

The Transformation of Mother-Baby Bonding Attachment in Tufting Art

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ABSTRACT

The bonding attachment between a mother and her baby is crucial and should be established as early as possible because it can significantly influence the baby's psychological and social development. However, the public is often not fully aware of the long-term impact of this bond. The author transforms the concept of mother-baby bonding attachment into a tufting artwork, aiming to raise public awareness about its importance. This artwork not only highlights the significance of bonding attachment between mother and baby but also enriches the ideas and concepts of tufting art, providing the general public with a basic understanding of this vital connection. Tufting art is a technique used to create textile artworks by arranging and attaching threads to fabric with a specialized tufting tool, resulting in a rich, textured surface with tufted shapes. The method used is the practice-based research method or artistic research, consisting of literature research, drawing sketches, experiments, practices and possible outcomes. The outcome of this research is a tufting artwork that visually represents the bonding attachment between mother and baby. This artwork serves as both a reminder of the importance of the mother-child relationship and an effort to increase public awareness of the emotional bond's vital role. There is still much room for further development in tufting art, especially with a broader approach. Future research could also explore combining tufting with other art media to create more diverse and impactful works.

KEYWORDS

Mother-Baby Bonding,
Bonding Attachment,
Tufting Art

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INTRODUCTION

The author experienced a significant milestone in life with the birth of a child in 2023, marking the beginning of a new role as a mother. Becoming a new mother is a phase filled with challenges and a continuous learning process. In order to maximize the growth and development of the baby, the author focused on various efforts that could be made, one of which was establishing the mother-baby bonding attachment from an early age. The author believes that having a baby is an extraordinary gift and strives to support the baby's growth and development as much as possible, especially during the first thousand days of life, a crucial period for both physical and psychological development. Through this experience, the author has come to realize the importance of the mother-baby bonding attachment in a child's development.

The love between a mother and child begins to form in the womb. The bond between the mother and child becomes even stronger after the baby is born, as the mother can see and physically touch the baby. According to Nelson (2004), bonding is the initiation of emotional and physical interaction between the parents and the baby that occurs immediately after birth. Attachment, on the other hand, refers to the bond formed between individuals, which includes care, as well as close

emotional and physical connections (Yuliastanti, 2019, p. 9). The bond of affection between mother and baby, or bonding attachment, is crucial because the absence of bonding attachment can lead to reduced brain development in the baby, as the baby is not provided with positive stimuli from the mother.

Based on the research by Klaus and Kennell (2004), it is stated that mothers who spend more time with physical contact with their babies tend to build a stronger bond, which creates a mutual trust between the mother and the baby (Yuliastanti, 2019, p. 8). This underscores the importance of initiating bonding attachment as early as possible.

Every step in a child's development is a precious moment that cannot be repeated. According to research conducted by Intarti, Wiwit Desi et al. (Wiwit Desi Intarti et al., 2023, p. 8), the age of 0-12 months is considered a golden and critical period. Besides being a moment that cannot be repeated, during this time, babies are highly sensitive to their environment and require proper nutrition and stimulation. Therefore, this period presents the best opportunity for parents to optimize the child's growth potential, one of which is by maximizing bonding attachment from an early age.

The mother-baby bonding attachment is an important source of inspiration for this creation because it considers several factors. First, it provides a spirit in raising awareness to prepare for and welcome the golden period of child development between the ages of 0-12 months. Second, through the visual representation of this mother-baby bonding attachment, the author is inspired to create a tufting artwork that is expected to convey the essence of the mother-baby bond.

This concept of mother-baby bonding attachment will be designed into a tufting artwork. Tufting creates rich textures and visually appealing designs. The artwork produced through the tufting technique tends to be more durable. Creating a piece with tufting not only produces beautiful objects but also serves as a lasting reminder of the bonding attachment between mother and baby. With a combination of deep concepts and attractive designs, the author hopes that this artwork will touch the hearts of viewers and provoke reflection on the importance of the mother-baby bonding attachment.

The author created tufting works as a form of the author's concern because tufting is a traditional technique that has existed for a long time. According to Jeshica (2010), tufting is a simple technique where threads are sewn into fabric, creating small tufts, and has been used for a long time, especially for making warm clothing such as gloves (Firdausi & Ciptandi, 2020, p. 3602). Therefore, the tufting technique is considered necessary to be preserved.

Research on tufting has been conducted by Yang Xu et al. (2022), who focused on the needles and fabric used in the DHG801D-200 tufting machine. Yang Xu outlined three methods for analyzing the characteristics of needle coupling and the backing fabric: the theoretical analysis method, the experimental test method, and the element method (Xu et al., 2022, p. 9).

Furthermore, research on tufting has also been conducted by Wang Haohui et al. (2021), who discussed the identification of noise sources in tufting machines. Wang Haohui explained that the method based on complete ensemble empirical mode decomposition (CEEMD) performed better for the noise signals of actual tufting carpet machines compared to other noise source extraction techniques (Haohui et al., 2021, p. 12).

Firdausi and Ciptandi (2020) also conducted research on tufting, focusing on the development of Gedog Tuban woven fabric using hand tufting technique. Gedog weaving and *tukel* yarn have the potential to be used as the primary materials in the design and experimentation of hand tufting. This is because the characteristic structure of Gedog Tuban fabric allows it to separate, making it suitable for such applications (Firdausi & Ciptandi, 2020, p. 3603).

From the above literature, there has yet to be a comprehensive study on the creation of tufting artwork with the concept of the transformation of mother-baby bonding attachment. Therefore, research on the transformation of mother-baby bonding attachment in tufting artwork remains relevant.

The creation of tufting artworks that represent this emotional journey aims to raise public awareness about the importance of bonding attachment between mother and baby. It also seeks to enrich ideas and concepts in tufting art, as well as provide an initial understanding of mother-baby

bonding attachment to the general public through the medium of tufting art. Considering the reasons outlined above, this creation is deemed highly necessary to be done

METHOD

It is important to establish a systematic and structured method as an effort to design a meaningful artwork. The chosen method will not only affect the final outcome but also provide a solid foundation for analysis and reflection on the resulting design. Below is the diagram of the practice-based research schema in the production process of the artwork:

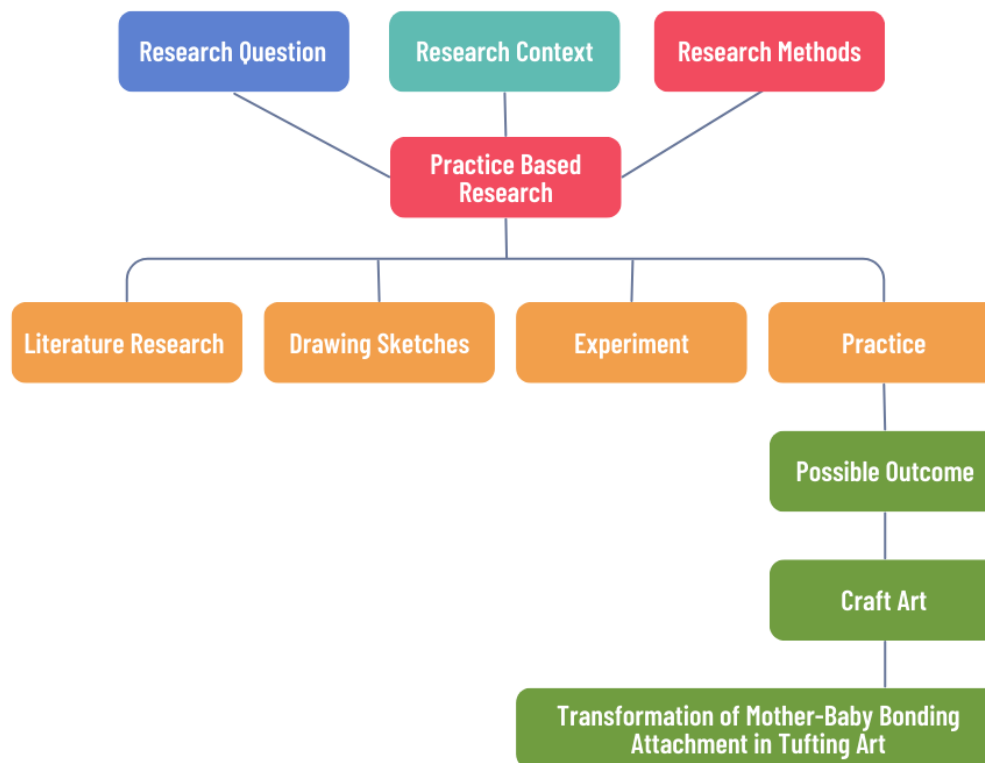


Figure 1. Thinking Framework of the Production Process Using the Practice-Based Research Method

The thinking framework in the production process of the artwork using the practice-based research method is designed to help the author deepen the ideas and realize the transformation of the bonding attachment concept into a tufting artwork. Each step in this thinking framework plays a crucial role in guiding the author to explore, develop, and actualize an artwork that depicts the emotional bond between mother and baby. Below, a series of steps in the thinking framework for the production process will be explain.

The first step is to determine the research questions related to the underlying concept of the creation. How the concept of mother and baby bonding attachment be implemented in the creation of tufting art, and how the outcome of this tufting artwork represent this emotional bond? The author intends to express this idea through tufting media with an eco-art perspective.

The next step is the Research Context, which involves a deep exploration of the technical aspects of creating tufting art with an eco-art perspective, covering the techniques and material selection used. The chosen technique is tufting, while the this tufting artwork uses recycled and reused yarn, combined with cotton milk yarn. The selection of these materials is based on considerations of sustainability and complementarity between the materials, resulting in a work that not only aligns with the artistic concept but is also more environmentally friendly.

The research methods used for analyzing the concept of the work are outlined as follows. The approach adopted is aesthetic. The aesthetic approach aims to study the visualization of forms related

to the bonding attachment between mother and baby. The aesthetic theory is derived from Prawiradilaga and Soedarso Sp. According to Prawiradilaga, art is a human creation that can evoke a sense of beauty for those who see, hear, or experience it (Prawiradilaga, 1989, p. 393). Furthermore, according to Soedarso Sp (SP., 1990, p. 1), art is any form of beauty created by humans. The author combines aesthetic values with the concept of the bonding attachment between mother and baby in the art of tufting, with the hope that the work will resonate and provide a meaningful aesthetic experience for art enthusiasts. Additionally, the creation method used is practice-based research.

The practice-based research method, or artistic research, is a research approach that involves gaining new knowledge through practical inquiry, with results that can be directly applied to the relevant field during the research process (Gray & Malins, 2004, pp. 1–2). The practice-based research method employed in this study consists of literature research, drawing sketch, experiment, and practice.

Literature research refers to the search and study of various relevant sources of literature to explore the theories and concepts that form the foundation of artistic research. The purpose of literature research is to enrich the author's understanding of the theme being explored, as well as to provide a theoretical framework to guide the creative process. In this phase, the author examines theories of bonding attachment, tufting techniques, and perspectives on eco-art. Additionally, during this stage, the author also reviews previous artworks relevant to the theme or techniques being employed.

Drawing sketch is the initial stage in the art creation process, where the author sketches ideas or concepts as a visual representation of the ideas to be realized. In the context of artistic research, drawing sketches assist the author in visualizing the concepts and ideas developed through literature research. At this stage, the author produces a design for the tufting artwork based on the concept of bonding attachment between mother and baby.

At the experiment stage, the author conducts experiments with materials and techniques. The purpose of this experiment is to test and explore the potential of materials, textures, colors, and composition within the context of creating tufting art based on the concept of the transformation of bonding attachment between mother and baby. Experiments are carried out using various types of yarn (recycled, leftover, and a combination with cotton milk yarn) to observe how these materials function in tufting art and whether they can support the perspective of eco-art. The author then evaluates how experiments with color and form can strengthen the narrative of bonding attachment between mother and baby.

The practice stage is the implementation of everything learned and explored during the research process to create the artwork. The practice process includes the realization of the art itself, with a focus on tufting techniques, material usage, and the application of the concepts that have been developed. In this stage, the author executes the tufting technique to create the final piece that represents the bonding attachment between mother and baby.

The final stage is possible outcomes. Possible outcomes refer to the results obtained after going through the entire research process. This stage focuses on the expected or achieved outcomes from the application of the artistic research method. The outcome of this artistic research is the creation of a tufting artwork that depicts the bonding attachment between mother and baby.

With a clear and well-planned method, it is hoped that this tufting artwork will contribute to the field of craft art and serve as a reflection of the concept of bonding attachment between mother and baby..

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The realization of artwork is inseparable from the use of various media that support the creative process. Every artwork requires a combination of tools and materials that are adapted to the techniques used. These media play a crucial role in transforming ideas and concepts into visual forms that can be appreciated by the audience. The selection of the right tools and materials greatly influences the final outcome of the work, as well as provides space for creativity to flourish in various forms and styles. Below are the media used in the creation process of this tufting artwork:

1. Media

- 1) Marker
Markers are used as tools to transfer the tufting design sketch onto the backing fabric.
- 2) Monks cloth
Monks cloth serves as the backing material that supports the yarns inserted by the tufting gun.
- 3) Tufting frame
The tufting frame is used to hold the backing fabric taut during the tufting process. Typically made of wood, the frame is sized according to the dimensions of the artwork being created. Small nails are placed around the edges of the frame to attach the fabric. This helps maintain the tension of the fabric, ensuring it does not shift during tufting, resulting in a cleaner and more symmetrical final product.
- 4) Yarn
Yarn is the primary material used to create texture in tufting artwork. The yarn is inserted into the fabric using a tufting gun. The choice of yarn type and color influences the appearance and texture of the final tufted piece. In line with the Eco-Art concept, this tufting artwork uses recycled and reused yarn, combined with cotton milk yarn.
- 5) Tufting gun
Hand tufting gun is the main tool in the tufting process, used to insert yarn into the fabric. The gun works by shooting the yarn into the fabric at high speed, forming patterns or designs according to the sketch.
- 6) Tufting adhesive
Tufting adhesive is used to glue the yarn onto the fabric and the backing material.
- 7) Backing fabric
The backing fabric is used to cover the back side of the tufting piece once the process is complete. It can be made of fabric or adhesive material. This layer strengthens the tufting work and ensures the yarn does not detach from the backing fabric. Additionally, the backing provides a cleaner, more finished appearance.
- 8) Scissors
Scissors are used to trim and tidy up the yarn.
- 9) Trimmer
The trimmer is used to cut yarn that protrudes beyond the surface of the tufted piece, ensuring the yarn is trimmed symmetrically and evenly, contributing to a neater tufting result.
- 10) Needle Threader
The needle threader helps thread the yarn into the tufting machine needle.

2. Technique

The design outcome is created using tufting as a medium that expresses a deep emotional journey, transforming the bonding experience into tufting artwork. In visual art, "media" refers to the various materials, tools, and techniques used in the artistic creation process (Martin & Wiratma, 2020, p. 400).

Tufting comes from the English word meaning to fringe. According to Jeshica (2010), tufting is a simple technique for sewing yarn into fabric, which results in small tufts or frayed ends. This technique has been around for a long time and was commonly used in the past to make warm clothing, particularly gloves. However, in the modern era, tufting is more frequently used in carpet making (Firdausi & Ciptandi, 2020, p. 3604). Tufting creates artworks with rich texture.

3. Visual Concept

This creation is a transformation of the bonding attachment between mother and baby into tufting artwork. According to Bandem, transformation refers to a change in form, appearance, condition, or character (Sudewa, 2014, p. 69).

According to Ramadhani and Nelmira, transformation is a change or movement toward a new direction without altering the internal structure, but instead changing its form into something new

(Ramadhani & Nelmira, 2023, p. 57). In the context of this paper, transformation is understood as the change in the appearance of the bonding attachment between mother and baby into the form of tufting artwork. This transformation can create a profound visual representation of the emotional bond between mother and baby in tufting art.

Bonding is a way of expressing affection, while attachment encompasses the ongoing interactions that develop over time. This bonding process begins with the affection given to the baby even before birth (Yulianti, 2019, p. 11).

Infancy is a critical period during which a child's growth and development occur very rapidly. According to Rosdahl (2014), child growth and development happen much faster during infancy compared to other periods throughout the life cycle, and the infant's reactions to various stimuli, both internal and external, play a key role in shaping their physical, intellectual, emotional, and social aspects (Akmalia & Rahayuningsih, 2018, p. 366).

In order to build a strong attachment between mother and baby, the mother needs to be responsive to the baby's needs through various means, such as providing exclusive breastfeeding, practicing rooming-in, making eye contact, interacting with the baby, bonding through scent, and early initiation of breastfeeding (Yulianti, 2019, p. 10). All of these actions contribute to the formation of a strong bonding attachment.

According to Fikawati et al. (2017), early initiation of breastfeeding has many significant benefits, including preventing hypothermia, supporting the success of exclusive breastfeeding, reducing the risk of infant mortality in developing countries, preventing hypoglycemia, and assisting in the regulation of other biochemical parameters in the first few hours after birth. It also helps transfer bacteria from the mother's skin to the baby, plays a role in improving uterine contractions, and accelerates the bonding attachment between mother and baby (Nurwiyah & Wintarsih, 2024, p. 84).

The research by Lamtuniar (2020) states that a good breastfeeding process from an early stage, through early initiation of breastfeeding, contributes to strengthening the bonding attachment between mother and baby, which is crucial for the baby's emotional development and self-confidence in the future (Nurwiyah & Wintarsih, 2024, p. 84).

Bonding attachment between mother and baby has various benefits, including increased levels of oxytocin and prolactin, stimulation of the sucking reflex, strengthening the immune system, accelerating the development of affectionate bonds between parents and child, fostering the baby's social behaviors, and creating a sense of security that encourages the baby to explore confidently (Yulianti, 2019, p. 10).

Meanwhile, according to Evin (2020), a lack of early bonding attachment can have negative effects on a child's behavioral development, characterized by symptoms such as stereotypical behaviors, abnormalities in social behavior, regression in motor, cognitive, and verbal development, as well as apathetic attitudes (Italia, 2022, p. 37).

Based on the research by Italia and Sari (2022), it was found that 64% of mothers at the independent midwifery practice of Misni Herawati in Palembang had successfully established good bonding attachment, influenced by several factors such as the role of the nurse, the mother's high parity which provided her with more experience, and support from the husband or family during the childbirth process (Italia, 2022, p. 42).

According to Klaus and Kenell in Lamtuniar (2020), bonding attachment has unique, specific, and lasting qualities, allowing the bond between parents and child to remain intact even when separated by distance and time, and without the presence of physical signs (Nurwiyah & Wintarsih, 2024, p. 86).

Therefore, the author is interested in creating art with the theme of bonding attachment between mother and baby as the concept for a tufting artwork, aiming to raise public awareness about the importance of early bonding attachment between mother and baby, starting from the moment of birth. The concept of mother-baby bonding attachment is particularly compelling as a subject for creation because the attachment between mother and baby plays a crucial role in the child's growth and development, especially in their socio-emotional development.

By adopting the concept of Eco-Art, this tufting artwork uses recycled and

reused yarn, combined with cotton milk yarn. The selection of these materials is based on sustainability considerations and their complementary nature, creating a new form that aligns with the principles of Eco-Art. The reuse of leftover yarn is one step in creating sustainable artwork. According to Laras (2024), Eco-Art is an art platform that emphasizes the importance of the relationship between artwork and the environment. It involves three main principles: recycle (to recycle), reuse (to use again), and upcycle (to create new work with added value from unused items) (Laras, 2024, p. 109).

The tufting artwork created by the author reflects contemporary craft, as the concept of the transformation of bonding attachment between mother and baby is a personal and innovative idea. Tufting, which is a technique used to create textiles, typically for making carpets or rugs, is explored further in this study to convey emotional and conceptual messages in the form of tufting artwork.

Contemporary craft is characterized by novelty, creativity, and innovation in ideas, allowing for freedom of expression through media and techniques. The creation process involves the exploration of both new and traditional media, with an artistic approach influenced by specific experiences, techniques, and philosophies. Contemporary craft adheres to concepts of art and visuality that align with the underlying ideas, resulting in works that are expressive, innovative, and relevant to the developments of the time (Zam et al., 2022, p. 309).

This tufting artwork is designed as a wall decor art. By creating it in the form of wall decor, the author aims to explore the interaction between space and the tufting artwork. Creating the piece as wall decor can enhance the aesthetic of a room's wall. This aligns with Supriaswoto's research, which states that wall decor or wall decoration in craft products is designed to meet industrial needs, particularly in filling interior decoration requirements. (Supriaswoto et al., 2022, p. 143).

4. Artwork Sketch

The artwork sketch is a visualization of the concept and idea. Below are the sketches created during the process of developing this tufting artwork.



Figure 2. Artwork Sketch

The image above is a design of the artwork depicting a mother and baby embracing each other. It represents the warm bond between mother and baby. Physical contact is one of the key stimulants to support healthy brain and body development in infants. Frequent hugging and other forms of physical contact are crucial as they strengthen the emotional bond between parent and child. This activity not only provides a sense of security and comfort for the baby, but also stimulates their physical growth and cognitive development. This sketch design is intended to be developed into a wall decor artwork.

5. Form of the Artwork

The result of this artistic research is the creation of a tufting artwork that depicts the bonding attachment between mother and baby. Below is the manifestation of the artwork that has been created.



Figure 3. Tufting Artwork Outcome

Figure 3 is the result of the tufting artwork with the concept of the transformation of bonding attachment between mother and baby. This artwork depicts a deep emotional bond between mother and baby through the visualization of a mother carrying her baby in an embrace. The mother in this artwork is portrayed wearing a white dress, symbolizing purity and gentleness, while the red skirt she is wearing conveys courage, strength, and warm affection. The baby being carried is dressed in a red outfit, symbolizing energy and warmth, paired with turquoise pants that add a touch of tranquility and peace.

The background of the artwork features shades of blue and orange, creating a harmonious and complementary contrast. Blue as a calming color, represents tranquility and peace, while orange provides positive energy and enthusiasm. The combination of these two colors is not only visually appealing but also conveys a profound meaning about the balance between calmness and a vibrant life, symbolizing the happiness and comfort that stem from the bond between mother and baby.

In the context of aesthetic theory, this artwork incorporates the principles of unity and harmony. Design elements such as color, form, and composition are managed to create a visual balance that is intended to evoke emotional responses from the audience. The bond between mother and baby is powerfully depicted through the composition of shapes, reflecting their physical and emotional closeness, which, aesthetically, provides a sense of beauty for those who view and experience it.

CONCLUSIONS

The creation of tufting art inspired by the bonding attachment between mother and baby is based on the following central questions: 1) How the concept of bonding attachment between mother and baby be implemented in the creation of tufting art? and 2) How the outcome of this tufting art creation represent this emotional bond? Therefore, a series of steps need to be taken, which can be summarized as follows:

The result of this research is a tufting artwork that depicts the bonding attachment between

mother and baby. Using the tufting technique, the author has created an artwork that is not only visually appealing but also rich in meaning, illustrating precious moments in the bonding relationship between mother and baby. Bonding attachment between mother and baby is a crucial factor in supporting a child's development, especially during the first thousand days of life. Emotional and physical interactions that occur from the very beginning have been proven to strengthen the bonding attachment between mother and baby. Conversely, a lack of bonding attachment can negatively impact brain development and behavior, making it essential for parents to recognize and maximize positive interactions from an early age.

Through the creation of tufting art, the author seeks to convey the values of bonding attachment in a visually engaging and meaningful way. This creation not only functions as tufting art but also serves as a reminder of the importance of the mother-child relationship and an effort to raise public awareness about the vital role of this emotional bond. With a systematic approach, it is hoped that this creation will enrich the concept of tufting art creation and provide an initial understanding of bonding attachment as the foundation for healthy child development.

Future research in the field of tufting still has much room for development with a broader approach. Additionally, future studies could also integrate tufting art with other art media to create more diverse works. This approach could open opportunities to reach a wider audience and provide a deeper experience of the concepts behind the artwork. With a more expansive approach, research on tufting can open new insights into the potential and relevance of tufting in the world of art and design in the future.

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