



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](#)
JPPi (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)
Journal homepage: <https://jurnal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



The meaning of the novel Ceroz and Batozar by Tere Liye (pierce's semiotic studies)

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Des 28th, 2022
Revised Aug 05th, 2023
Accepted Feb 29th, 2024

Keyword:

Semiotics pierce ground,
Object and interpretant

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are; (1) the meaning of the ground sign in the novel CerozBatozar by Tere Liye. (2) the meaning of the sign of the object in the novel CerozBatozar by Tere Liye. (3) the meaning of the interpretant sign in the novel CerozBatozar by Tere Liye. (4) implications for sastra learning in vocational schools. This type of research is qualitative research with a description method. The data of this study is in the form of words, sentences, in the novel Ceroz and Batozar which contain signs in the form of grounds, objects, interpretations. The source of the data in this study is the text of the novel Ceroz and Batozar by Tere Liye. Data collection techniques used through reading or reading technology, observation and recording, analysis techniques. The technique of validity, which is used triangulation theory. The data analysis technique used in this study is an interactive model with three components of analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that there are three signs of semiotics according to pierce in the novels of Ceroz and Batozar, namely ground, object, and interpretant.



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Introduction

Semiotics is a science that examines signs in aspects of human life. Man as a social and cultural being has the ability to interpret existing signs (Agustina, 2017). It is more concerned with the moral behavior of people as expressed in their words and deeds (Dharmojo in Djou, 2021). Through all his five senses, man tries to give the meaning of the sign of a swipe, a step even his own breath. One thousand and one signs that can be experienced by man, all must be interpreted in life. As Berger (2014) said in his journal "The study of signs is known as semiotics, and everything that may be used to stand in for another thing is considered a sign. Although most people don't know much about it, we may come across the term in the articles and books we read". Semiotics focuses on analyzing and identifying signs in a discourse, in this case poetry, explaining their meaning and searching for connections between the traits of these signs to derive their significant meaning (Hasibuan, 2020).

The uniqueness of man compared to God's other creations is his ability to string words and language to decipher meaning. According to de Saussure Language is a system of signs in society. Without language, one cannot possibly interpret the fruits of other people's thoughts or be able to communicate knowledge to others (Danisi in Dianiya, 2020).

Signs are actually scattered everywhere as they are all over the body, when said, when silent, when smiling, when pouting even when suddenly at war with brothers for no apparent cause (Feralina, 2013). Throughout his life, man always pursues the meanings around him, interprets facts, parses what is behind the words or events he experiences. Signs also appear in the form of colors and objects around the community. When looking at the colors of black, white flags, besides that signs also appear in the form of images, advertisements seen on the street, chairs, tables all mentioned The above is a sign. Therefore what exists in life can be seen as a form that has a certain meaning. Or it can be said that the relationship between form and meaning is not personal but social that is, it is based on agreement or conventional. Since everything in life is viewed as a symbol, which must be given meaning, semiotics is a study that investigates the signals in human existence (Lantowa et al., 2017).

Departing from the above phenomenon Pierce assumes, that society produces. that society has interactions and processes of interaction mere producing and reproducing culture, within that culture appear hundreds, rubuans and even millions of signs. Pierce wanted to see what was in the sign, how the meaning was made by society, how the reality in society was reinterpreted into a sign or some signs. Based on that, pierce divides signs into signs into tradik i.e. grounds, interpretants and objects. Of the three signs, it is divided into three parts, namely the ground consisting of Qualisign is a sign marked based on the nature of the sign. A singsign is a sign that displays reality in its appearance. This sign is based on the appearance of the rill. Legisign is a sign because a andyes agreement (convention) can be a code/regulation. For objects distinguished over icons are signs that contain a semblance of likeness as recognized by the wearer. An index is a sign with a real direct relationship with the object it represents. A symbol is a sign that indicates that there is no natural connection between the marker and the marker. A new symbol can be understood if a person already understands a previously agreed meaning.

Tere Liye is a writer who has produced many best-selling books. Through the book series *Bumi*, Tere Liye tries to take readers on an adventure by guessing the world of imagination. He wrote several books, including *Ceroz and Batozar*, the fifth installment in the *Bumi* series, which chronicles the adventure of three friends named Raib, Seli, and Ali. The story begins when Raib, Seli, and Ali go on a school trip to an ancient site. Ali's tracking device detects the presence of parallel-world energy. The parallel world that serves as the story's setting can be thought of as a hypothetical world that coexists with our own (KBBI, 2016). The setting, which is also known as the fulcrum, refers to the meaning of place, time relationship, and the social environment in which the events that are told take place (Abrams in Juliansyah & Rokhmansyah, 2018).

The entry also provides a description of physics. Of course, the general public enjoys this issue, particularly those who enjoy physics, science fiction, and even conspiracy theories (Ratna and Kutha in Junaidi, 2018). The novel includes character roles that discuss the connection between universe and people. Due to this, the novel blurs the lines between science fiction and fantasy. The protagonist imparts scientific knowledge via the characters Raib and Seli, who receive insightful responses from Ali.

"Why are there so many hot air balloons?" Sally looked around.

"It's been weeks of great celebration, Seli. The locals are flying hot air balloons as a sign of gratitude." Ali explained.

"How can a hot air balloon fly that high?"

"That's because it uses gas power. If it's just a lantern or air material powered by kerosene, it won't fly that high." (Liye, 2018)

From the excerpt above, it is known that Tere Liye not only presents a fantasy novel filled with a world of imagination but also aims to educate readers about science. Previous research conducted by Basuki, (2019), which discussed the same book, namely *Ceroz and Batozar*, with a focus on literary psychology, concluded that there were three inner conflicts in the book, namely basic, intrapersonal, and intrapsychic anxiety. Intrapsychic conflict is a neurotic tendency that arises from basic anxiety and develops from the child's relationship with other people (Karen Horney in Basuki, 2019). From all three aspects of inner conflict, we can conclude that each character has different inner conflicts. According to research by Romadhon et al., (2023) titled "Major Tere Liye's Mission to Keep Nature with Komet Minor: A Literature Ecocriticism," Tere Liye's novel addresses four concurrent global issues: (1) the problem of animal genocide and natural disasters; (2) unfavorable ecological conditions; (3) the biological and psychological nature of animals; and (4) the custom of respecting nature.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in dissecting Tere Liye's work entitled *Ceroz and Batozar*. Unlike previous studies that focused on literature psychology and literature ecocriticism, this study will discuss the meaning of Tere Liye's novel *Ceroz and Batozar* (pierce's semiotic studies).

Method

This study used the analysis description method. The method of description of the analysis is carried out by describing the facts to be analyzed. This research as a whole utilizes the analysis of the content of the document in the form of a literary novel in a description that is to pay attention to the data natural, data in relation to the context of the existence of the data itself (Pradopo in Minawati, 2020). Based on the characteristics of the problem studied, this study uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is used to consider that the type of data needed does not intend to answer the hypothesis (Moleong, 2013), but to describe the type of sign that exists in the novel Ceroz and Batozar. The type of data obtained from a natural setting is not pre-conditioned.

The data analysis procedures and techniques used are to utilize data analysis techniques that are relevant to qualitative methods. As the main form of study of this research. The data analysis technique in question is a combination of content analysis methods Miles and Huberman in (Johnson et al., 2020) there are three components of analysis that occur together, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing carried out in an interactive form with the data collection process as a cycle. The two analysis models are used as guidelines in analyzing data so that data will be presented systematically arranged and make it easier for researchers to observe and interpret them.

Results and Discussions

Basically, a sign is a sign that, for one person, means something else. In the view of Charles Sander Pierce, the sign is divided into a triangle of meanings. The triangle of meaning is a theory that explores how meaning can arise from a sign. A sign, or Ground, is something that can be captured by the five human senses and is a reference beyond the sign itself. Meanwhile, an object is the context referred to by the sign, or as a reference to the sign. An interpretant, or interpretation, is the thought of a person who uses a sign and translates the sign into a meaning.

Through the novel Ceroz and Batozar will be seen clearly, the type of sign according to Charles Sander Pierce's view in terms of triadic meaning is ground consisting of qualisign, singisign, legisign, object that consists of icons, indices, symbols, and interpretations consisting of rheme, dicents and arguments. The sign can be seen in the description of the data to be conveyed through the following quotation:

Qualisign is a sign marked based on the nature of the sign as in the following quote:

"I held my breath. Look! Down there, in the middle andau, the huge ancient building was greeted gracefully. Like a beautiful lotus flower in the middle anda crystal-clear watery au (BTZ 2017: 15)"

In the data above, the word "lotus flower" is a qualifier because the word has the meaning of beauty. The relationship between the word lotus flower as a marker and "beauty" as a petanda (meaning of nature) The word "lotus flower" means a sign that has the meaning of love, beauty, and reminder (the lotus flower is used as a reminder that human beings live only temporarily, therefore do not forget to always do good). However, the quote above explains about a very beautiful building in the middle of Andau that looks very beautiful, like a lotus.

A single sign is a sign that displays reality in its appearance. As in the following excerpt.

Ngglanggeram laughed merrily. 'I'm the one who taught the earthlings to cook, Seli. They used to eat only raw animals, raw fish, hunting products.' (BTZR, 2018:78).

In the data above, there is a sing on the word laugh is a happy sign has the meaning that Ngglanggeram is se and g laugh (marker) is indeed se and g happy (petanda) (looks Ngganggeram se and g laughs happily). Ngglanggeram laughed very happily because he succeeded in teaching the people of the earth to cook using spices.

The above quote refers to the happy feeling of having managed to do something noble by teaching someone and applied until now. The quote corresponds to the look in real life. Laughing is not hanyes when someone is happy but when the person is proud, and is shown by laughing. Legisign is a sign because aandyes agreement (convention) could be a code/regulation as in the following quote.

Green the lights, Bang! Speed to school!" I exclaimed in remembrance "Eh, green? All right." The angkot driver drove back. (BTZ, 2018:138)

In the data above, there is a Legisign sign on the word "red light" in the word is a rule that people should stop". In the quote, Seli reminded the driver that it was green light The sign is a sign that means information and points to the subject of the information. That when one gets a "green light " one must go because a green light is a traffic light that controls the flow of traffic installed at a crossroads. Traffic lights have been adopted in almost all cities of this world. These lamps use universally recognized colors; To signify must the road is a green warna.

From the quote above the legisign sign is not on the lamp, but rather the legisign sign refers to a rule or agreement by the people who make the policy. An icon is a sign that bears a semblance of a likeness as in the following quote:

"The red flickers showed an ideal hiding place—a large, abandoned factory that used to produce agricultural tools. As workers' wages got higher, raw materials became more expensive, and distribution costs increased, the factory was closed"(BTZ, 2018:212)"

In the data above, there is the word large abandoned factory as a marker. A large abandoned factory is a sign that marks an old building that produces agricultural tools as a map. The buildings that looked faded and were no longer used due to higher raw materials and distribution costs increased so that the factory was closed. The quote is an iconic sign of the similarity of the meaning of the word old factory in real life with the reality in the story is one of the icons formed.

Index is a sign indicating a and yes natural relationship which is a causality relationship between a marker and a marker. As in the following excerpt.

"ALI!" I turned my head to the right.

Now it was Ali's turn to jump up, his fists moving quickly. BUK! BUK! Ali's fists hit the faces of the two rhinos one after another. The two monsters slammed before realizing what hit them. (BTZ, 2018:53)

In the data above there are a and yes index signs (cause-and-effect relationships). i.e. Ali agilely jumped up, his fists moving quickly hitting the faces of the two rhinos was a marker (cause), resulting in the two mustards slamming as a result (effect). The quote has a cause-and-effect relationship, Ali punching two rhinos in the face resulted in the two mustards slamming. The sign indicates the existence of a natural relationship which is a relationship of causality. A symbol is a sign that indicates that there is no natural connection between the marker and the marker. The meaning of the sign is determined by the conventions of society.

Ouch, I was about to explain that it wasn't what he imagined. I didn't notice this culprit, uh, well, I did notice it, but it was nothing, uh, just paying attention. I got it wrong. I'm sure my face is getting redder." (BTZ, 2018:87)

In the data above, there is aandyes symbol mark, namely my face is getting redder. My face was getting even redder. symbolized as someone who is ashamed. The relationship between my face is getting more and more scarlet. As a symbol (marker) with someone who is ashamed as a petanda (meaning) Aandyes the similarity with the shape of his face is bright red is described as an angry person.

The quote above refers to someone who is seandg embarrassed because he is caught paying attention to a friend he likes. describes a relationship that is conventional, something that has been generally established, based on mutual agreement. Based on this theory, it is clear that the expression in the quote is a sign of a symbol.

Rheme is a marker related to the possibility of understanding the object of the map for the interpreter.

"I watched the Batozar closely. That's an interesting fact. Ali yawned widely. I again elbowed his stomach. (BTZ, 2018:251)"

In the data above, there is aandyes sign of Rheme, which is the word wide yawn, indicating the meaning that sleepy or bored, belittling the words of Batozar. The above quote refers to someone who yawns wide who has several different interpretations. t enter the sign of Rheme, because from the quote aandyes statements that have different interpretations, i.e. describe the expression which means Ali yawns wide whether Ali is bored, Ali is sleepy, Ali is bored or Ali s edang belittles Batozar's remarks. Dicent is a marker that displays information about petanandyes corresponds to reality, so the possibilities for multitafo do not exist. As in the following quote.

Fifteen minutes into the boarding process, passengers seemed to have all entered. Flight attendants close the door of the plane" (BTZR, 2018: 7)

In the data above, there is aandyesdicent sign, namely the word boarding. Dicent in the excerpt of the novel is marked with a and yes facts and reality. In the novel, the fact that before boarding the plane shows Raib is now at the airport, the quote above reminds that before boarding the plane first do a bording pass to find out the location of the seat while on the plane.

The second dicent in the quote is marked with a and yes fact and reality. in the novel there is the word flight attendant closing the door of the plane, this shows that Raib is now on the plane. The quote refers to the words bording pass and flight attendant. When people listen to both words they will immediately say plane and plane ticket. An argument is a sign that contains a reason for something. A sign that instantly gives a reason about something or makes someone say something like that. As in the following excerpt.

"... No but-butting! I forbid you to find out about the prototype of the flying capsule. You heard that?" Miss Selena said seriously once. He memandng Ali with a sharp pan system" ". (BTZR, 2018: 143)"

In the above data there is aandyes sign Argument that is the word Miss seli looks sharply at Ali because Ali often Acts up, what is forbidden is what he will do, the sharp gaze in the quote means a warning.

Conclusions

Using the semiotic analysis of Charles Sander Peirce's model present in CerozBatozar's novel, researchers discovered how grounds, objects and interpretants present signs in the novel. Graund is something that represents something else (Peirce inBaryadi, 2020). In this study, graung signs were shown through signs based on properties such as hard words, signs that are in line with reality such as the meowing sound of objects or the animal is in front of a person, a sign based on a sign such as a red light where the sign does not see from the form of the object but rather a sign as a rule. While an object is something that is replicated. In this study, objects were seen on body gestures, buildings that appeared as signs. Furthermore the interpretation is one's interpretation of the sign. the interpretant in the novel Ceroz and Batozar is an interpretation of a sign.

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