



CILI AS A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION FOR IDEAS FOR CREATING WORK OF FINE ART

Pande Komang budhi Sastra Utama¹, I Wayan Setem², I wayan Kondra³

¹²³Fine Art, Faculty of Art And Design, Indonesian Institute of Arts Bali, Indonesia

E-mail: sastrautamapande@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Received on
2 October 2024
Revised on
13 January 2025
Accepted on
3 April 2025

KEYWORDS

Cili
Symbol
Painting
Crating Work
Fine Art

ABSTRACT

This report describes the creation of works of painting with the theme "Cili as a source of inspiration for ideas for creating works of fine art", which was inspired by the unique shape of a cili, a ceremony in agrarian life that is involved in most people. In this case, Cili is a symbol of the transformation of the Goddess Sri into the Goddess of Fertility, Prosperity of the Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from the land or Mother Earth all human needs emerge, for example plants and others. Cili is a symbol that is closely related to life and fertility. sometimes cili is associated with the goddess Sri, the goddess of rice, who symbolizes fertility. The meaning of chili in Balinese culture is closely related to the ceremonies in agricultural life that most people participate in. In this case, chili becomes a symbol of the reproduction of Dewi Sri as the goddess of fertility, prosperity of the Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from whom the land or Mother Earth produces all human needs, for example plants and others. In the creation process using steps: basic research, exploration, improvisation. In the process of creating the work, the author took references from the Wasundari Kamasan studio as a source for creating the work. The author combines the given ornaments. In the creation process the author took the shape of water, the shape of rocks, and the shape of a tree.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Campus Learning Program (MBKM), is a policy of the Minister of Education and Culture giving students the right to take courses outside of higher education which aims to encourage students to master various knowledge that is useful for entering the world of work.

The MBKM learning program outside ISI Denpasar for semester VI, consists of several program options, namely: Internship/Work Practice, Teaching Assistantship/Teaching Student, Research/Research, Humanitarian Project, Independent Study/Project, Entrepreneurship and Village Building/Thematic Real Work Lectures. From several options provided by the institute, the author decided to choose Independent Study/Project.



Independent Project Study is a program that gives writers the opportunity to study specific and practical competencies directly from experts for one semester through direct learning and practical activities. This explanation attracted the writer's attention to choose this program because learning and practice can be obtained directly from the students. experts who have partnered with ISI Denpasar.

In this independent study activity, the author raised the title "Cili as a source of inspiration for ideas for creating works of fine art" based on the author who was born in Tusan Village. Tusan Village is the western border between Klungkung Regency and Gianyar Regency. Tusan Village is a village located in Banjarangkan sub-district, Kab. Klungkung, Bali Province. The distance from Denpasar city to Tusan Village is around 28.3 km. Meanwhile, from Klungkung City to Tusan Village, it is around 6.9km. Tusan Village is an agricultural village because the majority of its population earns their livelihood from the agricultural sector. Almost every corner of the village has agricultural land, rice fields can be seen from entering Banjarangkan village, west of Tusan Village near the border and north of Tusan Village on the route to Bakas Village. The agricultural sector in Tusan Village is very fertile because of the abundant water sources that come from Bakas Village which is located north of Tusan Village.

Why the author is interested in using Cili as a source of inspiration for ideas for creating works of fine art cannot be separated from the environmental factors of the author's family who run a business in the Banten sector (offerings) which influenced the author in selecting Chile as a source of inspiration for creating fine art. Not only the family environment, the Tusan Village environment is also a factor in the author's theme of Cili. In daily life, most village residents have activities as farmers. The meaning of Cili in Balinese culture is closely related to the ceremonies in agricultural life that most people participate in.

In this case, Cili is a symbol of the embodiment of Goddess Sri as the Goddess of Fertility, Prosperity, Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from the land or Mother Earth all human needs emerge, for example plants and others. In relation to the field of rice farming, a ceremony was held to worship Bhatari Sri as a symbol of fertility and prosperity in a series of rice harvest ceremonies, then successive ceremonies were carried out, after the rice was 3 months old, the meibyakukung ceremony was carried out. In this ceremony, the embodiment of a woman was made, named Cili, made from palm leaves. Then, two days before the rice was harvested, a manifestation called Nini Pantun (Goddess of Rice) was created in the form of a woman with 54 rice stalks and a man with 108 rice stalks. These two embodiments are then married in a rice barn which aims to ensure good and abundant harvests. But chili is not limited to rice planting ceremonies, the chili symbol is also widely used in various ceremonies such as decorations on gebogan, lamak, and sampian penjor.

It was from this idea that the author became interested in carrying out independent study activities at the Wasundari Classical Painting Studio in Kamasan Village, Klungkung. This studio was started by I Nyoman Mandra, a Kamasan Classical Painting Artist who dedicated his life to the preservation of Kamasan wayang. In 2006, the Kamasan Wayang Traditional Painting Studio changed its name to the Wasundari Classical Painting Studio because of the studio's participation in the children's Gong Kebyar competition as an ambassador for Klungkung district in the framework of the Bali Arts Festival. After the death of I Nyoman Mandra in 2018 the studio was continued by Ni Wayan Sri Wedari, S.Sn. The Wasundari Classical Painting Studio is still active in developing children who want to learn to paint and produce Kamasan wayang paintings with studio members. Because of the studio's role and the studio's dedication to the existence of fostering and preserving the art of Kamasan painting, in 2019 the Studio received the Kerti Bhuwana Sandhi Nugraha award from the Governor of Bali, I Wayan Koster.

From the description above, cili is a symbol of the embodiment of Dewi Sri, which is interpreted as the Goddess of fertility and prosperity. Cili is depicted as the shape of a woman with a sharp face and slim waist wearing a subeng and wide head decoration. By taking chili as inspiration in creating painting, artists can create a work of art that can introduce one of the Balinese cultures and also contribute to understanding the meaning of a creative work called cili.

2. METHODS

The Creation Method is a way to create works of art systematically. Stages of creating a work of art which outlines the design of the process of creating a work of art in accordance with the stages of creation from getting the inspiration (idea), designing, to realizing the work of art.

the process of creating a work of painting requires a method to describe in detail the stages or methods carried out in the creation process, as an effort to create a work of art. Through approaches with other scientific disciplines. A creation method is a way or stages or ways to produce something to get work results with certain purposes and uses. Independent project study carried out at the Wasundari Classical Painting Studio, the creation method directed by Ni Wayan Sri Wedari and the results of the author's observations, the method starts from the basic research, exploration, experiment, execution, completion stages. The author experienced these stages in the basic research process at the Wasundari Classical Painting Studio. The meaning of these stages is:

2.1. Basic Research

This basic research stage is intended to find information about the Kamasan Classical Painting style and the stages of creation, which will later be collaborated with the concept raised. Not only regarding technical creation, in this stage the author also conducted research on cili as an idea for creating works. Cili is a statue depicted with a slim-waisted female figure with a large headdress and subeng. The ingredients used for chili include coconut leaves, palm leaves, soil and some are made from flour. Here's a photo of the cili:



Figure 1. Cili terracotta, Bali Museum collection



Figure 2. Cili (Dewi Sri), Bali Museum Collection

2.2 Exploration

In the exploration stage, it is a process carried out in the process of creating a work, the exploration stage is carried out by observing or observing objects that are appointed as a source of inspiration or ideas in the creation of painting art.

2.3 Improvisation

The improvisation stage is an experimental or experimental stage in creating works of painting in order to produce techniques and forms that have symbolic meaning in the realization of the work. At this improvisation stage, many experimental expressions are carried out to add objects to the work of painting

2.4 Forming

The forming stage is the process of creating or realizing work through ideas, sketches and techniques that have been carried out from studies carried out in the previous stage. At this stage, what needs to be provided is the first, starting with the idea, after the idea, continue with the stage of installing the canvas fabric on the frame, then continue with the sketching stage and the coloring process.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cili is a symbol that is closely related to life and fertility. sometimes chili is associated with the goddess sri, the goddess of rice, who symbolizes fertility, prosperity and health, but although rice is the most important food crop in Bali and the growth cycle of rice is compared to the life cycle of humans. The significance of chili goes beyond the symbolism of rice and the goddess Sri. Even though it looks like a woman, cili is a symbol of human life in general and human fertility.

Chile is depicted by showing the silhouette of a woman with a slender body shape resembling an hourglass, with two long, thin arms, large ear ornaments (subeng), and wearing a large headdress made of palm leaves. In its development, chili is not only made from palm leaves, there are several ingredients in making chili itself, such as woven kepeng money which is usually used for decoration during piodalan ceremonies in temples, some are also made from clay, and also made from flour. In the chili lamak is the main motif depicted [1].

The meaning of chili in Balinese culture is closely related to the ceremonies in agricultural life that most people participate in. In this case, cili becomes a symbol of the embodiment of Dewi Sri as the goddess of fertility, prosperity of the Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from whom the land or Mother Earth produces all human needs, for example plants and others. In relation to the field of rice farming, a ceremony is held to worship Bhtari Sri as a symbol of fertility and prosperity in a series of rice harvest ceremonies, then successive ceremonies are carried out, after the rice is 3 months old, the meibyakukung ceremony is carried out. made from palm leaves. Then, two days before the rice was harvested, an embodiment called Nini Pantun (Goddess of Rice) was made in the form of a woman with 54 stalks of rice and a male incarnation with 108 stalks of rice. These two embodiments are then married in a rice barn which aims to ensure good and abundant harvests.



Figure 3. "Dewi Sri", 120x100, Akrilik Di Kanvas

Media: acrylic on canvas

Size: 120x100

Year: 2024

Description of work:

Dewi Sri as the Goddess of Fertility, Prosperity, Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from the land or Mother Earth come all human needs, for example plants and others. In relation to the field of rice farming, a ceremony was held to worship Bhatari Sri as a symbol of fertility and prosperity in a series of rice harvest ceremonies, then successive ceremonies were carried out, after the rice was 3 months old, the meibyakukung ceremony was carried out. In this ceremony, the embodiment of a woman was made, named Cili, made from palm leaves.

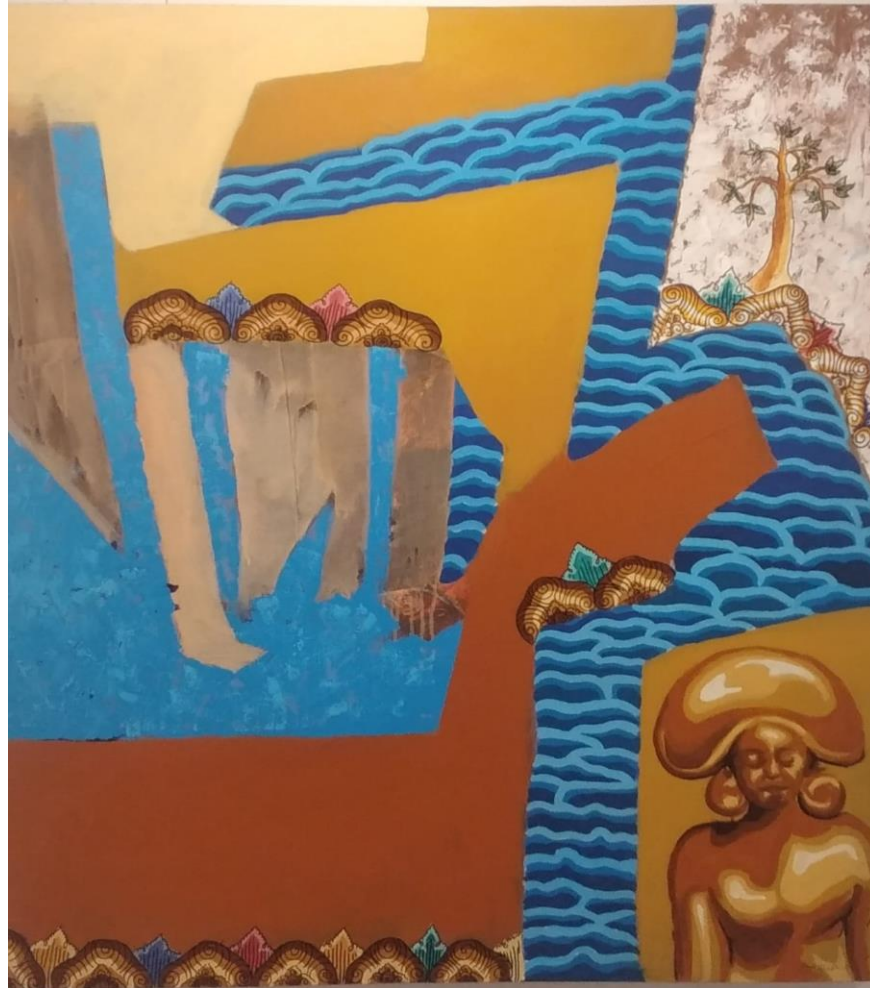


Figure 4. Fertility

Media: acrylic on canvas

Size: 120x100

Year: 2024

Description of work:

The meaning of cili in Balinese culture is closely related to the ceremonies in agricultural life that most people participate in. In this case, chili becomes a symbol of the embodiment of Dewi Sri as the goddess of fertility, prosperity of the Mother Goddess or Mother Earth, from whom the land or Mother Earth produces all human needs, for example plants and others. In connection with the field of rice farming, a ceremony is held to worship Bhtari Sri as a symbol of fertility and prosperity.



Figure 5. Lamak

Media: acrylic on canvas

Size: 120x100

Year: 20254

Description of work:

Lamak is part of ritual ceremonial equipment in Bali, usually hung above the altar. Lamak also functions as a base for offerings which are generally used on major holidays or important ceremonies for Hindus in Bali. Ornaments are human works in the form of physical products born from ideas or thoughts that are useful for organizing and giving direction to human actions, so they are often associated with various existing patterns and decorations. The depiction of the symbols of Bhuana Agung and Bhuana Alit in Lamak is characterized by ornaments adopted from the shape of the moon, the shape of a star, the shape of the sun, cili-cilian and so on. These natural objects were placed by the Creator in the atmosphere. Hindus believe this is a helper. Lamak is made using natural ingredients, namely woka leaves and palm leaves. Woka leaves function as a base or surface for assembling ornaments made from palm leaves.

4. CONCLUSION

Cili is an art object that has high artistic value and has philosophical meaning as a result of Hindu culture. Cili is a statue made from various media such as palm leaves, clay, flour and Chinese money (pis belong). Cili is the embodiment of a woman with a large headdress, large ear ornaments (subeng), slim waist, and thin hands. Cili in agricultural life is a symbol of fertility, prosperity where every time the rice harvest is carried out a cili is made as an embodiment of Dewi Sri who is the Goddess of Prosperity and Fertility.

In the process of creating works of painting, the author uses basic research methods, exploration, improvisation, shaping. The author is interested in showing the form of chili in several existing forms of chili by combining it with the ornaments found in the classic Wayang Kamasan paintings. In this case the author took the ornaments of mountains, trees and water.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Cili Sebagai Lambang Dewi Kesuburan Di Bali, 1989/1990.
- [2] I. W. S. N. K. K. Gede Widi Yasa, "CILI SEBAGAI INSPIRASI PENCIPTAAN PRODUK".
- [3] brinkgreve, offering, the ritual art of bali, 1992.
- [4] brinkgreve, Lamak: Ritual Objects In Bali, 2016.