

Mother's Image in Joko Pinurbo's Poetry Collection *Surat Kopi*

Erwis^{1*}, Else Liliani², Anwar Efendi³, Hartono⁴
Yogyakarta State University

Corresponding Author: Erwis islandboyhmi@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to discuss the image of mothers in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo. The research method used is descriptive qualitative using a hermeneutic approach. The data of this research is in the form of poetry quotations that contain words or phrases containing images of mothers, both physical, psychological, and social images. The data is obtained from the poems contained in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo. The poems used as objects are 18 poems, with consideration of the suitability of the issues raised in the study. The results of this study describe the image of a mother as a woman who has physical, psychological, and social aspects. The mother depicted is a mother who is strong and strong in raising her children and a figure who loves and cares about her children. The poet more dominantly displays the psychological and social aspects of a mother in her poems.

INTRODUCTION

Mothers play an important role in the family, especially in child development. This is in line with the opinion of Gade (2012) who states that mothers are the foundation of family life because mothers devote full attention to their children. A similar view is expressed by Nafis (2014) who states that the most effective method of family education is to provide attention and good examples to children. In addition, it is said that children aspire to be like their parents and need role models in their lives. Ideally, a mother should be that role model.

Mothers have always been an interesting theme that is often raised in literary works, especially poetry. This illustrates that the author or poet who also acts as a child has a relationship that cannot be separated from the figure of a mother. The opinion of Cordon and Corkindale (through Fadhliyah et al., 2021) states that the inner attachment and emanation of a mother's love starts when the child is still in the womb and even continues after the child is born. It can also be said that the emergence of the mother figure in the poet's works is a form of expression of the inner attachment between a child and his mother. Therefore, it would be interesting to see how a poet portrays the mother's image in his work.

Images in poetry and prose can be collective thoughts about a person or visual images (imagination) generated from words, expressions, or sentences (Sugihastuti, 2000; Suliantini et al., 2021). Meanwhile, mothers are women who are imaged as individual beings, who have physical and psychological aspects, and as social beings who are oriented toward family and society (Wandira et al., 2021).

The use of the term "imagery" in poetry can be understood in two ways. First, imagery is used by poets as an expressive means to convey feelings and aesthetic communication. The images in question are sound, sight, taste or feel, touch, and movement. Second, imagery is considered receptive, so that readers can find or be exposed to something real to help interpret and appreciate the poem (Sayuti, 2002, p. 170).

Imagery is used in poetry to provide a vivid picture, create a special atmosphere, make images in the mind and senses more vivid, and is intended to attract attention (Maulida, 2019, p. 20) In addition, the poet creates the image of the mother in the poem as a result of his projection of thoughts about the object, namely the mother (Maulida, 2019, p. 21).

The characteristics of women (mothers) include the emotional, spiritual, and daily activities performed by women. It includes the physical and psychological self-image, as well as the social image represented by family and

society. When a woman presents an image of herself to others, she can learn about her self-image (Qur'ani, 2021, p. 181).

Joko Pinurbo (Jokpin) is one of the well-known poets at the national and ASEAN levels who raises the theme of mothers in his poems, especially in his work summarized in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi*. In the collection of poems, the poet who is also known as the Poet in Pants presents the image of a mother who has many similarities with the figure of a mother in general who is usually found in real life. However, through a typical play of diction with words that at first glance look simple but offer the depth of meaning, the poet seems to intend to awaken the reader to re-acquaint and reflect on the meaning and important role of a mother figure in life. Ayu Utami (through Anindita et al., 2019) said that Jokpin's poems are unique but full of meaning.

Joko Punurbo's poetry collection *Surat Kopi* was chosen as the object of this research. The poetry collection contains Jokpin's poems selected and edited - partly developed - from @jokopinurbo's tweets on Twitter in the period 2012-2014 and added several poems that were not included in the first edition (Pinurbo, 2023, p. v). The poetry collection was first published in 2014. The poetry collection book brought Jokpin the Kusala Sastra.Khatulistiwa award in 2015. In 2019 the poetry collection was republished by a different publisher and has been reprinted six times for the period 2019-2023. Overall, there are 180 poems in it 18 poems discuss the mother figure. These poems were analyzed by the researcher to obtain an overview of the image of a mother.

Research on the image of the mother in Joko Pinurbo's poetry has been conducted by Marahayu with the title *Mother in Joko Pinurbo's Poems in the Book 'Latihan Tidur X Nyanyian Poetry Baju Bulan': A Bachofen Perspective* (2019). The results of the study, which uses Bachofen's psychoanalytic theory, explain the image of a mother who loves and cares for her child, a beautiful and beautiful figure, has an emotional bond with her son, the shift in children's views of the mother figure, and the passivity of mothers in the private and public spheres.

Another research on the image of mothers was conducted by Maulida with the title *Mother Image in Modern Indonesian Poetry and its Implication for Indonesian Literature Learning at School* (2019)The research produced a picture of the mother's image that corresponds to the figure of a mother commonly found in real life. The image of the mother, which is a combination of three aspects, namely physical, mental, and social, shows progress in terms of poetic form and content. Concerning learning Indonesian literature, an examination of the images of mothers in the poems studied can be implemented in learning poetry.

Another relevant research is the research of Novena, et al. entitled *Women's Imagery and Language Style in a Collection of Poems Mother Mendulang Anak Berlari as Literary Learning Materials* (2020). The findings show the

following: (1) There are social, psychological, and physical images of women in the poetry collection: (2) there is a varied use of language styles; (3) the collection of poems can be used as teaching material for literature (poetry) in high school.

Joko Pinurbo's poetry collection entitled *Surat Kopi* was conducted by Imanuel, et al. with the title *Imaging in the Anthology of Poetry Surat Kopi by Joko Pinurbo* (2021). The results of his research state that there are three images in the poetry anthology, namely images of sight, hearing, and motion.

In addition, the research entitled *Social Criticism in Joko Pinurbo's Surat Kopi* is another previous research title conducted by Anindita, et al. (2019). The findings in his research state that social criticism in the poetry collection is conveyed effectively and elegantly through the use of diction in the form of denotation, connotation, concrete words, and abstract words. It is also found that the poems can reflect the social situation of the community with the various life problems they face. The diction that is widely used in the poems is denotation and concrete. This makes it easier for readers to understand the message contained in the poems.

Research with the same object was conducted again by Anindita, et al, entitled *Diction in the Collection of Poetry Book Surat Kopi by Joko Pinurbo as Teaching Material* (2020). The findings are the same as the previous research that the diction used in the poems in *Surat Kopi* is in the form of denotation, connotation, concrete words, and abstract words. The most widely used diction is denotation and concrete words. It is also mentioned that *Surat Kopi* can be used as literature teaching material.

The collection of poetry *Surat Kopi* has also been researched by Azizah with the title *Language Style and Educational Value in the Collection of Poetry Surat Kopi by Joko Pinurbo* (2022). The results of her research stated that (1) the language styles contained in the poems are comparison, opposition, and linking language styles. (2) The poems contain religious education values, socio-cultural values, and moral values (3) Suitable to be used as teaching materials.

Based on the things that have been described previously and the studies that have been done, this research discusses the image of the mother in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo. Research on this issue has never been done before. The purpose of this research is to reveal the image of the mother in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo. This research is expected to provide an overview of the poet's view of the figure of a mother.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Mother's Image

Images in poetry and prose can be collective thoughts about a person or visual images (imagination) generated from words, expressions, or sentences

(Sugihastuti, 2000; Suliantini et al., 2021). Meanwhile, mothers are women who are imaged as individual beings, who have physical and psychological aspects, and as social beings who are oriented towards family and society (Wandira et al., 2021).

The use of the term "imagery" in poetry can be understood in two ways. First, imagery is used by poets as an expressive means to convey feelings and aesthetic communication. The images in question are sound, sight, taste or feel, touch, and movement. Second, imagery is considered receptive, so that readers can find or be exposed to something real to help interpret and appreciate the poem (Sayuti, 2002, p. 170).

Imagery is used in poetry to provide a vivid picture, create a special atmosphere, make images in the mind and senses more vivid, and is intended to attract attention (Maulida, 2019, p. 20). In addition, the poet creates the image of the mother in the poem as a result of his projection of thoughts about the object, namely the mother (Maulida, 2019, p. 21).

The characteristics of women (mothers) include the emotional, spiritual and daily activities performed by women. It includes the physical and psychological self-image, as well as the social image represented by family and society. When a woman presents an image of herself to others, she can learn about her own self-image (Qur'ani, 2021, p. 181).

As stated earlier, the image of the mother includes physical, psychological, and social aspects. The three aspects will be described as follows.

Physical Aspects of the Mother

Physical image is defined as the physical image of women that can be seen with the eyes (Qur'ani, 2021, p. 183). A mother in the physical aspect is depicted as the physical image of an adult married woman. Adult women have physical signs, including menstruation, physical changes, voice changes, and so on (Sugihastuti, 2000, p. 46). In this aspect, it can be described that mothers are women who have unique biological functions that distinguish them from men, such as being pregnant, giving birth, and breastfeeding their children (Sugihastuti, 2000).

The physical image of adult women is not portrayed as far removed from the reality that readers see in everyday life. Thus, the physical image of women can be seen from two directions, namely from the poet as the sender or from the reader as the reader. There is no difference between the two, because there is a common code with the reality at hand that the woman's physique is imaged through certain signs that are certain in reality (Sugihastuti, 2000, p. 90). In poetry, poets often present the image of mothers in physical aspects both denotatively and through the use of certain metaphors.

Psychic Aspects of Mothers

The psychic image of a mother includes mentality, moral standards, the ability to distinguish right from wrong, temperament, desires, personal feelings, attitudes, behaviors, and intelligence levels (Purwahida, 2018, p. 39). In relation to the psychological image of women (mothers), Maulida (2019, p. 22) argues that the peculiarities of a mother in physical aspects also affect her psychological aspects. All women's physiological activities and processes, such as pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and raising children, are always accompanied by psychological aspects. As a result of the role of a mother, there are many responsibilities that must be fulfilled with various forms of emotional reactions, both positive and negative.

Maulida (2019, p. 22) further explains that feminine women have extraordinary maternal traits, such as a balance between giving love and sacrificing for the happiness of their children without asking for something in return. A woman's maternal instinct makes her always try to protect her child, provide a quiet and safe place to play, and defend her.

One of the characteristics of the female instinct is tenderness. All types of aggression (feelings of anger or disappointment) and sexual sensuality will turn into tenderness of love for her child. In addition, an excessive amount of aggressive components is usually used to protect her child from any danger (Kartono through Maulida, 2019, p. 22).

The psychological aspects of women are closely related to femininity. Yung (through Maulida, 2019) explains the principles of femininity as tendencies that exist within women. These principles include related traits, friendliness, love, nurturing various life potentials, communal orientation, and maintaining interpersonal relationships. In this regard, women and men are different.

Sugihastuti (2000) states that women (mothers) are human beings with brains, feelings, and aspirations. Women can respond to things that bother them, such as attention, affection, or even injustice. Women can express their feelings about certain things, such as being happy, sad, crying, or even wanting to rebel or hold a grudge.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative and descriptive. The approach in this research is hermeneutic. In line with this, this research intends to describe the image of the mother in Joko Pinurbo's poetry collection entitled *Surat Kopi*. The data of this research are quotations in the form of words or phrases describing

the image of the mother, which includes three aspects namely physical, psychological, and social aspects contained in the poetry collection Surat Kopi.

The objects used in this research are 18 poems contained in *Surat Kopi* that are relevant to the problem being studied. The eighteen poems are: (1) *Mata Ibu*, (2) *Senja Ibu*, (3) *Kasih Ibu*, (4) *Hati Ibu*, (5) *Rambut*, (6) *Dandan, 1*, (7) *Dandan, 2*, (8) *Kaki Ibu*, (9) *Buku Pertama*, (10) *Ibu Kota Cinta*, (11) *Dua Anak*, (12) *Mandi 1*, (13) *Susu 1*, (14) *Susu 2*, (15) *Negara, 1*, (16) *Surat Kopi*, (17) *Surat Libur*, and (18) *Surat Kabar*.

Data collection was carried out using the read-and-note technique. The technique begins with the reading technique, namely by reading the object under study. In this first step, the researcher carefully reads the object of research in the form of poetry that has been selected according to the research problem. After the reading technique is carried out, it is continued with the note-taking technique. In this technique, the researcher records or quotes words or phrases that contain the image of the mother in the poems that have been determined.

The data obtained were sorted based on the subcategories of mother imagery found. The data were then analyzed using hermeneutic or retroactive reading analysis techniques to obtain a description of the image of the mother in the poems studied.

RESEARCH RESULT

Joko Pinurbo's poetry collection *Surat Kopi* contains 180 poems. However, as stated in the research method section, there are 18 poems analyzed in this study. Based on the results of data collection, a total of 21 data were found describing the image of the mother. There are 5 data from 5 poems that contain a description of the physical image of the mother. Meanwhile, data related to the psychological (inner) image of the mother was found in as much as 7 data from 7 poems. The social image of the mother is depicted in 9 data found in 8 poems. The data can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Table of Finding Data

Title of Poem	Data Cites	Mother's Image Aspect
Mata Ibu	<i>Setiap memandang matamu, Bu, aku melihat hujan sedang membersihkan senja yang kusam oleh bercak-bercak waktu</i>	Physical
Rambut	<i>Aku dibantu ibu menyisir rambut yang sudah sebahu. Ibu menyisipkan rambutnya:</i>	Physical

	<i>Uban pertama yang akan tumbuh di kepalaku</i>	
Dua Anak	<i>Saya ibu dua anak Yang selalu gelisah: puisi dan insomnia. Keduanya tak memerlukan ayah.</i>	Physical
Susu, 1	<i>Surga seorang bayi ada di susu ibu.</i>	Physical
Surat Kopi	<i>Di waktu kecil aku pernah diberi ibu cium rasa kopi. Apakah puting susu mengandung kopi?</i>	Physical
Dandan, 1	<i>Mengapa ibu suka berdandan? berlama-lama berdandan? Kata ibu, yang penting bukan dandannya, melainkan lamanya.</i>	Psychological
Dandan, 2	<i>Ibu masih berdandan dan aku tak pandai menunggu.</i>	Psychological
Senja Ibu	<i>Ketika jalanan macet dan tubuh lesu, kubayangkan ibu sedang menjahit senja yang terluka oleh rinduku</i>	Psychological
Kasih Ibu	<i>Kasih ibu lebih keras dari kasih batu, lebih lembut dari kasih susu</i>	Psychological
Dandan, 2	<i>"Kau, anak lelaki, memang sulit mengerti artinya lama, sabar, dan teliti."</i>	Psychological
Kaki Ibu	<i>Kakiku mengandung kaki ibu yang tak sempat kubelikan sepatu.</i>	Psychological
Dua Anak	<i>Saya ibu dua anak Yang selalu gelisah: puisi dan insomnia.</i>	Psychological

	<i>Keduanya tak memerlukan ayah</i>	
Negara, 1	<i>Saya masih kecil Ketika ayah saya yang lugu Diculik negara Dan saya tumbuh Dalam derita ibu saya</i>	Psychological
Hati Ibu	<i>Makan pagi sudah siap. Piring, sendok, garpu, pisau sudah siap. Irislah hati ibu yang penuh bumbu.</i>	Social
Ibu Kota Cinta	<i>Ibu kota cinta ialah ibu</i>	Social
Mandi, 1	<i>Ibuku seorang penari. Ibuku suka menari saat mandi walau hatinya lara. Masih bisa mandi Berarti masih bisa bahagia.</i>	Social
Susu, 2	<i>Di sebuah peluk ada anak hilang menemukan kembali kancing baju ibunya.</i>	Social
Surat Libur	<i>Aku juga sedang libur. Aku baru saja naik kelas. Aku mendapat hadiah dari ayah dan ibu karena aku rajin belajar.</i>	Social
	<i>Ibu memberiku sebuah jendela untuk mengganti jendelaku yang sudah usang dan bolong-bolong kacanya.</i>	Social
Buku Pertama	<i>Buku pertama yang kubaca ialah ibuku</i>	Social
Surat Kabar	<i>Ibu suka memungut huruf-huruf di koran dan membubuhkannya ke dalam kopi saya. "minumlah, anakku. Kau akan jadi jurnalis jempolan"</i>	Social

DISCUSSION

Physical Image of Mother

Physical image is defined as the physical image of women that can be seen with the eyes (Qur'ani, 2021, p. 183). A mother in the physical aspect is depicted as a physical image of an adult married woman. Adult women have physical signs, including menstruation, physical changes, voice changes, and so on (Sugihastuti, 2000, p. 46). In this aspect, it can be described that mothers are women who have unique biological functions that distinguish them from men, such as being pregnant, giving birth, and breastfeeding their children (Sugihastuti, 2000).

The physical image of adult women is not depicted as far removed from the reality that readers see in everyday life. Thus, the physical image of women can be seen from two directions, namely from the poet as the sender or from the reader as the reader. There is no difference between the two because there is a common code with the reality at hand that the woman's physique is imaged through certain signs that are certain in reality (Sugihastuti, 2000, p. 90). In poetry, poets often present the image of mothers in physical aspects both denotatively and through the use of certain metaphors.

The psychic image of a mother includes mentality, moral standards, the ability to distinguish right from wrong, temperament, desires, personal feelings, attitudes, behaviors, and intelligence levels (Purwahida, 2018, p. 39). Regarding the psychological image of women (mothers), Maulida (2019, p. 22) argues that the peculiarities of a mother in physical aspects also affect her psychological aspects. All women's physiological activities and processes, such as pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and raising children, are always accompanied by psychological aspects. As a result of the role of a mother, many responsibilities must be fulfilled with various forms of emotional reactions, both positive and negative.

Maulida (2019, p. 22) further explains that feminine women have extraordinary maternal traits, such as the balance between giving love and sacrificing for the happiness of their children without asking for something in return. A woman's mothering instinct makes her always try to protect her child and provide a quiet and safe place to play and defend her.

One of the characteristics of the female instinct is tenderness. All types of aggression (feelings of anger or disappointment) and sexual sensuality will turn into tenderness or affection for her child. In addition, an excessive amount of aggressive components is usually used to protect her child from any danger (Kartono through Maulida, 2019, p. 22).

Data 1

*Setiap memandang matamu, Bu,
aku melihat hujan sedang
membersihkan senja yang kusam
oleh bercak-bercak waktu
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 47)*

In data 1, quoted from the poem *Mata Ibu*, Jokpin metaphorically describes the figure of a mother who has shady eyes that are always able to calm her child. The poet seems to want to say that the mother is a person who is able to give peace to her child through even a glance.

Data 2

*Aku dibantu ibu menyisir rambut
yang sudah sebau.
Ibu menyisipkan rambutnya:
Uban pertama yang akan
tumbuh di kepalaku
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 51)*

In data 2, which is quoted from the poem *Rambut*, the physical characteristics of a mother who has gray or white hair are depicted in the array */Ibu menyisipkan rambutnya:/ Uban pertama yang akan tumbuh di kepalaku/*. The mother portrayed by the poet in the poem is an older mother who has a lot of life experience from which the child/lyric me learns about life.

Data 3

*Saya ibu dua anak
Yang selalu gelisah:
puisi dan insomnia.
Keduanya tak memerlukan ayah.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 57)*

The data quoted from the poem *Dua Anak* describes a mother who has given birth to two children. This gives an idea of the distinctiveness of a woman who can biologically give birth to children that distinguish her from men.

Data 4

*Surga seorang bayi
ada di susu ibu.
Kelak surga itu muncul
di susu-susu lain:
susu sepi, susu kata,
susu rindu.*

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 107)

Data 5

*Di mataku telah lahir mata kopi
Di waktu kecil aku pernah
diberi ibu cium rasa kopi.
Apakah puting susu
mengandung kopi?*

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 158)

Data 4 is quoted from the poem entitled *Susu*, 1, and data 5 from the poem *Surat Kopi*, it is described how a mother gives affection to her child by breastfeeding her child. Through the array */surga seorang bayi/ ada di susu ibu/*. The poet describes the figure of a mother who has a specialty compared to a father, namely breastfeeding her child. The poet also describes that a mother has a privilege in the form of her breast milk which is very important for the health of her child. WHO (in Sudargo & Kusmayanti, 2023, p. 2) states that breast milk is the most ideal food for babies to ensure their growth. Breast milk can fulfill the physical, social psychological, and spiritual needs of babies (Sudargo & Kusmayanti, 2023, p. 2). The metaphor used by the poet in both arrays feels very appropriate to describe the importance of a mother's breast milk for her baby. Similarly, in data 7, there is an array */Apakah puting susu/ mengandung kopi?/* This array is described again as the physical image of a mother who has breasts and breastfeeds her child.

Psychological Image of Mother

The mother's psychological image is the mental picture that the mother feels when facing all the problems of life. The psychic image of a mother includes mentality, moral standards, the ability to distinguish right from wrong, temperament, desires, personal feelings, attitudes, behaviors, and intelligence levels (Purwahida, 2018, p. 39). Regarding the psychological image of women (mothers), Maulida (2019, p. 22) argues that the peculiarities of a mother in physical aspects also affect her psychological aspects. All women's physiological activities and processes, such as pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and raising children, are always accompanied by psychological aspects. As a result of the role of a mother, there are many responsibilities that must be fulfilled with various forms of emotional reactions, both positive and negative.

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Data 6

*Mengapa ibu suka berdandan?
berlama-lama berdandan?
Kata ibu, yang penting
bukan dandannya,
melainkan lamanya.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 52)*

Data 7

*Ibu masih berdandan
dan aku tak pandai menunggu.
....
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 53)*

Based on data 6 taken from the poem *Dandan, 1* and data 7 from the poem *Dandan, 2* illustrates a mother figure who likes to dress up for a long time. As a woman, a mother naturally has the desire to look beautiful.

Data 8

*Ketika jalanan macet
dan tubuh lesu,
kubayangkan ibu
sedang menjahit senja
yang terluka oleh rinduku.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 48)*

Data 8 taken from the poem titled *Senja Ibu* illustrates how a mother figure has a strong and steadfast soul. In her old age she continues to live life even though she is far from her children. This can be seen from the confession of the lyricist who felt that he had hurt his mother's feelings because he had to be away from her.

Data 9

Kasih ibu lebih keras

dari kasih batu,

lebih lembut

dari kasih susu

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 49)

In data 9, quoted from the poem *Mother's Love*, it is described that the mother is a figure who has a strong and gentle affection for her child. The phrase */Kasih ibu lebih keras/ dari kasih batu/* illustrates that because of her love a mother can do anything to fight for her child's life. While the phrase */lebih lembut/ dari kasih susu/* describes the tenderness of a mother in raising her children.

The hard and soft words displayed by the poet in the poem seem paradoxical at first glance. But on the contrary, the two words actually reinforce each other about how the real picture of love that a mother has for her child. everything a mother does for her child is nothing more so that her children always feel the happiness of life.

Data 10

"Kau, anak lelaki,

memang sulit mengerti

artinya lama, sabar, dan teliti."

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 53)

In data 10 quoted from the poem *Dandan, 2* there is a description of a mother as a patient and meticulous figure. The poet wants to convey that a mother or woman has more patience and thoroughness than a father or man. In society, norms and religious teachings show and require that a woman is more patient, neat, thorough, and painstaking than a man (Kurniasari through Subiyantoro et al., 2020).

Data 11

Kakiku mengandung kaki ibu

yang tak sempat kubelikan sepatu.

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 54)

The data is quoted from the poem *Kaki Ibu*. Based on this data, it depicts the figure of a mother who has not had time to be happy by the lyricist, who is none other than her son. Through this quote, it can be understood that the lyricist is fully aware that every step of his success cannot be separated from the role of his mother. Through the perspective of a child, the poet wants to illustrate that a mother does not expect anything in return from her children for all the hard work she has done in raising them. As stated by Bachofen (through Marahayu, 2019, p. 138) that a mother's love for her child is usually completely different from the love of a man or father for his child. The paternal world recognizes the nature of selflessness, but in contrast for mothers the nature of selflessness does not exist, so the child is not obliged to reciprocate his mother's love.

Data 12

*Saya ibu dua anak
Yang selalu gelisah:
puisi dan insomnia.
Keduanya tak memerlukan ayah.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 57).*

Based on data 12 quoted from the poem *Dua Anak*, the poet explicitly describes a mother who is always anxious while trying to strengthen herself that she can live without a husband. This is certainly a form of disappointment of a mother and wife to the husband or father of her children who cannot be expected.

Data 13

*Saya masih kecil
Ketika ayah saya yang lugu
Diculik negara
Dan saya tumbuh
Dalam derita ibu saya
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 146)*

In data 13 quoted from the poem *Negara, 1*, there is a picture of a mother from the perspective of her child who has to struggle and suffer to raise her child because of the loss of a husband who has been kidnapped by the state. The poet wants to convey the suffering experienced by a mother who has to struggle to raise her child alone.

Social image of Mother

Sugihastuti (through Diana, 2018) states that women's social characteristics are closely related to the norms and value systems that apply in the community groups where women are members and interact socially. These social groups include community and family groups.

Sugihastuti (2000) also explained that women's social image can be seen through two roles: roles in the family and roles in society. A woman's role in the family relates to her role as a wife, mother of children, or family member. In this case, Oppong and Church (in Sugihastuti, 2000) say that a woman (mother) can perform seven different roles, focusing on family and society. The seven roles are (a) as a parent and (b) as a wife, (c) in the household, (d) in the kinship, (e) personal, (f) in the group, and (g) in the work environment.

Data 14

Makan pagi sudah siap.

Piring, sendok, garpu,

pisau sudah siap.

Islah hati ibu yang penuh bumbu.

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 50)

The data quoted from the poem titled *Hati Ibu* illustrates the figure of a mother who carries out her role as a housewife whose role is to prepare all the needs of her children even though she has to sacrifice herself.

Data 15

Ibu kota cinta ialah ibu

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 56)

The data is taken from the poem *Ibu Kota Cinta*. The data illustrates that a mother is a figure who has great affection for her child. The greatest source of love and affection for a child in this world is a mother. This illustrates how the poet positions a mother. The mother is considered an important figure and has the greatest affection for her children.

Data 16

Ibuku seorang penari.

Ibuku suka menari saat mandi

walaupun hatinya lara.

Masih bisa mandi

Berarti masih bisa bahagia.

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 96)

In the data quoted from the poem *Mandi, 1*, to be precise in the array */Ibuku seorang penari/* there is a description of a mother who works as a dancer. The poet illustrates that the figure of a mother can also do work outside of

domestic work or household chores. A mother can play a role in meeting the economic needs of her family either as the backbone of the family or simply helping her husband in meeting the economic demands of the family. Housewives are not only important for educating children, but also for maintaining family welfare (Tumbage et al., 2017). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (in Marliani et al., 2020) revealed that the main reasons for working mothers include the desire to increase family income, replace the role of husbands who may not be able to earn a living due to death, or become a single mother.

In the array */Ibuku suka menari saat mandi/walaupun hatinya lara./* also depicts the figure of a mother who is able to hide her feelings of grief. This means that the mother described by the poet in the poem is a strong soul who is able to manage her emotions in living life despite the many problems she faces. Habibah, et al. (through Marliani et al., 2020) mentioned that good emotional management can help a mother who plays a dual role become psychologically stronger. In addition, someone who is able to adjust and manage their emotions will have a lower chance of experiencing psychological problems (Nevid et al through Halimah & Hidayati, 2015).

Data 17

*Di sebuah peluk
ada anak hilang
menemukan kembali
kancing baju ibunya.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 108)*

The excerpt from the poem *Susu, 2* illustrates that the mother is the most precious thing for a child. A child may forget or abandon his mother. However, a mother is always ready to receive her child with a hug. This illustrates the sincerity of a mother's affection for her child and the love that never gets old. As a proverb says "a child's love is as long as the pole, a mother's love is as long as the road."

Data 18

*Aku juga sedang libur.
Aku baru saja naik kelas.
Aku mendapat hadiah dari ayah
dan ibu karena aku rajin belajar.
Belajar melamun dan menulis
hal-hal yang tidak mudah.
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 168)*

Data 19

*Ibu memberiku sebuah jendela
untuk mengganti jendelaku
yang sudah usang
dan bolong-bolong kacanya.
Dari jendela baruku
aku bisa melihat seekor kucing
sedang duduk manis di bulan
sambil matanya menatap mataku*
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 168)

Based on the data quoted from the poem *Surat Libur* in the array */ Aku mendapat hadiah dari ayah/ dan ibu karena aku rajin belajar./* illustrates the role of a mother who accompanies her husband in supporting her child's success. It can also be seen how the position of a mother and a father who have the same understanding and views when it comes to the future of their children. The mother described in the poem is a mother who cares about her child's education by giving gifts or rewards to her children who study hard. Rewards actually serve to encourage positive behavior. Gifts or praise are always accompanied by a mother's hope that her child will continue to behave or do good things (Novita, 2015).

In the second stanza, precisely in the line */ Ibu memberiku sebuah jendela/ untuk mengganti jendelaku/ yang sudah usang/dan bolong-bolong kacanya/* shows how a mother's role in shaping her child's perspective. The description is reinforced in the next line */ dari jendela baruku/ aku bisa melihat seekor kucing/ sedang duduk manis di bulan/ sambil matanya menatap mataku/*. The poet conveys that a mother plays a very important role in determining how a child will respond and live his life in the future. A mother has such an important role in shaping a child's values and perspective on life. This is in line with Lubis & Harahap's (2021) statement that the education of children's life values depends on the mother as the first place of education for children.

Data 20

*Buku pertama
yang kubaca
ialah ibuku*
(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 55)

In the data quoted from the poem *Buku Pertama*, the mother figure is described from the perspective of a child (lyric me) who considers that his mother is the first source of knowledge for him. This illustrates the central role of the mother as the foundation of knowledge and education for a child. As

stated by Lubis & Harahap (2021) that mothers are the earliest source of education for children.

Data 21

*Ibu suka memungut huruf-huruf
di koran dan membubuhkannya
ke dalam kopi saya.*

"minumlah, anakku.

Kau akan jadi jurnalis jempolan"

(Pinurbo, 2023, p. 176)

In data 21 quoted from poem *Surat Kabar*, we can see the efforts made by a mother to equip her child with knowledge / *Ibu suka memungut huruf-huruf/ di koran dan membubuhkannya/ke dalam kopi saya/*. When a mother cannot be a source of knowledge she will try in other ways so that her child can still get the knowledge needed. Under Gade's (2012) statement that in a family a mother is a pillar of life who gives full attention to her children.

The array /"minumlah anakku./Kau akan jadi jurnalis jempolan"/ depicts a mother figure who provides support for her child. This support is not only material but the most important and main is a mother's support in the spiritual aspect, namely in the form of praying for the good of her child. Abd Razzaq (through Abd Manan et al., 2022) argues that the role of mothers towards their children's spirituality is to always pray for the good of their children.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, an overview of the image of the mother in the poetry collection *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo is obtained. The image of the mother includes the physical image of the mother, namely having a soothing gaze and a mother figure who gives birth and breastfeeds her child. Second, the psychological image of the mother includes the depiction of a mother who likes to dress up, has a strong and stoic soul, has strong affection, has selfless love, and a mother who is anxious, disappointed, and suffers from the absence of a husband. Third, the social image of the mother includes the depiction of a mother who carries out her role more family-oriented.

Through the poetry collection *Surat Kopi*, Joko Pinurbo presents the image of the mother as a figure who has three aspects as a woman, namely, physical, psychological, and social aspects. Jokpin is more dominant in bringing out the social and psychological aspects of mothers than the physical aspects in his poetry collection.

Research on the image of mothers in poetry is always interesting to study because through it we can find out how a poet views and positions the mother figure. This kind of research also needs to be done on other poets' poems from time to time in order to further provide an understanding of the image of the mother in the eyes of the poet as well as to see whether there is a development or even a shift in the image and role of the mother from various aspects.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research is only limited to the depiction of mother's image from three aspects, namely, physical, psychological, and social aspects in the poetry collection Surat Kopi by Joko Pinurbo. Further research that can be done is a comparative study of the image of mothers in Joko Pinurbo's poems from time to time or can also compare it with the poems of other poets. Thus, a more comprehensive picture of the poet's perspective on the image of a mother will be obtained.

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