	iSTi	1987	Syamsuar Said	Wid. N. S.	Cergam

Table 1. Book data
(Source: Author Documentation)

3.3. Discussion

The research focuses on the suitability of the narrative context with the illustrations, both for the appropriateness of book cover illustrations and illustrations of the contents of the book, by taking several important scenes in the story and assessing parameters such as (1) the appropriateness of the illustrations that depict important scenes in the story; (2) the suitability of the depiction of the characters with the story; (3) the suitability of the illustration function in the book; and (4) the use of color to build certain messages and information. Illustrated books from iSTi publishers in this study used a visual realist style with manual drawing techniques using watercolors, which at that time were still limited by tools and media that were still limited in

making illustrative images. The following are the results of an analysis of the illustrated book by the iSTi publisher:

A. Ki Hajar Dewantara



Figure 1. Front cover (left), important scene 1 (middle), and important scene 2 (right)
As an illustration of the contents of Ki Hajar Dewantara's book
(Source: Author Documentation)

The book "Ki Hajar Dewantara" has a cover that fits the context of the book, where a male figure on the cover is a depiction of the Father of National Education, Ki Hajar Dewantara, who is currently serving as secretary of the Indische Partij with Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo as deputy chairman and Douwes Dekker as chairman. The illustrations in the book have a total of 20 pages, but readers must read the contents of the book first to be able to find out the meaning of each illustration used on each page. The yellow color dominates the book cover, which is synonymous with happiness and pain, according to the whole story of the book. There is no supporting visual on the book cover.

The appropriateness of the illustrations in the book "Ki Hajar Dewantara" is analyzed by taking several important scenes in the story.

No.	Reviewed	Analysis Description
1.	<p>Important Scene 1:</p> <p>The narrative describes the figure of a small boy named Suwardi Suryadiningrat who at the age of 39 changed his name to Ki Hajar Dewantara, or is currently always</p>	<p>The suitability of the illustration with the narrative is shown by the visual of a small child as Ki Hajar Dewantara who is carrying and reading a book (symbolizing knowledge) and wearing clothing from the upper middle class or</p>

	admired as the "Father of National Education".	elite class at this time, which is represented by the style of clothing. Beside him is a portrait of a man who is 39 years old.
2.	<p>Important Scene 2:</p> <p>The narrative describes his active role in the movement in the Netherlands and his return to Indonesia (1919) to establish the Taman Siswa National College (July 3, 1922).</p>	The suitability of the illustration with the narrative is shown by the presence of Ki Hajar Dewantara as the main visual and the Taman Siswa National College building as the main visual in supporting the story.
3.	<p>Color :</p> <p>Bright colors dominate because there are no war stories in the book.</p>	The use of bright colors in this picture story book illustration to describe the atmosphere of struggle in education for the progress of the nation is by Ki Hajar Dewantara.

Table 2. Illustration analysis of important scenes in Ki Hajar Dewantara's book
(Source: Author Documentation)

B. 6 Jam di Yogya



Figure 2. Front cover (left), important scene 1 (center)
and important scene 2 (right) from the contents of the book "6 Jam di Yogya."
(Source: Author Documentation)

The book "6 Jam di Yogya" raises the events of the March 1 General Attack, with visuals such as illustrations of the war from TNI troops and the Toegoe Hotel (Dutch headquarters) as

the main focus of the attack. The figure of Suharto also appears as the main visual as the leader of the general attack. The dominant colors used are yellow, red and a little green as the background. The yellow color here is synonymous with pain while red is synonymous with struggle or the spirit of war, and green is a form of identity for Indonesian soldiers who wear green uniforms. The appropriateness of the illustrations in the book "6 Jam di Yogya" is analyzed by taking several important scenes in the story.

No.	Reviewed	Analysis Description
1.	<p>Important Scene 1:</p> <p>The narrative explains that General Spoor, Commander of the Dutch Army, and his colleagues in Jakarta are preparing an attack on the Republic of Indonesia's capital, which has moved to Yogyakarta.</p>	<p>The suitability of the illustration with the narrative is shown by the visual presence of General Spoor and his two colleagues having a discussion with the scene of reading papers. Supporting visuals, such as partitioned rooms and a few illustrations of the Indonesian flag, seem to depict an office building.</p>
2.	<p>Important Scene 2:</p> <p>The narrative explains the world and pays attention to the condition of Yogyakarta, the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, which was occupied by the Dutch. The UN then opened a session and decided that the Dutch must immediately leave Yogyakarta and even Indonesia. Indonesian independence was recognized by the Netherlands, and the red and white flag fluttered.</p>	<p>The suitability of the illustration for the narrative is shown by the Indonesian soldiers returning from the battlefield, greeted by several residents. The happy and cheerful atmosphere was accompanied by the fluttering of the red and white flag of the Indonesian state, which symbolized that the Netherlands had separated from Indonesia. Supporting visuals such as the gate symbolize the setting for the entry of a new chapter or the freedom of the Indonesian state, which occurs at the entrance to the village.</p>
3.	<p>Color</p> <p>Dark colors such as brown, green, black, red, and orange predominate in war stories. The blue color at the</p>	<p>The choice of these colors is adapted to the situation or condition currently being experienced by Indonesia so that it can represent</p>

	end of the story dominates the illustration as the color of the sky, which can symbolize peace (freedom).	the feelings of the freedom fighters and ensure that Indonesia has a bright future and freedom as a state.
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Table 3. Illustration analysis of important scenes in 6 Jam di Yogya
(Source: Author Documentation)

C. Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran



Figure 3. Front cover (left), important scene 1 (middle) and important scene 2 (right)
In the Illustration of the Contents of the Book, Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran
(Source: Author Documentation)

The book "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran" has a cover that fits the context of the book where the figure of the man on the cover is a depiction of Yos Sudarso with the burning Tiger ship (one of the events written in history and in books). The combination of colors such as black, blue, red and yellow, dominates the book cover by bringing negative characteristics/meanings such as death, war, sadness and disaster which can evoke feelings of emotion, anger and fear. Supporting visuals such as smoke and waves also add the effect of an explosion from a ship.

The appropriateness of the illustrations in the book "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran " is analyzed by taking several important scenes in the story.

No.	Reviewed	Analysis Description
1.	Important Scene 1: The narrative describes a little boy named Sudarso. After growing up he was baptized into a Catholic religion	The suitability of the illustration with the narrative is shown by the visual of a small child as Yos Sudarso with his parents wearing

	with the name Yosaphat. So his name was Yosaphat Sudarso, or known as Yos Sudarso.	Javanese traditional clothes walking out of the main gate of the church. The supporting visual, in the form of a priest standing in front of the church building, becomes the background in the illustration.
2.	<p>Important Scene 2:</p> <p>The narrative explained that the ships that had arrived in the Aru Sea were known by a Dutch patrol boat escorted by two airplanes. A battle ensued and the Macan Tutul commandeered by Yos Sudarso was shot and burned.</p>	The suitability of the illustration with the narrative is shown by the presence of the Macan Tutul ship commanded by Yos Sudarso, which exploded after being shot by a Dutch ship and patrol plane. Illustrations of a ship tilting and starting to sink, with supporting visuals such as a blazing fire in the middle of the ocean, smoke, and high seas, depict a tense and heartbreaking location and situation.
3.	<p>Color :</p> <p>Bright colors such as sea blue, sky blue, to the dark colors of war are shown in the illustration.</p>	The choice of this color is a symbol of the situation, location, and atmosphere that are happening. However, it is hoped that it can become a lesson for the younger generation regarding the struggle of the Indonesian freedom fighters.

Table 4. Analysis of Illustrations in Important Scenes in the Book of
Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran
(Source: Author Documentation)

Based on the results of the analysis of the three types of illustrated books above for the parameters: the suitability of illustrations that depict important scenes in the story, the suitability of the depiction of characters with the story, the suitability of the illustration function in the book, and the use of color to build certain messages, it was found that there was a suitability of the illustration and the fulfillment of the meaning of the symbol and messages visually at each point of the illustrated story in the book.

Then the three books have in common in the form of raising the theme of history in Indonesia. This illustrated book can be visualized very well, especially the suitability of the

narrative, while the most suitable is the illustrated book "6 Jam di Yogya" because readers can feel as if they are in a war situation that is going on, and coupled with supporting illustrations so that they can create feelings of panic, tension, and freedom. The narration and illustrations when the soldiers who have returned from the battlefield can make the reader feel as if they are also welcoming their arrival which is supported by the blue color of the sky to evoke feelings of relief and freedom.

According to Janottama & Putraka (2017), realist style is using anatomy and physiology, posture, face, and race to be described as similar to the original state. Thus, the selection of a realist style in illustration is intended to describe the situation or atmosphere at that time in detail in a 'real' or 'almost real' form so as to create a serious impression. According to Sunarto (2013) the formation of the design style of the illustrator can be caused by sociocultural conditions, technological advances, or the influence of styles in other areas. The three books have the same design style because they come from the same illustrator, Wid. N.S.

According to Grove (2013), explained that in the 1980s, freedom became an editorial illustration. Thus, illustrations in iSTi publishers' books can be categorized as an explanatory function in texts or manuscripts and a function of telling an event, such as a historical event.

4. CONCLUSION

Considerations in the form of the style and function of illustrations that can visualize the narrative well are one of the important parts so that the book looks more attractive. According to Arifianto (2018) states that visual communication is able to convey an image of a visual form. Such communication can be a bridge of knowledge for human civilization, for example both illustrations and narration in history books can be a bridge to tell stories from past events to the present.

In this study, illustrations were analyzed from the parameters that describe important scenes, suitability of character depictions, suitability of illustration functions, and use of color. The books "Ki Hajar Dewantara", "6 Jam di Yogya", and "Kobarkan Semangat Pertempuran" are sufficient according to story books which contain historical information.

According to Sumardjo (2000), states that modern art in Indonesia developed after contact with modern western art or modern art of other Asian nations. This was accompanied by the growth of Dutch 'style' education in Indonesia, namely in the mid-19th century. Art in Indonesia started in the 20th century, and began to develop in the 1930s and 1940s, becoming modern art. The iSTi publisher's books were published in the 1980s when modern art began to develop.

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