

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of this study, consisting of Research Background, Statement of Problems, Research Objectives, Research Significance, and Definition of Key Terms. These references as stated in this research are from taken journal, e-books, theses, and articles that are relevant to this research.

1.1 Research Background

This sub-chapter explains the background of this research. This sub-chapter functions to provide basic information that is relevant to this research.

Signs on a work of art such as a film, are needed to give a clue or hint to make the story more interesting. Before entering the film, the story will be written into a script first and that is where the signs are inserted in the plot. Script is a written text of a play, film, broadcast, talk, etc. In making a film, must create a script first so that the film follows the plot and is not disorganized. Film scripts can be analyzed with linguistic to assist comprehend how language is applied, the structure of sentences, and the use of specific words in films.

In this research, the researcher uses *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film script as the object. *The Lord of the Rings* are a trilogy film. The first film is titled *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*, the second is titled *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*, and the third is titled *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*. Of the three films, the researcher is more interested in the first film. The film has acquired four Academy Award wins. It also received three wins for the 55th British Academy Film Awards, and also win a category of Best Fantasy Film in The Saturn Award. *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* is a fantasy adventure film in 2001 based on the first volume of the novel *The Lord of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien, *The Fellowship of the Ring* in 1954. This film tells the story of a hobbit and eight other companies who form the Fellowship of the Ring in order to destroy the 'One Ring,' which belongs to the villain, Dark Lord Sauron.

In a film script, the story that is written is not spontaneous. There is plot and there is generally a clue about one thing leading to another. A clue is a sign and can attract the attention of the audience. It piqued the researcher's interest and interest in analyzing the sign on a film script.

Using film script as the object of this research, the researcher intends to analyze the signs contained in *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* film script. The study of signs is called semiotics, which is a branch of linguistic studies. Signs are everywhere and a sign must have a meaning. Semiotics study anything that 'stands for' something, not just what call

'signs' in everyday speech. The signs could be words, images, sounds, gestures, or objects. The sign has a certain meaning according to what is understood by those who see the sign. Sign can be found in product logos, advertisements, posters, and more. Even in a script there are signs that can be analyzed. Semiotics, according to Charles Sander Peirce, as a logician, humans think in signs, which are also an aspect of communication. It is based on when humans think signs will be implicated as human beliefs. In Peirce's theory (in Yakin & Totu, 2014), the concept of semiotics involves the three-dimensional structure (triadic/trichotomy). The triadic structure by Peirce consists of *object*, something the sign refers to (a referent); *representment*, is a sign formed from where the sign is taken; and *interpretant*, additional meaning of the sign made (Dilasari, 2019). For each part of the triadic structure, Peirce (in Myrna et al., n.d., 2020), for the *object*, divided into three, *icon*, *index*, and *symbol*. For the *representment*, also divided into three, *qualisign*, *sinsign*, and *legisign*. For the *interpretant*, is divided into three, *rheme*, *dicent sign*, and *argument*.

There is some previous research about representment, object, and interpretant. The first research was made by Eriana (2015) with title *Peirce's Semiotics Analysis of Icon and Symbol on Perfume Advertisement*. This research used Charles Sander Peirce's theory to describe, explains, and analyzes the meaning of the sign and investigates the process of semiosis on women perfume advertisement from Sephora site. The data in this research

is in the form of icon or symbol and include of representment, object, and interpretant for further analysis.

The second research was made by Putra (2022) with title *Representment, Object, and Interpretant on Novel Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. This research analyzes the signs and illustrations in the Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets novel cover. to depict fantasy that does not exist in real life. The discovered colors depict reality in the fantasy novel and typography. This research used Peirce's theory of representment, object, and interpretant to analyzed the data.

The third research was made by Ramadhan, Delardhi, and Fauziah (2018) with title *Sign Analysis of the Instagram User Using Semiotic Charles S. Peirce*. The data from this research is 8 images randomly taken from Instagram users. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to describe the visual signifier and concept of meanings as signified by the data then analyzed using Charles S. Peirce's theory triadic model of sign, which contains of representment, object, and interpretant.

This research has the difference from the previous researches. Although this research has the same problem, the object is different. The object used in this research is a film script from *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings*.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher intends to analyze the signs contained in The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Rings film script using Charles S. Peirce's triadic structure theory. The triadic structure

by Peirce consists of *object*, something the sign refers to (a referent); *representment*, is a sign formed from where the sign is taken; and *interpretant*, additional meaning of the sign made (Dilasari, 2019).

1.2 Statement of Problems

From the research background above, the researcher formulates that there are two research questions on this research, as follow:

1. What is the object of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script?
2. How are the representment of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script?
3. How are the interpretant of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To find the object of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script.
2. To analyze the representment of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script.
3. To analyze the interpretant of sign in The Lord of The Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring film script.

1.4 Research Significance

The result of this research expected to be useful in helping theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research expected to help add studies and increase knowledge on semiotics especially on object, representment, and interpretant in a sign. Practically, this research can add sources for further researchers who are interested in researching semiotics especially on object, representment, and interpretant in a sign.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

This sub-chapter explained the key terms used in this research. The key terms can be seen below:

- a. **Film** is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, watched at the cinema or on a television or other device.
- b. **Semiotics** is the study of signs. Signs are everywhere and a sign must have a meaning. Semiotics study anything that ‘stands for’ something, not just what call ‘signs’ in everyday speech. The signs could be words, images, sounds, gestures, or objects.
- c. **Sign** is an event, an action, a fact that shows that something exists and is happening or may happen in the future.
- d. **Object** is something the sign refers to or a referent.

- e. **Icon** is a sign that shows a simi similar appearance to its reference, generally results in a relationship between the representment and the object manifesting as ‘similarity in several qualities’.
- f. **Index** is a sign that indicates a relationship between the representment and the object in terms of events (phenomenal) and presence (existential), also defined as a causal relationship.
- g. **Symbol** is a sign that are arbitrary and conventional because they are determined by a widely accepted regulation or by mutual agreement
- h. **Representment** is a physical form or any object that can be perceived, and it refers to something. The sign formed from where the sign is taken.
- i. **Qualisign** is a sign that are seen by quality.
- j. **Sinsign** is a sign that are based on shape or form in reality.
- k. **Legisign** is a sign that are in accordance with a general rule, a convention or a code.
- l. **Interpretant** is the concept of a sign from the person who uses it and forms a certain meaning that is in someone’s mind about the object referred to by a sign.
- m. **Rheme** is a sign with various meanings refers to the interpreter’s understanding of the sign.

- n. **Dicent sign** is a sign containing the interpretation of a genuine relationship occurs, as does a sign that corresponds to the facts.
- o. **Argument** is a sign whose interpretant characteristic is widely accepted, or a sign generally contain a reason for something.

