CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Design
2.1.1 Definition of Design

Sachari and Sunarya (2001, p.10) state that design is a physical translation of social, economic, and human life aspects, and is a reflection of the culture of the era. Design is one of tangible cultural manifestations. Design is a product from values that is applied at a certain period of time. Nurhayati (2004, p.78) says that design is the process of organizing line elements, shapes, sizes, textures, colours, sounds, light, aroma and other design elements to texture work. According to Macdonald (2004), design is the shape and color of artifacts or natural forms. Hardt (2006) says that design is the planned and innovative use of knowledge to form processes, environment, products and services with point of departure in user needs.

Based on those theories, designs is an innovation process that changes the design elements into products that have value in a certain period of time.

2.1.2 Elements of Design

According to Widya and Darmawan (2016, p.25), the elements of design are dots, lines, shapes, spaces, gradations, colors, and textures:

1. Dots

   Dots are one of the most basic design elements, standing either individually or as a group. Dots are element that provides a meaningful communication feel to design.

2. Line

   Line is a design element which is a device of a group of points that are sequential and consecutive, either standing as the main element or part of the communication.

3. Shape

   Shape is a design element where the starting point of a line meets the end point of a line. There are two basic shapes in design, namely geometric and organic or the form is more freedom.

4. Space

   Space is a design element that is a continuation of the form that is developed to form an imaginary space related to the perception of the observer.

5. Gradation

   Gradation is a design element which is a new play in the form of shading.

6. Color

   Color on the basis of design refers to the pigment color circle, which divides to the basic or primary colors into red, yellow, and blue, then belongs to the first or secondary derivatives and so on.

7. Texture

   Texture is a design element which is the appearance or characteristics of the properties of a surface.

2.2 Coloring Books

2.2.1 Definition of Coloring Books and Benefits of Coloring

Setiono, Waluyanto & Wahyudi (2015) state that coloring books are picture story book that can be colored. Fadhilah (2014, p.22) says that coloring books are books that have pictures of people, animals, plants and so on and are colored using markers, colored pencils, food coloring and others. Coloring books are type of book containing line art to which the reader may add color using crayons, colored pencils, marked pens, paint or other artistic media (www.definitions.net).

Olivia (2013, p.14) explains some benefits of coloring for children. The benefits are:

1. to train children to choose color combinations and to help children to learn color harmony and balance;

2. to stimulate the imagination and creativity of children, so that children understand the details of the objects to be colored first before they color them;

3. to train children to make targets;

4. to train children to recognize field boundaries;

5. to train children's fine motor skills as a means of preparing writing skills;

6. to practice the ability to coordinate eye and hand movements, starting from how to properly hold crayons , until choosing colors and sharpening crayons.

2.2.2 Types of Coloring Books for Children

According to Lingokids (2019), there are three types of coloring books for children including drawing pads, geometric drawing books, and learning coloring books.

1. Drawing Pads

Drawing pads are just plain sheets of paper ready for drawing on. These types of coloring books are perfect for children to be able to express their creativity, emotions, and feeling.

2. Geometric Drawing Books

These coloring books based on Mandalas, which are Hindu symbols with shapes and lines surrounding a center point, usually within a square. These coloring books are very useful to help children learn more about the use of colors and to enhance their ability to combine colors.

3. Learning Coloring Books

This type of coloring books is not only for children to draw and color, but they can also learn while they have fun. There are many coloring books that exist which use pictures as a didactic tool to teach children about different subjects like geography, maths, English, and even foreign languages.

2.2.3 Important Illustration Elements in Children Coloring Books

Pavlova (2018) says children love simple, schematic figures with main recognizable elements, pleasing textures, cute characters design, and very vivid colorful illustration. Wijaya (2019) also explains that things need to be considered when make pictures for children are about colors, sizes, and layout.

1. Colors

The colors used must not only one color in a pallete. In each illustration, the colors used must be colourful, bright but not flashy.

2. Sizes

The sizes of each objects must be big, it is to make kids easier to colored the pictures.

3. Layouts

The layout used muse be as simple as possible, so that's the children can easily find it or even read the the texts that provided.

2.2.4 How to Create Illustration in Coloring Books

In making the illustration there are various application that we can used, and one of it called Ibis Paint X. Ibis Paint X is an application that provides the user to create illustations, manga books, coloring pages, or even video artwork (www.ibispaint.com). Here the steps how to use Ibis Paint X.

1. First of all, tap menu *my gallery*.
2. There will be no artwork in the gallery, so we need to tap the +button to add an artwork. Here, we need to choose the size that we want for our artwork.
3. After we chosed the size that we want, there will be canvas screen. This is the main screen where we will create own artwork.
4. There is also main toolbar consists of brush/eraser toggle, tool selector, properties, color, fullscreen view, layer, and back.
5. After choose the brush that we want to use, then we can start make the line or shapes that we want to make. We just draw with our fingers or tab pen as same as the way we draw on the paper.
6. After the line art is finish, next step is the color fill. Select the brush tool then tab the square icon on the main toolbar to open the color window.
7. When the artwork is finish, tab the back button on the main toolbar to go back to my gallery.
8. To save the artwork, press the share button then tab photo (PNG), finally save image.

2.2.5 How to Create Good Coloring Books

According to First Choice Books (www.firstchoicebooks.ca), there are four tips to create good coloring books.

1. Uplifting concepts for a coloring book theme

   A book built around a theme, whether it be garden images, animals, owls, flowers, Egyptian images or an enchanting story, will always do better than a coloring book of random images. Pick a theme that will draw readers' attention, or that tells some kind of story.

2. Coloring books, size and cover design

   The common size of coloring books is 8.5 x 11 inch portrait format, but it can be consider a little different size. It can be landscape, design an appealing square book, or opt for the beauty of the oversized. The other way is by creating a stunning drawing. The cover should be meticulously designed whether black and white or vibrant with color. It needs to turn heads, win hearts and capture imaginations.

3. The spine, paper and finishing

   Three elements of a book are combined to make it a strong and durable product: the spine, the page paper and the finishing.

   a. The number of pages in the book will limit based on each option, but less than 20 pages need to saddle-stich;

   b. The paper and cover stock in coloring book will determine the final product. It can be double-sided pages or those printed only on one side. Single sided pages will prevent images from the reverse side from showing through. Print double-sided pages are more economical. The stock used for the cover should be heavy enough to withstand repeated use.

4. Finishing effects

   a. Adding thin film laminate to the cover will ensure that its colors simply pop with vibrancy;

b. Rounded corners remove sharp corners and decrease wear and dog-earing the cover;

c. Perforation of inner pages often used for coloring books. It allows the artist to remove pages so that they can work on them on another page for framing or display;

d. Raising letter or images on the cover of coloring books or gilding with metallic ink can really add to the wow effect of the cover.

2.3 Descriptive Text

2.3.1 Definition of Descriptive Text

Kurniasari (2014, p.141) says that descriptive text is a text that describes about experience that can be object clearly. This type of text makes the reader can imagine the objects shape or smell. Similarly, Semi (2007, p.114) also explains that descriptive text makes the readers as if seeing, hearing, smelling, or touching the object that being decribed.

2.3.2 Good Descriptive Text for Children

According to Wijaya (2019), there are several things that need to consider when write descriptive text for children.

1. The type of fonts that being used must be simple and easy to read.

2. Do not use standard (serif) words and make sure to choose words which children familiar with.

3. The descriptive text should be short, concise, and clear.

Nurmayati (2020) also states about important points of good descriptive text for children.

1. The object that being described must be appropriate for children.

2. Use words and sentences that understandable by children. The uses of figure of speech and standard (serif) words should be avoided.

3. Each sentence should not be too long. This is useful to provide comfort so that children are not too tired in reading.

4. Only provide important and uncomplicated information. The description submitted must match the real object.

2.4 Tourism Destinations

2.4.1 Definition of Tourism Destinations

Ridwan (2012) explains that tourism destination is anything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural and man-made wealth that is the target or purpose of tourist visits. Fandeli in Asriandi (2016, p.22) states that tourism destination is a manifestation of human creation, life system, cultural arts, national history, and a place or natural condition that has an attraction for tourists to visit. According to Tuohino and Konu (2014), tourism destination is geographic area as a location that can attract tourists to stay temporarily consisting of various tourism products, so it requires various infrastructures to make it happen. Marpaung (2002) states that tourism destination is a form of related activities and facilities, which attract tourists or visitors to come to a certain area or place.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that tourism destination is a geographic area that has uniqueness, beauty or anything that is attractive for tourists to visit.

2.4.2 Types of Tourism Destinations

According to Ali (2016, p.11) tourism destinations are divided into two categories. They are natural tourism destinations and socio-cultural tourism destinations.

1. Natural tourism destinations consist of:
   a. Marine tourism destinations that provide facilities for swimming, fishing, diving, and other water sport activities.
   b. Ethnic tourism destinations, for example an area where the people have an interesting culture and lifestyle.
   c. Eco tourism destinations are associated with the beauty of nature such as mountains, rare wildlife, and rare plant life.

d. Hunt tourism destinations are places that have legal area or forest for tourist to hunt.

e. Agro tourism destinations are agricultural land, plantation land, and nursery land.

2. Socio-cultural tourism destinations consist of:

a. Archaeological relics and monuments such as historical buildings, cities, villages, religious buildings, and other historical places.

b. Museums and other cultural facilities such as museums of archaeology, history, entology, natural history, arts and crafts, science and technology, industry, or with other special themes.

2.4.3 Tourism Destinations in Palembang

According to Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika (2019), tourism destinations in Palembang are Benteng Kuto Besak, Hutan Wisata Punti Kayu, Kambang Iwak, Kemaro Island, Musi River, Al Qur'an Al-Akbar, Water Park, Jakabaring Sport City, Archaeological Park of Sriwijaya Kingdom, Monpera, Balaputera Dewa Museum, Al-Islam Muhammad Cheng Ho Mosque, and Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum.

1. **Benteng Kuto Besak**

Benteng Kuto Besak was built for 17 years from 1780 to 1797. The development of the fortress was led by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin. Benteng Kuto Besak has a length of 288.75 meters and a height of 9.99 meters (30 feet), and a thickness of 1.99 meters (60 feet). In every corner there is a bastion, the one located in northwest corner has different shape from the other three bastions. The three same bastions are characteristic of the Benteng Kuto Besak bastion, on the east, south and west sides there is a fort entrance, the main gate overlooking the Musi River is called *lawang kuto* and the other entrance is called *lawang buritan*.

2. Hutan Wisata Punti Kayu

Hutan Wisata Punti Kayu is a protected forest and also tourism forest in Palembang city. This forest became protected forest in 1938. According to the results of an agreement between the Province of South Sumatra and the Ministry of Forestry in 1986, Punti Kayu tourism forest became a tourism forest after adding several tourist facilities.

3. Kambang Iwak

Kambang Iwak is one of the legacy traces from Dutch colonialists in Palembang. This park was used as recreation areas for Dutch colonialists. Now this park is also has other facilities such as fish pool, jogging track, and playground.

4. Kemaro Island

This island is located in the middle of Musi River. This island was built from a legend about the love story between Siti Fatimah, the Princess of the King of Palembang and Tan Bun Ann, the son of Chinese king. In Kemaro Island, there are pagoda in the middle, Buddhist ancient temple, and a love tree.

5. Musi River

This 750 km long river is dividing Palembang City into two areas, namely: ilir in the north and ulu in the south. Musi River is also known as the longest river in Sumatera Island. Since Sriwijaya Kingdom, Musi River is known as the main of means transportation for people in Palembang. Musi River is located in the middle of Palembang city.

6. Al Qur'an Al-Akbar

Al Qur'an Al-Akbar is located in Gandus Al Ihsaniyah Islamic Boarding School in Palembang city. There are 30 juz of Al Qur'an that made from tembesu wood with length 2 meters and wide 1 meter. The design of the Al-

Qur'an is made into 5 levels and the overall thickness of the Al Qur'an including cover reaches 9 meters.

7. Water Park

Palembang has three famous water park, they are Fantasy Island, OPI Water Park, and Amanzi Water Park. First, Fantasy Island is known as the first water park in Palembang and located in Jalan Prameswara. Then OPI Water Park is known as the most affordable water park in Palembang and located in Komplek OPI Mall Jakabaring. The last Amanzi Water Park is known as the biggest water park in Palembang and located in Citra Grand City Complex.

8. Jakabaring Sport City

Jakabaring Sport City is known as the biggest sport complex area in Southeast Asia with international standard. The development of the Jakabaring Sport City (JSC) area was carried out gradually and continuously, starting in 2001 and continuing with the implementation of PON in 2004 and continuing to be developed until the implementation of the 2011 Sea Games, and until the 2018 Asian Games. In Jakabaring Sport City, they are 15 sport facilities, 3 triathlon facilities and other non-sport facilities like athlete village, Jakabaring Lake and 6 praying houses.

9. Archaeological Park of Sriwijaya Kingdom

At first, the Archaeological Park of the Sriwijaya Kingdom was known as the Karanganyar Site. When it was first discovered, archaeologists managed to find several relics, namely pottery, beads, ceramics and brick structures in this park. In the middle of the park there is a pavilion in the form of a Limas house. Inside the pavilion, there is a legacy in the form of the Kedukan Bukit Inscription which is a presentation of the journey of Siddhayatra Dapunta Hyang. In this place, there are also the replica of the ship from Laksamana Cheng Ho, artificial islands, canals and parks.

10. Monpera

Monpera is a monument that built to commemorate the 5 days 5 nights war that took place in the city of Palembang between the people of Palembang and Dutch colonialists on January 1947. The construction of the monument was completed in 1988, which was then inaugurated by Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara (Menkokesra at that time) with the name Monument Perjuangan Rakyat (Monpera). The shape of Monpera resembles a five-crowned jasmine flower. Jasmine flower symbolizes the sanctity of the hearts of the fighters, while the five sides represent the five residency areas that are members of the South Sumatra Sub-Command.

11. Balaputera Dewa Museum

Balaputera Dewa Museum is located at Jalan Srijaya I No.28, Palembang. The museum, which has an area of about 23,565 m^2, stores 10 types of collections, with a total collection of 3,882 items. The Balaputera Dewa Museum stores various collections from pre-historic times, the era of the Sriwijaya Kingdom, the Palembang Sultanate era, to the Dutch colonial era. In this museum, there is also the Limas House which was appeared on the 10.000 rupiah. There are also a lot of the replicas of inscription in this museum, such as Kedukan Bukit, Relaga Batu, Kota Kapur, Talang Tuo, Boom Baru, Kambang Unglen I, Kambang Unglen II, and Siddhayatra.

12. Al-Islam Muhammad Cheng Ho Mosque

Al-Islam Muhammad Cheng Ho Mosque in Palembang was launched in 2008. The building of the mosque is very unique because it has the theme of Chinese culture. The naming of Cheng Ho is also not without reason. Cheng Ho (Zheng He), known as the commander of the Chinese navy in the 15th, is believed to have led expeditions around the world, including to Palembang. The mosque with the main building covering an area of 40 m^2 has two floors. The first floor is used for male congregations, while the second floor is used

specifically for female congregations. Overall, the mosque building can accommodate around 500 worshipers.

13. **Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum**

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II Museum, which is across the Musi River, has the original shape of the building which has not changed from its early days. This museum stands on the building of the Benteng Kuto Besak where Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin Jayo Wikramo and Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin I (1724-1758) was ruled. In this museum, there are around 556 collections of historical objects, from the former relics of the Sriwijaya kingdom to the Palembang Sultanate. The name Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was used as the name of this museum to honour services of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II for the city of Palembang.