

CHARLES SANDERS PEIRCE SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF ANJING GUNUNG POEM BY IRMA AGRYANTI

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ABSTRACT

Literature is the expression of human expression in the form of writing or oral based on ideas, thoughts, experiences, which are imaginative using beautiful language. The background in this study is that researchers have an interest in a collection of poems in the book Anjing Gunung by Irma Agryanti. The book Anjing Gunung poetry collection has received an award at the Kusala Sastra Khatulistiwa in 2019 in the poetry category. The purpose of this study is to analyze the meaning of in-depth signs in the Anjing Gunung poetry collection book by revealing the meaning of these signs using semiotics according to Charles Sanders Peirce. The data used in this research are signs in the form of icons, indexes, and symbols, as well as interpretation of rhymes. The data sources in this research are signs in the form of icons, indexes, and symbols in the poem Cold and River in My Body contained in a collection of poems entitled Anjing Gunung by Irma Agryanti. The method used is qualitative method by using note-taking technique. After research, the two poems have different elements of icons, indexes, and symbols. In the cold rhyme, the dominating element is the icon and the rhyme River in my body, the most dominating element is the symbol.

Keywords: *Semiotics; Peirce Theory; Poetry.*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the expression of human expression in written or spoken form based on ideas, thoughts, experiences, which are imaginative using beautiful language. From these expressions, literature produces results. The results of literature are commonly referred to as literary works. According to Wicaksono (2017:1) literary works are a form of creativity in language that contains a series of inner experiences and imaginations derived from the appreciation of the reality-non-reality of the writer. In line with Wicaksono's previous statement, Susanto (2016:13) states that literary works are fictional worlds whose factual reality has been made in such a way by the author. Meanwhile, according to Pradopo's opinion (in Rahayu, 2021) literary works written by authors do not yet have meaning and have not become aesthetic objects, if they have not been given meaning by the reading public.

In Pradopo's statement, humans are the actors who give the system a meaning. Humans in social life often make agreements in giving the meaning of a word or sentence. Likewise, humans give meaning to literary works, both prose and poetry, which have different agreements so that they become aesthetic objects for their readers. Thus, literary works including poetry are a system that has its own agreement. The agreement is in the form of units of signs, such as vocabulary, language styles, and figurative language (metaphor, simile, personification, and others). The units of signs in poetry have meaning and meaning. Poetry literary works (in Jazuli & Busri, 2022) state that a form of literary work that contains expressions of expression and the role of the author using beautiful, rhyming, and rhythmic language. In line with Jazuli & Busri's opinion, according to Rahayu et al (in Rasmi, 2022) poetry is one of the structured written languages and is able to tell a person's ideas, expressions, and opinions. In poetry, writers who create poetry literary works are called poets. Indonesia has a lot of poets whose

work is still recognized because each poet has his own characteristic language that can be enjoyed by readers.

One of the writers and poets in Indonesia is Irma Agryanti. Irma Agryanti is a writer of literary works who was born on August 28, 1986. Irma has produced many works, both short stories and poems. One of Irma's works that received an award at the Kusala Sastra Khatulistiwa in 2019 in the poetry category through her book is titled *Anjing Gunung*. In addition, the book entitled *Anjing Gunung* was also nominated for Tempo's 2019 selection of poetry literary works. This is the reason for the researcher's interest in analyzing the sign system used in the book collection of poems. In Irma's *Anjing Gunung* book, she has an interesting and distinctive language style in each poem. As a researcher, I am interested in two poems in the book. The poems are titled *Cold* and *River in My Body*. The two poems contain emotional feelings that are passed by someone who is described as a woman where the cold poem expresses feelings of anger and disappointment while the cold poem expresses someone who is starting to bounce back and find new people in her life.

This research will only focus on the two rhymes in the book *Anjing Gunung* by Irma Agryanti because the two rhymes for researchers have a high appeal so that they are suitable for research data and researchers want to share the views of the two rhymes that will be studied by researchers so that readers can understand the meaning that exists in the two rhymes. Therefore, it must be done with research that discusses the language signs used by the author in depth so that the meaning can be conveyed to the reader. Semiotics in general is the study of signs. Signs are all things, both physical and mental, both in the world and in the universe, both in the human mind and the biological systems of humans and animals that are given meaning by humans. Semiotics studies the development of the human mind. Semiotics is a form of development that underlies the formation of an understanding that refers to the formation of a meaning. Semiotics aims to find out the meanings contained in a sign or interpret the meaning so that it is known how the communicator constructs the message.

This concept of meaning is inseparable from certain ideological perspectives or values as well as cultural concepts that are the realm of thought of the community where the symbol was created. There are various theories in semiotics. In the field of literature, there are semiotic studies. Semiotic study is a study that discusses the language signs contained in a work. The language used cannot be random, but must have a distinctive language, namely the language in which signs appear

The theory that will be used in this study is the theory of Charles Sanders Peirce. Charles Sanders Peirce is a philosopher who was born on September 10, 1839 in Cambridge, United States from an intellectual family that brought Peirce to fame with his sign theory. Peirce's famous sign theory has three elements namely representamen, object, and interpretant which are then visualized in the form of a triangle. This triangle is called the triangle of meaning.

According to Charles Sanders Peirce, semiotics is the study of signs and everything related to them. Peirce's semiotics is based on logic, because logic studies how people reason, while reasoning according to Peirce is done through signs. These signs according to Peirce allow us to think, relate to others and give meaning to what is displayed by the universe. Peirce (in Hoed, 2014) is a process of meaning and interpretation of signs. Peirce in (Nurgiyantoro, 2012) states that in Peirce's theory something can be called a sign if it represents something else. Peirce's semiotic process goes through three stages. The first stage is the process of the representational aspect of the sign (through the five senses) which represents something, the second stage spontaneously associates the representamen with the experience in human cognition that interprets the representamen which is called the object, the object is something that is represented, and the third interprets the object according to his wishes. This third stage is called interpretant. Interpretant is a sign that appears in the recipient's mind after the representation. In addition, Peirce's theory goes through three stages of parts so it is called trichotomous (tripartite).

Peirce's representations in his classification are divided into Qualisign, sinsign, and legisign. Peirce's objects in his classification are divided into icons, indices, and symbols. In its understanding, Icon is the relationship between the signifier and the sign that is the same or has similarities, the index is the existence of a natural relationship between the sign and the sign that is causal or cause-and-effect relationship. Symbol is a natural relationship between the signifier and the sign according to the convention or agreement of the community. Peirce's interpretation in his classification is divided into rema, disen, and argument. Similar research has been conducted by Rahayu (2021) with the title

"Analysis of Semiotic Studies in Chairil Anwar's Poetry using Charles Sanders Peirce Theory" the purpose of this study is to find out more about the meaning of the poetry texts by Chairil Anwar. Based on the background that has been stated above, this research aims to find out the signs contained in Irma Agryanti's poems entitled "Cold" and "Sungai dalam Tubuhku" and this research uses Peirce's semiotics as the right theory to analyze literary works. Peirce's semiotic theory offers icons, indices, and symbols that interact with each other so that the rhymes in poetry are not just a series of words but there are a series of signs that form a meaning.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative method. According to Ratna (2008: 47) qualitative method is paying attention to scientific data in relation to the context of its existence. Meanwhile, according to Saryono (2010: 49) qualitative research is research used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or features of social influences that cannot be explained, measured or described through quantitative approaches. Contains how data is collected, data sources and how data is analyzed. The technique used in this research is by recording data that has been collected from the results of the reading technique, or by recording events that have passed, and selecting data according to what is needed. The data used as data sources in this research are signs in the form of icons, indexes, and symbols that exist in the poem Cold and River in My Body contained in a collection of poems entitled Dogs from the Mountain by Irma Agryanti. The instrument of this research is the researcher who has understood the concept of signs and meaning according to Charles Sanders Peirce's theory which includes icons, indices, and symbols. The data collection technique in this research is by using the method of simak catat. The data analysis technique of this research is descriptive qualitative method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At first, poetry is a written text with the use of language that is not just beautiful but language that is formed by having meanings and signs to become a series of words or sentences that are closely related to their meaning. Often found in poetry regarding icons. An icon is a sign that resembles the original form. Then the index is a sign that is causal. Then the symbol which is a sign related to the signifier and the sign which is generally in accordance with the agreement of the community. As stated earlier, the poems analyzed are entitled "Cold (Dingin)" and "River in My Body (Sungai dalam Tubuhku)".

Analysis of "Dingin" Poem by Irma Agryanti

Dingin

*sebab terpisah dari api
mangsi jatuh
di hitam mata*

*sebab dipiuh sakal
gemetar roda
tergelincir karat*

*dari tebing
malam meruntuh
kelabu demi kelabu*

seperti, salju, seperti

kesedihan berlapis-lapis

2018

Icon in the poem "Dingin"

Icon is a sign that has similarity or similarity with the object represented, the sign can be replaced but has a similar meaning. So it can be concluded that an icon is a sign that has similarities so that it can be represented by others but has similarities.

In Irma Agryanti's "cold" rhyme, there are icons that represent similarity or similarity in signifier and signified. In the first stanza of the second line there is an array of 'mangsi jatuh'. In that line there is the word mangsi which becomes an icon. The word mangsi itself has the meaning of ink in the Big Indonesian Dictionary. In this array, mangsi jatuh does not just have the meaning of ink but becomes an expression of an expression that can no longer be expressed because of an unexpected failure or fall.

In the first stanza of the third line there is the line 'di hitam mata'. In this array, the icons are black and eyes. Black is often a substitute sign of darkness. However, in this array black becomes a sign that represents an expression of sadness and then the eye is an icon of something that is remembered so that when combined, this array means that there is a feeling of sadness that is recorded or remembered in memory clearly. The memory is sadness because it is depicted with the color black. In the third stanza of the second line, there is an array of 'malam meruntuh'. In this array, the word night becomes an icon of a feeling of sadness, then the feeling of sadness can emotionally destroy it because it feels deep sadness.

In the third stanza of the third line there is an array of 'kelabu demi kelabu'. The word gray becomes an icon in this rhyme. Grey in this cold rhyme is not about color but a life that is starting to become monotonous due to the lack of atmosphere in the life it lives.

Index in the poem "Dingin"

Index is a natural relationship between the sign and the sign that is causal or cause-and-effect relationship with the object it represents.

In the second stanza of the second line there is an array of 'gemetar roda'. The word shaking in this array describes something that is unstable or uncontrolled so that the meaning of shaking wheels here does not give the meaning of a shaking wheel but becomes an expression that has the meaning of experiencing instability in a movement so that the journey traveled becomes unbalanced. In this array there is an index of cause and effect. Because the journey (wheel) at this time experiences unstable movement resulting in an imbalance.

In the fourth stanza of the first line there is an array of 'kesedihan berlapis-lapis'. In the meaning of this array there is an index because of cause and effect. Because of the continuous sadness that is felt, the sadness becomes layered and endless.

Symbol in "Dingin"

Symbol is a conventional sign or agreement between the sign and the object it represents. In this cold rhyme, there are symbols that can represent.

In the first stanza of the first line there is an array of 'because it is separated from the fire'. In life, it is usually a symbol agreed upon by society that fire is a symbol of anger. Similarly, the line in this cold rhyme is a metaphorically meaningful expression that is described as a feeling that a person has. The feelings represented are feelings of anger and disappointment that can cause separation between each other.

In the second stanza of the second line there is an array of 'gemetar roda'. In this array there is the word wheel which becomes a symbol. The wheel in this array symbolizes a journey that is unstable because it loses its balance. The symbol on the wheel is in accordance with the agreement in the community because even in society the wheel becomes a tool to move.

In the second stanza of the third line there is an array of 'tergelincir karat'. In this line, the word rust becomes a symbol that has been agreed upon by the community. The agreed symbol of rust is damage. In this array, rust has the meaning of damage that occurs by a person. So, the meaning of slipping rust is that unplanned or unexpected things just happen because unexpected events can cause obsolescence or damage.

Interpretation of the poem "Dingin"

Overall, the poem "Cold" describes a person's feelings. In the beginning, the feeling comes from anger that ends in separation. Then how the angry feeling becomes a sad feeling by using strong language and metaphors that make this poem more vivid. Some of the language has not only one interpretation, but has several meanings so that the poem becomes very objective depending on the readers.

The first stanza describes the expression of the feeling of anger described by the word fire that makes the person can no longer express what they are feeling, the person will continue to remember this incident clearly.

It continues in the second stanza which describes the disclosure of damaged feelings after feeling angry in the first stanza. The damaged feelings are felt to be uncontrollable on the journey traveled because they have felt such great feelings of anger.

Then in the third stanza the array 'dari tebing' describes the person as being in a difficult situation to get through. When it is dark he feels his sadness deepens, making him broken and fragile. The fourth stanza in the line 'like snow like' describes himself who has been disheveled irregularly. It ends with the fifth stanza in the line 'sadness in layers' that after experiencing feelings of anger, feelings of damage, feelings of disappointment continuously he feels sadness that has no end.

In the argument of the poem 'cold', the researcher has several interpretations of how the depiction from each stanza to the next describes the process of how the person in the poem feels the changing feelings towards his loved one who has disappointed so that they are separated, the emptiness he feels, and ends with endless sadness. However, it can also be interpreted as a person who has been tainted by others as described in the second stanza. Therefore, he feels angry because he doesn't accept it, then the next time he can't do anything either, only sad feelings that bring him into a difficult situation so that when the darkness dissolves he feels fragile in it and increasingly does not know the direction of his life because he feels that he and his life are meaningless anymore.

Then in the analysis of Irma Agranti's next poem has the title "Sungai Dalam Tubuhku"

Sungai dalam Tubuhku

*aku menemukanmu sebagai jazirah
dalam tubuh, kuda-kuda mencelupkan diri
di antara bayang pohon
suara sayap kupu-kupu
seperti arwah
menggema di atas batu*

*dekat cekungan mata
arus waktu
terisap pusaran air*

*ingatan-ingatan tak mampu menyeberang
adalah satu-satunya sisa
milik orang dulu*

*ada hari remang di hulu
mengapung dalam diri
sungai hujan yang terus bernaah*

2018

Icon in the poem "Sungai dalam Tubuhku"

Icon is a sign that has similarity or similarity with the object represented, the sign can be replaced but has a similar meaning. So it can be concluded that an icon is a sign that has similarities so that it can be represented by others but has similarities.

In the poem "Sungai dalam Tubuhku" by Irma Agryanti, there are icons that represent similarities or similarities in the signifier and signified. In the first stanza of the first line there is an array of 'aku menemukanmu sebagai jazirah'. In this line there is the word jazirah which becomes an icon. Jazirah in this rhyme describes as an opportunity or a miracle which means that I found someone who is a special miracle that can provide peace and bring positive influence in her life.

In the first stanza of the third line there is an array of 'di antara bayang pohon'. In this line, the icon has the meaning of a situation or feeling of a person in an unclear condition in the uncertainty of the loneliness he is experiencing.

In the third stanza, the first line contains the line 'dekat cekungan mata'. In this line, there is the word eye hollow which becomes an icon. The eye sockets in this rhyme mean that something that is expected to happen or materialize but fails. The eye hollow becomes a marker that represents something close that is only almost realized.

In the fifth stanza of the second line, there is the line 'mengapung dalam diri'. In this line, 'floats within' becomes an icon because in a sense the depiction of floating within in the rhyme river in my body is a depiction of emotional feelings that feel adrift because they lose direction in facing something in their life.

Index in the poem "Sungai dalam Tubuhku"

Index is a natural relationship between the sign and the sign that is causal or cause-and-effect relationship with the object it represents. In this rhyme, the river in my body can be categorized as an index because it contains cause and effect.

In the third stanza of the third line, there is an array of 'terisap pusaran air'. In this line, there is an index in it which describes a meaning that being trapped or stuck in a complicated situation so that the flow cannot be stopped because the situation experienced is difficult and cannot be reached properly.

In the fifth stanza of the third line, there is an array of 'sungai hujan yang terus berranah'. The index in the array has the meaning of depicting a sadness that is continuously felt because the situation or conditions experienced are irregular, causing the situation to become chaotic.

Symbol in the poem "Sungai dalam Tubuhku"

Symbol is a conventional sign or agreement between the sign and the object it represents. In this rhyme entitled river in my body, there are symbols that can represent.

In the first stanza of the second line there is an array of 'dalam tubuh, kuda-kuda mencelupkan diri'. In this array there is the word horses. The word horses in this rhyme is a symbol of men. The word dipping has the meaning of a person's effort to enter into something deeper to get to know the character I in this rhyme

In the second stanza of the first line there is an array of 'suara sayap kupu-kupu'. In this line there is the word butterfly wings. The butterfly wings in this rhyme symbolize softness and subtlety. When butterfly wings are combined with the word sound, the sound is soft and smooth. In the second stanza of the second line, there is the line 'seperti arwah'. 'Like a spirit' in this rhyme symbolizes the depiction of the atmosphere of someone's presence in a subtle way. In the second stanza of the third line, there is the line 'menggema di atas batu'. In this line, the stone symbolizes strength, endurance, and patience that will be continuously practiced.

In the fifth stanza, the first line has the line 'ada hari remang di dulu'. In this line, the word upstream becomes a symbol that means something vague. 'there is a dim day upstream' becomes a depiction that means the atmosphere or condition he is experiencing is not entirely clear so that what he feels is vague.

Interpretation of the poem "Sungai dalam Tubuhku"

Overall, the poem "The River in My Body" describes the feelings of the character I (a person) who begins to find a new person in his life. The new person is able to bring a feeling of security so that he feels that the new person is a special figure.

The first stanza describes the disclosure of the beginning of the new person's presence and can be meaningful to my character. The words used in this first stanza are newly encountered words that add new insights for researchers.

Continuing in the second stanza, this rhyme illustrates the revelation that my character is amazed by the new person because his soft and delicate behavior can be an attraction that the person has.

In the third stanza, my character starts to tell about the old person by using metaphorical sentences in it. My character tells me that with the figure of the old man, he almost succeeded. But in the end, it failed even though my character and the old man were close. My character follows the journey by letting it flow. Because my character follows the journey by letting it flow, my character is trapped in a situation that is difficult to get out of and be released.

In the fourth and fifth stanzas, my character explains that what is left of the old person is only memories of the worst time he felt and went through. Then my character describes more clearly in the fifth stanza about what feelings he felt when he parted with the old person so that the worst times could be passed even though my character had previously felt deep sadness.

The poem entitled "The river in my body" is able to describe the new person she met and the feelings she felt towards the old person when they were no longer together. Also, the river in my body describes that the new person is better than the old person.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of Peirce's semiotic analysis of the poems titled Cold (dingin) and River in My Body (Sungai dalam Tubuhku) by Irma Agryanti, both poems are known to have elements in Peirce's semiotics. These elements include icon, index, and symbol. In the poem Cold, the most dominating element of Peirce's semiotics is icon. The poem titled "Cold" describes a person's feelings. In the beginning, the feeling comes from anger that ends with separation, so it also describes the sadness he feels. Meanwhile, the poem "The river in my body" describes the feelings of the character I (someone) who began to find a new person in his life. The new person is able to bring a feeling of security so that he feels that the new person is a special figure. In Peirce's semiotic analysis, the symbol element is the most dominating. The symbol element "River in my body" is used as a depiction of the object based on the existing conventional. From the two poems, the language style used varies, allowing each reader to have a different understanding.

Conclusions are not just repetitions of data, but are meaningful substances. The conclusion can be a statement about what is expected, as stated in each section. Apart from that, prospects for the development of research results and prospects for future research applications (based on the results and discussion) can also be added.

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