

PATRIOTIC THEMES IN MODERN ART PAINTING OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

Patriot, one who loves his or her country and supports its authority and interests. Patriotic themes in modern art painting revealed patriotism. There were any patriotic themes in modern art painting of Indonesia. Painter Raden Saleh expressed patriotic event in his painting with title Prince Diponegoro was Arrested. Others, painters created patriotic themes, among of them were Dullah, Sudjojono, Basoeki Abdullah, from recent generation Dede Eri Supria. Painting depicted patriotic themes was very important to raise sense of belonging to nation, country, and homeland. But only a few painters created themes like that. Only a few painters interested to paint patriotic themes.

Key words: themes, patriotic, modern, art, painting, Indonesia.

Introduction

Paintings depicted patriotism were created infrequently by painters at present. Paintings depicted patriotism were not interested to painters because it was difficult to create. Painters must research about texts of history and also archeological remains. To create them, painters need long time and cost dear. Else, economic value frequently more expensive than cost of production.

Paintings depicted patriotism were ignored by painters in Indonesia, whereas it had strategic values to raise sense of belonging to nation and homeland. We must think it over that paintings depicted patriotic themes were important to our nation.

Patriotic themes in Painting Beyon Seas.

Paintings depicted patriotism with title The Oath of The Horath (1784) created by Jacque Louis David, described patriotism in Horath family. It was Romans story. It was categorized as neoclassic painting that constructed visually by painter based on archeological research. Painting was created not based on imagination but by

scientific approach, based on archeological remains in Pompeii and excavations in Greek. Cloth, swords, architecture, and others painted based on research.

This painting was created as a mean to raise patriotism and braveness the people of France. It depicted three patriots brotherly Oath to Roman Empire, they would gave battle to the enemy of Romans. Three brothers ready to fight and oath in front of their father. Right side, their mother and sisters in a swoon and despondent. They were crying for salvation of them that would go for war. His mother and sisters bewildered because the enemy were their own family, Horatii family. This painting depicted that the Kingdom and Romans interest was before all else, above that on the family interest.

Be sides France, paintings depicted patriotic themes also created in several country. Among other things, paintings that depicted patriotic event in World War I and II, also civil war in United Stated.

Patriotic Themes in Painting in Indonesia.

The famous painting depicted patriotic theme in Indonesia was painting described arresting of Prince Diponegoro. It was created by Raden Saleh (1807-1880). Prince Diponegoro, cloth, weapons, his followers were constructed visually based on reality in actual fact. Also general of Dutch, postchaise, soldiers, and anything about them painted as what looked like. Even the location and landscape as background of painting also created based on factual fact. The paintings come in sight real because all created based on real evident by scientific research that very reasonable.

Other painting was created by Sudjojono, theme was war of Sultan Agung the King of Mataram against Jan Pieter Zoencoen governor VOC in Batavia (Jakarta). Painting was created by research. He needed long time, more than three years he observed. He also research in Dutch country to observed the face of JP Coen and uniform of soldiers, also weapons they used. Else, Sudjojono also created painting depicted revolution war and guerrilla fighters.

Dullah was realist and naturalist painter, he was known as landscape and beautiful girl painter. But among of his paintings, there were any painting that described patriotic

event. They were Guerrilla war and Indonesia under occupied of Dutch, also revolution war.

Basoeeki Abdullah was known as Mooi Indie painter, but he also created patriotic paintings. There were any paintings that depicted patriotic figures such as Prince Diponeogro ride a horse. Also the face of heroes such as Pattimura, Ki Hajar Dewantoro, Dr. Soetomo, R.A Kartini, and Cut Nyak Dien.

Dede Eri Supria depicted patriotism of Aceh war. People of Aceh battle against Dutch army that try to accupy this land as their colony. Patriotism Aceh people was revealed in this painting. Dutch invaded Aceh, they attacked Aceh people with guns and cannon, Aceh people battle against them with swords.

Beside them, there were any painting depicted heroic themes created by other painters. Joes Supadyo depicted patriotic figure of general Soedirman. Alex Wetik depicted patriotic figure of Walter Monginsidi. Tjondrohandoyo depicted patriotic figure with title “victim of Revolution War”

Engrafted Patriotism

Paintings depicted patriotism based on research give visual facts that was reasonable. Paintings based on research also raise impress that happening was contextual and real. The influence was very different if paintings were created based on imagination. Paintings based on research could gave a large number influence to people to engrafted patriotism character.

Paintings depicted patriotic themes could elongating collective memory about heroic happening. Collective memory build togetherness as a community. They fell gloried had figures overawed, such as a hero. To elongated collective memory of people, painting depicted patriotic themes could be used as illustrate in history books. Paintings also could be duplicated in large number, paintings were duplicated several times and displayed in official buildings or school. Original painting could be displayed or become property of National Gallery. By these ways, patriotic character could be engrafted to people.

It was Difficult and Long Time

Paintings depicted patriotic themes based on research was very important for Indonesians, but such paintings were not easy to create and need so long time. Frequently it was very difficult, because painters must create based on facts. They could not create by their own free will. Recently, painters ignored to create paintings depicted patriotic themes because it was difficult and economically there were no benefit. Painters take realistic attitude, they create paintings based on real reasons. They need money to fulfill their current need.

Create paintings depicted patriotic themes based on historical research and archeology remains could not be finished in short time. Painters must be patient to observe history manuscript and archeology remains. Despitefully, at first of every research frequently high cost. Government or people who has ability to defrayed, they must be support painters to create such paintings by research.

Official Painters

One time, painters were asked by president to create paintings depicted certain themes. First president of Indonesia, Soekarno, ordered so many painting to painters. In other countries, leaders or kings call painter to create painting depicted leaders of nation. Basoeki Abdullah was an Indonesian painter, frequently he was asked for create paintings prominent figures like as president, prime minister, queens, and kings.

President or government official could asked for painter to create painting depicted heroic and patriotic themes. Painters were elected by official could create paintings and they were getting a run for his works. In such a way that they could create painting collectedly and comfort. Their paintings could be displayed in public buildings to deserved patriots, defenders of homeland.

Reasons to Create

Paintings depicted patriotic themes were one of 14 purposes in creation of art, such painting was to revealed truth and immortalized. Louis in *Understanding Art* (1995) identified 14 purposes of art. 1. to create beauty, 2. To provide decoration, 3. To reveal truth, 4. To immortalize, 5. To express religious values, 6. To express fantasy, 7. To stimulate the intellect and fire the emotions, 8. To create order and harmony, 9.

To express chaos, 10. To record and commemorate experience, 11. To reflect the social and cultural context, 12. To protest injustice and raise social consciousness, 13. To elevate the commonplace, 14. To meet the needs of the artist.

Conclusions

A bit of paintings depicted patriotic themes as compared to a great deal of patriotic events was apprehensive. Paintings depicted patriotic themes used to introduce prominent figures as heroes to people. Painting could cast light upon quickly than texts or words. Painting could engraft nationalism efficiently and effectively.

Paintings depicted patriotic themes could be used to so many utility. For example, painting used as an explanation in patriot museum. A case in point, patriotic history of general Soedirman could be depicted in number of painting. Then, paintings displayed in Museum, by this way museum more interesting. Museum become a place to study tour for students. Adorably painting make students happy when they learn struggle history of their heroes.

Other example, residency building in Magelang was the place of arrested prince Diponegoro could be used as museum fulfilled with patriotic history. Paintings depicted prominent figures of patriot displayed in that building. Museum would be more interesting if there any paintings depicted the patriot. Regrettably, instead of create painting depicted patriotic history of prince Diponegoro, history building could be used as museum, it used only as government administration office.

In North Sumatera, patriotic history of Sisingamangaraja must be depicted in painting. His patriotic scene could be revealed by painting, so then it was displayed in Museum. People of North Sumatera getting acquainted with national heroes from their region by this way, because paintings could give an explanation about history so quickly. Visitors in museum could understand patriotic history of Sisingamangaraja in easy way and in short notice.

Museum of patriots displayed with a large number of painting as a tourism destination, or as a place for study tour to students, had a role in education process. In

this case, process in learning of patriotic history. While touring in museum, patriotic history engrafted in students consciousness. A learning model like that make students happy. Regrettably, they do not already built. Moreover create paintings to displayed in the building.

Paintings depicted history of patriot could be duplicated as illustration in history book. It could be used as pictures among the texts, so history book become more interesting and not make boring. Tiredness caused by read sentences could be chipper with interesting paintings. By this way, students will chipper read book described history of their heroes. Engrafted sense of nation will be going by relax, not boring.

Else, history of patriots also could be duplicated in real measured. Duplications could be displayed in public building, such private office or official, or in school. If painting depicted patriotic was so very interesting, certainly so many people would be interested. There is nothing wrong, introduce patriots by such painting. As comparison, may be it is not one hundred percents correct, beyond seas monument depicted patriot were built in public space, in down town. And it could be seen by public.

Government's role

Central or local government could take a role as supporter. They support painters in order to create painting depicted patriots. There were any way to do it, among of them was direct order to painters.

Government also could support academic domain, particularly in visual art programme, in order to they create painting depicted patriotism. Lecturers whose teach visual arts were asked to create painting depicted patriotism which is based on study literature and scientific approach. Any university asked for create painting depicted history of patriot from their own region. If any university in Indonesia had ability to crate paintings like that, there would so many paintings depicted patriotic theme. These paintings would be useful for people to engrafted nationalism.

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Biography



Agus Priyatno, Dr, M.Sn is Doctor in Visual Art, particularly in visual art/ art painting. 2007 graduated S3 from UGM Yogyakarta (postgraduate in performance and visual art). 1999 graduated S2 from ITB Bandung (postgraduate in visual art/ art painting). 1992 graduated S1 from ISI Yogyakarta (visual art/ art painting)

He is lecturer at visual art education programme in FBS State University of Medan, specifically for art painting/ visual art, writer book with title *Memahami Seni Rupa* (Unimed Press, 2012) and *Lukisan-Lukisan Kreasi Pelukis Sumatera Utara* (Unimed Press, 2014). He is also article writer, notably art article, for mass media / newspaper. He is fine art painter and comic painter.

Appendix



Painting depicted patriotic history, prince Diponegoro arrested, created by Raden Saleh.



Painting depicted Soeltan Agung, king of Mataram, battle against Pieterzoon Coen Governor VOC in Batavia, created by Sudjojono.



Painting depicted Aceh people battle against Dutch army, created by Dede Eri Supria.



Painting depicted Revolution fighters, created by Dullah.



Painting depicted the fighters prepare to guerrilla war, created by Dullah.



Painting depicted patriotic history of fighters, created by Sudjojono.



Painting depicted the patriotic figure of prince Diponegoro, created by Basoeki Abdullah



Painting depicted the patriotic figure of General Soedirman.



Painting *The Oath of The Horath* (1784), created by Jacques Louis David. It depicted patriotism to raise sense of belonging to nation and country.



Painting *Liberty Leading The People* created by Eugene Delacroix, romanticism style.



Painting depicted patriotic themes, George Washington across Delaware river, created by Emanuel Leutze.



Painting depicted the patriotic figure of Napoleon Bonaparte, created by Jacques Louis David.

TEMA PATRIOTIK DALAM SENILUKIS MODERN DI INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Patriot, orang yang mencintai negaranya, dan memberi dukungan terhadap kepentingan dan kekuasaan negaranya. Tema patriotik dalam seni lukis modern merupakan ungkapan patriotisme. Ada lukisan bertema patriotik dalam seni lukis modern di Indonesia. Pelukis Raden Saleh melukiskan peristiwa patriotik berjudul Penangkapan Pangeran Diponegoro. Pelukis lain pencipta lukisan bertema patriotik antara lain Dullah, Sudjojono, Basoeki Abdullah, dan dari generasi sekarang Dede Eri Supria. Lukisan bertema patriotik keberadaannya sangat penting untuk membangkitkan rasa memiliki terhadap bangsa, negara, dan Tanah Air. Meskipun demikian, hanya sedikit lukisan bertema patriotik diciptakan. Jarang pelukis mau menekuni lukisan bertema ini.

Kata kunci: Tema, Patriotik, Seni, Lukis, Modern, Indonesia

Pendahuluan

Lukisan-lukisan tentang patriotisme tidak lagi diciptakan oleh para pelukis dewasa ini. Lukisan tentang patriotisme tidak lagi menjadi perhatian pelukis karena tidak mudah membuatnya. Menciptakannya perlu penelitian teks-teks sejarah dan bahkan juga peninggalan arkeologi. Pembuatannya memerlukan waktu lama, dan dana yang tidak sedikit. Selain itu, nilai ekonominya belum tentu sebanding dengan biaya produksi yang dikeluarkan.

Lukisan tentang patriotisme diabaikan para pelukis di Indonesia, padahal lukisan seperti itu memiliki nilai setrategis untuk menanamkan rasa kebangsaan dan cinta Tanah Air. Kita perlu merenungkan kembali pentingnya penciptaan lukisan bertema patriotisme bagi bangsa ini.

Lukisan Patriotisme di Luar Negeri

Lukisan patriotisme berjudul *The Oath of The Horath* (1784) karya Jacques Louis David, menggambarkan patriotisme keluarga Horath dari kisah Romawi. Lukisan ini termasuk dalam karya neoklasik yang dikonstruksi secara visual oleh pelukisnya berdasarkan penemuan arkeologi. Lukisan diciptakan tidak sekedar berdasarkan rekaan dari khayalan pelukis tetapi melalui pendekatan ilmiah, yaitu berdasarkan peninggalan situs-situs arkeologi di Pompeii dan sejumlah penggalian di Yunani. Pakaian, pedang, bentuk bangunan dan lainnya dilukiskan berdasarkan riset tersebut.

Lukisan ini diciptakan dengan tujuan menaikkan patriotisme dan keberanian bangsa Prancis. Pada lukisan ini terlihat tiga bersaudara bersumpah pada Kerajaan untuk memerangi musuh Romawi. Tiga bersaudara bersiap perang dan bersumpah di depan ayah mereka. Di sebelah kanan tampak ibu mereka dan anggota keluarga lainnya lunglai dalam keputusasaan. Mereka menangis untuk keselamatan mereka yang akan berangkat perang. Mereka, sang ibu dan anggota keluarga lainnya, juga bingung sebab musuh yang akan diperangi masih anggota keluarga Horatii, anggota keluarga sendiri. Dalam lukisan ini digambarkan bahwa kepentingan negara dan bangsa Romawi ditempatkan di atas segalanya, termasuk di atas kepentingan keluarga mereka sendiri.

Selain negara Prancis, lukisan-lukisan bertema patriotik juga dilukiskan di sejumlah negara lain. Diantaranya lukisan peristiwa patriotik tentang Perang Dunia I dan II, dan Perang Sipil di Amerika Serikat.

Lukisan Bertema Patriotik di Indonesia

Lukisan bertema patriotik di Indonesia yang sangat terkenal adalah lukisan tentang penangkapan Pangeran Diponegoro. Lukisan ini diciptakan oleh pelukis Raden Saleh (1807-1880). Pangeran Diponegoro, pakaian yang dikenakan, senjata, para pengikutnya dikonstruksi secara visual berdasarkan kenyataan yang sesungguhnya. Demikian pula dengan Jendral Belanda, kereta kuda dan para prajuritnya, semua dilukiskan seperti apa adanya. Bahkan lokasi dan pemandangan yang menjadi latarbelakang lukisan itu juga berdasarkan kenyataan yang ada. Lukisan tersebut tampak nyata karena semua diciptakan berdasarkan bukti-bukti riil melalui riset ilmiah yang sangat logis.

Lukisan lainnya karya Sudjojono, bertema perang Sultan Agung raja Mataram melawan Jan Pieterzon gubernur VOC di Batavia (Jakarta) lukisan dibuat melalui riset panjang hingga lebih dari satu tahun. Sudjojono bahkan melakukan riset hingga ke negeri Belanda untuk melihat wajah tokoh JP Coen dan seragam prajurit Belanda serta senjata yang digunakan. Selain lukisan tersebut, Sudjojono juga melukis tentang perang revolusi dan para gerilyawan.

Dullah pelukis realis dan naturalis dikenal sebagai pelukis pemandangan dan wanita cantik. Namun demikian ada karyanya yang mengekspresikan peristiwa patriotik dalam lukisan-lukisannya. Diantaranya lukisan tentang perang gerilya dan suasana di bawah pendudukan asing. Lukisan lainnya tentang pejuang revolusi.

Basoeki Abdullah dikenal sebagai pelukis Hindia Molek, namun ada juga lukisannya yang mengungkapkan tokoh-tokoh patriotik. Beberapa lukisannya melukiskan pahlawan seperti Pangeran Diponegoro naik kuda, wajah-wajah pahlawan seperti Pattimura, Ki Hajar Dewantoro, Dr. Soetomo, R.A Kartini, dan Cut Nyak Dien.

Dede Eri Supria melukiskan patriotisme perang Aceh. Rakyat Aceh berperang melawan pasukan Belanda yang berusaha menjadikan wilayah itu sebagai jajahannya. Peristiwa patriotik rakyat Aceh tampak dalam lukisan itu, Belanda menginvasi Aceh dengan serbuan senjata laras panjang dan meriam, rakyat Aceh melawan dengan pedang.

Selain lukisan karya pelukis tersebut terdapat lukisan-lukisan kepahlawanan karya pelukis lain. Joes Supadyo melukiskan tokoh patriotik Jenderal Soedirman. Alex Wetik melukiskan tokoh patriotik Wolter Monginsidi. Tjondrohandoyo melukiskan figur patriotik berjudul "Tjatjat Karena Perdjoengan Kemerdekaan."

Menanamkan Patriotisme

Lukisan patriotisme berdasarkan riset memberikan fakta-fakta visual yang bisa diterima nalar. Lukisan berdasarkan riset juga membangun kesan bahwa peristiwa yang dilukiskan kontekstual dan nyata. Lukisan seperti itu memberi pengaruh yang sangat berbeda jika diciptakan hanya berdasarkan khayalan. Lukisan yang diciptakan berdasarkan riset dapat memberi pengaruh yang besar kepada masyarakat untuk menanamkan sifat-sifat patriotisme.

Lukisan bertema patriotik dapat memperpanjang ingatan kolektif tentang peristiwa kepahlawanan. Ingatan kolektif membangun kebersamaan sebagai sebuah komunitas. Ada perasaan bangga pada suatu masyarakat yang memiliki tokoh yang bisa dikagumi, seperti seorang pahlawan. Untuk memperpanjang ingatan kolektif masyarakat, lukisan kisah patriotik bisa dijadikan ilustrasi buku-buku sejarah. Lukisan seperti itu bisa juga diperbanyak dengan cara direproduksi untuk di pajang di kantor-kantor pemerintahan atau di sekolah-sekolah. Lukisan aslinya bisa di simpan menjadi milik Museum Nasional. Melalui cara-cara tersebut di atas, sifat patriotik dapat ditanamkan pada masyarakat.

Lama dan Sulit

Lukisan bertema patriotik berdasarkan riset sangat penting bagi bangsa Indonesia, namun lukisan seperti ini membutuhkan waktu lama dan tidak mudah untuk mengerjakannya. Tingkat kesulitannya kadang sangat tinggi, karena pelukisan harus berdasarkan fakta di lapangan, tidak bisa direka-reka semata-mata sendiri. Pelukis-pelukis sekarang enggan mengerjakan lukisan seperti itu sulit dan tidak menghasilkan keuntungan ekonomi memadai. Pelukis-pelukis sekarang bersikap realistis, melukis berdasarkan kebutuhan riil, yaitu uang agar kebutuhan sehari-hari dapat dipenuhi.

Menciptakan lukisan bertema patriotik berbasis riset sejarah dan peninggalan arkeologi memang tidak bisa diselesaikan dalam waktu singkat. Perlu waktu dan kesabaran seorang pelukis untuk meneliti naskah-naskah sejarah dan mengamati secara cermat peninggalan arkeologi. Selain waktu yang tidak singkat, biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk riset awal juga tidak sedikit. Perlu sekali campur tangan dari pemerintah atau orang-orang yang peduli untuk membiayai pembuatan lukisan kepahlawanan dan patriotisme berdasarkan riset seperti itu.

Pelukis Resmi Pemerintah

Dahulu ada sejumlah pelukis yang diminta oleh presiden untuk melukis tema-tema tertentu. Presiden RI pertama, Soekarno, termasuk presiden yang banyak memesan lukisan dari para pelukis. Di sejumlah negara, para raja dan pemimpin pemerintahan dapat memanggil pelukis untuk melukiskan sejumlah tokoh bangsa. Basoeki Abdullah

adalah pelukis Indonesia yang banyak diminta melukiskan tokoh dunia dari presiden, perdana menteri hingga ratu dan raja-raja.

Presiden atau pejabat pemerintahan lainnya sebenarnya bisa juga meminta pelukis untuk melukiskan peristiwa-peristiwa kepahlawanan dan patriotisme. Pelukis yang ditunjuk resmi oleh pemerintah dapat mengerjakan lukisan dengan imbalan ekonomi yang memadai. Sehingga mereka dapat mengerjakan lukisan dengan tenang dan nyaman. Lukisan-lukisan karya mereka dapat dipajang di gedung-gedung pemerintahan untuk menghargai para patriot, sang pembela Tanah Air.

Tujuan Menciptakan Lukisan

Lukisan bertema patriotik merupakan salah satu dari 14 tujuan penciptaan seni. lukisan bertema patriotik merupakan lukisan untuk mengungkapkan kenyataan dan pengabdian suatu peristiwa. Louis dalam buku *Understanding Art* (1995) mengidentifikasi ada 14 tujuan penciptaan seni, yaitu 1. Untuk menciptakan keindahan; 2. Untuk memberi hiasan (dekorasi); 3. Untuk mengungkapkan kenyataan; 4. Untuk pengabdian; 5. Untuk mengungkapkan nilai-nilai keagamaan; 6. Untuk mengungkapkan fantasi; 7. Untuk merangsang kecerdasan dan membangkitkan emosi; 8. Untuk menciptakan harmoni dan keteraturan; 9. Untuk mengungkapkan kehancuran; 10. Untuk mencatat dan mengenang pengalaman; 11. Untuk merefleksikan konteks budaya dan sosial; 12. Untuk memprotes ketidakadilan dan membangkitkan kesadaran sosial; 13. Untuk meningkatkan citra hal-hal biasa; 14. Untuk mempertemukan kebutuhan-kebutuhan seniman.

Kesimpulan

Sedikitnya jumlah lukisan bertema patriotik dibanding dengan banyaknya peristiwa patriotik, tentu sangat memprihatinkan. Lukisan bertema patriotik berguna untuk memperkenalkan tokoh-tokoh patriotik (pahlawan bangsa) pada masyarakat banyak. Lukisan mampu menjelaskan secara cepat suatu peristiwa jika dibandingkan dengan tulisan atau kata-kata. Lukisan mampu menanamkan rasa kebangsaan secara efektif dan efisien.

Lukisan bertema patriotik dapat dimanfaatkan untuk banyak hal. Misalnya, lukisan sebagai unsur penjelas pada museum kepahlawanan. Sebagai contoh, kisah-kisah

patriotik Jenderal Sudirman diungkapkan dalam sejumlah lukisan. Lukisan-lukisan itu lalu dipajang di Museum Pahlawan tersebut, melalui cara ini museum menjadi lebih menarik. Museum lalu dijadikan tempat *studi tour* siswa sekolah, adanya lukisan-lukisan menarik akan menyenangkan siswa ketika memahami kisah perjuangan para patriot bangsanya.

Contoh lain, Gedung Karesidenan Kedu di Magelang tempat Pangeran Diponegoro ditangkap, mestinya dapat dijadikan museum tentang kisah-kisah patriotik (kepahlawanan). Lukisan-lukisan tentang tokoh patriotik tersebut lalu diciptakan, dipajang di dalam gedung itu. Museum tentang para patriot akan lebih menarik jika didalamnya terdapat lukisan-lukisan hebat tentang perjuangan sang patriot. Sangat disayangkan, alih-alih diciptakan lukisan tentang kisah-kisah patriotik Pangeran Diponegoro, gedung bernilai sejarah yang mestinya dapat difungsikan untuk museum, pemanfaatannya hanya sebatas sebagai kantor administrasi pemerintahan.

Di Sumatera Utara kisah patriotik perjuangan Sisingamangaraja mestinya dapat juga dilukiskan. Adegan-adegan patriotiknya diungkapkan melalui lukisan, lalu dipajang di museum tokoh tersebut. Melalui cara ini masyarakat Sumatera Utara dapat lebih mengenal pahlawan nasional dari daerahnya, karena lukisan mampu memberikan penjelasan secara cepat tentang suatu peristiwa. Pengunjung museum dapat memahami kisah patriotik Sisingamangaraja secara mudah dalam waktu singkat.

Museum tentang para patriot bangsa dengan banyak lukisan sebagai tempat kunjungan wisata maupun tempat *studi tour* siswa, dapat berperan dalam proses pendidikan, dalam hal ini proses belajar sejarah para patriot. Sambil berwisata di museum, kisah patriotik tertanam dalam diri para pelajar. Sebuah model pembelajaran seperti ini tentu sangat menyenangkan. Sayang sekali, museum tentang para patriot ini belum dibangun, apalagi diciptakan lukisan-lukisan untuk dipajang di dalamnya.

Lukisan kisah para patriot juga dapat direproduksi sebagai ilustrasi buku sejarah. Lukisan-lukisan kisah para patriot dapat ditempatkan di antara teks-teks buku, sehingga buku sejarah menjadi menarik dan tidak membosankan. Kelelahan membaca kalimat dapat disegarkan dengan lukisan-lukisan menarik. Melalui cara ini siswa akan senang membaca buku-buku sejarah kepahlawanan. Penanaman rasa kebangsaan akan terjadi melalui cara-cara rileks, tidak menjenuhkan.

Selain itu lukisan kisah para patriot juga dapat direproduksi dalam ukuran sebenarnya. Lukisan tentang para patriot reproduksi ini dapat dipajang di gedung-gedung publik, seperti kantor-kantor swasta maupun negeri, atau juga di sekolah-sekolah. Jika lukisan kisah patriotik ini dibuat sangat menarik tentu banyak orang suka melihatnya. Tidak ada salahnya memperkenalkan para patriot melalui lukisan seperti itu. Sebagai perbandingan, meskipun perbandingan ini tidak tepat seratus persen, di luar negeri monumen tentang para patriot dibangun di tempat-tempat terbuka, di pusat-pusat kota dan dapat dinikmati masyarakat umum.

Peran Pemerintah

Pemerintah daerah maupun pusat dapat berperan dalam mendorong para pelukis agar mau menciptakan lukisan para patriot. Beberapa cara dapat dilakukan, antara lain melalui pesanan langsung kepada para pelukis.

Pemerintah juga dapat mendorong lingkungan akademis, terutama di jurusan seni rupa, untuk menciptakan lukisan tentang patriotisme. Dosen seni rupa diminta menciptakan lukisan bertema patriotisme melalui studi literatur berdasarkan pendekatan ilmiah. Setiap perguruan tinggi diminta melukiskan kisah-kisah patriotik dari daerahnya masing-masing, jika setiap perguruan tinggi di Indonesia mampu menciptakan lukisan seperti itu, akan banyak lukisan bertema patriotik diciptakan, lukisan-lukisan ini akan berguna bagi masyarakat luas untuk menanamkan Nasionalisme.

Pustaka

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Penulis

Agus Priyatno, Dr, M.Sn. adalah Doktor bidang Ilmu seni, khususnya seni rupa/ seni lukis. Tahun 2007 penulis tamat **S3** dari Sekolah Pascasarjana Kajian Seni Pertunjukan dan Seni Rupa UGM Yogyakarta. Tahun 1999 tamat **S2** Sekolah Pascasarjana ITB Bandung bidang seni rupa/ seni lukis. Tahun 1992 tamat **S1** dari ISI Yogyakarta bidang seni rupa/seni lukis.

Penulis dosen di jurusan pendidikan seni rupa Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Medan. Selain aktif mengajar tentang seni lukis/ seni rupa, juga menulis buku berjudul **Memahami Seni Rupa** (Unimed Press, 2012). Buku lainnya berjudul **Lukisan-Lukisan Kreasi Pelukis Sumatera Utara** (Unimed Press 2014). Aktivitas lainnya menulis artikel seni di media masa. Selama hampir lima tahun (2008-2013) penulis telah membuat lebih dari 150 artikel seni rupa dan telah dipublikasikan di media masa lokal maupun nasional. Aktivitas lainnya adalah membuat gambar komik dan melukis.



Lukisan peristiwa patriotik tentang penangkapan Pangeran Diponegoro kreasi Raden Saleh



Lukisan Pertempuran Soeltan Agung raja Mataram dan Pieterzoon Coen Gubernur VOC di Batavia (Jakarta) kreasi Sudjojono. (Museum Sejarah Jakarta)



Lukisan perang antara rakyat Aceh melawan pasukan Belanda kreasi Dede Eri Supria



Lukisan Pejuang Revolusi kreasi Dullah (museum Dullah)



Lukisan persiapan perang gerilya kreasi Dullah



Lukisan kisah patriotik para pejuang kreasi Sudjojono



Lukisan tokoh patriotik kreasi Basoeki Abdullah



Lukisan tokoh patriotik Jenderal Soedirman



Lukisan *The Oath of The Horath* (1784) karya Jacques Louis David.
Lukisan tentang patriotisme untuk membangkitkan cinta pada bangsa dan negara,



Lukisan *Liberty Leading The People* kreasi Eugene Delacroix gaya romantik.



Lukisan bertema patriotik tentang perjalanan George Washington menyebrangi sungai Delaware kreasi Emanuel Leutze.



Lukisan tokoh patriotik Napoleon Bonaparte kreasi Jacques Louis David