

**THE USAGE OF SIGN IN *JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL*  
MOVIE**

**THESIS**

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra  
(S.S) in English Literature Department



By

**NURUL SEPTI ADIANTI AWAL**  
**NPM. 19090003**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF DEHASEN BENGKULU  
2023**

## **DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM**

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “The usage of sign in *jumanji: the next level* movie” is my own work, based on my personal research. I also state that I have quoted several statements and ideas from various sources, and all of them are recognized in the text.

Bengkulu, June 2023

Researcher,

Nurul Septi Adianti Awal

APPROVAL PAGE


THESIS

THE USAGE OF SIGN IN *JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL*  
MOVIE

NURUL SEPTI ADIAN TI AWAL  
NPM. 19090003

has been approved by the thesis committee members which were as follows:

Supervisor

  
Dr. Lina Tri Astuty B.S., M.Pd  
NIDN. 02.071285.01

Co - Supervisor

  
Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum  
NIDN. 02.270786.02

Head of English Literature Department  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
University of Dehasen Bengkulu

  
  
Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd  
NIDN. 02.070385.01

VALIDATION PAGE

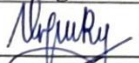



THE USAGE OF SIGN IN *JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL*  
MOVIE

THESIS

By:

**NURUL SEPTI ADIANTI AWAL**  
NPM. 19090003

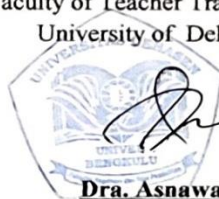
Has been examined by the Board of Examiners  
On June 2, 2023 and passed.

Nu.	Name and Position	Signature	Date
1.	Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd Examiner 1		7 June 2023
2.	Ami Pradana, M.Pd Examiner 2		9 June 2023
3.	Dr.Lina Tri Astuty B.S, M.Pd Supervisor		10 June 2023
4.	Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum Co- Supervisor		10 June 2023

Bengkulu, June 2023

Dean.

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
University of Dehasen Bengkulu



  
**Dra. Asnawati, M.Kom**  
NIDN. 02.210666.01

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The researcher would like to acknowledge countless thanks to the most gracious and most merciful, Allah SWT, who always gives the best of this life and there is no doubt it. And also, shalawat and salam are given to the prophet Muhammad SAW and his beloved family so that the researcher can complete this thesis with the title “The Usage Of Sign In *Jumanji: The Next Level* Movie” as one requirements for obtaining a degree (S.S) at the English Literature Study Program University of Dehasen Bengkulu.

On this occasion with great humality, the researcher would like to thank all of those who have given help and guidance so that this thesis can be finished. The thankful expression in intendedly given to:

1. Mrs. Dra. Asnawati, M.Kom, as the Dean of the Faculty of Teachers Training and Education University of Dehasen Bengkulu.
2. Mrs. Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd as the Head of English Literature Department.
3. Mrs. Dr. Lina Tri Astuty B.S, M.Pd as the Supervisor.
4. Mr. Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum as the Co-Supervisor.
5. All staffs and lecturers of the English Literature Departement.
6. Family.

The researcher admits that thesis is not perfect and there are still many errors, therefore the researcher expects criticism and suggestions in this thesis .

Bengkulu, June 2023  
The Researcher,

Nurul Septi Adianti Awal  
NPM. 19090003

## **MOTTO**

*"Believe in yourself and all that you are. Know that there is something  
inside you that is greater than any obstacle"*

## DEDICATION

As an expression of gratitude, I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My Parents Awaluddin Ms and Darmawati, Thank you for your unconditional love, sacrifices, and unwavering support. Your unwavering belief in my abilities and tireless support have been the foundation of my success. This thesis is a tribute to your unwavering dedication as guiding lights in my life. Thanks to your prayers and support, I am able to reach this point. Stay healthy and live longer, as you should always be present in every journey and accomplishment in my life.

2. My Siblings Yenni Yuliarni Awal, M.Hafnizarlian Awal, Soepriadi Oktapio Awal, Henny Oktarina Awal, Deka Purnama Sari Awal. Whenever I felt hopeless or doubtful, you were always by my side, providing encouragement and the belief that I could overcome it. Your words of encouragement and praise have given me additional strength to keep moving forward.

3. My Supervisor, Dr.Lina Tri Astuty B.S, M.Pd, and My Co-Supervisor, Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum, who always guide me and share ideas during the writing of this thesis.

4. My Partner Aldian Rahman, Thank you for always accompanying me and being my support system during the challenging days of the thesis writing process. Thank you for making significant contributions to the writing of this thesis, dedicating your time, energy, thoughts, resources, and assistance to me, and always being patient with me. Thank you for being a part of my journey until the completion of this thesis.

5. My Fellow Warrior Putri Amanda, Meli Indriani, Nanda Karunia Yuyu Utari, and Azetko Juliven. We have experienced so much together, from the beginning to the end of our journey in completing this thesis. You have been a source of support, knowledge, and inspiration for me. Together, we have endured late nights, pressure, and challenges with the strength of our friendship. Our shared anxieties, joys, and hopes have colored this journey. We support and uplift each other, pushing beyond our limits. Without you, this journey would have been much more difficult. I feel fortunate to share this meaningful moment with all of you. Thank you for this togetherness, and may we continue to grow together. Let's support each other and achieve success in our respective lives.

6. Last but not least, I wanna thank me. I wanna thank me for believing in me. I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work. I wanna thank me for having no days off. I wanna thank me for never quitting.

## ABSTRACT

### THE USAGE OF SIGN IN *JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL* MOVIE

**Nurul Septi Adianti Awal**  
**NPM.19090003**

*The objectives of this research are to find out the types of the signs and to describe the meaning of the signs found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method. This method was to explain how the semiosis process is formed and focuses on the signs in the Jumanji: the Next Level movie. The object of this research was Jumanji: The Next Level movie. The instrument used in this study was a form of observation checklist. The observation checklist of this research is adapted from Peirce's theory (1903) who divided the types of sign into three; icon, index, symbol. The researcher also found the meaning of the sign based on triadic model of Charles Sanders Peirce (1903) theory of semiotic known as interpretant, representment and object. research finding showed that there were twenty two signs presented in the movie "Jumanji: The Next Level". The signs were divided into three icons (Jumanji Berry Tree Monument, Blue Water with Electricity, and The board with a button on the chest of the character), twelve indexes (A photo in an Instagram, Spencer's Handphone, A Helicopter, Old cars, Sand Smoke, A lady with red dress, Fridge's Angry Face, The board, Fridge throws the cake, Jurgen got back, The board, The diamond and the sun),, and seven symbols (Jumanji Box, Jumanji Box Sound, The Line on the hand, Old Falcon Diamond, Hyena, Jumanji Berry, Empty Box). Another finding was the meaning or interpretation of each type of sign that can be seen in the appendix table. Another researchers can further analyze the signs that appear in a movie based on the representamen, objects, and interpretants or find all these signs to get more experience and clear meaning of the signs in the movie.*

**Keywords: Sign, Jumanji: The Next Level Movie**



## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENGGUNAAN TANDA DALAM FILM JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL**

**Nurul Septi Adianti Awal**  
**NPM.19090003**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis tanda dan mendeskripsikan makna tanda yang terdapat dalam film Jumanji: The Next Level. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Metode ini untuk menjelaskan bagaimana proses semiosis terbentuk dan berfokus pada tanda-tanda dalam film Jumanji: the Next Level. Objek penelitian ini adalah film Jumanji: The Next Level. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa daftar periksa observasi. Daftar observasi penelitian ini diadaptasi dari teori Peirce (1903) yang membagi jenis tanda menjadi tiga; ikon, indeks, simbol. Peneliti juga menemukan makna tanda berdasarkan model triadik dari teori semiotika Charles Sanders Peirce (1903) yang dikenal dengan interpretant, representasi dan objek. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua puluh dua tanda yang ditampilkan dalam film “Jumanji: The Next Level”. Tanda-tanda itu dibagi menjadi tiga ikon (Monumen Pohon Berry Jumanji, Air Biru dengan Listrik, dan Papan dengan tombol di dada karakter), dua belas indeks (Foto di Instagram, Ponsel Spencer, Helikopter, Mobil tua, Asap Pasir, Seorang wanita dengan gaun merah, Wajah Marah Kulkas, Papan, Kulkas melempar kue, Jorgen kembali, Papan, Berlian dan matahari), dan tujuh simbol (Kotak Jumanji, Suara Kotak Jumanji, Garis di tangan, Old Falcon Diamond, Hyena, Jumanji Berry, Empty Box). Temuan lainnya adalah makna atau interpretasi dari masing-masing jenis tanda yang dapat dilihat pada tabel lampiran. Peneliti lain dapat menganalisis lebih lanjut tanda-tanda yang muncul dalam sebuah film berdasarkan representamen, objek, dan interpretan atau menemukan semua tanda tersebut untuk mendapatkan lebih banyak pengalaman dan makna yang jelas dari tanda-tanda dalam film tersebut.

**Kata Kunci: Tanda, Film Jumanji: The Next Level**

## LIST OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER</b> .....	i
<b>DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM</b> .....	ii
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....	iii
<b>VALIDATION PAGE</b> .....	iv
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	v
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	vi
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	vii
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	viii
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	ix
<b>LIST OF CONTENTS</b> .....	x
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Statement of Problem .....	5
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	6
1.4 Significance of the Study .....	6
1.5 Scope and Limitation .....	6
1.6 Definition of Key Terms .....	6
<b>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAME WORK</b> .....	8
2.1 Lingusitic .....	8
2.2 Semiotic.....	10
2.3 Sign .....	15
2.4 The meaning of Signs .....	18
2.5 Concept of Movie .....	20
2.6 Jumanji: The Next Level Movie .....	21
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	24
3.1 Research Design .....	24
3.2 Object of the Research .....	24
3.3 Research Instrument .....	25
3.4 Technique of Collecting Data .....	26
3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data .....	26
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDING &amp; ANALYSIS</b> .....	28
4.1 Finding .....	28

4.2 Analysis .....	35
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION &amp; SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>38</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	38
5.2 Suggestion .....	38
<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and its focus on the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. It encompasses not only the study of sound, grammar and meaning, but also the history of language families, how languages are acquired by children and adults, and how language use is processed in the mind and how it is connected to race and gender (Holmes, 1982). With close connections to the humanities, social sciences and the natural sciences, linguistics complements a diverse range of other disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy, psychology, sociology, biology, computer science, health sciences, education and literature. The subfield of Applied Linguistics emphasizes the use of linguistic concepts in the classroom to help students improve their ability to communicate in their native language or a second language (Holmes, 1982). One branch of linguistic which can be found in a symbol or sign is semiotic.

Semiotics is the study of the use of symbolic communication. Semiotics can include signs, logos, gestures and other linguistic and nonlinguistic communication methods. As a word, semiotics derives from the Greek *sēmeiōtikós*, which describes the action of interpreting signs (Zaimar, 2008). The field of semiotics focuses on understanding how people create and interpret the meaning of signs and symbols, including how people visually communicate through metaphor, analogy, allegory, metonymy, symbolism and other means of expression. Semiotics is a part of the broader study of communication, including visual arts, graphic design and basic

visual literacy. Graphic designers, artists and others working in visual communication must consider how symbols, signs and colors affect the interpretation of their works.

There are many opinions from experts about semiotics. Semiotics, according to Charles S. Peirce in Sobur (2009) is "the formal doctrine of signs", while for Ferdinand de Saussure semiology is "a science that studies the life of signs in society". So, for Peirce semiotics is a branch of philosophy, while for Saussure semiology is part of the disciplines of social psychology.. But we can draw a straight line that semiotics is a science that studies signs, both in terms of relations, components, and all things related to signs.

Signs are the main objects analyzed in the study of semiotics. The sign itself can also come from codes and sign systems that operate in society and can be seen visually and in everyday language texts (Peirce, 1998). The object of semiotics in the form of a sign itself is broad, consisting of various units of reality, both in form, type, and limit of the study. So, semiotics is used to examine what is not visible or find the implied meaning in a sign. There are so many signs, especially in the literature department, that can be used in the study of semiotics. such as literature, movies, and television shows.

The case of semiotic also happened in movie. Nowadays, movie considered as one of huge industry for people to express their feeling and skills. Movie is the most complex and powerful arts in the present world. It has unique composition and is also a powerful medium for educating and indoctrinating citizens (Petrie & Boggs, 2012). As a form of expression movie is a motion picture which composes the elements of the visual arts line, form, mass, sound, and texture. Movie can exploit the subtleness of light through it and reflects shadow just like painting and photography. It manipulates three dimensions of arts like sculpture. Like

pantomime, movie focuses on moving images to send it messages and as in dance the moving image of movie has rhythm and like poetry, movie communicates through imagery, metaphor and symbol. Moviemakers extensively deploy semiotics in expressing the myth, history legendary stories and archetypes within the respective cultures where their movies are set Tomaselli (1981).

One of the latest movie which has many signs, symbols, or icons indeed is Jumanji: The Next Level movie. Jumanji: The Next Level is a 2019 American fantasy action-comedy movie directed by Jake Kasdan and co-written by Jeff Pinkner, and Scott Rosenberg. It is a sequel to 2017's Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle, the second follow-up to 1995's Jumanji, and is the fourth installment in the Jumanji franchise. It stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, Alex Wolff, Morgan Turner, Ser'Darius Blain, and Madison Iseman reprising their roles from the previous movie while Awkwafina, Rory McCann, Danny Glover, and Danny DeVito also join the cast. The movie's plot takes place two years after Welcome to the Jungle, in which the same group of teenagers, along with an old friend and two unwitting additions, become trapped in Jumanji once again. There, they all find themselves facing new problems and challenges with both old and new avatars while having to save the land from a new villain to escape.

There are five previous studies that related to this present research. First, a study conducted by Fauzan (2018) entitled “*A Semiotic Analysis of the John Wick 1 Movie Using Charles Sanders Peirce’s Semiotic Theory*”. After being analyzed, it turns out that in the John Wick 1 movie, there are nine types of signs found by the author in the movie. qualisign, sinsign, legisign, icon, index, symbol, rheme, decisign and argumentation. However, the author only focuses on the analysis of signs as objects, which include icons, indexes, and symbols. And the

result of this research is that semiotic theory can be used in analyzing signs to get meaning in the movie John Wick 1.

Second, a research conducted by Ruliana (2019) with the title "*The Usage Of Sign As Seen On Pirates Of The Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales Movie Produced By Jerry Bruckheimer*". After the movie was analyzed, it was found that three kinds of signs were represented. Namely: icons, indexes, and symbols. Second, there are two kinds of meaning found; connotative and denotative meaning. Third, there is a sign-in icon, index, and symbol effect.

Third, a study conducted by Angelica and Saragih (2020) entitled "*Semiotic Analysis Of 'Parasite' Film*". The result of the study found 10 icons, 17 indices and 6 symbols in Parasite film. The signs found in Parasite are realized in individual and social relations. The reason for signs used in Parasite were to identify visual signs, to show cause and effect, and to communicate metaphorical and non-metaphorical expressions.

Fourth, a study by Wantoro (2018) entitled "*Semiotic Analysis of Space and Time in the movie*". In this research, the writer will review and analyze Time Machine film through semiotic method, especially Space and Time Semiotics. In the application, the author will select some scenes in the movie to be analyzed. This research is important to do as an effort to know the existence of space and time as a marker and marker in a film work.

The last is a research by Lanwari (2020) entitled "*A Semiotic Analysis Of The Inside Out Movie Using Charles Sanders Peirce Model*". In Findings, it was revealed that three kind of sign were found in Inside Out movie. Thosesigns were Icon, Index and Symbol. An Icon has a physical resemblance to the signified, the thing being represented. A photograph is a good

example as it certainly resembles whatever it depicts. Index is type of sign which resembles to the object, it shows evidence of what's being represented, such as water is a rain index. Symbol is kind of sign that resembles to the object that is shown with law basis, such as traffic light. In Concluding, this research is proven to define the meanings of the three sign which appear in Inside Out movie.

From the five previous studies above, the researcher found the similarity and differences with this present study. For the similarity to this present research, the previous studies above also analyzed about the semiotics in a movie or film. However, for the differences, the title of the movie and the theory analysis used are different from the previous studies above, this present study will use Jumanji: the next level movie as the object of the research. The researcher will apply theory from Pierce in interpretation the sign of semiotic analysis in this research. Jumanji: the next level movie becomes the object of this research since based on the results of initial observations of the movie is one of the most famous movie in 2019, there are also many studies of semiotics in the form of implied signs that can be analyzed to find out the meaning and message in this movie. Using model Charles Sanders Pierce, the researchers will find a sign, including an icon, index, and symbol. This study is important to be conducted since by analyzing the usage of sign in a film, the researcher can enrich the knowledge and references especially in linguistic terms. Furthermore, the analysis of the usage of sign in Jumanji movie has not been conducted yet by previous researchers. Therefore, the researcher will conduct a research entitled “THE USAGE OF SIGN IN *JUMANJI: THE NEXT LEVEL* MOVIE”.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

Based on the background, the researcher proposes research questions.



1. What are the types of the signs found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie and the meaning of the signs found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie ?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of the signs found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie and to describe the meaning of the signs found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This research hopefully can be helpful for English students and further research. For the students, the outcomes of this research are expected to give information for the students about the importance of linguistic analysis especially semiotics. To gain the students' vocabulary, the students can use other medias outside the textbook, for example; through movie, song, popular story, etc which are easier to be understood by the students. For further research, it hope be able to provide a contribution of basic data for further research to be doing similar research.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study is limited on the analysis of types of sign of semiotic analysis based on Pierce theory which divided into three types of sign; icon, symbol, and index. This study only dicusses the semiotic analysis found in Jumanji: The next level movie 2019.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

There are several definitions of key terms that can be used to better understand used in this study:

1. Semiotics is a branch of linguistics, especially in semantics that studies a wide range of objects, events, rules, and norms that enable signs to have meaning and significance.

2. A sign is something that represents something else, which sign is usually used to explain or tell about something from the object to the subject. According to Charles Sanders Peirce, the sign consists icon, index, and symbol.
  - icon is a sign that performs the function of a marker that has similarities.
  - Index is a sign that performs the function as a marker that indicates the signified so that it shows that the sign and the signified have a causal relationship.
  - Symbols are signs that carry out their functions as markers by convection rules and are commonly used in society.
3. A movie is a work of art that is created in the form of video, music, or other media and then used as a means of communicating to convey messages to an audience.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Linguistic**

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Linguistic**

System Functional Language Theory (LFS or System Functional Grammar) sees language as a social phenomenon, a tool for doing (doing) something rather than knowing

(knowing) something (Sinar, 2008:19). Eggins (2004:4) states that the systematic approach is a semantic-functional approach to language. It is based on his four main aspects of language use in social life: functional, semantic, contextual and semiotic. Halliday (1994) sees the concept of semiotics as a decision within a system to make sense in a given context. This is related to using language adapted to the context of meaning. Semiotic systems deal with semantic complexity arising as metafunctions of language in linguistic units (Eggins, 2004:3).

The metafunctional concept of language links the internal forms of language with its use in semiotic and social contexts realized through semantics (Sinar, 2008:19-28). Language metafunctions are related to semantic choices, including textual, ideological, and interpersonal metafunctions, each of which is expressed through the structure of topic, transitivity, and mode in sentences (Tomasowa, 1994:35). Metafeatures of text deal with the use of language to connect speech, writing, and other linguistic events in text (Bloor & Bloor, 2004:

11). In other words, text features discuss the speaker's way of indicating the production of relevant sentences with linguistic and non-linguistic context (Fries, 2002:118). Furthermore, Saragih (2007:4) explains that the textual features of a language show how the messages of the language are stitched together, coherent, and textually intertwined. The textual features of language are interpreted as intrinsic features of language itself, dealing with the contextual aspects of language (text) (Sinar, 2008:49).

From the above explanation, we can explain that linguistics is the science that deals with language. Linguistics itself can also be interpreted as the capacity for verbal act that humans are born with and that evolves with the conventions and consensus conventions of society. As we know, linguistics itself has many fields of knowledge, as it has a wide range of subjects of study in the sense that there are many aspects of language that can be studied (Saragih, 2007:4) who

divides linguistics into macrolinguistics and microlinguistics. Microlinguistics focuses on discussing the internal structures of language such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and lexicology. Macrolinguistics, on the other hand, discusses language using extra-linguistic elements such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthro-linguistics, philosophy of language, stylistics, philology, and dialectics (Mudjiyanto et al., 2013).

## **2.2 Semiotic**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Semiotic**

Semiotics is a branch of semantic science. The word semiotics itself is of English origin and means semiotics. Semiotics is derived from the Greek words *semion*, meaning sign, and *seme*, meaning sign interpreter (Dianiya, 2020). Everything in life has its own signs and meanings. Characters include words, signs, traffic lights, flags, symbols, and more. Therefore, symbols cannot be separated from life. There are many experts on semiotics, but the two experts who laid the foundations of semiotics were Charles Saunders Peirce and Ferdinand de Saussure. These two of his characters hail from two different continents, America and Europe (Bloor & Bloor, 2004:11).

The two do not know each other, but both represent theories that are fundamentally the same. Saussure's scientific background is in linguistics, while Peirce's is in philosophy. Ferdinand de Saussure likely used the term semiotics, which was initially part of social psychology. Saussure's semiotics rests on all actions and human actions that carry meaning or serve as signs, but behind it there must be a system of distinctions and conventions that make

that meaning possible. (Mudjiyanto et al., 2013). Where there are signs, there are systems. In this way, Saussure views semiotics as a science related to signs that develop in society, which later becomes part of the discipline of social psychology. The goal is to clarify what is regulated. In addition, de Saussure developed semiotics to study various semiotic systems (Teeuw in Santosa, 1990:2). According to de Saussure, a sign is a physical object that has a meaning. A sign consists of a signifier (significant) and a signified (significant). Semiotics is also a commonly used term in French.

Charles Sanders Peirce equates semiotics with logic. In addition, Charles Sanders Peirce developed semiotics into the philosophy of pragmatism, which he describes in his book *How to Clarify Ideas* as a formal semiotic theory. According to Peirce's journal (Syaom Barliana, n.d.-b), a sign is a linguistic or image element that derives from the relationship between the sign itself, the referent (the object to which the sign refers), and the basis of representation. (the nature of the relation to the referent) and the interpreter (the empirical relation between the interpreter and the meaning). Thus, according to Peirce, semiotics can be interpreted as the same science as thinking in logic when studying signs. Sign Let's think logically and explore the meaning. Mankind finally has a wide range of possibilities for interpreting signs for itself.

Semiotics can be interpreted more broadly, as Umberto Eco says in a journal (Dianiya, 2020) that semiotics deals with anything that can be regarded as a sign. So this not only affects the sign, but everything that represents it in semiotics. This is also the opinion of his Mr. Alex Sobur in the magazine (Sya'dian, ND). Semiotics is the study of how humans interpret things, and interpretation in this case is not to be confused with communication. The study of semiotics can be understood to consist in studying signs in order to understand their meaning, but this does

not require communication. Communication exists because, according to some, signs allow us to understand and perceive the meaning of their existence. .

Semiotic means a sign. The name semiotics or semiotics comes from the Greek word "semeion" which means "sign". Semiotics revealed what constitutes a sign, what laws govern it, and then Saussure followed Chandler (2007) He also said that semiotics studies the role of signs as part of social life. On the other hand, the American philosopher Peirce said in Sober (2009) This symbol represents something to someone in some respect or quality. Furthermore, the Baltic (1986) Since semiotics aims to consider all systems of symbols, it states that images, gestures, musical sounds, and anything else can be a symbol regardless of its substance. Another expert, Mr. Sobur (2003) say that semiotics is the science or method of analyzing signs. Sebeoch (2001:4) was the founder of Western medicine and established semiotics as a branch of medicine that studies symptoms. A symptom is basically a symbol "symbol" that represents something other than itself.

From several definitions above, the researcher concludes that semiotics is a study about signs. Semiotics is a science or method to analyze signs. Then, all of the things in this world are signs, and although there are some things that have no intrinsic meaning, they can be signs if we invest them with meaning.

### **2.2.2 Component of Semiotic**

Semiotics is the study of signs. So, the sign is the most basic thing that will be discussed in the study of semiotics. Semiotics has basic components consisting of signs (signs), symbols (symbols), and Gestures (Danesi, 2010:4):

### 1. Sign

A sign is one of the components in semiotics, where the sign marks a thing or situation. Signs are used to explaining or tell something from the object to the subject. Signs usually indicate a real thing, for example, such as objects, writing, language, actions, or an event. Signs according to Peirce consist of symbols (signs that arise from the agreement), icons (signs that arise from physical representation), and indexes (signs that arise from cause-and-effect relationships). Meanwhile, according to Ferdinand de Saussure in the journal (Hidayat, 2014).

According to Saussure cited in (Dianiya, 2020), a sign consists of two sign elements (signifier, and signified). So according to Saussure that the sign is a signifier that is the form or thing to be conveyed and the signified is the meaning to be expressed. So, the conclusion is that the sign has a certain meaning that is understood by the public because of the social agreement between the users of the sign. For example, animal sounds where the sound does not have a specific meaning but sound is a sign of the animal itself. So, the sign is a static, general, straightforward, and objective meaning.

### 2. Symbol

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the meaning of the word symbol is a permanent identifier (stating the nature, condition, and so on). Meanwhile, according to Pierce, the symbol is part of the sign. Every symbol is a sign, and not

every sign is a symbol. Sometimes a sign can be a symbol as a whole, namely in language. This is possible because language is an arbitrary sign system so every sign in the language is a symbol.

The symbol is always associated with signs that have been given cultural, situational, and conditional characteristics. A symbol is a sign that means dynamic, special, subjective, figurative, and figure of speech. In literary works, whether in the form of poetry, fictitious stories, or dramas, there are various kinds of symbols, including color symbols, object symbols, sound symbols, atmosphere symbols, tone symbols, and symbols of imaginative visualization caused by facial expressions or typography.

### 3. Gesture

The gesture is a thing or condition given by the subject to the object. In this situation, the subject always does something to inform the object that is given the condition at that time. So, cues are always temporal. If the user is suspended, the signal will turn into a sign or symbol.

In this reserach, the researcher will only focus on the analysis of the signs in Jumanji:the Next Level movie because the sign is the main part that is studiy in semiotics.

## **2.3 Sign**

### **a. Definition of Sign**

Signs can be described as anything that can be seen or felt both visually and non-visually, which is based on pre-determined conventions, meaning that a sign can represent something else. A sign is defined by Peirce in Sobur (2009, 2016: 41) as "something which stands to somebody



for something in some respect or capacity". These signs may include sounds, words, and everything that could give a guidance as a process of communication, like a house, shirt, and every symbol with meaning. Studies of signs become a serious field in linguistics and literature. Unlike the dyadic model offered by Ferdinand de Saussure, which consists of the signifier and signified, Charles Sanders Peirce offers a triadic model.

Charles Sanders Pierce is one of the most influential people in semiotics. Pierce is known as the founder of the semiotic ideology apart from Ferdinand de Saussure. They are both pillars of the study of semiotics. They have a theory that is no different in principle, only the difference is the mention and the semiotic components. "Semiotic" is a term for Pierce while Ferdinand de Saussure calls it "semiology" (Hidayat, 2014).

## **b. Types of Sign**

The sign itself is the main part that will be studied in the science of semiotics, the sign marks something or a situation to explain or notify an object of the subject. Signs can be described as anything that can be seen or felt both visually and non-visually, which is based on pre-determined conventions, meaning that a sign can represent something else. In this case, the sign always points to something real, for example, objects, events, writing, language, actions, events, and other forms. According to Peirce in Vera (2014: 24-26), based on its object, a sign may be termed an icon, an index, and a symbol.

1. An icon is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes merely by virtue of characters of its own, and which it possesses, just the same, whether any such Object actually exists or not. An icon is simply a symbol that is linked to a symbolic representation through similarity in appearance. Examples here include abstract paintings with figures such as black in colour. Picture means black to black, other interpretations are possible. The point is we can get

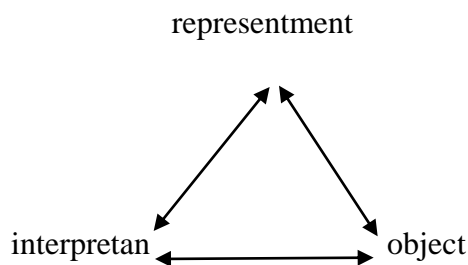
information about a symbol by looking at it (Burks, 2013). For example, a picture of president Soekarno means the picture is an icon of president Soekarno.

2. An index is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by virtue of being really affected by that Object. An Index is a sign which connected to the object that it indicates by prudence of being truly influenced by that article. It can't, accordingly, be a qualisign, on the grounds that characteristics are whatever they are autonomously of whatever else. To the extent that the Index is influenced by the item it fundamentally shares some quality practically speaking with the object, and it is in regard to these that it alludes to the article. It does, thusly, include a kind of Icon, albeit a symbol of a curious kind; and it isn't the simple likeness of its item, even in these regards which makes it a sign, yet it is the real alteration of it by the object (Jappy, 2013). An image interfaces the signifier and the connoted in a purely arbitrary or conventional way in contrast to the symbol or index, the connection isn't physical or coherent. It's been instructed by our general public to make the connection between the representative sign and it's implied. For instance, banners, dollar signs or the most clear model, verbal language itself. Penetrate thoughts can be helpful but should not be understood uncritically. Like articles and pictures, these orders are best perceived as powerful when applied to pictures and items (Burks, 2013).
3. A symbol is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the Symbol to be interpreted as referring to that Object. Such as traffic lights and national flags. A symbol is a sign which alludes to the article that it indicates by temperance of being influenced by that item. It includes a shy of symbol albeit a symbol in of a peculiar kind and it isn't the simple remblence of its article even in this respect which makes it a sign. A Symbol is a sign whose

delegate character comprises exactly in its being a standard that will decide its interpretant. All words, sentences, books, and other regular signs are images. Third triad draw a sign may named as rheme, decisign or nice sign or a contention. A rheme is a sign which for its interpretant is a sign of qualitative plausibility that is understood as addressing a particularly sort of conceivable item.

## 2.4 The Meaning of Signs (Interpretation)

In this research, the researcher uses theory from Pierce (1940) in analyzing the meaning of sign or interpretation of sign. The theory of Charles Sanders Pierce is also often known as the grand theory or also referred to as the triadic. In this theory, we will find objects, signs, and interpretants. Using these three components, Pierce analyzes and examines signs.



The first triadic connection is a sign or representation, the second is an object capable of determining the third, interpretant. As a result, the triadic connection is truly joined. It implies that the interpretant or third cannot exist without the first and second (Hidayat, 2014). Later on, signs are distinguished by three trichotomies, the first of which is a union quality, a genuine existent, or general law, as indicated by the actual sign. Furthermore, the connection of the sign to its article includes the sign having some person in itself or some existential connection to that item or its connection with interpretant. Third, the interpreter addresses it as an indication of possibility rather than an indication of reality or indication of reason. As indicated by the primary division, a sign can be named as a qualisign, sinsign, and a legisign. Qualisign is a

quality which is a sign. it can't really go about as a sign until its typified, yet the encapsulation steers clear of its person as a sign (Auxier, 2018).

a. Representment

Representment is distinct by three trichotomies, first as indicated by the actual sign is a union quality, a genuine existent or general law (Auxier, 2018). For example; For example, in Peirce's model, the stop sign, the representamen, consists of a red octagonal board mounted on a pole containing the word "stop" in white lettering.

b. An object is the subject matter of the sign which can be said as the describing what the sign in written. For example:



Object: No Entry Sign

c. An interpretant is the sense we make out of the sign, similar in meaning to Saussure's 'signified' except that it is a sign in the mind of the interpreter. The element of interpretation in Peirce's (1940) theories also emphasized his claims that semiosis is a process, whereas Saussure's emphasis was always on structure.. For example, a "stop" sign may have a white border — but that part of the sign is not crucial to the message "stop here now." We would be able to interpret the sign if that border were absent or if a black border were used instead.

## 2.5 Concept of Movie

A movie, likewise called a movie, movie, dramatic movie or photoplay, is a progression of still pictures which, when displayed on a screen, makes the figment of moving pictures because of the phi marvel. This optical figment makes the crowd see consistent movement between isolated items seen quickly in progression. The course of movieproduction is both craftsmanship and an industry. . Movie is viewed as a significant artistic expression, a wellspring of famous diversion, and a powerful medium for educating and indoctrinating citizens (Petrie and Boggs 2012). The visual premise of the movie gives it a widespread force of correspondence. Furthermore, Roland Barthes declared that semiology 'means to take in any arrangement of signs whatever their substance and cutoff points; pictures, motions, melodic sounds, objects (Chandler, 2004).

According to Joseph V Maschelli in Anggriani (2016: 178), structurally movie is formed from many shots, scenes, and sequences. On the other hand, Vera (2014: 91) said that movie in Greece is also known as cinema, cinema is an abbreviation of cinematograph (camera brand from Lumiere). In English, the word movie is also known as movies (from the word move) meaning motion pictures. Josseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie"s said in their book "The Art of Watching Movie"(2000: 2), the movie is a unique art production and has a strong influence toward its viewer because it combines paint, technology, music, literature and drama, and becomes interesting to be watched. According to Oey Hong Lee in Sobur (2009: 126), the movie was also the second media of communication in the last of 19th century. It means that from the beginning of the history of movie, movie is easier to be a media of communication than newspaper in the middle of 18th century until the early 19th century.

As the media of communication, movie is divided into some types and genres. According to Trianton in Salyla Karimai and Maylanny Christin (2015: 3) movies or movies can be

classified into two categories, story movie or fiction and nonstory or non-fiction movie. Vera Nawiroh (2014: 95) explained that fiction movie is a movie based on a fiction story, and fiction movie is divided into two kinds, long story and short story movies. On the other hand, non-fiction story like a documentary movie, shows us about the documentation of an event like nature, human and animals. There are several genres of movie including drama, action, horror, comedy, animation, science-fiction and cartoon.

## **2.6 Jumanji: The Next Level Movie**

The 2019 American fantasy action-comedy film *Jumanji: The Next Level* is directed by Jake Kasdan and co-written by Jeff Pinkner and Scott Rosenberg.

It is the fourth installment in the *Jumanji* franchise and the sequel to 2017's *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle*, the second sequel to 1995's *Jumanji*. It stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas, Alex Wolff, Morgan Turner, Ser'Darius Blain, and Madison Iseman, all of whom reprise their roles from the previous film, as well as Awkwafina, Rory McCann, Danny Glover, and Danny DeVito. The plot of the film picks up two years after *Welcome to the Jungle*, when the same group of teenagers, along with an old friend and two unwitting additions, find themselves trapped in *Jumanji* once more. There, they all find themselves facing new problems and challenges with both old and new avatars while having to save the land from a new villain to escape.



Principal photography took place in Atlanta, New Mexico, Alberta, and Hawaii from January 21 to May 11, 2019, with many of the cast members from the previous film reprising their original roles for the sequel. Sony Pictures Releasing's Columbia Pictures label released *Jumanji: The Next Level* in theaters in the United States on December 13, 2019. The film received generally positive critical reviews and grossed \$800 million worldwide against a budget of \$125-132 million, making it the tenth highest-grossing film of 2019. A sequel is in the works.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research used descriptive qualitative method. This method was to explain how the semiosis process is formed and focuses on the signs in the Jumanji: the Next Level movie. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2018), Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. So, this descriptive approach studies something in its natural setting and tries to understand or interpret phenomena or analyze descriptive data such as writers or verbal, on the objects observed in this study, whereas qualitative research also analyzes data from outside whose data is still not correct. Analysis of the data in this study uses the semiotic analysis of the Charles Sanders Peirce model. According



to Peirce, a sign (representamen) will always refer to something else called an object (denotatum).

### 3.2 Object of the research


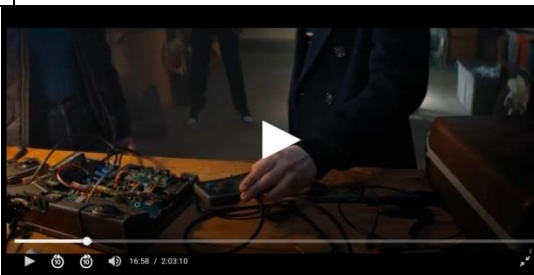
The object of this research was Jumanji: The Next Level movie. Jumanji: The Next Level was theatrically released in the United States on December 13, 2019, by Sony Pictures Releasing, under its Columbia Pictures label. The movie received generally positive reviews from critics and grossed \$800 million worldwide against a \$125–132 million budget, becoming the tenth highest-grossing film of 2019. A sequel is in development.

### 3.3 Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study was a form of observation checklist. The observation checklist of this research is adapted from Peirce’s theory (1903) who divided the types of sign into three; icon, index, symbol. The researcher also found the meaning of the sign based on triadic model of Charles Sanders Peirce (1903) theory of semiotic known as interpretant, representment and object. The checklist is as follows.

**Table 3.1 Types of Sign**

No	Picture	Time	Types of Sign		
			Icon	Index	Symbol
1		15:25			v

2		25:05			√
3.		16:54			√

Source: Peirce's theory (1903)

### 3.4 Technique of collecting data

To collect data in this study, the steps of collecting data were:

1. Finding the Jumanji: the next level movie in the internet
2. Watching the movie carefully and repeating and capturing the scenes related to the types of the signs found in the movie related to the first research question.
3. Taking notes and categorizing or grouping the part of signs (icon, index, and symbol), which are based on the problem to be studied as a data source.
4. Describing the meaning of the sign found based on Pierce Triadic model (interpretant, representment and object) which related to the second research question.

### 3.5 Technique of analyzing data

The data analysis used theory from Charles S. Peirce. Since the object under study was in the form of a movie, in this research, the author carefully pays attention to all the contents of the

movie, whether it's words or scenes to look for signs. This investigation aimed to identify how a set of signs interact to create a certain reality or meaning. Thus, the data analysis technique to be carried out is as follows:

1) Grouping data

After getting data in the form of signs, then the signs will be grouped into (icons, index, and symbols).

2) Analyzing data

Furthermore, the sections that have been grouped are analyzed using the semiotic theory of Charles Sanders Pierce's model.

3) Interpretation of data

The researcher then interprets the results of the analysis based on the concepts of signs in the Charles Sanders Pierce model.

4) Conclusion

In the last stage, the researcher will concluded the results of the analysis.