

**THE TRAFFIC SIGNALS OF RAILWAYS IN MEDAN:  
A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul The Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan: A Semiotic Analysis adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

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Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,



*Muhammad Idris*  
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## ABSTRACT

**Muhammad Idris. 1502050234 *The Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan: A Semiotic Analysis*. Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022**

This study aimed to find out the semiotic sign in the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan and describe the semiotical meaning of the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan. Charles Sanders Peirce Theory was applied in this study. A descriptive qualitative research was applied to analyze the data. Source of data would be a sign and symbols that took around the traffic signals of railways in Medan, Sumatera Utara. then researcher do the deep interview directly with the staff of the company of PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. The result of the study, there were : 1.**Sign**, they are **Legisign** (5 signs : a.The Sign of Speed Limit, b.The Main Signal, c. Sign of Symbol 35, d.The Speed Limiting Sign, e. Derivative Supposition Facing Climbs). **Qualisign** (6 signs : a. The Sliver Motion Stop Limit, b.Pass Signal, c.Sliver Movement Limit sign, d. Two Leaning up Sign, e.Face Signal, f.End Path Sign). **Sinsign** (0 sign). Then Element 2.**Object**, They are **Icon** (0 Sign), **Index** (1 Sign : Unfixed Speed Limit Signal). **Symbol** (2 Sign : Train Departure Signal, Radio Channel Move Sign). and also Element **Interpretant**, They are **Rheme** (2 signs : The Speed Limiter Ending Sign, The Speed Limiter End Mark), **Decisign** (2 signs : Sign of Entry Signal Indication, Sign Careful Walking Cues), **Argument** (0 sign). 2. The another result, There were three kinds of semiotic from use of semiotic in Railways as the sign: **(a) Sign** is a type of outer sign of a sign that only humans can see but whose meaning is unknown. **(b) object** is something that exists of a person or group of people **(c) interpretant** is a person's interpretation based on the object it sees fit with the fact that links between representament and object. The signs were found in the railways are Sign, Object and Interpretant to show the signals as safety to run for railways by signals to be displayed. For all machinists, train officers and passengers who will arrive or depart. And also the people around the train.

*Keywords : semiotics, traffic signals, railways*

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Medan, 14 April 2022  
The Researcher

Muhammad Idris  
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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. The Background of Study**

Generally, traffic signals are an important part of running railway safety. The train itself passes based on the schedule which set by the train company, but it is difficult to guess when this train will pass by the public. This general public in their daily lives also always cross or pass through the railway line both by vehicle and pedestrians.

For example, a motorist named Mr. Udin, he is an employee at a one of Mall in Medan, he stated that he always saw motorists breaking through and passing through the railway and crossing, even though there was already a warning that the train would pass and gave a symbol or sign that it would pass. in fact not all people understand traffic signals in traffic railways, so the number of accidents in the railways often occurs around the railways and due to lack of awareness of understanding traffic signals of railways. These things make the researcher realize how important the signs and symbols on the train are, so the researcher raised the issue in this thesis.

As a supporting theory, researchers also revealed the theories that Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to others, something that is meant by the speaker can be understand and understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language expressed. Language all around us in textual form as it is displayed on shop windows, commercial signs,

posters, official notices, traffic signs, etc (Gorter, 2006). The limitation of language is (a) language is a system, (b) as a system, language is an arbitrator, and (c) as a system of arbitrators, language can be used to interact, both with other people and with oneself (Sarwiji, 2008:24).

Semiotics is a science or method of analysis to study signs, in the form of devices or symbols that we use in human relations (Henny, 2014). One expert in the field of semiotics Roland Barthes who emphasizes attention in the sign (sign) which means very broad, can be in the form of non-verbal language (Muthia, 2016). The sign itself is defined as one that on the basis of social conventions is awakened and can be considered to represent something else. semiotics is anxious with everything which can be taken as a sign (Chandler, 2007)

Transportation is a node or activity space that is connected by traffic space to establish a coherent system for traffic and road transportation (According to Indonesian Law No. 14 of 1992). Department of Transport (2007:04) said traffic signs play vital role in directing, informing and controlling road users. The transportation process is a movement from the place of origin, where the transportation activities begin, go to the destination, where the transportation activities are ended (Rahardjo, 2010).

In the Railways, it has train stations which have signals, signs and symbols. Signals have everything like color, gesture, blink of an eye, an object, a mathematical formula, etc. That presents other than itself (Danesi, 2006:6). Trains unlike vehicles in general that can stop suddenly, therefore there must be a notification if there is an obstacle in front of the crossing. Signs divided into three

types namely : icon, index and symbol (Chandler, 2007:37). There is Railway Signaling Equipment which is a railway operating facility that serves to give instructions or signals in the form of color, light or other information with a certain meaning. Semiotic distinguished of some types, they are sign, symbol, signal, symptom, gesture, code, index, and icon. (Chaer, 2012:37).

One of the types of signals on the railway are classify in electrical signals and mechanical signals as a traffic signals in railways.



*Picture 1.1 Mechanical Signal*



*Picture 1.2 Electrical Signal*

There are several general conditions in signaling systems, namely the principle of safety or fail safe which means there is no damage to the signal system that can pose a danger to train users. The signal should also have high constraints in providing undoubted aspects or marks and should be easy in treatment. (<https://dika.dephub.go.id/sistem-persinyalan-kereta-api-apa-itu>).

To realize the traffic signals of railways around us, this research aims to analyze the Traffic Signs of Railways in Medan, especially for several stations around the city. The choice of this place as an object of research because of the influence of the station itself on the community, then the study of semiotic

language at Medan railway station is very interesting, because it is a place for Medanese and tourists to continue their journey; Thus it is quite possible that the national language used and the foreign language are realized at Medan Railway Station related with the sign and symbols.

### **B. The Identification of The Problem**

The identification of study is as follows:

1. The Semiotic Signs & Symbols in the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan.
2. The Semiotical Meaning by Signs used in the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is analyzed the semiotic analysis on Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan and found the semiotical meaning the signals used by Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan. The limitation of this research based on the theory of Charles Sanders Pierce as semiotical analysis.

### **D. The Formulation of The Problem**

The formulation of the problem is as follows:

1. What semiotic signs are found in the traffic signals of railways in Medan?
2. How are the semiotical meaning that used in the traffic signals of railways in Medan?

### **E. The Objective of The Study**

The objectives of the study as follows:

1. To find out the semiotic sign in the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan
2. To describe the semiotical meaning of the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan

### **F. The Significance of The Study**

The significance of the study is expect to be useful as the following aspects :

1. Theoretically

The finding of this research expect to increase knowledge about the use of signals used by Traffic Signals of Railways. This study is expect to enlarge the knowledge of the use of Traffic Signals of Railways to provide better and clear understanding the semiotical meaning to the readers of the students of English Department.

2. Practically

- a. Lecturer from English Department

The findings can be used as supporting material and alternative idea to teach English for his student in understanding semiotics for the use of signals and symbols used by Traffic Signals of Railways English Department Student.

b. Other researcher

This research can be used as reference for other researcher who tries to conduct the similar research dealing with signals and symbols used by Traffic Signals of Railways.

c. Reader

For readers who want to know about the semiotics of signals and symbols used by Traffic Signals of Railways.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

Theories are required in research to explain some concepts in the research concern. To have the same perspective on implementation in the field, the concept used must be clarified. Theoretical explanations for the concepts used in this study will be presented. In other words, the following is thought to be important to discuss in order to clarify the concept used or being discussed, so that the reader gets the point clearly.

#### **1. Semiotics**

Linguistics includes to the study of semiotics. Semiotics is the study of the signs that exist in human life (Chaer, 2012:39). Semiotics also called semiotic studies or semiology is the study of sign processed or signification and communication, signs and symbols, it includes the study of how meaning is constructed and understood. For example : traffic signals are ordinarily had special meaning which to give instruction for us. Red for stop, yellow for caution, and green for go. Semiotics also known as semiology, is a branch of philosophy concerned with the study of (This is confirmed in the United States by Charles Sanders Pierce, and in Europe by Ferdinand De Saussure). There are various types of signs, such as Sign, Symbol, Symptom, Gesture (Body Language), Code, Index, and icon according to Ferdinand De Saussure.

## 1.1 Types of Semiotics

Semiotics is divided into three fundamental concepts, which are as follows:

a. Semiotics Pragmatics

Semiotic Pragmatic describes the origin of signs, their usefulness in interpreting, and the effects of signs within the limits of subject behavior.

b. Semiotics Syntactics

Semiotic Syntactic describes a combination of signs regardless of their meaning or relationship to the subject's behavior. This syntax in semiotics ignores the effect it has on the subject of the interpretation.

c. Semiotics Semantics

Semiotic Semantic describes the meaning of a sign in terms of how the meaning is conveyed.

Barthes (1988:179) & Kurniawan (2001:53). Semiotic is the science of sign; the term is came from the Greek semion its meaning "Signs". Signs are everywhere: words are a sign, gestures, traffic lights, flags, etc. The structure of a literary work, a film structure, a building, or a bird sound can be regarded as a sign. Everything becomes a sign.

Semiotics, or semiology in Barthes' terms, seems to understand how humans define things. In this case, communicating does not allow for the mixing of meanings. Semiotics is the study of signs; the term derives from the Greek semion, which means "signs." Signs can be found everywhere: words, gestures,

traffic lights, flags, and so on. A sign can be the structure of a literary work, a film structure, a building, or a bird sound. Everything turns into a sign. According to the American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce, we can only think through signs.

According to Sobur (2009: 15), Semiotic is a science or method of analysis to examine the sign. Signs are the tools that we use in trying to find a way in this world, in the midst of humans and with humans. Finally, it should be clear that it is not signs that are problematic. As a result, gradation differences must be recognized.

## **2. The Meaning of Sign & Symbol**

Djajasudarma (1999:5) explains that meaning is a link between the elements of language itself. In this case, an analysis of the aspect of meaning in traffic signals of railways in Medan will be examined, involving clarification of the statement of purpose of these properties with semiotic studies. Meaning is the meaning of a word that has a certain nature, which has a meaning in the relationship between the sign in the form of a symbol of speech sounds with the intended thing or item. Meaning is also the relationship between markers and their objects. Meaning plays a role in a sign containing meaning and information. Just like the meaning in different but interconnected traffic symbols.

The word symbol comes from the Greek "simbolos" which means a sign or feature that tells something to someone. Man in his life has always been associated with symbols related to everyday life. This means that humans are

cultural beings because human behavior, thinking, and culture are filled with a symbol (Endraswara, 2006:171).

Thus the symbol has many forms, one of that we can see on the traffic symbol that is on the back of the railway. The government prepares the traffic symbol with the intention of providing information to machinist. Symbol or Sign is a sign that represents something based on agreements (conventions) either intentionally or unintentionally. As hoet stated "The sign can also be a symbol if the relationship between the sign and the one it represents is based on a treaty / convention, for example a gonjong roofed house representing Minang Kabau, (the idea based on the agreement that exists in society." (Hoed, 1999:2).

A sign is something to someone means something else, or something that represent something other than something else from something itself, like a metaphor. According to Charles Sanders Peirce (one of the two leading figures of semiotics) "the universe is filled with signs, or exclusively composed of signs". Anything that can be seen / observed or can be observed can be called a sign. Something in question can be an idea, thought, experience (something experienced) or feeling, a sign not limited to objects/ objects.

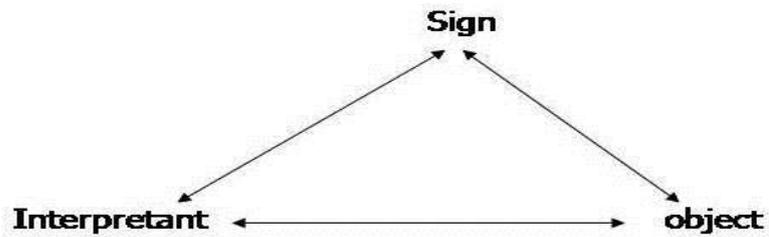
Signs can be divided into three categories, namely icons, symbols and language index can also be signs, symbols and others that aim to represent the language. Language is not only in the form of speech that is poured from the human word tool is send envy, but the language can also be in the form of color symbols and others. In this proposal researcher raised the sign and symbol as the object of his research because the symbol is a form of the language itself.

### 3. Types of Sign by Charles Sanders Peirce Theory

The semiotic theory of Charles Sanders Peirce deals with three essential elements of sign, with the first element representing the second element and the third element representing the third element. A sign in the form of a representament is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity. It addresses somebody that is creates in the mind of that person an equivalent sign, or perhaps a more developed sign. That sign which it creates I call the interpretant of the first sign. The sign stands for something, its object. It stands for that object, not in all respects, but in reference to a sort of idea, which I have sometimes called the ground of the representament (Peirce, 1931:58)

According to Peirce, there are three elements of semiotic which he called triadic theory. It involved three ways relation consists of : (1) The representamen or sign, the form which the sign takes, (2) The object, the absent entity which it represents, (3) The interpretant, the effect the sign produces.

There are three important components in the definition of Charles Sander Peirce are representamen, interpretants, and objects. Because of this, the definition of Peirce's sign is often called triadic. The three components or elements of this Peirce sign are representament (R), object (O) and interpretant (I) commonly described in the following triangular form:



*Picture 2.1 Relationship of Sign, Object and Interpretant*

In studying objects, there are three trichotomy concepts based on Pierce, namely:

### 3.1 Sign (Representamen)

Sign is a physical form or everything that can be absorbed by the senses and refers to something, the first trichotomy is divided into three, namely:

- a. Qualisign is a sign that marks by its nature. For example, the color red is qualisign, because it can be used a sign to show love, danger, or prohibition.

The other examples are : White means holy, clean

Circle = earth, ball, round

Doll = cute, tender

Clock = time, discipline

Black = dirty, dark.



*Picture 2.2 Qualisign*

The researcher used an example of the research by Habibullah Zainuddin with title SEMIOTIC IN “A MILD GO AHEAD” VERSION ON TELEVISION, The data used is the clock is located in the bed room, and it’s an alarm clock. The function of the clock is as the reminder for the people to wake up. The analysis is based on convention so the sign is called as legisign.

- b. Sinsign are signs that are signs based on form or apparentness in reality. All words that are individual can be a sinsign of a cry, can mean wonder, pleasure or pain. The other examples are:

Baby crying sound' = means hungry, etc

Laugh'= happy

Chicken kokokan sound = the day has been morning

The sound of a tiger's roar

The screams of someone who is having a toothache



*Picture 2.3 Sinsign*

From the picture above is the black man, as the representative of the man who stands in front of the window. The scene also shows a bed, a table with an

alarm clock on it, and the sun light. From these signs, it can be concluded that the event has occurred in the morning.

The object of the picture is the black man laid on the bed floor. The scene is trying to show that the object is something alive because it has a gesture just like what people do.

c. Legisign is a sign based on a generally accepted rule, a convention, a code.

All signs of language are legisigns, for language is code, each legisign contains in it is a sinsign.

Red Light = must stop

Zebra Cross = a pedestrian

The Yellow Flag = Mourning or death

### **3.2 Objects**

The signs are classified into icons, (icons), indexes (indices), and symbols (symbols).

a. Icon is a sign that resembles the object it represents or a sign that uses similarities or characteristics similar to what it means. For example, the similarity of a map with the geographical area it depicts, logo, photographs, etc. for example:



*Picture 2.4 Icon*

The meaning from this representamen is the man which followed by the shadow that show different expression. The TVC make describe their product with the shadow. The meaning is, as the shadow is the description of the product that is a cigarette, always following what the man did to get the man's attention.

- b. Index is a sign whose nature depends on the existence of a denotation, so in Peirce terminology it is a secondness. An index, it is thus a sign that has a connection or closeness to what it represents. A good example is using an image of smoke to indicate fire. For Example:



*Picture 2.5 Index*

The scene's showing sky, building and a sun. The meaning is the TVC maker try to show what happen on the top of the city. It also means that sun rise

which usually can be seen from a top of mountain, try to show in the different style, which is the city.

- c. Symbol is a sign, in which the relationship of the sign and its denotation is determined by a generally accepted rule or determined by a mutual agreement. Numbers and alphabets are good examples. There's nothing inherent in the number 9 to indicate what it represents. It must be culturally learned. Example :



*Picture 2.6 Symbol*

The scene is restaurant. Restaurant is the place to have food, or just meet some friends. Restaurant usually be the place for smoker. So here, the TVC maker try to convey their idea about where the smoker usually go. The location of the restaurant which in the middle of dessert. This is a style of restaurant in some areas, especially the areas which have desert. It means that the event taking place in specific place. the restaurant which has a special style and place, the restaurant is not located in Indonesia. Beside that, the culture about restaurant which is located in the desert is not an Indonesian culture.

### 3.3 Interpretant

The sign is divided into rheme, decisign, and argument.

- a. Rheme, when the symbol is interpreted is a first and the meaning of the sign can still be developed. Rheme is the interpretant where the possibility that it shows is just a possibility and is not always true. For example :



*Picture 2.7 Interpretant*

The scene is a man and a bungee. The man is wearing a head band, which means he wants to swim. And then this kind of bungee usually can be found in swimming pool. So the event happened in the swimming pool. the man who is looking at abungee curiously as he wants to jump from it. Here the scene have the meaning that the man as the people who doesn't smoke, and the bungee as the product offered by the advertisement. The man wanted to try the bungee because he look so curious.

- b. Decisign, when between the symbol and its interpret there is a true relationship. Decisign is the interpretant that occurs when something is true, not just a possibility. Example:



***Picture 2.8 Dicisign***

The scene is a man and bungee. This is showing what happens to the man and the bungee. It has meaning that people should have to try even though they are scared. It is the man that is jumping from the bungee. It means that he uses the bungee although he is very scared. The meaning of this scene is audience should try the product because if they never try they will never know the product. The man who is the audience, then the bungee is the product. The man tries to use the bungee as the audience try to use the product. From this meaning the audience can use their own decision to decide whether they want to use the product or not.

- c. Argument, when a sign and its interpretation has a generally accepted nature. Argument in interpretation is something that arises in people's mind when another thing occurs and has a relation.



***Picture 2.9 Argument***

The scene is a man wearing a swim suite. There are a pool, some people, and their shadows. The meaning of this scene is people appear in the scene as the audience that are not trying the product yet. The object is the man wearing the swimming suite. The man did not doing what some people in the scene do. It means that he wants to find the different activities so that he can be different from other. The interpretant is the meaning that comes from the representamen and object. The people described as the audience, and some of them are just doing stretching as they want to swim. But the man wants to be different from others. It means that if the audience want to be different, they have to use the product offered by the advertisement.

#### **4. Definition of Railways**

Railways are a unitary system, according to Railway Law No. 23 of 2007, comprising of infrastructure, facilities, and human resources, as well as criteria for criteria, requirements, and procedures for rail transportation operation. Locomotives and carriages make up trains; locomotives are railway equipment. They have their own movers and are used to pull and / or push trains, carriages, and / or other vehicles. Electric and diesel locomotives are examples of unique equipment. In contrast, the train itself refers to a locomotive-pulled or self-propelled railway facility. Electric Rail (KRL), Diesel Rail, and others are utilized for people (KRD), dining trains, luggage trains, and generator trains are all examples of trains.

## 5. Relevant Studies

Several studies related to the researcher's study had previously been conducted :

- a. A study by Hurrotul Firdausiyah (2019) entitled —A Linguistic Landscape Study In Pondok Pesantren Putri Mambaus Sholihin Gresik. Which was found in her study that she discovered English, Arabic, and Indonesia languages that presented in monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual signs. And there are the functions of the signs itself. She described the signs construction in Ponpes Putri Mambaus Sholihin are there are some steps in the signs creation; discussion, vocabularies collection, and vocabularies & grammar correction (tashih). The similarity in the thesis is to discuss about the signs that are also the problem on the thesis. In addition, in the difference is the type of object studied or object that is the problem. The field of railways and Boarding Schools also being different of the research. The contributions of the study are quotations and theories taken regarding semiotics.
- b. A study by Nurul Hayati and Lolytasari (2018) entitled —Islamic Symbols at Indonesia's Islamic University Libraries: A Semiotic Study. Which found that the Islamic symbol in the Islamic University library are physical symbols and value symbols. They found the Islamic meanings implied in the signs in the library. They stated that the impact of this researcher are the identification of Islamic symbols that have been used in the library of Islamic universities in Indonesia and the interpretation of the Islamic values contained in the

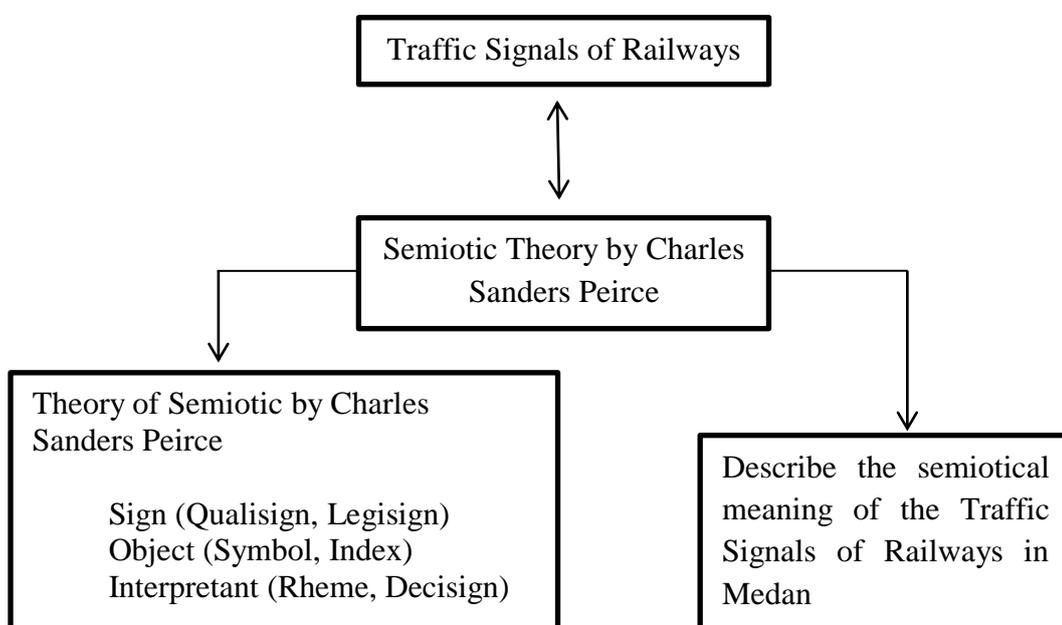
symbols used. The similarity in the thesis is to discuss about the symbols that are related the problem on the thesis. In addition, in the difference is the type of object studied or object that is the problem through the libraries and railways field as different of the research. The contributions of the study are quotations and theories taken regarding semiotics.

- c. A study by Robin Atilano (2014) entitled — Language of ‘order’: English in the Linguistic Landscape of Two Major Train Station in Philippines. And the result of his study was the signs that he found was 76 signs in two stations. English dominated as there were overwhelmingly more signs in English only than in Filipino only. English was used to exact two forms of ‘order’: one that makes readers ‘follow order’ such as proper behaviors in train stations, and another that encourages readers to ‘make order’ like buying of food in commercial establishment in the areas. The similarity in the thesis is to discuss about the signs that are related the problem on the thesis. In addition, in the difference is the type of object studied or object that is the problem through the linguistic landscape and the sign of railways field as different of the research. The contributions of the study are quotations and theories taken regarding semiotics.
- d. A study by Audina Eriana (2015) entitled Peirce’s Semiotic Analysis of Icon and Symbol on Perfume Advertisements. The data in this research are presented by describing which is the icons or the symbols based on the triangle semiosis of Pierce. The icons and the symbols in each datum are

analyzed separately by using the triangle semiosis of Peirce. Then, the researcher can get the meaning of advertisement. The researches has a contribution in the research that has similarities in Peirce's Semiotic theory, but have different object. The similarity in the thesis is to discuss about the signs that are related the problem on the thesis. In addition, in the difference is the type of object studied or object that is the problem through the linguistic landscape and the sign of railways field as different of the research. The contributions of the study are quotations and theories taken regarding semiotics. The similarity in the thesis is to discuss about Icon and Symbol on Perfume Advertisements related the problem on the thesis. In addition, in the difference is the type of object studied or object that is the problem through the Advertisements and the sign of railways field as different of the research. The contributions of the study are quotations and theories taken regarding semiotics.

## 6. Conceptual Framework

Semiotic analysis is being used in this study. To answer both problems, the semiotic analysis theory used in this study is Charles Sanders Peirce theory. The first problem to find out the semiotic sign in the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan using the triadic theory of Charles Sanders Peirce and describe the semiotical meaning of the Traffic Signals of Railways in Medan. The three core elements of Peirce's triadic theory are the sign or representamen, the object, and the interpretant. Each element is divided into three parts in a trichotomy.



*Picture 2.10 Conceptual Framework*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research method used in this study is qualitative research method. The main objectives were describe and explore, describe and explain (M. Djunaidi Ghony, DKK 2017:29).

Qualitative methods use inductive approach and the fact in field as research object can be investigated more comprehensively (Sugiyono, 2015). Because the information gathered cannot be expressed numerically, this study is descriptive qualitative. In the form of narrative descriptions, research provides an overview of the situation under investigation. a sign and symbol will be the object of the investigation. The researchers will the study's subjects, and the study's object of Traffic Signs of Railways in Medan.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The Source of Data in this research is will be a sign and symbols that take around the traffic signals of railways in Medan, Sumatera Utara. then researcher do the deep interview directly with the staff of the company of PT. Kereta Api Indonesia.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

This topic of the study, the researcher conduct several procedures in data collection. They were observation, documentation, interview procedure and identify the signs and symbols.

#### **1. Observation**

In this study, observation is the initial step in gathering data. In Medan, observation carried out at all railway traffic signals such signs and symbols.

Observation were conducted by observing and recording all events. This way aims to know the truth or fact in the field (Moleong, 2010:125-126).

#### **2. Documentation**

The researcher gathered information by photographing signage both inside and outside the station. Documentation is a data collection technique that is not directly addressed to the subject of research, but rather as supporting data that is indispensable to researchers (Deddy, 2004:195).

#### **3. Interview**

Interview is data collection by asking oral questions to be answered orally as well. An interview is a form of communication between two people involving someone who wants to obtain information from another person by asking questions based on a specific purpose (Deddy, 2004:180). In this study, the researcher conducted interview activities to the parties concerned in the study, namely one of the staff who worked in the PT. KeretaApi Indonesia. Where the goal is to dig deeper information related to research conducted by

researchers to increase the authenticity of the study.utterance as a communicative act in a particular social setting.

4. Identify which Signs and Symbols of Railways related to semiotical meaning based on Peirce theory (1931).

#### **D. Technique for Analysis the Data**

The steps in conduct the data analysis are as follows :

To present the data so that it is easy to understand, the data analysis used in this study is the Miles and Huberman, Interactive Analysis Model, which divides the steps in data analysis activities into several parts, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusions or verification.

##### **1. Data Collection**

In the first model analysis are conducted data collection of interviews results, observation results, and various documents based on categorization in accordance with research issues which then develop the data retrieval through subsequent data search.

##### **2. Data Reduction**

Data Reduction is a form of analysis that sharpen, classifications, directs, removes unnecessary data and organizes the data in such a way that the final conclusion can be withdrawn and verified (Miles and Huberman, 2007:16).

According to Mantja (in Harsono, 2008:169), the data reduction took place continuously, while the research has not been terminated. The product of data

reduction is a summary of the field records, either from the initial record, expansion, or addition.

### 3. Data Display

Data Display is a series of information organization that allows research conclusions to be conducted of the intended data to find meaningful patterns and provide the possibility and giving action (Miles and Huberman, 2007:84). According to Sutopo (in Harsono, 2008:169) stated that the data feeds are narrative sentences, drawings / schemes, networks and tables as the narrative. The data display of this study carried out in the form of table.

### 4. Conclusion

Conclusion is part of a complete configuration activity (Miles and Huberman, 2007:18). Conclusion also verified during the ongoing research. The conclusion was withdrawn since researcher infiltrated records, patterns, statements, configurations, causal directives, and various propositions (Harsono, 2008:169).

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Findings**

The Data of the research were Signs and Symbols of Railways in Medan. The data found along the railways crossing in Medan from several locations at Bandar Khalifah, Batang Kuis, Araskabu, Lubuk Pakam, Tebing Tinggi, Perlanaan, Perbaungan, Bandar Tinggi, Marbau and Rantau Prapat. From some of the data found, there are 18 semiotics sign related data that discusses signs and symbols. The data itself was the process of converting raw data into usable information. The result of the data was expected to provide an answer to the study's problem. The signs and symbols of railways would serve as the raw data in this study especially in Medan, North Sumatera. The analyzing of data can be seen in discussion.

#### **B. DISCUSSIONS**

After collecting and findings the data, there were classified the semiotical meaning based on Peirce's Theory. Peirce classified into 3 types of Semiotics namely: Sign (qualisign, sinsign, legisign), Objects (icon, index, symbol), Interpertant (Rheme, Dicisign, Argument).

## 1. Sign

Peirce's Sign Theory, or Semiotic, is an account of signification, representation, reference and meaning. Although sign theories have a long history, Peirce's accounts are distinctive and innovative for their breadth and complexity, and for capturing the importance of interpretation to signification.

### 1.1 Legisign

Legisign is a sign based on a generally accepted rule, a convention, a code. All signs of language are legisigns, for language is code, each legisign contains in it a sinsign

#### a. The Sign of Speed Limit



*Picture 4.1 The Sign of Speed Limit*

In that picture what we can see that it is the number 6. The meaning of the picture is to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 60km/h. The speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station.

The picture's object is a pole with a square form in black and yellow hues. how well the pole was placed so that the machinist could see the sign or symbol when determining the train's speed, as well as maintain the speed needed to stop around the station for the safety of the depositions that would be arriving or departing. The black and yellow colors used have their own functions and colors. The use of daylight aims to ensure that everyone around the sign or symbol can see it, that's why the sign at night, everyone can see it through the reflection of light from the sign's yellow color.

b. The Main Signal



*Picture 4.2 The Main Signal.*

In that picture we can see a leaning up sign as main signal. The meaning of sign is to inform the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

The picture's object was a pole with a red leaning up sign. The function of that sign or symbol is to inform the machinist and everyone else that the train is permitted to walk past the main signal and enter the station or tracks at the

permitted speed. The color of red which signifies danger by following the rules from the top of the bar. The mark is made of red to reflect light towards the train as a signal to the machinist.

c. Sign of Symbol 35



***4.3 Sign of Symbol 35***

It is a pole with black sign and the white font S.35. During the night, the sign can reflect light. The sign also serves as a reminder to pay attention to the locomotive distillery's symbol of 35. In this case, the machinist must pay attention to the distillery locomotive because the train will be passing through an accident-prone area.

d. The Speed Limiting Sign



***4.4 The Speed Limiting Sign***

The picture number of 2. This number is used to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 20 km/h. This speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station.

e. Derivative Supposition Facing Climbs



***4.5 Derivative Supposition Facing Climbs***

It is a pole with black sign and the white sign in the form of V. It is an indication of the habitability mark, which helps a machinist in understanding the lines to be followed. A machinist must understand that not all lines run in same

level, even though there are ramps of the sign expressing the meaning of derivative presurance confronting the ascent, so that he can slow his train carefully.

## 1.2 Qualisign

Qualisign is a sign that marks by its nature. For example, the color red is qualisign, because it can be used a sign to show love, danger, or prohibition.

### a. The Sliver Motion Stop Limit



*Picture 4.6 The Sliver Motion Stop Limit*

In that picture we can see a red x sign. The meaning of the sign is as a barrier to the movement of the sliver by not exceeding the mark. how this sign helps the machinist in understanding the meaning with a red X sign with the purpose is to secure a series of trains or means of movement that use it.

The picture's object is a pole with a red x sign. The function of that sign or symbol is to inform the machinist and everyone else that the movement of the sliver on the train is not allowed to exceed the limit of the sign. That's why the use of daylight aims to ensure that everyone around the sign or symbol can see it,

whereas at night, everyone can see it through the reflection of light from the sign's red x color.

b. Pass Signal



*Picture 4.7 Pass Signal*

In that picture we can see a pass signal. The meaning of the sign or symbol works if the sliver comes across a pass signal that indicates "not pass" and the red light is a sign that the train is not allowed to pass. the sliver must come to a halt in front of the signal because the sliver path cannot be passed.

The picture's object is a pole square with red light. The function of that sign or symbol is to inform the machinist and everyone else that the trains cannot to pass. How the use of daylight aims to ensure that everyone around the sign or symbol can see it, whereas at night, and then everyone can see it through the reflection of light from the sign's red color.

c. Two Leaning up Sign



**Picture 4.8 Two Leaning up Sign**

It is two leaning up sign. The main signal has two crossbar upwards to inform the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

d. Face Signal



**Picture 4.9 Face Signal**

It is a pole with a with black, yellow and a red crossbar. If the machinist encounter, Advance Signal indicating a downward signal pole, it ensures the

machinist that the main signal shows an indication to stop. Then, the machinist reduces the speed of the train to stop in front of the signal.

e. End Path Sign



*Picture 4.10 End Path Sign*

It is a pole with black, red circle. The railway has a limit on each end line passed, in this case the final limit of train travel. While the sign in the picture above shows a sign at the end of the train journey. So the sign helps the machinist at the stop on the final train journey.

f. The Main Signal



*Picture 4.11 The Main Signal*

It is a pole with green light. The main signal arm bending upwards informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

## **2. Object**

An object (or semiotic object) is a subject matter of a sign and an interpretant. It can be anything discussable or thinkable, a thing, event, relationship, quality, law, argument, etc., and can even be fictional, for instance Hamlet. All of those are special or partial objects.

### **2.1 Symbol**

Symbol is a sign, in which the relationship of the sign and its denotation is determined by a generally accepted rule or determined by a mutual agreement.

a. Train Departure Signal



*Picture 4.12 Train Departure Signal*

In that picture we can see an officer gave permission to the conductor to dispatch a train. The meaning of the sign is the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining based on instructions of the officer.

The picture's object is an officer was giving a sign with a green circle. the function of the whistle by an officer, it indicates that the train will run, and with the signal the sign can make the conductor know that the officer has given permission for the train to depart. The green sign is a sign that trains are allowed to run and make sure no other trains are on the same track. The mark is made of green to reflect light towards the train as a signal to the machinist.

b. Radio Channel Move Sign



**Picture 4.13 Radio Channel Move Sign**

It is a pole with black sign and the white as the sign of channel radio. This is a method of changing radio channels. A radio channel serves as a means of communication between a officer of railways and a maschinist. It means that a maschinist must be aware of the local radio station's frequency and speak to the officer during the train's journey.

## **2.2 Index**

Index is a sign whose nature depends on the existence of a denotation, so in peirce terminology it is a secondness. An index, it is thus a sign that has a connection or closeness to what it represents.

a. Unfixed Speed Limit Signal



*Picture 4.14 Unfixed Speed Limit Signal*

In that picture we can see the train sign towards the turning line. The sign is a traffic sign that must be understood by a machinist because the sign is also a speed adjuster of the train in its path. The meaning of the sign is the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining with the red light sign.

The picture's object is a pole with the red light. Red it self is represents tanda danger signs around if a machinist does not understand the sign. The function of that sign or symbol is to inform the machinist and everyone else that the mark made of red is to reflect the light towards the train as a signal to the machinist.

### **3. Interpretant**

For Peirce, the interpretant is an element that allows taking a representamen for the sign of an object, and is also the "effect" of the process of semeiosis or

signification. Peirce delineates three types of interpretants: the immediate, the dynamical, and the final or normal.

### 3.1 Rheme

Rheme, when the symbol is interpreted is a first and the meaning of the sign can still be developed.

#### a. The Speed Limiter Ending Sign



*Picture 4.15 The Speed Limiter Ending Sign*

In that picture we can see a The Speed Limiter Ending Sign. The sign or symbol from the round board of black color is used to inform the public that there will come a train with a series length of 300 meters and the sign itself can be develop up to 1000 meters.

The picture's object is a pole with H black & white sign. It is called motto or 2H1. The function of that sign or symbol is to inform the machinist and everyone else that the trains start running at the permitted speed. The use of daylight aims to ensure that everyone around the sign or symbol can see it, whereas at night, everyone can see it through the reflection of light from the sign's black color.

b. The Speed Limiter End Mark



*Picture 4.16 The Speed Limiter End Mark*

It is a H pole with a green circle inscribed with the letter H. The sign was a sign to determine the length of the railway circuit about 300 meters. The distance was determined so that the conductor or machinist can follow the rules of the railway officer in carrying out safety on his way.

### **3.2 Decisign**

Dicisign, when between the symbol and its interpret there is a true relationship.

a. Sign of Entry Signal Indication



**Picture 4.17 Sign of Entry Signal Indication**

In that picture we can see a pole with black & White with square and round shape. a white square board bordered by a black circle, stacked facing the station which shows 2 horizontal incoming signals. The signal determines the train's journey to the next signal by paying attention to the entry signal with the black & white sign, so that's why the machinist can understand the sign on the train through journey.

The picture's object a pole with black and white circle. This sign was an entry signal that can help train officers and machinists determine the next sign or symbol. The purpose of that the machinist can run his train based on every sign that would be assisted by the train officer.

## b. Careful Walking Cues



**Picture 4.18 Careful Walking Cues**

It is a pole with a pole with 2 yellow and black circles. The sign was a sign that shows the caution of the machinist in running the train. This is determined by an average speed of 20 km / h. the goal was to maintain the safety of the area around the line.

**Tabel 4.1 The Dominant types of Semiotic**

No.	Elements	Types of Semiotic	Frequence
1	Sign	Legisign	5
2		Qualisign	6
3		Sinsign	0
			Total 11
4	Object	Icon	0
5		Index	1
6		Symbol	2
			Total 3

7	Interpretant	Rheme	2
8		Decisign	2
9		Argument	0
			Total 4

The dominant types of traffic signals of railways is qualisign. Qualisign is a sign that marks by its nature. For example, the color red is qualisign, because it can be used a sign to show danger, or prohibition. The sign is a sign that needs to be considered in the community especially passengers who will board the train.

The second dominant types was Legisign, Rheme and Decisign. It has a meaning to the people interpreted a first and the meaning of the sign can still be developed. then the symbol and its interpretant there is a true relationship because icon was more difficult to interpret something with direct meaning.

### C. Research Findings

1. The Semiotics found of the research, there are :

**Sign**, they are **Legisign** (5 signs : 1.The Sign of Speed Limit, 2. The Main Signal, 3. Sign of Symbol 35, 4.The Speed Limiting Sign, 5. Derivative Supposition Facing Climbs). **Qualisign** (6 signs : 1. The Sliver Motion Stop Limit, 2.Pass Signal, 3.Sliver Movement Limit sign, 4. Two Leaning up Sign, 5.Face Signal, 6.End Path Sign). **Sinsign** (0 sign).

Then Element **Object**, They are **Icon** (0 Sign), **Index** (1 Sign : Unfixed Speed Limit Signal). **Symbol** (2 Sign : Train Departure Signal, Radio Channel Move Sign)

and also Element **Interpretant**, They are **Rheme** (2 signs : The Speed Limiter Ending Sign, The Speed Limiter End Mark), **Decisign** (2 signs : Sign of Entry Signal Indication, Sign Careful Walking Cues), **Argument** (0 sign)

2. There are three kinds of semiotic from use of semiotic in Railways as the sign: (a) Sign is a type of outer sign of a sign that only humans can see but whose meaning is unknown. (b) object is something that exists of a person or group of people (c) interpretant is a person's interpretation based on the object it sees fit with the fact that links between representament and object. The signs were found in the railways are Sign, Object and Interpretant to show the signals as safety to run for railways by signals to be displayed. For all machinists, train officers and passengers who will arrive or depart. And also the people around the train.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that :

After analyze the data, it can be stated some conclusion as the following:

1. Sign, they are Legisign (5 signs : 1.The Sign of Speed Limit, 2. The Main Signal, 3. Sign of Symbol 35, 4.The Speed Limiting Sign, 5. Derivative Supposition Facing Climbs). Qualisign (6 signs : 1. The Sliver Motion Stop Limit, 2.Pass Signal, 3.Sliver Movement Limit sign, 4. Two Leaning up Sign, 5.Face Signal, 6.End Path Sign). Sinsign (0 sign).

Then Element Object, They are Icon (0 Sign), Index (1 Sign : Unfixed Speed Limit Signal). Symbol (2 Sign : Train Departure Signal, Radio Channel Move Sign)

and also Element Interpretant, They are Rheme (2 signs : The Speed Limiter Ending Sign, The Speed Limiter End Mark), Decisign (2 signs : Sign of Entry Signal Indication, Sign Careful Walking Cues), Argument (0 sign)

2. There are three kinds of semiotic from use of semiotic in Railways as the sign: (a) Sign is a type of outer sign of a sign that only humans can see but whose meaning is unknown. (b) object is something that exists of a person or group of people (c) interpretant is a person's interpretation based on the object it sees fit with the fact that links between representament and object. The signs were found in the railways are Sign, Object and Interpretant to

show the signals as safety to run for railways by signals to be displayed. For all machinists, train officers and passengers who will arrive or depart. And also the people around the train.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher formulates a suggestions :

1. Semiotics will help us find much more systems of using signs inside and even in nature when we learn a language as the social, transportations and society.
2. It is suggested that readers better understand the semiotic analysis that is used in Semiotic Sign of Railways in Medan, so that they will know the semiotics meaning of Railways and signal.
3. For other researchers, it can be useful as reference when they dicide to discuss and to observe same topic for their research.

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## APPENDIX 1

No.	Picture	Semiotic Meaning
1.		<p>The picture number of 6. This number is used to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 60km/h. This speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station. So that the machinist can reduce the speed of railways according to the sign by paying attention to the people around him.</p>

2.		<p>The picture of a leaning up sign as main signal. The main signal arm bending upwards informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run.</p> <p>The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.</p>
3.		<p>It is a red x sign . The function of the sign is as a barrier to the movement of the sliver by not exceeding the mark. The purpose is to secure a series of trains or means of movement that use it. This is also a sign of warning if the machinist does not pay attention to the sign.</p>

4.		<p>It is a pass signal. The sign or symbol works if the sliver comes across a pass signal that indicates "not pass" and the sliver must come to a halt in front of the signal because the sliver path cannot be passed.</p>
5.		<p>It is The Speed Limiter Ending Sign. The sign or symbol from the round board of black color is used to inform the public that there will come a train with a series length of 300 meters. So the machinist must pay attention to the distance between the line and the train station</p>

6.		<p>It is two leaning up sign. The main signal has two crossbar upwards to inform the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.</p>
7.		<p>In that picture, the train sign towards the turning line. This indicates that the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.</p>

8.	 A railway officer in a white shirt and red cap stands on a train platform, holding a green signal light. The officer is facing away from the camera, looking towards a blue train. The signal light is a bright green circle on a white pole.	<p>It is an officer gave permission to the conductor to dispatch a train. This indicates that the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.</p>
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9.		<p>It is a H pole with a green circle inscribed with the letter H. The sign was a sign to determine the length of the railway circuit about 300 meters. The distance was determined so that the conductor or machinist can follow the rules of the railway officer in carrying out safety on his way.</p>
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10.	 A photograph showing an advance signal pole on a railway track. The pole has a black crossbar with a yellow section and a red section. The signal is mounted on a white box. The background shows a clear blue sky with some clouds and a green field.	<p>It is a pole with a with black, yellow and a red crossbar. If the machinist encounters a Advance Signal indicating a downward signal pole, it ensures the machinist that the main signal shows an indication to stop. Then, the machinist reduces the speed of the train to stop in front of the signal.</p>
11.	 A photograph showing a sign at the end of a railway track. The sign is a red circle on a black pole, with a black and white striped base. The track is made of gravel and steel rails. In the background, there are some buildings and trees.	<p>It is a pole with black, red circle. The railway has a limit on each end line passed, in this case the final limit of train travel. While the sign in the picture above shows a sign at the end of the train journey. So the sign helps the machinist at the stop on the final train journey.</p>

12.		<p>It is a pole with black &amp; White with square and round shape. a white square board bordered by a black circle, stacked facing the station which shows 2 horizontal incoming signals. The signal determines the train's journey to the next signal by paying attention to the entry signal, so that the machinist can understand the sign on the train journey.</p>

<b>13.</b>		<p>It is a pole with green light. The main signal arm bending upwards informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.</p>
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<b>14.</b>		<p>It is a pole with 2 yellow and black circles. The sign was a sign that shows the caution of the machinist in running the train. This is determined by an average speed of 20 km / h. the goal was to maintain the safety of the area around the line.</p>
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15.	 A photograph of a black rectangular sign with the white text 'S.35' mounted on a silver metal pole. The sign is positioned next to a railway track with overhead power lines. The background shows a clear blue sky with some clouds and green foliage.	<p>It is a pole with black sign and the white font S.35. During the night, the sign can reflect light. The sign also serves as a reminder to pay attention to the locomotive distillery's symbol of 35. In this case, the machinist must pay attention to the distillery locomotive because the train will be passing through an accident-prone area.</p>
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16.		<p>the picture number of 2. This number is used to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 20 km/h. This speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station.</p>
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17.		<p>It is a pole with black sign and the white as the sign of channel radio. This is a method of changing radio channels. A radio channel serves as a means of communication between an officer of railways and a maschinist. It means that a maschinist must be aware of the local radio station's frequency and speak to the officer during the train's journey.</p>
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18



It is a pole with black sign and the white sign in the form of V. It is an indication of the habitability mark, which helps a machinist in understanding the lines to be followed. A machinist must understand that not all lines run in same level, even though there are ramps of the sign expressing the meaning of derivative presurance confronting the ascent, so that he can slow his train carefully.

## APPENDIX 2

No.	Picture	Semiotic Meaning	Sign			Object			Interpretant		
			Qualisign	Legisign	Sinsign	Icon	Index	Symbol	Rheme	Decisign	Argument
1.		the picture number of 6. This number is used to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 60km/h. This speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station.		√							

2.



The picture of a leaning up sign as main signal. The main signal arm bending upwards informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

√

<p>3.</p>		<p>It is a red x sign . The function of the sign is as a barrier to the movement of the sliver by not exceeding the mark. The purpose is to secure a series of trains or means of movement that use it.</p>	<p>√</p>							
<p>4.</p>		<p>It is a pass signal. The sign or symbol works if the sliver comes across a pass signal that indicates "not pass" and the sliver must come to a halt in front of the signal because the sliver path cannot be passed.</p>	<p>√</p>							

<p>5.</p>		<p>It is The Speed Limiter Ending Sign. The sign or symbol from the round board of black color is used to inform the public that there will come a train with a series length of 300 meters.</p>							<p>√</p>		
<p>6.</p>		<p>It is two leaning up sign. The main signal has two crossbar upwards to informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a</p>	<p>√</p>								

		train traveling based on speed determining.									
7.		In that picture, the train sign towards the turning line. This indicates that the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.					√				

8.



It is an officer gave permission to the conductor to dispatch a train. This indicates that the train must run carefully to the turning track at a non-fixed speed. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

√

9.



It is a H pole with a green circle inscribed with the letter H. The sign was a sign to determine the length of the railway circuit about 300 meters. The distance was determined so that the conductor or machinist can follow the rules of the railway officer in carrying out safety on his way.

√

10.



It is a pole with a with black, yellow and a red crossbar. If the machinist encounters a Advance Signal indicating a downward signal pole, it ensures the machinist that the main signal shows an indication to stop. Then, the machinist reduces the speed of the train to stop in front of the signal.

√

11.



It is a pole with black, red circle. The railway has a limit on each end line passed, in this case the final limit of train travel. While the sign in the picture above shows a sign at the end of the train journey. So the sign helps the machinist at the stop on the final train journey.

√

12.



It is a pole with black & White with square and round shape. a white square board bordered by a black circle, stacked facing the station which shows 2 horizontal incoming signals.

The signal determines the train's journey to the next signal by paying attention to the entry signal, so that the machinist can understand the sign on the train journey.

√

13.



It is a pole with green light.

The main signal arm bending upwards informs the machinist and the people around the railway tracks that the train will run. The sign or symbol also serves to ensure the safety of a train traveling based on speed determining.

√

14.



It is a pole with a pole with 2 yellow and black circles.

The sign was a sign that shows the caution of the machinist in running the train. This is determined by an average speed of 20 km / h. the goal was to maintain the safety of the area around the line.

√

15.



It is a pole with black sign and the white font S.35. During the night, the sign can reflect light. The sign also serves as a reminder to pay attention to the locomotive distillery's symbol of 35. In this case, the machinist must pay attention to the distillery locomotive because the train will be passing through an accident-prone area.

√

16.



the picture number of 2. This number is used to determine the speed limit of a train journey, which means it cannot exceed 20 km/h. This speed determines the journey when many people are waiting to board the train at the station.

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17.



It is a pole with black sign and the white as the sign of channel radio. This is a method of changing radio channels. A radio channel serves as a means of communication between a officer of railways and a maschinist. It means that a maschinist must be aware of the local radio station's frequency and speak to the officer during the train's journey.

√

18.



It is a pole with black sign and the white sign in the form of V. It is an indication of the habitability mark, which helps a machinist in understanding the lines to be followed. A machinist must understand that not all lines run in same level, even though there are ramps of the sign expressing the meaning of derivative presurance

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### APPENDIX 3

#### INTERVIEW with The Officer PT.Kereta Api Indonesia

- A.** Assalamualaikum sir, I'm Idris from UMSU who would like to ask about *the signs and symbols in railways* and the description the meanings for my study research sir. Could you give explanation about that sir?
- B.** Waalaikumsalam, Idris, please take a seat. So which signals what do you ask for? Could you explain your thesis before?
- A.** Well sir, let me explain, my title is THE TRAFFIC SIGNALS OF RAILWAYS IN MEDAN : A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS. This study, I would found the signs and symbols of Railways according to Charles Sanders Peirce which is an expert of Semiotics, and also make the meaning and describe it based on the rules of PT.Kereta Api Indonesia
- B.** Oh I see, did you find the signs? you can show me and I will describe and explain it.
- A.** Well sir, would you can explain the sign number 1, 2, and 3? The next sir?
- B.** Oke, the picture number 1 is a pole and square form with black and yellow colors, the function is The train moves at a speed that does not exceed the indicated number. The Picture number 2 is a pole with black, yellow and one red color crossbar, the function is Trains are permitted to run. The Picture number 3 is a pole with Red X sign, the function is Sliver motion stop limit.
- A.** Alright sir, the next one is the sign number 4,5, and 6 sir?

- B.** Well, the number 4 is a square with red light or pass signal, the function is No trains or other modes of transportation are permitted. the number 5 is a pole with H black & white sign, the function is Trains start running at the permitted speed. The number 6 is a pole with black, yellow and 2 red color crossbar. The function is Trains are permitted to run.
- A.** How about the number of sign in 7,8,9 sir?
- B.** The number 7 is Train sign towards the turning line , the function is the train is walking carefully towards the turning lane. The number 8 is Train Departure Signal, the function is the officer gives a train travel permit to the conductor to depart the train. The number 9 is Speed Restriction End Sign, The function is train start running at the permitted speed
- A.** Alright sir, we do the next, how about the 10,11, and 12 sir?
- B.** The number 10 is Advance Signal, the function is Indication of the signal faced to stop. The number 11 is End Path Sign, the function is Train was not allowed to exceed the end line mark. The number 12 is Sign of Entry Signal Indication, the function is Sign of Entry Signal Indication as a clue to the railway officer related to the position of the entry signal.
- A.** The end sir, how about this sign number 13 and 14 sir?
- B.** The number 13 is Main Signal (Electric), the function is Trains were allowed to run. The number 14 is Caution Walking Cue, the function is Trains run carefully at speeds not exceeding 20 km/h.

- A.** Well sir, Thank you very much for all the opportunities and answers you have given about the railways. Hopefully you given smoothness and comfort in working. Assalamualaikum sir..
- B.** Waalaikumsalam Idris, I expect you will finish your study.

Information :

A. The Researcher

B. The Officer of Kereta Api Indonesia



**OFFICER**

### **Interview with Mr. Udin as Society**

Interviewer : Good Morning, Sir.

Interviewee : Morning.

Interviewer : May I get your name, please?

Interviewee : I am Udin.

Interviewer : Can I know where do you work around here?

Interviewee : I work in Medan Mall

Interviewer : As we know, On the railway path around here is often passed by motorists in their daily lives, but many riders violate the traffic signals. how do you respond about that?

Interviewee : e..e.. According to my point of view, most of them are less aware of the traffic regulations on trains in driving. In addition, they may also rush to go to work every day.

Interviewer : Do you think does not endanger themselves and their own safety?

Interviewee : Yes, sure. That is why they often violate traffic because of their lack of awareness in understanding traffic signs, especially trains.

Interviewer : Do you know about the traffic signals of railways?

Interviewee : of course, no, I just understand traffic on the road, but do not understand the meaning of the sign on the train.

Interviewer : Then do you know some sign of the railways?

Interviewee : I just know some, that if the train is about to pass, we must precede it for the sake of mutual safety.

Interviewee : there is. Already realized. There's just nothing else.

Interviewer : Oh okay. Thank you for your time, sir.

Interviewee : yes, welcome.

**APPENDIX 4****CURRICULUM VITAE****IDENTITY**

1. Name : Muhammad Idris
2. Place/ Date of Birth : Pekanbaru, 11 April 1998
3. NPM : 1502050234
4. Gender : Male
5. Religion : Islam
6. Farther's Name : Ahmad Nusin
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**Education**

- Elementary School (SDN) 064955 Medan (2003-2009)
- Junior High School (SMPN) 15 Medan (2009-2012)
- Senior High School (SMKN) 2 Medan (2012-2015)
- Bachelor's Degree Strata 1 in English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2015-2022)