

Signs And Meanings in Rweinda's Novel Antares (Charles Sanders Pierce Theory)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the signs and meanings of icons, index, and symbols in the novel Antares by Rweinda in terms of semiotic studies. This research is a qualitative research with descriptive method. The data collection technique used documentation, and the validity of the data was carried out by triangulation techniques and the data were analyzed by content analysis techniques. The results showed that the signs and meanings in the novel Antares by Rweinda with a semiotic approach found as many as 231 quotations in the form of aspects of icon signs, indexes and symbols which are divided into several classifications of forms. There are 74 quote icons, namely (1) social marker icons with 13 quotes, (2) topology icons with 12 quotes, (3) metaphor icons with 27 quotes, and (4) onomotope icons with 22 quotes. Then found an index of 59 citations in the form of (1) behavior index with 36 citations, (2) performance index with 16 citations, (3) occupation index with 2 citations and, (4) lifestyle index with 5 citations. Then found as many as 98 symbols, namely (1) personal symbols totaling 62 quotes, (2) agreement symbols totaling 30 quotes and, (3) universal symbols totaling 6 quotes. Signs and meanings that were found the most were marks on personal symbols from 62 quotes. While the least found are index marks in the form of a job index as many as 2 citations.

Key words: Signs, Meaning, Novel

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are born from human encouragement as a form of self-disclosure which is carried out both orally and in writing. Literature is a characteristic and organic that requires imaginative as a result of processing the author's soul through long contemplation about the nature of human life. This is because literary works contain all interesting events and experiences regarding the problems of everyday human life. Fiction every scene about life that is often expressed by the author in his work is not explained clearly and or refers directly to the object depicted. Thus,

the author can describe the intent and purpose of his writing through symbols or symbols that contain meaning and in searching for this meaning the story is presented with the conditions and situations of the reader in order to reveal events into an interesting series of stories. The main medium in literary works is language, which in that language contains various problems in describing its interpretation. As social beings, humans generally communicate and interact using language. However, apart from language, humans seem to be able to interact through signs. This is because literary works have a unique and distinctive scope of elaboration which is rich in implicit meanings in them. Grammatically, a sign is a self-expression that is considered as a human communication tool to convey information, goals or intentions.

In literary studies to analyze a sign in fictional prose such as novels, short stories and the like can be done using a semiotic approach. Semiotics itself is a science and or method used in analyzing signs, this is intended to find and interpret the implied meaning in a literary work. Particularly in literary studies, semiotics exists because of dissatisfaction with structural approaches which are limited to intrinsic elements only, giving rise to further studies or methods in understanding the structure of signs or codes in literary works. Therefore, the sign is identified with several types based on the relationship between the signifier and the signified.

The study of semiotics when connected with learning is defined as a science or method of analysis to study signs and their meanings in contexts such as scenarios, images, text, language, or scenes in films so that they can become something meaningful. Semiotics itself is rooted in the process of classical and scholastic studies which are pushed to the art of logic, then rhetoric, and also ethics (Kurniawan, 2001). Semiotics is all the elements involved in literary works which are seen as a system related to signs, how they work, senders and receivers by those who use them for that purpose. Taufik in (Novella, 2020) explains that the use of semiotics is to explore ideas or understanding of the meaning (signified) behind the sign. Language is a sign that is considered important. Thus, semiotics is the main reason for exploring appropriate linguistic signs or codes to describe the meaning of a literary work.

One of the semiotic figures in studying literature is Charles Sanders Peirce. Peirce provides an understanding of the sign seen from three aspects, namely icons, indexes and symbols. Nurgiyantoro in (Sari & Anshari, 2021) explains that other things that can be called signs are not only language. But it can be classified with various things that underlie life, for example gestures, colors, flags, writing, types of clothing, household items, including works of art such as literature, painting, dance, sculpture, film and music that make it important. for interpretation in the meaning of literary works. It is suspected that the *Antares* novel displays many semiotic approaches in the form of icons, indexes and symbols. This novel has the theme of friendship which includes trust, mutual protection and courage packed with a touch of affection and love. The main star in this novel is *Antares* or *Ares* as the title in this novel. *Ares* is the leader of a motorcycle gang from a community called *Calderioz* who is described as full of courage and able to dispel trouble but

has a warm and humble heart.

The reason for the researcher choosing the Antares novel as the object of literary research is because Rweinda (the author) presents a unique depiction technique through her novel Antares. Rweinda, who received an award through her novel, was appointed as the Best Seller Teen Fiction Book and one of the Best Seller Fiction Author novels. This can be seen when the novel was made into a film and became popular among the public, so it's no wonder that this novel has been read up to 55 million times on Wattpad. Not only presenting written text, but implying and displaying the meaning of the sign in each story. This novel is presented by presenting environmental and social conditions that often occur in life, especially among adolescents. This is an added value for young readers who can enjoy stories that are nicely wrapped and interesting. In addition, this novel has a lot of implied meanings that contain moral messages which can certainly influence the reader. Based on the description above, Rweinda's novel Antares is the chosen and appropriate literary work for researchers who are trying to explore the idea or notion of meaning (signified) behind the sign using Peirce's semiotic theory. Thus, the researcher is interested in carrying out a study entitled "Signs and Meaning in the Novel Antares by Rweinda".

The purpose of this research is to describe the icon signs in the form of social marker icons, topological icons, metaphorical icons, onomotope icons, then index signs in the form of behavior indexes, appearance indexes, work indexes, lifestyle indexes, and on the symbols in the form of personal symbols, agreement symbols, and universal symbols in Rweinda's novel Antares. Then to describe the meaning contained in the aspects of icons, indexes and symbols in the novel Antares by Rweinda.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

Several relevant studies regarding the study of Peirce's sign semiotics can be described as follows: Research conducted by Alfiah Nurul Aini, a Masters student in Indonesian Language Education which was published by the Nosi Scientific Journal in 2013 with the title "Semiotic Analysis of Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi Novel as an Alternative Material for Teaching Literature in High School". The results of this study indicate that in the novel Laskar Pelangi there are many icons, indexes and symbols found. These marks are scattered from the subtitles in the novel. From the calculation results, the index is the most commonly found in the novel, and the meaning in this novel is the meaning of costumes, levels of wealth and poverty and the meaning of a name.

Herson Kadir with Jein Palilati, Faculty of Language and Literature, State University of Gorontalo 2017 Vol. 16 No.2 in the Litera Journal who conducted a study entitled "Women's Icon in the Embroidery Graphic Novel by Marjane Satrapi". The results of this study indicate that the graphic novel Embroideries

contextually or imaginatively, and diagrammatically, as well as metaphorically describes many of the icons of various women's lives in which there is inferiority either as a girl, or a wife, and a widow. Muhammad Thamimi. Faculty of Languages and Arts IKIP PGRI Pontianak 2016 Vol. 5 No.1 in the Journal of Language Education with the title "Semiotics in the Novel Little Letters to God by Agnes Davonar". The results of the analysis of this study show the findings in the form of 41 quotes about icons in the form of onomatopoeic icons, then topological, diagrammatic and also metaphorical. Then, 20 citations are indexes, and 21 citations are symbols. The symbol consists of a solar system symbol, a symbol of nature, a physical symbol or an abbreviation.

Novel

Eliastuti (2017) reveals "The type of prose whose content contains elements intrinsic to the story of human life on the basis of the point of view of the author who has life values, processed through oral and physical techniques which form the basis of writing is called a novel". Then, Prawira (2018) defines that a novel is a form of literary work that is realistic in nature, which is developed from non-fictional narrative forms and stylistically writes mimetic details. In line with the opinion of Wardani (2009) who explains "Novel is part of a fictional story that reveals stories about breathing the hustle and bustle of the lives of the characters and their values. Novels consist of 50,000 words or even more, which makes reading time impossible to finish in one sitting or time. Likewise with Prabowo, Widati & Prapti (2012) who said "Novel as a type of prose fiction that contains elements of characters, plot, and also the setting that becomes the fiction of human life from the author's point of view. Novels also imply the value of human life through narrative techniques that underlie the conventions of writing. Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that the novel is an imaginative literary work that tells about the problems of a person's life on the basis of the author's point of view which has a life value with a realistic storyline.

Semiotics

Semiotics is considered a literary discipline that was born and comes from the Greek word semeion which means sign. In terms of terminology, semiotics is described as a branch of knowledge that studies and processes a wide range of objects, as well as cultural events that are labeled as signs (Gora, 2016). As stated by Tinarbuko (2008) said that Berger's semiotics should have had two expert figures, namely Ferdinand De Saussure and also Charles Sander Peirce. The character develops a branch of semiotics separately and also does not know each other. Saussure in Europe, then Peirce in the United States. Based on the scientific background of Saussure who is a linguistic expert, and Peirce who is a philosopher. Saussure could call his science semiology. The semiology that Saussure said bears the assumption that as long as human actions or deeds and behavior carry meaning or as long as they can function as signs, there must be a system of differences and conventions that respond to possible meanings. Which means if there's a sign, there's also a system. However, Peirce said that the knowledge he built was

semiotics. Peirce, who is a philosopher and logician, begins with human reasoning which can always be done through signs. Meaning, humans are only able to reason with signs. When he thinks that, logic can be the same as semiotics and semiotics itself can be applied or used in all kinds of sign studies (Tinarbuko, 2008).

Pierce's Semiotic Theory

According to Wulandari and Siregar (2020), semiotics is divided into several concepts, namely Ferdinand De Saussure's semiotics, then Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotics, Umberto Eco's semiotics, and then John Fiske's semiotics, Roland Barthes' semiotics. The five semiotic concepts found by experts produce differences that are not too significant. Likewise with the concept of semiotics that attention is used in analyzing literary works, namely the concept of semiotics by C.S Peirce. The reason is that in literary works, described by C.S Peirce, they have a role in terms of analysis, but it does not rule out the possibility that other semiotic concepts can also be used when studying literature. Rather than that, as a reader with Peirce's theory, we can know the intent of the concepts and meanings in literary works which can later be understood as the full meaning of the work. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be interpreted that Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory in this study will focus on how literary works are studied based on signs called triadic theory and seen from their objects or references, namely in the form of icons, indexes and also symbols.

Peirce's Sign

The description of Peirce's sign according to Sobur (2002) which is distinguished by the type of sign in the form of an icon (icon), then an index (index) and also a symbol (symbol) based on the relationship between the representation and its object can be described as follows:

Icons according to Nurgiyantoro (2010) say that the relationship between a sign and what it refers to can be related to what it looks like. Icons are part of the branch of semiotics in which they mark various circumstances in order to explain and explain objects to their subjects. This shows that signs always refer to things that are reality (real), such as objects, events, then writing, language, actions, events or events, and other forms of signs that are similar. In line with Diana's opinion (2016) which explains that an icon is a sign that is very easy to understand or understand because of its resemblance to what is being represented. Because of this, icons are often also called an image of the form they represent. Then (Dewi, 2013) which further explains the icon is a sign related to marking and what is the sign that has the basic similarity in natural form.

Hardini, Anshari and Aj (2019) who also explained that an index is a sign whose sign pattern is attached to the appearance of the object's denotatum from the perspective of C.S Peirce's terminology, and this index is the second form. In the basic relationship between the sign and the denotatum side by side with existentialism. Like, soon there will be nothing if there is no fire in it. In the sense

that smoke shows a sign of fire (danger) which in this context can be called an index. The same expression is also explained (Juidah, 2017) in a very close index of signs and references. The signifier itself is the result of the appearance of the signified (cause and effect). For example, in a literary work, the description of a gloomy mood means that the character's index is sad or sadly. The index is also an object for the sign that displays the natural relationship that occurs between the sign and the signified whose intensity is causal (cause and effect) as a sign that refers to what is reality (Ramalia, Soedarsoni, & Esfandari, 2016). In line with the opinion of Mukaromah, Mulyono and Sari (2021) which states that an index is a sign that describes a clause that can cause signs and also a map that glances at reality. The index is also identified as part of a relationship that is close to its existence and existence (Sugiarti & Widowati, 2019). Based on the opinion above, it can be interpreted that the index is defined as a sign whose intensity has a causal relationship or connection with what it marks.

As Pradopo's solution (2017) regarding symbols are signs that do not describe natural relationships, which means they can be arbitrary, abstract, or as free, based on agreements in society. And the system in its priority makes symbols as language. Agree with Nurgiyantoro (2010) who also defines a symbol which is a relationship for a sign with its reference which can also be related conventionally. In this case, the symbol raises many relations for the signifier and what is the signified as it is arbitrary in nature. Interpretation of this concept requires exploring or finding relationships that present it creatively and dynamically. Signs that turn into symbols will always be given cultural characteristics (culture), as well as situational and conditional supports.

Meaning

There are major differences underlying the nature of meaning in various branches of knowledge. The meaning of the aesthetic context is different from the meaning of the symbolic context. From an aesthetic context, its meaning is used to describe a certain level of emotion or feeling in a work as a product of pressure on a text. Meanwhile, the context of symbolic meaning is connected to a unique relationship or relationship in which the object and the world of reality and in semiotics term the meaning that functions to describe the (marked) concept of the agreed sign (Wardani L. K., 2010). According to Ogden and Richards in (Piliang, 2006) said there are 3 (three) aspects of defining meaning which are described as follows:

- a) Inferential meaning, is the decomposition of meaning between one word or another symbol through depicting objects, thoughts, ideas or ideas, and concepts that refer to words. This process can occur when attaching a symbol to what the symbol refers to (reference).
- b) The meaning that describes the meaning (significance), is the meaning that displays the meaning of a term when it is connected to other concepts.
- c) Intentional meaning, namely the meaning that can be understood from the user of the symbol.

METHOD

Design and Samples

The data in this study are in the form of implied sentences from quotations in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda which explain the description of Peirce's sign and its meaning in terms of icons, indexes and symbols. The source of the data in this research is the novel *Antares* by Rweinda which will be published in 2021, with a book size of 20x14 cm, totaling 447 pages, and published by Loveable in South Jakarta, Indonesia.

Instrument and Procedure

The method in a broad sense is considered as a way, strategy in understanding reality, steps that are arranged systematically to solve existing problems. Then Ratna (2015) explains "The method functions as a tool for managing problems so that they are easier to track and understand". The method used in this research is descriptive method with a semiotic approach and is included in the type of qualitative research. Then, data collection techniques in this study were collected using collection techniques. According to Syamsuddin and Damaianti (2015) the leasing technique is a data collection technique from non-human sources which usually refers to any writing such as notes, letters, manuscripts, diaries, newspapers, treatises and so on. In line with Sugiyono's opinion in (Purnamasari & Wardarita, 2020) who said that this document is a record of events that have or have passed and can be in the form of writing, an image or a monumental work from a person or author. Therefore, it can be concluded that data collection through this technique comes from the novel *Antares* by Rweinda. Triangulation is the most common data validity checking technique to be used. So that the truth of the results of this research data can have high confidence, the validity of this qualitative research uses a triangulation technique of the type of data triangulation. Moleong in (Pritandhari & Ratnawuri, 2015) states that, "Data triangulation is a data validation technique that can take advantage of something else from outside the data source for checking purposes or as a data comparison". The technique used by researchers is content analysis technique. According to Edellwiz, Sarwono and Chanafiah (2017) said content analysis is a strategy for capturing and capturing messages from a literary work.

Data Analysis

The steps of the data analysis technique are as follows:

- a) Read Rweinda's novel *Antares* in its entirety,
- b) Make a synopsis of the novel *Antares* by Rweinda,
- c) Looking for and finding data in the form of Peirce's sign and its meaning from the aspect of iconity, index and also the symbols contained in Rweinda's novel *Antares*,

- d) Describe the results of data analysis in the form of quotations from the novel Antares by Rweinda,
- e) Analyze and record the data found in the novel Antares by Rweinda,
- f) Make a discussion about the form of Peirce's sign and its meaning from the aspects of iconicity, index and also the symbols contained in Rweinda's novel Antares,
- g) Draw conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study discusses signs and meanings in the novel Antares by Rweinda with a semiotic approach. The results of this study use Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory, the theory is in the form of a trichotomous relation, namely the focus on signs from the aspects of icons, indexes, and symbols. In each aspect of the sign, several forms of signs are classified, including in the aspect of the icon divided into social marker icons, topological icons, metaphorical icons and onomatopoeic icons. Then, the aspect index is divided into a behavior index, an appearance index, a job index and a lifestyle index. Then in the aspect of symbols it is divided into personal symbols, consensus symbols and universal symbols.

Results of Analysis of Signs and Meanings in the Novel Antares by Rweinda (Semiotic Studies)

1. Icons

In its classification, an icon is something that allows it to carry out its function as a marker that is similar or similar to the shape of the object image (can be seen, for example, in writing, pictures or paintings, and the like) (Sobur, 2002). The sentences implied in the quotation describe the form of signs and meanings of iconic aspects in Rweinda's Antares novel which are divided into 4 (four) types of icon markers including social marker icons, topological icons, metaphorical icons and onomatopoeic icons:

a) Social Bookmark Icon

Social marking icons are based on the similarity of their shape with characteristics related to the social environment of the community. The following is an excerpt that shows the meaning of the icon signs of the types of social marker icons in the novel Antares by Rweinda as follows:

The car of a girl with black and brown hair enters the gates of Derlangga High School, an elite school in Jakarta filled with bourgeois children (Rweinda, 2021, p.11).

The quote above shows that there is a form of a social marker icon contained in the sentence. The social marker icon that appears is "an elite school in Jakarta filled with bourgeois children", in this case it is described as having similarities to signs of strength and wealth. It is interpreted as a school which is filled with children of conglomerates and/or struggling in the world of politics who have a higher position than class society in general.

"Wow, you are great! Maybe you can get into cheerleading school here." Mr. Ronaldo was no less amazed (Rweinda, 2021, p.23).

The quote above shows that there is a form of a social marker icon contained in the sentence. The social bookmark icon that appears is, "Wow, you did great! Maybe you can enter cheerleading school here", described as having a resemblance to a sign of awe or a sign of talent found in Zea. Interpreted as one of the efforts or methods found by Mr. Ronaldo as a sign of admiration and desire conveyed for his pride in Zea

"I know Calderioz is not a motorcycle gang that has a negative influence on society. However, because of the hit-and-run case with the jacket identified as Calderioz, people are starting to think that your group is bad." The police's explanation made Ares take a deep breath (Rweinda, 2021, p.95).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of social marker icon contained in the sentence. The social marker icon that appears is, "..But, because of the hit-and-run case with the jacket identified as Calderioz, people are starting to think your group is bad...", is described as having a similarity to identity as seen from the costume as a group marker. Interpreted as identification of a community in the form of a jacket from a type of costume that they often use to reinforce their identity so that other people easily recognize them just by looking at the background of the jacket, which has distinctive characteristics and a name as a way of identifying and distinguishing them.

Eros is the chairman of Wolves, a motorcycle gang that is quite successful in the city of Bandung. Handsome, powerful and charming. Which girl doesn't kneel under him? (Rweinda, 2021, p. 181).

The quote above shows that there is a form of a social marker icon contained in the sentence. The social marker icon that appears is, Eros is the leader of Wolves, a motorcycle gang that is quite successful in the city of Bandung. Handsome, powerful and charming, are described as having a resemblance that Eros is the new leader of a well-known motorcycle gang community in the city of Bandung. It is interpreted as a form of presence in his relationship as the leader of the Wolves motorcycle gang community, which is quite famous and is liked by many girls because of his good looks.

b) Topology Icon

The topology icon comes from the word topos, which is a place that is supported

by the embodiment of a form related to the spatial nature (with regard to space or place) of the sign and reference (Setiawan, Maria M, & Hajrah, 2020). In the following, a quote will be described that shows the sign and meaning of the icon from the type of topological icon in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

After the pleasant, wrong, unpleasant incident earlier, Ares chose to go to Warung Mang Oji (Rweinda, 2021, p.30).

The quote above shows that there is a topological icon in the sentence. The topology icon that appears is, "... Ares chose to go to Warung Mang Oji", depicted as having a sign that is characterized by a place to eat that the Calderioz gang frequents. This is interpreted as a place where members of the Calderioz motorcycle gang from various schools gather, and another reason is because the food at the stall is very pocket-friendly (cheap).

"I want you to join a mini male Halloween Party", one of the girl's eyebrows raised. "Where?" "Club Luxury" is a special event for twelfth class, so you don't know." Obviously Ares is sober (Rweinda, 2021, p.133).

The quote above shows that there is a topology icon in the sentence. The topology icon that appears is, "...Club Luxury, this is a special event for twelfth grade, so you didn't know", depicted as having a sign marking where the teens are having their nightly party. Defined as a gathering place for twelfth grade when attending or holding a big event, only children from grade 12 have access to this place and Club Luxury is their choice to have fun (gather) and enjoy their youth

c) Metaphorical Icon

Metaphor Icon is a form of convenience between how the sign and its reference are but can also emerge if a description is made to describe or show an icon that requires the use of figure of speech (Setiawan, Maria M, & Hajrah, 2020, p.13). In the following, excerpts that show the signs and meanings of icons from the types of metaphorical icons in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda are described as follows:

"It's not funny anymore, bitch, this fallen angel!" (Rweinda, 2021, p. 15).

The quotation above shows the form of a metaphor icon contained in the sentence. The metaphorical icon that appears is, "...this fallen angel", the shape of which is similar to someone who is very beautiful. It is interpreted as a sign that when they see Zea they are very fascinated by the beauty shown by Zea like an angel who fell to earth and is right in front of her eyes.

"Continue, here! So, that one's name is Aiden Marcellino Bagaskara, Serra's most beautiful ex. Pecicilan is really like hot worms, but still cute!" continued Karissa who was immediately rewarded with a cynical glance from Serra (Rweinda, 2021, p.20).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of metaphorical icon sign contained in the sentence. The metaphorical icon that appears is in the form of, "... Pecicil is

really like a worm in heat”, this form has a resemblance to someone who is lively. It is interpreted as a sign that Karissa's perception in assessing Aiden, who is very active and difficult to control, is Serra's ex-boyfriend.

“Who did this?! ME!” snapped Ares huntingly (Rweinda, 2021, p.25).

The quotation above shows the form of the icon metaphor contained in the sentence. The metaphorical icon that appears in the form of “..snapped Ares in a vein” this form bears a resemblance to an emotional feeling. Interpreted as the gaze reflected by Ares when he is angry and rushes to ask something that hurts him.

d) Onomotope icon

An onomatopoeic icon is a type of sign or word that can imitate the sound of an object or activity in the daily life of every human being (Thamimi, 2016, p.158). The following is a quote that shows the sign and meaning of the onomatopoeic icon in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

Knock! Knock! Knock! (Rweinda, 2021, p. 15).

The quote above shows the form of the onomatopoeic icon sign contained in the sentence. The onomatopoeic icon that appears sounds like “Knock! Knock! Knock!” which is described through writing in the novel, in this case has similarities with the action of someone who is knocking on the door to enter the room.

"BRUK!" (Rweinda, 2021, p. 24).

The quote above shows the form of the onomatopoeic icon sign contained in the sentence. The onomatopoeic icon that appears is a sound or sound "BRUK!" which is described through writing in the novel, the similarity of the shape that the sign has is the same as when someone falls or is hit by something hard. In the situation reflected in the novel, the word BRUK is the sound produced by a ball hitting the head of one of the Calz members, namely Ares.

"Rubbish!" PLAK! (Rweinda, 2021, p.85).

The quote above shows the form of the onomatopoeic icon sign contained in the sentence. The onomatopoeic icon that appears is a sound or a PLAK! which is described through writing in the novel, the similarity of the shape that the sign has is the same as when someone receives a hard slap from another person. PLAK! this is interpreted as the sound produced when Fino slapped Zea on the cheek because Zea rebelled when faced with Fino, without any warning Fino immediately took violent action against Zea as his main target.

2 Index

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010) explains that the index is the relationship between a sign and its reference form which can include its existential closeness. The index is the sign that has the farthest existential reach or scope. In its context,

the index can connect between signs that are markers with what is a marker in which there are real, regular characteristics, and can also imply something, such as the ringing of a house bell which means the arrival of guests.

a) Behavior index

The following is an excerpt that shows the signs and meanings of the index of the type of behavior index in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

"Why, in this world, study all the time? Bored, Mom, really bored! BORED!" said frankly without guilt (Rweinda, 2021, p.16).

The quotation above shows the form of a behavior index sign contained in the sentence. The behavioral index that appears is, "Why do you really have to study all the time in this world?", illustrated by the existence of deliberation and the ability to be flexible, which is indicated by the attitude of one of the students. This is indicated as a sign that they feel tired of learning and students are not enthusiastic about restarting lessons as usual which they often do every day so that it makes it difficult for them and they feel lazy to study.

"Who dares to arrange me?" Ares hissed threateningly (Rweinda, 2021, p. 28).

The quotation above shows the form of a behavior index sign contained in the sentence. The behavioral index that appears is, "Who dares to control me?". This is illustrated by the emergence of delusion and hatred, something that is marked by Ares' attitude, which does not like it when someone controls it. Marked as a meaning that Ares will not allow other people, especially those he doesn't know, to take care of or regulate his behavior and life.

Megan once stood up to her mother, as a result of which her beloved mother became cranky and silent for two weeks. And, during those two weeks he also received hostile looks from his father (Rweinda, 2021, p. 57).

The quotation above shows the form of behavior index signs contained in the sentence. The behavioral index that emerged was, "Megan once fought her mother, as a result dear mother became cranky and silent for two weeks..." described by the emergence of deliberation and being able to fix something that is not pleasant. This is interpreted as a sign that Megan's experience was present, causing misunderstandings between her and her family. And from that incident he was reluctant to make his parents disappointed again

b) Appearance Index

The following is an excerpt showing the signs and meaning of the appearance type index in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

*"Anyway, Calz is the definition of perfect! You can't talk bad about them!"
(Rweinda, 2021, p.21)*

The quotation above shows that there is an appearance index sign in the sentence. The appearance index that appears is, "...Calz it from perfect!", in this case, it is described as a visible sign of how a person evaluates his appearance. It is interpreted that the members of Calderioz are a group of people who have perfect qualities in the eyes of the girls at school, so it is not surprising that the appearance of Calderioz members is considered very attractive.

"Hm, maybe he is ugly, then he is ashamed of himself, so he hides it," said Aiden acting like an observer (Rweinda, 2021, p.29).

The quotation above shows the existence of an appearance index sign in the sentence. The appearance index that appears is, ".. maybe he looks ugly, then he is ashamed of himself.." This is illustrated by the relationship between the way of thinking and one's judgement. It can be interpreted from the meaning of the quote that Aiden assumes that when someone covers himself so that he cannot be recognized, it means that he has an ugly and unkempt physique, so he is embarrassed to show himself, especially the shape of his face.

c) Employment Index

The following is an excerpt that shows the signs and meanings of the types of job indexes in the novel Antares by Rweinda as follows:

Zea sighed as she realized how quiet the house was right now. How could it not be, a house this big is only filled with maids, security guards, drivers and gardeners. When their work schedule is over, the house is as quiet as a grave (Rweinda, 2021, p.52).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of job index sign contained in the sentence. The job index that appears is, "How could it not be, a house this big is only filled with maids, security guards, drivers and gardeners...", described with signs that are seen from the point of view of the cause of work. Interpreted as something that is judged by Zea's opinion of how and who just working at home. This arose because Zea (herself) had a large and magnificent house, which made the residents only house workers.

"Zea's parents what work?" continued the uncle. Ares chuckled angrily, what the hell is this? Athena and Chrys didn't ask Zea all kinds of things. Now his uncle and aunt act as if they care about him the most (Rweinda, 2021, p. 161).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of job index sign contained in the sentence. The job index that appears is "Zea's parents what work?" continued the uncle. Ares chuckled angrily, what the hell is this?, described in a tone full of criticism from Uncle Ares who was busy asking about the occupation of Zea's

parents. Interpreted as the cause of Ares' uncle and aunt interrogating Zea with a number of questions that Ares considered excessive and the result they got was Ares' cold attitude who countered the question cynically and without hesitation denied those who seemed to care who Ares' relatives were.

d) Lifestyle Index

In the following, a quote will be described that shows the signs and meanings of the index of the type of lifestyle index in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

Well, that's right!! Not bad pocket money can be saved to buy a new bag. See how much the latest Marc Jacobs costs. I might sell my kidney because of that (Rweinda, 2021, p. 55).

The quote above shows the form of the lifestyle index sign contained in the sentence. The lifestyle index that emerged was, "...You can save enough pocket money to buy a new bag. Just look at how much the latest Marc Jacobs costs..", described as supporting the lifestyle demands of socialite women. It is interpreted as a sign indicating that in improving self-quality for a Karissa, buying a bag at a high price is tantamount to an obligation, moreover all the wishes she means are objects (goods) of famous brands which are quite draining. all the money saved can be used up with that one payment.

Ah, looks like Zea forgot about this one activity. What if it's not shopping? Zea prepares to go to a mall and buy her needs. After finishing, he entered a well-known shop to buy some new clothes (Rweinda, 2021, p.66).

The quotation above shows the form of a lifestyle index sign contained in the sentence. The lifestyle index that appears is, "...After finishing, she enters a well-known shop to buy some new clothes", described as a habit that Zea often does. Interpreted as a sign that is reviewed from Zea's habit when she is tired of her daily life, shopping is the solution. Still, this makes Zea's identity as a wealthy person who doesn't hesitate to buy new necessities at well-known places and shops (expensive) to support her charming quality.

3. Symbol

As revealed by Pradopo (2017) regarding a symbol is a sign that does not describe natural relationships, which means it can be arbitrary, abstract, or as free, based on agreements in society. And this system in its priority makes symbols as language. Departing from the meaning of symbols according to Hadianita and Yulianita (2020) in expressing symbols that are captured by the five human senses that are considered as signs that are crucially meaningful whether they can be seen, then heard, touched or used.

a) Personal Symbol

Personal symbols, for example someone will cry when they hear a song because the song has become a personal symbol (sign) when someone they know or love

dies. The following will describe a quote that shows the sign and meaning of the symbol of the type of personal symbol in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows :

"Ze, want to ask your LINE! OMG, Fino moved fast! mocked Selina, while Fino's face turned red with embarrassment (Rweinda, 2021, p.21).

The quote above shows the form of the personal symbol contained in the sentence. The personal symbol that appears is, "Ze, I want your LINE please!" depicted as having a sign as a symbol of request. Interpreted as a sign of how someone (Fino) tries to contact Zea by asking for Zea's social media account number in the form of the LINE application, so that later Fino can contact Zea as he wishes.

"Please be patient, I will reveal the truth in a moment. Soon I will know what made you like this, sis Eros," Zea monologues with the memories stored in the figure (Rweinda, 2021, p.48).

The quotation above shows the form of personal symbol contained in the sentence. The personal symbol that appears is, "Be patient, I will reveal the truth in a moment..." has a sign as a sign of a gesture uttered by Zea. This is interpreted as a form of Zea's determination to expect a good outcome for what happened to her brother (Eros). This is referred to as a request (request) from Zea which is conveyed through a memory or photo with his brother.

b) Consensus symbol

The symbol of consensus, the Garuda bird is synonymous with Pancasila, the star which is the meaning of wholeness, rice and cotton as symbols of social justice, the following will describe a quote that shows the sign and meaning of the symbol of the type of consensus symbol in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

There's no need to wait for them, we'll just go over to them," Ares said firmly. He looked at the five of them. "Prepare troops!" (Rweinda, 2021, p. 124).

The quote above shows the form of the agreement symbol contained in the sentence. The consensus symbol that emerged was, "There's no need for them. Let's go there", said Ares firmly, hinting that he had a commanding call to shout out to himself. Interpreted as a sign from Ares not to talk much but to act immediately according to his directions (without further ado). With the words spoken by Ares to be a sign of their courage to go forward and fight. It didn't take long for Ares to prepare the troops, at first glance he immediately moved, that's the charisma of a leader described in the quote.

Barend patted Antares on the shoulder or who was usually called Ares. With a chuckle, he placed the Calderioz engraved silver ring on Ares' finger. The same ring that all the members of the motorcycle gang have. It's just that, on the upper left of the C'Ares ring there is a king's crown... (Rweinda, 2021, p.9).

The quote above shows the form of the agreement symbol contained in the sentence. The symbol of agreement that appears is, "he pinned a silver ring engraved with Calderioz on Ares' finger", and "...on the upper left of the letter C' in Ares' ring there is a king's crown" in this case it is explained as having the meaning of an embodiment that is carried out conventionally and mutually agreed upon by the Calderioz motorcycle gang. This means that by pinning the ring, Ares is considered legitimate and assumed the position of chairman of the new Calderioz motorcycle gang.

c) Universal Symbol

Universal symbols, flowers are interpreted as a symbol of love and affection, and the sea is described as a symbol of dynamic (changing) life. The following is an excerpt that shows the signs and meanings of symbols from the types of universal symbols in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda as follows:

"P-help! HELP ME!!!" He screamed a little unclear because of the cloth (Rweinda, 2021, p.84).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of universal symbol contained in the sentence. The universal symbol that appears is, "Help! PLEASE ME!!!" is described as a plan to ask for help, interpreted as a public sign that if someone asks for help then it means something is urgent for them and it happens when Zea asks for help regarding her condition being held captive by Fino. This request sign will usually be understood by anyone who heard it, and help can be done quickly and then straightforwardly, both moral and material support.

Zea really appreciates God's beautiful creation by looking at and praising it so it doesn't go to waste. For him, if God has created humans in such a beautiful way, why should they be wasted? (Rweinda, 2021, p. 19).

The quotation above shows that there is a form of universal symbol sign contained in the sentence. The universal symbol that appears is "God's beautiful creation". This is illustrated by Zea's thoughts about the creator. It is interpreted as a sign that everything that God has created must always give its own impression and message as well as all the creatures he creates will always be as beautiful and perfect as that.

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained from the data grouping of the signs and meanings contained in the novel. As explained by Diana (2016), an icon is a sign that is very easy to understand or understand because of its resemblance to what is represented. Because of this, icons are often also called images of the form they represent. So that the icon according to Peirce in his classification icon is something that performs its function as a marker that is similar or similar to the shape of the object's shadow naturally. Thus, the research results from the study of signs and meanings in the aspect of icons (icon) are signs designed to indicate sources of reference or references through simulation or sales. There are

74 quotes or sayings in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda. The quote is divided into several classifications of icon shapes as follows; (1) social marker icons, a total of 13 quotes, (2) topology icons 12 quotes, (3) metaphor icons 27 quotes, and (4) onomotope icons 22 quotes.

Then, the index aspect is a sign that can be designed to identify reference sources or causal relationships. In line with the opinion of Nurgiyantoro (2010) explains that the index is the relationship between a sign and its reference form which can include its existential closeness. So according to Peirce it will become a reality if its existence can be associated with individual objects, when a sign uses its reference it can be called an index. The index of the novel *Antares* by Rweinda found 59 quotes or sayings. The citation is divided into several index form classifications as follows; (1) a behavior index of 36 citations, (2) an index of appearance of 16 citations, (3) an index of 2 citations for work and, (4) a lifestyle index of 5 citations.

Then, the symbol aspect of this is a sign that is designed and arranged to encode a source of reference through an agreement or agreement. As Pradopo (2017) wants, symbols are signs that do not describe natural relationships, meaning they can be arbitrary, abstract, or whatever you want, based on convention agreements in society and the system, in its priority, makes symbols as language. So, according to Peirce, like a provisional estimate or hypothesis, this object can be interpreted as a denotative object which due to habit or daily life can be referred to as a sign on a symbol. The symbol in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda contains 98 quotes or sayings. The quote is divided into several classifications of symbol forms as follows; (1) personal symbols totaling 62 quotations, (2) consensus symbols totaling 30 quotations and, (3) universal symbols totaling 6 quotations. In line with the opinion of Nurgiyantoro (2010) explains that the index is the relationship between a sign and its reference form which can include its existential closeness. So according to Peirce it will become a reality if its existence can be associated with individual objects, when a sign uses its reference it can be called an index. From the description of the research results above, Rweinda's novel *Antares* contains many signs and meanings that are in accordance with the formulation of the problem being studied by the researcher. In analyzing signs and meanings in Rweinda *Antares*' novel using Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory, it was found that various types of signs can be interpreted in the form of icons, then indexes and symbols with a semiotic approach.

CONCLUSION

Signs and meanings in Rweinda *Antares*' novel with a semiotic approach display many meanings of Peirce's sign as a whole in the form of icons, indexes and symbols. What is classified is in the form of icons which are divided into social marker icons, topological icons, metaphorical icons, and onomotope icons. Then, the index is divided into behavior index, appearance index, occupational index, and

lifestyle index. Then in terms of symbols it is divided into personal symbols, consensus symbols and universal symbols contained in Rweinda's novel *Antares*

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained by grouping the data, it can be interpreted that signs and meanings in the novel *Antares* by Rweinda with a semiotic approach found 231 quotations in the form of aspects of icons, indexes and symbols, among which are divided into several forms of classification. In the aspect of the icon which is a sign to indicate a source of reference or reference through simulation or equation, 74 quotations are obtained including showing signs and meanings in the form of aspects of social marker icons, topological icons, and metaphorical icons. , and the onomotope icon. Then in the sign index aspect which can be designed to identify reference sources or causal relationships, as many as 59 citations show signs and meanings in the form of behavior index, appearance index, job index, lifestyle index. Then in the aspect of symbols, namely signs that are designed and arranged to encode reference sources through agreement, there are 98 quotations that show signs and meanings in the form of personal symbols, consensus symbols, universal symbols. Of the three forms of signs that have been described above, it means that the signs and meanings that are most commonly obtained are signs in the aspect of symbols, namely personal symbols contained in 62 quotations. Meanwhile, the form of sign and meaning that is found at least in Rweinda's novel *Antares* is the sign index in the form of occupational index which is found in 2 quotations.

Based on the description of the conclusions above, the researcher hopes that the signs and meanings in the novel can be studied more deeply and specifically in the world of lectures. The signs and meanings contained in Rweinda's novel *Antares* with a semiotic approach are some small examples that can be found because the scope of literary works is very wide and varied. Likewise with signs and meanings that are so broad that they can be studied and analyzed through a semiotic approach using Peirce's theory. So with this research it can be used as a reference or reference for teaching materials which are carried out in depth so that perfect results are obtained for teachers in the field of Indonesian language education studies. As well as being able to assist readers or connoisseurs of literature in enriching the forms of signs and meanings contained in Rweinda's *Antares* novel with a semiotic approach so that the appreciation of literary works increases.

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