

ANALYSIS OF ROMAN INGGARDEN IN JOKO PINURBO'S CYBER LITERATURE AS TEACHING MATERIAL FOR WRITING CONTEXTUAL-BASED POETRY

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ABSTRACT

Literature is inseparable from society in the process of its creation and content. The well-known opinion of Welek and Warren literary works is the social documentation that occurs in society. The form of social documentation in poetry was also carried out by Joko Pinurbo who wrote poems during the pandemic in cyber literature written in *Republika* and *Detik*. This study aims to uncover the value of contextuality with Roman Inggarden's theory and its relevance as teaching material for writing contextual-based poetry (CTL). This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with research steps (1) Looking for Joko Pinurbo's poems in the Mass Media (2) Compiling data, and (3) Data analysis based on theory (4) Linking the analysis results with their relevance to teaching materials. In the analysis of Roman Inggarden's poem written by Joko Piburbo, it can be illustrated by the analysis that the poem discusses covid-19 that occurs in social society. This is a form of contextuality that proves that the poem is related to learning to write CTL-based poetry.

Keywords: Teaching Materials; Poetry; Contextual; Write

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a language art that displays aesthetic value in the form of language with genres of poetry, drama, and prose. Of the three types of genres that exist the form of poetry is stated to be the oldest form with the initial form in the form of a spell. According to Hidayat (2019) Literature is a medium of self-expression that is embodied in the form of works, namely literary works themselves. Hidayat further revealed that literature reveals the reality of life which represents also the attitudes, views, and values of life based on the creative power and imagination of the author.

The discussion of literature and the author is inseparable from the social life of the author. Literature itself is an imaginative work that means a combination of the author's thoughts and feelings. The author's own imagination will be influenced by social matrealism as expressed by Ratna (2013) that in literary creativity, literature is inseparable from socioeconomics which then influences the author's sociopisicologist in the process of creating satra works. Another theory According to Wellek & Warren (2016) Reveals that literary works are social documentation that occurs in society. This opinion of Wellek & Warren is the oldest systemic approach in literary works as a study of what is happening in society and literary works. The expert opinion is in line with the opinion of Sugiarti (2014) who explained that in the process of its creation, literary works are the result of the author's creative process in carrying out inner wanderings, a process of deep contemplation, of something that is outside of himself.

Seeing the expert's understanding of the creation of literary works explains that the elements that exist outside of him and the social conditions that exist around him greatly influence the author. From 2020 to 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic or also known as the corona

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virus that has spread in Indonesia will affect the creativity of authors. Seeing this, the author wants to see documentation of cyber poems by Joko Pinurbo in online publication media. By reason of the review on cyber literature reinforced by Mawardi (2018, P. 77) that cyber literature is familiar in postmodern society because it meets all aspects that are characteristic of postmodern society. Cyber literature itself in a narrow sense is a form of literary work whose publication media has gone through computation. Cyber literature is a form of literary work with digital media that allows readers to be able to access on a device or computer.

In looking at literary phenomena that arise in society, to strengthen the content of research, writers choose professional writers who have been recognized by the Indonesian people in terms of writing poetry. The author chose Joko Pinurbo as a popular writer. In the poems he made related to the pandemic, the author saw his work published through reputable online publication media to be a byword. In his work, he wrote poems in online media with the theme of COVID-19 which is a literary cyber in the media of online news publications.

The reason for choosing Joko Pinurbo in the analysis carried out by us is seen in an earlier study written in Taum (2016) that Joko Pinurbo was an influential author in the history of Indonesian literature and in his poetry found existential anxiety. This existential restlessness is itself a philosophical restlessness that questions about the reasons why, why, and for what something exists. In a study conducted by Anindita, Satoto, and Sumarlam (2017) stated that Joko Pinurbo's poems are packed with simple diction and are suitable to be used as an example in learning to write poetry. In the intrinsic elements of research poems written by Fatimah, Siti, Sadiyah (2019) entitled *Meaning Analysis in Joko Pinorbo's "Small Dictionary" Poems Using a Semiotic Approach*, it is revealed that Joko Pinurbo's poems use simple dictions but are interesting and intriguing to readers. This means that joko pinorbo's poems are able to stir the soul of humor and comedic elements in the reader so that what is presented even though it is serious but can be a pleasant thing.

In writing poems the management of ideas according to Widarmanto (2018, P. 29) States that the first thing in writing poetry is poetry material. The material of this poem itself is the reality of the poet's life found in everyday life. This opinion in learning theory is *contextual teaching* (CTL) as stated by Kokom Komasla sari in Solihah (2018 P. 16) that CTL is a learning approach that relates daily life and student learning.

If you review previous research on research related to contextual learning in writing poetry, more researchers write at the elementary school level as evidenced by research from Handiwiguna, Mila, and Firmansyah (2018) entitled *Learning to Analyze Writing Poetry using an Imaginative Contextual Approach*. Budiastuti (2013) wrote a study entitled *Increasing Motivation and Poetry Writing Skills by Applying a Contextual Approach to Elementary School Students*. Pebriana (2017) wrote a study entitled *Improving Free Poetry Writing Skills using the Contextual Approach of Elementary School Students*. Endarwati (2018) entitled *Improving Poetry Writing Skills through a Contextual Approach in Grade IV Students of SDN Sokasari*. Sucipta (2019) Entitled *Learning to Write Poetry With a Contextual Approach Inspired by Rural Nature in Grade V Students of SD Mahardika*. All of these contextual learning studies in primary schools were declared successful. However, the authors view that there must be other studies that can explain that contextual learning research in writing poetry is not only for elementary schools.

Other research related to contextual learning in poetry writing was also carried out at other levels such as those conducted by Maulidiyah, Arfiyanti, and Mudopar (2018) at the junior high school level and Kertayasa, Suandi, and Utama (2019) at the high school level. And their research both also stated positive results in the process of writing contextual-based poetry. However, in practice, the author sees that the value of poetry contextuality is not a basic technique that can only be done at the school level, but can also be used for undergraduate and

professional writing. From these things, the author states that this must be proven for learning to write poetry in general.

From the review of previous research writing that the author presents, the author has not seen the relationship of contextual analysis on social conditions written by literati who are used as examples before writing poetry in class. So to see the relationship between the poems written by Joko Pinurbo and the learning process of writing poetry in class, it is necessary to compile an example of poetry and its analysis as teaching material that will later be able to facilitate the understanding of teachers and learners. The selection of Joko Pinurbo as the object of research is one way that the author wants to convey that even popular professional writers use contextual value in making their poems. If you look at the existing theory, to dissect the contextual value that exists in poetry, the theory of analysis of Roman Ingarden's poetry is in the right value to reveal this.

Roman Ingarden's theory of analysis in its analysis is divided into five layers. Pradopo (2014) states that the five layers consist of 1) sound layers, 2) meaning layers, 3) settings, actors, objects, and author worlds, 4) 'world' layers, and 5) metaphysical layers. This theory was chosen because at each layer it is able to express the aesthetic value of poetry and will be able to reveal the value of contextuality, especially in the third layer in which there is the author's world. This world of authors can be used to see the author's process of making his poems. In the fourth layer what is in society can be expressed in relation to what is in poetry.

From each of these layers, the author will reveal the elements of the existing poem as an example of a complete work that has gone through a process of analysis. In each layer, it must be learned by novice writers that it is able to build a process of creativity. This research wants to make it easier for them to understand poetry with the concept of analysis that the author has presented. If you look at the context of criticism carried out this research using the theory of academic literary criticism which according to Pradopo (2011) Scientific criticism or academic criticism is written by literary experts who are generally literary scholars who graduate from universities or the Institute of Teacher Training and Education (IKIP) with scientific theories and methods.

This academic research that tried to uncover poetry writing contextually with the examples given earlier resulted in two formulations. The two formulations of the problem are 1) Modeling teaching materials in the form of cyber poetry analysis by Joko Pinurbo and 2) The relevance of cyber poetry by Joko Piburbo as teaching material for writing poetry. This research tries to uncover the benefits of the results of the analysis as a form of teaching material for students. A view of contextual learning that is more widely used at the elementary school level and almost abandoned at the student level is what the author is introducing as a form of relevant teaching material. The results of this research will be a study for novice writers to stimulate their imagination so that they are more productive in writing poetry. Cyber literature inherent in post-modern society must certainly be directed by academics. This research is a form of direction on novice writers, teachers, lecturers, students, and the general public to write more productively but on track.

METHOD

The approach in this method is a qualitative approach with an analytical descriptive method. The basis for choosing this method is due to the characteristics of writing in the form of abstract problems that need to be defined or interpreted in detail through descriptions. The object of research in the form of poetry that is multi-tapsir is more suitable to use this method because it is considered capable of describing what is meant in poetry. This relevance is in line with what is said in Suntini's research (2017) which suggests that the analytical descriptive

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method aims to describe the situation or events of a subject that contains phenomena by collecting data, compiling, explaining, and then analyzing existing data based on quality measurement standards.

In this study, the standard of quality is the theory of analysis of Roman Inggarden poetry and teaching materials. These two theories make this research an interdisciplinary literary research. The analysis technique in this study is Miles & Huberman's data analysis technique which starts from data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In more detail, the author compiled the research steps used starting from (1) Looking for Joko Pinurbo's poems in online media (2) compiling data, (3) analyzing data based on theory, and (4) linking the results of the analysis with their relevance to teaching materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cyber Literature Joko Pinurbo

Following the steps of Miles & Huberman's analysis, researchers presented research data in the form of poems by Joko Pinurbo which were published in reputable online media. Until this study was written, namely January 25, 2021, only three poems were found. Two poems were found in the Republican media, namely *Death Smiling* and *in the Hospital*. One other poem the author found in Seconds was entitled *Elegy*. These poems have been used as many nonacademic criticisms about covid 19 which are discussed in Kompas. Kompas discusses Joko Pinurbo's poetry by reducing and making non-academic criticism. Other mass media at the daeran level also do the same thing as Jawa Pos. Other online news publications do the same thing but researchers only read from these two sources. In his search the author found three poems written by Joko Pinurbo. The three poems the author presents in table 1.

Table 1. Data on Joko Piburbo's Cyber poem

No	Poetry
1	Death Smiles
	Maut Tersenyum
Extending a rose	Mengulurkan mawar sekuntum
And with takzim peck your jidat	Dan dengan takzim mengecup jidatmu
You at home just take care of yourself	Kamu di rumah saja merawat dirimu sendiri
Don't act dashingly and bravely in the face of this fierce pandemic	Jangan berlagak gagah dan berani menghadapi pandemi yang ganas ini
Let me be the one wandering	Biar aku yang berkeliaran
Handing out masks and hand sanitizer	Membagikan masker dan pembersih tangan
You're at home just taking care of your own quiet	Kamu di rumah saja merawat sepimu sendiri
Let me go around the city sharing prayers and cleansers of sins	Biar aku yang berkeliling kota membagikan doa dan pembersih dosa
Death smiles	Maut tersenyum
Extending a rose	Mengulurkan mawar sekuntum
And with takzim kiss your fear	Dan dengan takzim mencium takutmu
- Joko Pinurbo, 2020 Source (www.republika.com)	- Joko Pinurbo, 2020 Sumber (www.republika.com) (Pinurbo 2020a)

Roman Inggarden Analysis

After the data is displayed, the next data of the analysis author uses Roman Inggarden's theory of analysis to see the value of contextuality and other values that can be used as modeling in poetry learning before learning to write poetry using contextual methods. The results of this study will strengthen novice writers that the contextual method is still relevant as a step used in writing poetry. The results of the existing analysis of each title are as follows.

Death Smiles

First Tier

In the first layer, the sound is not too highlighted in the form of rhymes both internal and external. Poems are written in a contentual manner that only pays attention to the meaning of tanpa paying attention to the sound elements that are arranged intentionally. In this poem entitled death terseyum the layer of sound that appears and is dominant is the sound 'm' which is the bilabial sound. This bilabial sound gives rise to a deep impression or affirmation in poetry. Can be seen in diction '*mengulurkan*', '*sekuntum*', '*takzim*', '*jidatmu*', '*pandemi*', '*membagikan*', '*masker*', '*merawat*', '*maut*', '*tersenyum*', '*mengulurkan*', '*mawar*', '*mencium*', '*takutmu*'. In each line, the sounds containing the letter 'm' are important diction and must be affirmed in their sound.

In this poem the play of sounds is found in the 8th line i.e. between sounds 'doa' and 'dosa' The one that has only one distinguishing phoneme is 'S' which gives rise to other meanings and this is a selection of diction that gives rise to such a meaningful sound effect that is able to convey a different impression of opposition from the two words. This poem can be attributed to the fuisi that sounds shaky because the kakafono sound element is not so dominant in the text and in the line akhir always uses a euphony sound or a beautiful sound.

Second Tier

This poem means that every human being other than a medic is encouraged to stay at home, it is seen in the diction of 'you are at home only'. This is due to the existing covid-19 outbreak which is denoted by the title and diction on the 9th line, namely 'death smiles' which states that the world outside the home is not doing well. In the poem it is explained that outside is better 'aku' who handed out masks and hand sanitizer to keep them safe and comfortable inside the home. This poem is an invitation to all parties from the community and volunteers who must support Salim in the existence of this covid-19 pandemic.

Third Tier

The Visible Object in this poem is 'aku' as volunteers handing out masks and hand sanitizer and 'kamu' as a society it is advisable to stay at home. The object that is the subject of discussion can be seen in diction 'pandemi' which is then supported by other objects such as 'masker' and 'pembersih tangan' which is often a recommendation to use in dealing with pandemics. Then to make this real, there are several objects that are the reason why they have to be at home and volunteers distribute masks and hand sanitizer, namely 'maut' dan 'takut' that society has.

Fourth Tier

In the layers of the world of poetry entitled *maut tersenyum* It has a world of fear that society has that can be seen on the 9th, 10th, and 11th lines. In stanza Nine it is discussed that there is a death that society fears and continues on line ten with diction '*mengulurkan mawar sekuntum*'. The word rose has one association of beauty that one person gives to another. In this poem the rose is interpreted as one glad tidings which gives the object of me to you which

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is then made clear on the eleventh line i.e. 'dan dengan takzim mencium takutmu'. It indicates that I am the one who came out daring to dispel the fear that enveloped it which was symbolized by the word kiss and then associated with the fear of society.

Fifth Layer

The author's assessment of the poem titled *maut tersenyum* about the metaphysical layers that make society contemplate or stomp people's hearts and thoughts are 'let me wander' and 'death smile'. After the 'you're at home' the two sentences in the aforementioned poem teach me that the risks that objects bring I have more to deal with when outside to save them. The word smile juxtaposed with the word death is a condition that states that it is not one fear but one thing that can give peace to humans with the word 'smile' because smiling is one small thing that means big and is able to give peace to those who respond to it.

The life that man lives will meet death or death. However, this must be responded with a smile when there are other people who fight for their lives in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic that has brought death to many people in the world, including Indonesia. In dealing with the pandemic, smiles are one thing that can create peace of mind but must be anticipated with several processes in maintaining that life.

Teaching Materials for Writing Poetry

The discussion related to the selection of teaching materials was expressed by Prastowo (2012, P. 375) who stated that there are three steps in choosing teaching materials, namely 1) determining the purpose, 2) studying the field of teaching materials, 3) detailing the types of teaching materials. From these three steps, in learning to write poetry, the goal is created, namely "Encouraging the creativity of students in writing poetry". Then in the field of teaching materials are made contextually and for the type of teaching materials hand out is chosen. Because it is easier to create and can be easily used in classroom learning.

The analysis of three poems written by Joko Pinurbo with the Roman Inggarden analysis technique proves that the social and life elements that exist in the real world are inseparable from writing one poem. The life of the world that occurs is able to inspire and be written explicitly in poetry and then is able to give rise to the meanings of poetry implicitly which is like the nature of poetry is multi-interpretation.

Of the two points of analysis that have been presented by researchers related to poems written by Joko Pinurbo. The author produces the results of the analysis and sees the need for teaching materials in writing poetry. The researcher produced one picture of the learning steps present in the classroom in the step.

1. observing examples of poems
2. Observing environmental and social events
3. creating poems from observations

CONCLUSION

The value of the contextuality of the poems in the three poems written by Joko Piburbo is expected to stimulate the creativity of novice authors and increase their productivity and raise awareness that writing poems can be facilitated by contextual methods. Classroom learning among the author's students hopes to be helped by this research and make this research a reference and even mandatory reading in learning.

From this research, the author can make a conclusion that observations on what is happening in the surrounding environment, be it local, national, or global, are able to bring out creativity in writing poetry and are still willing to be used in college learning. So in learning to write creative poetry, contextual writing techniques can be applied in classroom learning, be it

from the elementary, junior high, high school, university levels, even general because it is still used by popular writers like Joko Pinurbo.

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