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Analysis of Broken Home Children Pictures at Salib Putih Orphanage Salatiga

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Abstrack

This study discusses the visual expression of Broken Home children in the image of the pictures. For every individual, the family is referred to as a house that is always there in each of the individual conditions. However, it is not uncommon for the family to be a place to go home because of certain conditions experienced by an individual. This can be in the form of disharmony in the tang or broken home. The purpose of this study is to reveal whether the background factor of an individual can affect the work of the picture or not. This study uses a qualitative approach by applying the discipline of psychology and aesthetics. The research design is a case study, where data collection techniques use observations, interviews and document studies. For the validity of the data using the triangulation technique where this method is carried out by interview then followed by observation to obtain the same information. The study will be conducted at the Salib Putih Orphanage in Salatiga, with the research subject, the orphans who have a broken home background. The results revealed that a child's family background can affect the work of family -themed images. The child does not describe the state of his family in a bright manner. However, children tend to show their emotions and feelings honestly through the signs he made in his picture.

Keywords: Expression, Children, Visual, Broken home.

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INTRODUCTION

The family is the first place for someone to grow and develop (Ifdil et al., 2020). The family becomes an initial foundation for someone to get education and knowledge (Aziz, 2015). For every individual, the family is referred to as a house that is always there in each of the individual conditions. However, it is not uncommon for the family to be a place to go home because of certain conditions experienced by an individual. Each individual certainly has a different family background. How an individual is born, how an individual grows, as well as what kind of role the individual does in his family. In a family, the role of parents is very large in relation to the growth of children (Wulandari & Fauziah, 2019). The role of parents as the main caregiver, can have an impact on the child's behavior going forward. In a family, parental care errors such as neglect, lack of guidance and direction, do not show love, do not have time for children, and ignore and reject children can affect the personality and behavior of children in the future (Massa et al., 2020). Good care is very important in a family. Parents should give love and full attention to the child. Affection and attention are needed in the period of children's growth.

Patterns of parenting are divided into parenting and parenting (Ifdil et al., 2020). Care of acceptance is a condition where the child feels accepted, loved and loved by his family. This can be in the form of support, motivation, and appreciation made by parents and family members. Meanwhile, the care of the rejection is divided into three types, including the care of aggression, neglect, and unusually feelings felt by children from parents. Parents play a role in forming children's morals from an early age, parents should be the initial foundation for children to get to know the outside world, to deal with others and become a foundation that exists when needed by children (Hafiza & Mawarpury, 2018). Parents have full responsibility for the needs of a child. The needs in question are not only about material

needs, but non -material needs such as physical and mental. This non -material needs can only be obtained through the love and presence of parents (Nur & D, 2021).

Receiving care from parents is the right of a child. However, the absence of parents in children's lives makes children not get care from their parents. The condition of the absence of parents in children's lives, makes a child not get care from his parents. The absence of this parent is a condition where the existence of children's parents is unknown or due to other factors that make children not get their rights to be cared for (Adristi, 2021). This is what is often experienced by children who live in orphanages. Children in the orphanage generally come from different backgrounds, where most of them lose their right to be cared for. As we know, this kind of thing can be overcome by giving alternative care. Alternative Care is a form of parenting carried out with a substitute family base or through the child's social welfare institutions (Khasanah & Katili, 2021). However, alternative care should not be an option for parents who are still able to care for their children. All efforts should be made if the child can still live together with his parents. The purpose of alternative parenting itself is to meet the needs of children for attachment and intimacy and permanence through a substitute family (Nurnaningsih et al., 2022). In addition to the absence of parents that cause children to lose their rights to be cared for, child neglect and violence in children can also be another factor behind the loss of parents' figures in the family.

As we know, young pregnancy rates in Indonesia increase every year. Indonesian health demographic survey (SDKI 2012) found that adolescent pregnancy rates aged 15-19 years reached 48 of 1,000 pregnancies. In addition, the leading central survey of integrated care of maternal and infant health integrated care quoted by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) estimates that every year there are around 2.1 - 2.4 million women doing abortion. As many as 30 percent of them are teenagers. According to the National

Medium -Term Development Plan Report (RPJMN) the nationally desirable pregnancy rate is still high at 9.2 percent (Paramitha et al., 2019). Because of the unwanted pregnancy rate, many of the children born often experience neglect and violence in their future. In addition, other factors that influence a child abandoned are the economic conditions of their families who are lacking, so that they require parents to surrender them to alternative parenting institutions or orphanages under the pretext, the economy of their families who are no longer able to bear the child's life.

Children who should not be separated from their family's grasp must be forced to release their rights to be raised because of conditions that support alternative care. Alternative parenting in the orphanage can cause children to experience different parenting patterns of previous parenting patterns. This can be felt by children who enter the orphanage at the age of children. In contrast to those who enter the orphanage since the baby. Parenting can shape the character and personality of children (Dewi, Ida.A., Herdiyanto, 2018).

Previous research that was relevant and related to similar research should be able to support and answer the problems that have been formulated by researchers. Therefore, several relevant studies and departing from similar problems include books written by Roseline Davido (2012). Where this book takes the basis of psychoanalysis in the child's picture. This book also not only reviews the picture of a child in general, but that the child's image formulates the child's personality. Where in this book also associated patterns in the picture of children with problems or backgrounds that may be felt or experienced by children at that time. Chad method as an instrument used in the de-educationalization process reveals information through past experience related to aggressiveness. "This is the paper, this is the crayon: let's draw!" This sentence is a door threshold for children to get to the world of shapes and colors whose key is only owned by children (Dighe et al., 1998). The sentence is

a fragment of the opinion of Roseline Davido who revealed that the magic world and child imagination, are in the picture. Roseline in his book "La Decouverte de votre Enfant Par Le Dessin" revealed that the child's language does not require full concentration, but is able to express inner wealth and complexity in children (Melles et al., 2012). Whatever theme is given to children, drawing is always fun. The picture will reflect the happiness of the maker, all his desires, and also his fear (Klimova, 2012). A child will draw what he sees. He will draw the people closest to him according to his perception (Davido, 2012). In this book also, Roseline Davino revealed that the picture of a child contains meaning and symbol that is very interesting to describe. Visual language in children's images is an interpretation that refers to the child's personal life. So that through a child's picture, we can feel the personal experience of the child poured out through scratches - a picture of a child's picture (Miller, 2021). In other words, each scratch has the meaning and message that children try to convey through visual language.

This study has novelty in the field of image analysis, where in analyzing children's images used three fundamental things related to the characteristics of the form of children's images, narrative visual expression analysis and personal background of children that underlie the work of images made by children. So that in analyzing, researchers consider aspects related to internal conflicts and emotions experienced

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Kirk and Miller (in Nasution, 1988: 23) is a certain tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on human observation based on personal opinion and is related to the impressions expressed in their own language and its termination. While Strauss and Corbin in Cresswell. J. (1998: 24), revealed qualitative research as a type of research that produced discoveries that could

not be achieved by statistical procedures or other ways of quantification (measurement). This study uses a case study research design in a child's picture with a broken home background. Which was held at the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage, on Jl. Hasanuddin KM 4 Cross White (right road), Salatiga. . By using twenty -nine participants who have a range of ages of seven to twenty two years old. Each participant has a variety of backgrounds, where the children consist of orphans, broken home children and children with weak economies. Researchers made two days of observation to find out the child's background through interviews and obtain data on children's images. This research uses the discipline of psychology and aesthetics in its application. For data collection techniques using observation techniques, interviews and document studies. The focus of the study will be directed at the visual expression of children and psychological children. For the validity of the data using data triangulation techniques, where this method is carried out by interview then followed by observation to obtain the same information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Children's Visual Expression on Image Work

Expression of art at an early age or children is often poured in the form of movement, sound, and picture (Yulada, 2020). The expression of children is often said to be pure expressions, because children still have not considered all aspects of aesthetic in all the emotions they poured out (Nurfatoni et al., 2013). In contrast to adults who often consider existing and external internal aspects. For example adults who consider visual drawing aspects. Stimulus that comes from outside of humans is very important related to how humans devote the ability to be creative in themselves. However, the creativity that exists in humans can also be obtained through education and training (Sugiarto & Lestari, 2020). Art activity is a means for an individual to realize his ideas

and ideas into a work. This is related to the spontaneous way of an individual to release the emotions that exist in himself the expression of art has become a form of human conversation that has existed for a long time.

The existence of paintings on the walls of the cave proves that humans always have visually expression in human civilization (Kustiawan, 2014). This proves that art expression is not just a necessity, but it can be said that art expression is a human need (Sugiarto, 2014). All forms of emotions and expressions can be used as a source in producing creative ideas and ideas in relation to one's skills in recognizing, understanding, and channeling these emotions (Mujiyono et al., 2021). Based on the opinion of Ivcevic and Hoffman (2017) explains that emotions help individuals deal with problems creatively. Emotions are the main domain in the creative process. Emotions in the form of feelings felt by the individual himself, both feelings of pleasure, happiness, and feelings that are considered unpleasant are also part of emotions. Examples such as anxiety, tarumatics and depression. Feelings like this that sometimes prevent someone from pouring out their creativity. This is also felt by children who experience conditions where their families are not harmonious or broken home. Often these children experience traumatic conditions in their families that make them difficult to express their emotions (Zuraidah, 2016).

Based on the results of observations and my interviews with the children in the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage, many of them experience neglect by their families due to disharmony in their families. However, not a few of those who live in orphanages are due to minimal or low economic reasons, so living in orphanages allows them to feel the education bench again. Based on the results of interviews both with children and with the management of the orphanage, the authors set one child as a research subject. The child is Yusuf Febri Kurniawan (19 years). This child has a unique background related to how they can end up in an orphanage.

In this study, the authors examined the sample of children's images that had been made before. Where the author makes children draw by setting a big theme, "family". Children are asked to describe the family figure in their own picture, children are allowed to describe the family figure by using symbols so that children can indirectly describe their families. The following is the result of the author's analysis of the child's image with a broken home background in the Salib Putih Orphanage.



Figure 1. Sample Picture of Salib Putih Orphanage Children named Yusuf Febri (19 years old).

Analysis of Children's Image Based on Children's Background

No different from children in general, children who live with broken home conditions or disharmony in their families also have an expression of art that they are entitled to pour out. Through the image image it is expected that children can freely pour their expression. Like one of the pictures above belongs to one of the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage children named Yusuf Febri. Familiar called Yusuf, this child has grown in an orphanage since he was 8 years old. Based on the results of an interview with the orphanage manager, Mr. Erwin, Yusuf is known to have a sufficiently heartbreaking background. Born from a mother who worked as a commercial sex worker (commercial sex worker) Yusuf was born without knowing who the identity of his biological father was.

Joseph has 2 older siblings with the same mother but with a different father. Until he was 8 years old, Yusuf lived with his mother.

Based on the explanation of the orphanage manager, Ms. Yusuf who has a job as a prostitute in the issue that is not good for him, makes residents want to drive away Ms. Yusuf from the village, because they have tarnished the good name of the village with the work that Mrs. Yusuf did so far. So because this requires Mrs. Yusuf to go abroad to work as a migrant worker to avoid the tantrums of her village residents. Yusuf himself was escorted by the head of the village head where he still had a brothers with Yusuf to be entrusted at the orphanage. As long as that, Yusuf lives under the care of Mr. Erwin along with his other friends. 7 years Mrs. Yusuf has gone as a migrant worker in Malaysia, she finally returned. But he returned to his first child's house, Yusuf's first brother. Hearing the return of his mother, Yusuf was so happy that he hoped that maybe his mother would pick Yusuf from the orphanage.

However, the waiting was vanished after 1 year of his mother not to pick Yusuf, not even informed Yusuf. In some time the feeling of disappointment Yusuf turned into a mischief, where he often escaped from an orphanage, often skipped, even fighting with fellow friends at the orphanage. This was justified by the orphanage manager, Mr. Erwin. His disappointment with his two - individuals turned into delinquency that he did both at school and in an orphanage. At present Yusuf is in high school, at Saraswati Salatiga High School.

The scenery image made shows the object of a mountain where one of the mountains is seen bigger with green grass decorations below. In addition to the waters, the child depicts the stone on the right and left side where the left side of the stone looks bigger than the right stone. In addition, in the middle of the waters, a small boat that is floating, in the boat, two people are fishing. In the sky the evening sky is seen with yellowish orange, the sunset atmosphere.

Based on the results of the picture, Yusuf did not appear to describe the family figure in a bright manner. Here it describes a mountain, with water underneath which can signify a sea or lake, with rocks and left. The view looks glazed with the afternoon sky marked in red, orange and yellow made gradations. This drawn there are 2 figures who are fishing on the boat in the middle of the water in the picture. This picture uses crayon media on paper, with a placard color sweeping technique. This painting by Yusuf was given the title "Fishing". Based on the explanation we got in an interview with Yusuf, the author asked about what was the meaning of the picture he made? Yusuf said that in this picture he was fishing with a man. Not so detailed who the man he meant, but Yusuf said the figure of this man mentioned to Yusuf that he could consider himself as his father. For this reason, Yusuf and the figure of these fathers were united because of their hobbies and closeness to each other while fishing.

According to Gomma in (Aziz, 2015) Broken home children often do not express their emotions and feelings directly. Therefore, both in the expression of images even children do not necessarily pour what they feel into the picture, Yusuf's picture shows a bond that exists through his hobby of fishing with people he often encounters while fishing. As a figure who often accompanied Yusuf and became a listener to Yusuf's complaints, this old man invited Yusuf to regard him as his father. Although Yusuf did not get love from his father and mother directly, but Yusuf had people who care about him. Broken home children, recognize love from the care of the people around him (Dewi et al, 2018). This makes them feel close, so they can make a bond with that person. This shows that a child's family background can affect the work of family -themed images. Children tend to show emotions and feelings through the signs that he made in his picture (Loita, 2017).

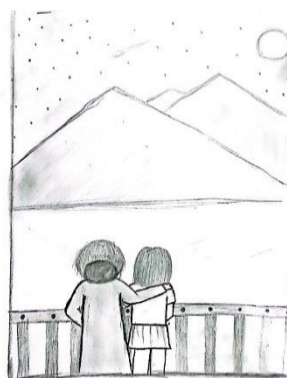


Figure 2. Sample Picture of Salib Putih Orphanage Children named Nella Nurhayati (16 years old).

The picture above belongs to one of the children in the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage named Nella Nurhayati. Nella grew up in an orphanage since 2021. Time in the orphanage was fairly recent. Based on the results of interviews with the management of the orphanage and Nella herself. There is a heartbreaking story before Nella's arrival to the orphanage. Nella was born in Saudi Arabia on November 13, 2007. His birth in Arabic was a period where her father and mother worked as migrant workers in Arabia. His parents who at that time had to meet the needs of the family by working in Arabia had to raise Nella in Arabia until she was 7 years old. When she was 7 years old, Nella was taken to Indonesia together with her mother with the aim of gaining education. Nella was deposited to her grandmother while her mother returned to work abroad. A few years passed, Ms. Nella returned to Indonesia, but precisely in 2018 Ms. Nella died due to an illness. At that time, Nella's father decided to return to Indonesia to help take care of Nella with her grandmother. However, Nella's father had a relationship with many women and according to Nella's statement, her father changed a lot of partners. Therefore, Nella has a deep sense of hatred with her father. Receiving Nella's statement, her father had tried to contact Nella, but her father's contact number had been blocked by Nella himself.

Besides Nella's father who has a job odd job, making her rarely at home. Nella spent a lot of time with her grandmother,

ranging from food, clothing, to the time most of his parents' responsibility was replaced by her grandmother. According to Nella, her grandmother gave a lot of affection and gave comfort while Nella was sad. However, in 2021, Nella's grandmother followed her mother's departure due to illness. This makes Nella very sad where the closest people are now gone. Finally, because no one took care of Nella at home, because her father worked odd jobs that did not infrequently not go home, Nella was handed over to be entrusted at the Salatiga White Corn orphanage. Nella's own father drove Nella to leave in an orphanage.

Entering the work made by Nella, this work has the title "Grandma". Seen two subjects described in this work, namely Nella and her grandmother. Images of the subject in the picture show the view of the person who is turning his back, so that only the back of the body looks. The two people were looking at the mountains which were quite far away. This is illustrated by the portrayal of waters that look quite wide, thus making the impression of the mountain look far. Mountains and mountains have different livers. In the picture Nella Etr is seen described by mountainous objects, which are marked by several sequential layers of mountains to form three layers of mountains. In addition, the subject is described as appearing to stand on a bridge depicted with a fence in front of the subject. The waters in front of the subject are described so calm that they do not seem to have water waves in front of him. The existing atmosphere of the atmosphere was drawn at night. Although the picture does not have a color, only memorable Hitan and white, but the night atmosphere is marked by the moon and stars scattered on the mountain. Another atmosphere described is the atmosphere where the grandmother seemed to embrace Nella's shoulder which gave the impression of peace, peace and security that Nella wanted to convey. Grandmother's subject here is described only wearing long white clothes without decoration and looks innocent, different from Nella's clothes that seem to

have a variety and decoration, Grandma's clothes are depicted so innocent. The thing that Nella wants to be explored in this visualization is the desire to show that Nella's grandmother is gone. There are so many visualizations that describe people who have died by wearing long white clothes that have been believed and agreed upon by most people to describe people who have been gone.

In her book, Roseline Davido revealed about color language where color language has two types, namely bright colors and pseudo colors. In relation to coloring, Davido mentioned that in the picture of the child if the child does not want to color the picture or gives gloomy colors into the picture, it can show the tendency that the child tries to describe feelings related to confusion, sadness and disappointment that refers to things - things which may be complicated or have a memory that tends to be gloomy. In the picture Nella we can draw the conclusion that the memory of her grandmother is a valuable memory or memory that Nella has experienced. However, in this case Nella tries to describe the confusion and sadness will lose her grandmother into pseudo colors. This is trying to show it by giving a subtle shading to each object so that the object has the impression of the shadow that is trying to express. This beautiful memory Nella tried to present in the form of a quiet but seem peaceful, with a smooth coloring. The expression of art described in the picture of Nella revealed the longing for the figure of Grandma that she loved so much. The family figure described by Nella is the closest figure to her, the grandmother. Personal experience that made Nella present the figure of Grandma in her picture is an implication of the beautiful memory of her together with grandmother behind the image made by Nella.

The child does not describe the state of his family in a bright manner. This is also related to the character of children who tend to be more introverted. So the picture does not show the true situation. From this picture we also find the fact that children try to cover the

reality of the condition of his family by describing things that make him happy

We can draw conclusions, that children try to harbor the problems that exist in his family, and does not want to show the side weaknesses of his family which might make him sad or ashamed for him to pour in the picture, on the contrary, the child covered the fact by drawing a family figure who used him when he needed, such as the example of the ones who accompanied him in tough conditions.



Figure 3. Sample Picture of Salib Putih Orphanage Children named Mocah Tambuni (8 years old).

The picture above is a picture of Mocah Tambuni's, one of the children living in the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage. Mocah is a child from Timika, Papua. Currently Mocah is sitting in the first grade of elementary school in Salatiga. Mocah has lived in an orphanage since the last month, when he started entering the first grade school. In Papua alone Mocah lives with his father and six siblings, while the mother has died because of illness. In Papua, Mocah did not get a proper education, because of his weak family economy, as well as limited education in Papua, Mocah finally received assistance from the White Cross Foundation to attend Salatiga. Mocah together with his brother received a scholarship to get a better education. Two Mocah's siblings got a scholarship in Bogor and Salatiga, while the other four siblings were still with their father in Papua. According to information from Mocah himself, even though his mother was

gone, Mocah's father was still trying to care for and raise his children in Papua. The work of Mocah's own father is as a farm laborer and doing the job jobs requested about third and the people around him. Mocah himself said that his father was a person who was diligent in working. However, in order to get a decent education, Mocah must be willing to part with his father and siblings to attend school in Salatiga. Based on the information given by Mocah, his father and his siblings are also still communicating with each other using a mobile phone. In addition, even though Mocah's sister received a scholarship in Salatiga to study at the Satya Wacana Christian University, Mocah's brother did not live together with Mocah, but rent a boarding house, which is close to the campus.

From the picture of Mocah, above there are three human subjects depicted, along with the house and view of the mountains behind it. From the picture above the researcher asked about the identity of the person contained in the picture. Based on Mocah's statement in the interview, the three subjects were Mocah with two of his siblings named Yuan and Aldian. The two siblings are currently still in Papua along with his father. According to Mocah, the two siblings are people who often play with Mocah. We can see that the expressions shown by the three subjects show a cheerful and happy atmosphere. In addition, the mountainous landscape behind the subjects described showed a picture of the mocah's hometown atmosphere surrounded by mountains and looked green. The green color shown by Mocah illustrates the beauty and atmosphere of the forest which is still widely in the Papuan area. Another object described is the house, which shows the location of the play of the three children not far from home. Giving a name to each object shows that children want to introduce the three subjects which are none other than their siblings. In this case the name shows an expression of an award in the child to introduce the subject he drawn.

From the Mocah image it can be concluded that the personal experience underlying the portrayal of the characters and the atmosphere in the picture is the memory or memory of the Mocah while in Papua. These memories are the atmosphere of playing together with his brothers. Because Mocah is still 8 years old, the memories inherent in him are the kengan about playing, the pleasure and freedom he gets when playing with his brothers describes the family atmosphere that is trying to describe. In addition, in the subconscious of children, children try to express longing for their brothers in Papua and moments when playing with their brothers who indirectly move the child to describe the moment and pour them into the picture. So that the personal experience possessed by Mocah is an experience that illustrates happiness together with his family, which unconsciously also reflects the longing for his family in Papua.

Drawing by children is merely an expression of expression and imagination in terms of emotional. Children's images are often referred to as expressions of expressions because images created and taught in schools aim to practice their creative expressions. Expression (expression) is a reflection or confusion of emotions and feelings through drawing and painting activities. Drawing expression is an activity of disclosure of emotions and feelings that arise due to experiences from outside the field of drawings (Nurfatoni et al., 2013).

CONCLUSION

Art expression has become a form of human conversation that has been around for a long time. The existence of paintings on the walls of the cave proves that humans always have visually expression in human civilization (Kustiawan, 2014). This proves that art expression is not just a necessity, but it can be said that art expression is a human need (Sugiarto, 2014). All forms of emotions and expressions can be used as a source in producing creative ideas and ideas in relation to one's skills in recognizing, understanding,

and channeling these emotions (Mujiyono et al., 2021). Based on the opinion of Ivcevic and Hoffman (2017) explains that emotions help individuals deal with problems creatively. Emotions are the main domain in the creative process. Emotions in the form of feelings felt by the individual himself, both feelings of pleasure, happiness, and feelings that are considered unpleasant are also part of emotions. Examples such as anxiety, tarumatics and depression. Feelings like this that sometimes prevent someone from pouring out their creativity. This is also felt by children who experience conditions where their families are not harmonious or broken home. Often these children experience traumatic conditions in their families that make them difficult to express their emotions (Zuraidah, 2016). Receiving care from parents is the right of a child. However, the absence of parents in children's lives makes children not get care from their parents.

The condition of the absence of parents in children's lives, makes a child not get care from his parents. The absence of this parent is a condition where the existence of children's parents is unknown or due to other factors that make children not get their rights to be cared for (Adristi, 2021). This is what is often experienced by children who live in orphanages. Children in the orphanage generally come from different backgrounds, where most of them lose their right to be cared for. As we know, this kind of thing can be overcome by giving alternative care. Alternative Parenting is a form of parenting carried out on a substitute family base or through children's social welfare institutions.

No different from children in general, children who live with broken home conditions or disharmony in their families also have an expression of art that they are entitled to pour out. Through the image image it is expected that children can freely pour their expression. As one of the pictures above belongs to one of the Salatiga White Cross Orphanage children named Yusuf Febri Kurniawan. Familiar called Yusuf, this child has grown in an orphanage since he was 8 years old. Based on the results of interviews

with orphanage managers, Yusuf is known to have a sufficiently heartbreaking background. Based on the results of the picture, Joseph did not appear to describe the family figure in a bright manner. Here he described a mountain, with the water underneath can indicate a sea or lake, with rocks and left. The view looks glazed with the afternoon sky marked in red, orange and yellow made gradations. This drawn there are 2 figures who are fishing on the boat in the middle of the water in the picture. This picture uses crayon media on paper, with a placard color sweeping technique. This painting by Yusuf was given the title "Fishing".

Based on the explanation we got in an interview with Yusuf, the author asked about what was the meaning of the picture he made? Yusuf said that in this picture he was fishing with an old man. Not so detailed who the old man that he meant, but Yusuf said the figure of this old man mentioned to Yusuf that Yusuf could consider himself as his father. Therefore, Yusuf and the figure of the old man that considered himself as his father is put together because of hobbies and closeness to each other while fishing. From this picture we also find the fact that children try to cover the reality of the condition of his family by describing things that make him happy. Children tend to describe people who are close to him, which he considers as a family we can draw conclusions, that children try to harbor the problems that exist in their families, and do not want to show the weaknesses of their families who might make him sad or embarrassed for him to devote in the picture, on the contrary, the child covering this fact by drawing a family figure who used him when he needed, such as the example of the fathers who accompanied him fishing. Drawing by children is merely an expression of expression and imagination in terms of emotional. Children's images are often referred to as expressions of expressions because images created and taught in schools aim to practice their creative expressions. Expression (expression) is a reflection or confusion of emotions and feelings through drawing and painting activities. Drawing

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