

**AN ANALYSIS OF SEMIOTIC USED BY MADDIE YOUNG  
IN THE HUSH MOVIE**

**SKRIPSI**

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

**By**

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Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal Maret 2018 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,:

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4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

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## ABSTRACT

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This study deals with an Analysis of Semiotic Used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* Movie. The objectives of the reseach was to find out the semiotic, denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie. In this research used descriptive qualitative methods was be designed by applying descriptive phenomenon design. The researcher took 5 scenes of the total Maddie Young performed in *the Hush* movie. In collecting the data, the scripts found the searching through the international network services and found thirty three important signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie. The steps of collecting the data were watching the movie, reading the script, and transcribing the text from subtitles of the Hush movie, underline the important signs. It is suggested to the English Department students to study more about semiotic concept. Moreover to analyze the denotative and connotative meaning of signs. It is also to understand semiotic meaning of signs especially in *the Hush* movie, so the students can find more specific result about semiotic in the movie. From the analysis, the researcher found that there are thirty three important signs with semiotic, denotative and connotative meanings used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie.

**Keywords:** Semiotic, Sign, The Hush, Denotative, Connotative

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. The Background of the Study.....	1
B. The Identification of the Problems .....	3
C. The Scope and Limitation .....	3
D. The Formulation of the Problems .....	4
E. The Objective of the Study.....	4
F. The Significance of the Study .....	4
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Theoretical Framework .....	6
1. Semiotic .....	6
2. The Goals of Semiotic .....	8
3. Sign .....	10
4. Types of Sign .....	12
4.1 Symbol .....	12
4.2 Icon.....	12
4.3 Indexical .....	13

5. Denotative and Connotative Meaning .....	14
5.1 Denotative Meaning .....	14
5.2 Connotative Meaning .....	16
6. Movie .....	17
6.1 Elements of Movie .....	18
B. Relevance of The Study .....	19
C. Conceptual Framework .....	21
<b>CHAPTER III METHODS OF RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>22</b>
A. Research Design .....	22
B. Source of the Data .....	22
C. The Technique for Collecting Data .....	22
D. Technique of Data Analysis .....	23
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALISIS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
A. Data Collection .....	25
B. Data Analysis .....	26
C. Research Findings .....	43
C. Discussion .....	45
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .....</b>	<b>46</b>
A. Conclusions .....	46
B. Suggestions .....	46
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>APENDICES</b>	

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 4.1 Signs Used by Maddie Young in the Hush’s Movie Script. ....	25
Table 4.2 Semiotic Meaning of Signs in the Hush Movie.....	27
Table 4.3 Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Signs in the Hush Movie....	32
Table 4.4 Research Findings from the Hush Movie .....	44

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1	The Script of The Hush Movie
Appendix 2	Hush Movie Review and Characterization
Appendix 3	The Scenes of Hush Movie
Appendix 4	K-1 Sheet
Appendix 5	K-2 Sheet
Appendix 6	K-3 Sheet
Appendix 7	Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix 8	Lembar Pengesahan Proposal
Appendix 9	Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar Proposal
Appendix 10	Surat Keterangan Telah Melakukan Seminar
Appendix 11	Surat Pernyataan Plagiat
Appendix 12	Surat Izin Riset
Appendix 13	Surat Balasan Riset
Appendix 14	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix 15	Lembar Pengesahan Skripsi
Appendix 16	Surat Pernyataan Ujian Skripsi
Appendix 17	Permohonan Ujian Skripsi
Appendix 18	Surat Keterangan Bebas Pustaka
Appendix 19	Curriculum Vitae

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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

Semiotics (also called semiotic studies; not to be confused with the Saussurean tradition called semiology which is a part of semiotic) is the study of meaning-making, the study of signs and sign processes (semiotic), indication, designation, likeness, analogy, metaphor, symbolism, signification, and communication. Semiotic is closely related to the field of linguistics, which, for its part, studies the structure and meaning of language more specifically.

The semiotic tradition explores the study of signs and symbols as a significant part of communications. As different from linguistic, however, semiotic also studies non-linguistic sign system.

Semiotics may offer an interesting contribution to education. Semiotics, indeed, is concerned with signs of any kind and with the various modes in which humans signify. According to Umberto Eco (1979) Semiotics is devoted to describe the functioning of communication and signification. Semiotics and education are research fields with mutual interests and overlaps. The study of signs and sign processes help to understand how teaching means to communicate by means of signs and how learning means to interpret and to grow in the capacity of interpreting signs.

According to Shadiqi (2014) on his journal, "Semiotic Analysis of South Park Cartoon Comedy", semiotic Analysis today can be applied to film, theatre, music,

architecture and many things that can be taken as signs. Chearbhaill (2008) in his journal illustrated that the analysis of semiotics in movie should captivate the audience using signs and deliver messages, the analysis figures out that a movie can have strong referential function representing many aspects of reality.

In the life people like watching a movie, movies serve as a media entertainer and information. And the film is a conductor of information for the public, any genre and the theme the movie must be expected to leave the moral easy to understand especially for the students. But the fact, based on the researcher's observation in the class 7 C Morning at English Department of UMSU 2017/2018 academic year, the class consists of 45 students and there were still many students who did not comprehend about semantic and semiotic concepts especially the theory of signs, connotative and denotative meaning. They still cannot identify the types of sign and did not understand the meaning from the story. From that class it was found that around 35% of students who got C for Semantic and 15% got C/B. Most of them have difficulties to identify Denotative and Connotative meaning.

The way signs are used in movies, needs more than just a mere interpretation to be understood properly. Any content in movies served in numerous forms of performance and often makes people attracted to watch. These various ways are what likely attract researchers to study the phenomenon of signs used in mass media, especially in the Hush movie. This movie provides many types of signs which can be analyzed denotatively or connotatively, so that's why the researcher chose this movie as the source of data. This movie is an interesting genre for



semiotic analysis to show the simple amalgamation of semiotics into theories of teaching and learning through digital artifacts.

However, based on that, the reason researcher raise this title because researcher want to know the concept of signs, semiotic, denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the movie *HUSH*. And most people did not know what the meaning of the sign in the *HUSH* movie. And here, the researcher focused on analyzing the meaning of semiotic elements of the sign in the movie.

#### **B. The Identification of the Problems**

The problems of this research was formulated as follows :

1. The students did not understand the concept of semiotic meaning
2. The students did not comprehend the application of denotative and connotative meaning of sign in the movie

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

The Scope of this research is semiotic analysis in the Hush movie. To avoid the large discussion the research was limited on the signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie, especially the use of dennotative and connotative meaning

**D. The Formulation of the Problems**

The problems of this research was formulated as the following:

1. What is the semiotic meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie ?
2. How were the denotative and connotative meaning of signs applied in the Hush movie?

**E. The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the semiotic meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie.
2. To find out the denotative and connotative meaning of signs applied in the Hush movie.

**F. The Significance of the study**

The result of this research was be expected to be useful theoretically and practically

1. Theoretically, This study is expected to enrich semiotic study and increase knowledge especially to analyze the signs in the Hush movie.
2. Practically, the findings of this research expected useful for
  - a. Students, this Study can expand knowledge especially the concept of semiotic study.

- b. Teachers, this Study is expected to provide them with more understanding of semiotic concept.
- c. Researchers, hopefully for researchers who want to analyze semiotic and semantic, this Study can be used as their references.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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

Theoretical framework is important both for the researcher and the readers. In this case, it provides some terms, which are important to make clear from start in order to minimize or prevent misunderstanding between the researcher and readers about the topic. There are many points in this research that discussed to the reader and the researcher have same perception as follows:

#### **1. Semiotic**

According to Charles Sanders Peirce Semiotic is the relationship between a sign, an object, and a meaning. The sign represents the object, or referent, in the mind of an interpreter. “Interpretant” refers to a sign that serves as the representation of an object. Signs can be verbal (words) or nonverbal.

The study of signs by Chandler (2007) is the briefest definition of semiotics and the most familiar among people. It was originally proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure in *Course in General Linguistics* with term ‘Semiology’, a science of sign by Cobley (2001: 32).

According to Chandler (2007: 2) in semiotic, sign can take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures, and object. Saussure (1958: 66-67) then proposed the model of the sign, stating that a sign consists of a sound image and a concept. He also developed new terms in defining this division that sign contains two components, the signifier (sound-image) and the signified (concept). Both

signifier and signified must always be taken together. The combination of these two terms constructs meaning. They, as stated by Saussure (1958: 67), are retro verso of single sheet of paper and cannot be separated each other.

The study of sign is further developed by Barthes and Hjelmslev that there are two different levels of meaning, connotation and denotation. Denotation is generally defined as the “literal” meaning of a sign (when referring to a word); whereas the connotations are the socio-cultural or personal associations, Chandler (2007: 141). Connotations might become so directly related to the sign that, within a given social group, they seem to be denotations. However, there are some aspects that help differentiate them. While a sign’s denotations are (generally) permanent, a sign’s connotations tend to change over time.

In semiotics, language is seen a sign system that express ideas and is ‘comparable to a system of writing, the alphabet of deaf-mutes, symbolic rites, polite formulas, military signals, etc. Saussure (1958: 16). This study is further developed by many experts including Roland Barthes and Umberto Eco so that not only to any form of language usage, Semiotics can be applied to film, theatre, music, architecture and many things that can be taken as signs. Semiotics sees text or media and other forms considered as signs as being like language. It is stated by Culler that social and cultural phenomena are not ‘simply material objects or events but objects or events with meaning’, and therefore, signs, Culler (1976: 24). A text can be viewed as being similar to speech and as implying grammars or systems that make it meaningful.

From the definition above the researcher concluded that semiotic is a concept of sign and its meaning. The sign can take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures, and object. To analyze the meaning of sign, there are two level meanings, denotation and connotation. In this research, the researcher focus on the analysis of denotative and connotative meaning in semiotic concept.

## **2. The Goals of Semiotic**

The primary objective of semiotics is to understand both a species capacity to make and understand signs and in the case of the human species, the knowledge-making activity this capacity allows human beings to carry out.

While Saussure may be hailed as a founder of semiotics, semiotics has become increasingly less Saussurean since the 1970s. Why should we study semiotics? This is a pressing question in part because the writings of semioticians have a reputation for being dense with jargon: one critic wittily remarked that ‘semiotics tells us things we already know in a language we will never understand’ Paddy Whannel (1992, 31).

The semiotic establishment may seem to be a very exclusive club but its concerns are not confined to members. No one with an interest in how things are represented can afford to ignore an approach which focuses on, and problematizes, the process of representation. While we need not accept the postmodernist stance that there is no external reality beyond sign-systems, studying semiotics can assist us to become more aware of the mediating role of signs and of the roles played by ourselves and others in constructing social

realities. It can make us less likely to take reality for granted something which is wholly independent of human interpretation.

Exploring semiotic perspectives, we may come to realize that information or meaning is not 'contained' in the world or in books, computers or audio-visual media. Meaning is not 'transmitted' to us. we actively create it according to a complex interplay of codes or conventions of which we are normally unaware. Becoming aware of such codes is both inherently fascinating and intellectually empowering. We learn from semiotics that we live in a world of signs and we have no way of understanding anything except through signs and the codes into which they are organized.

Through the study of semiotics, we become aware that these signs and codes are normally transparent and disguise our task in reading them. Living in a world of increasingly visual signs, we need to learn that even the most realistic signs are not what they appear to be. By making more explicit the codes by which signs are interpreted, we may perform the valuable semiotic function of denaturalizing signs. This is not to suggest that all representations of reality are of equal status – quite the contrary. In defining realities signs serve ideological functions. Deconstructing and contesting the realities of signs can reveal whose realities are privileged and whose are suppressed. Such a study involves investigating the construction and maintenance of reality by particular social groups. To decline the study of signs is to leave to others the control of the world of meanings which we inhabit.

### 3. Sign

Sign is an action, gesture or symbol, that is regularly associated with a particular concept (Sebeok, 2001: 5). Nevin Leder mentions in his text introduction to linguistics that the term “sign” has multiple meanings, and linguistic sign are quite different from other kinds of signs in ways that are important for our understanding of language. Saussure's definition of the sign laid down the course that semiotic inquiry was to take during the first half of the twentieth century. He defined it as a form made up ( 1 ) of something physical - sounds, letters, gestures, etc which he termed the signifier; and ( 2 ) of the image or concept to which the signifier refers which he called the signified. He then called the relation that holds between the two signification. Saussure considered the connection between the signifier and the signified an arbitrary one that human beings and/ or societies have established at will. To make his point, he reasoned that there was no evident reason for using, say, tree or arbre (French) to designate 'an arboreal plant.' Indeed, any well-formed signifier could have been used in either language - a well-formed signifier is one that is consistent with the orthographic, phonological, or other type of structure characteristic of the code to which it appertains (tree is well formed in English; tbky is not).

The sign represents the object, or referent, in the mind of an interpreter. “Interpretant” refers to a sign that serves as the representation of an object. Signs can be verbal (words) or nonverbal.

Signs of all types are recognizable as such because they have certain predictable and regular properties or structures. For example, most human signs



have the capacity to encode two primary kinds of referents, denotative and connotative, depending on usage and situation. Denotation is the initial referent a sign intends to capture. But the denotated referent, or denotatum, is not something specific in the world, but rather a prototypical category of something. For instance, the word cat does not refer to a specific 'cat,' although it can, but to the category of animals

that we recognize as having the quality 'catness.' The denotative meaning of cat is, therefore, really catness, a prototypical mental picture marked by specific distinctive features such as [mammal], [retractile claws], [long tail], etc. This composite mental picture allows us to determine if a specific real or imaginary animal under consideration will fall within the category of catness.

Now, in human semiosis a sign can be extended freely to encompass other kinds of referents that appear, by association or analogy to have something in common with the denotatum. This extensional process is known as connotation, and the new referents are known as connotata. Consider the use of the word cat in the following two sentences: ( 1 ) He's a cool cat (person who appears to have favourable feline qualities) ; and (2) The cat is out of the bag (in reference to a secret being revealed). Note that the original referent is implicit in such extensional uses. Any connotative extension of the word cat is thus constrained by the distinctive features of the referent.

Based on explanation above, the researcher concluded that sign in semiotic is the object or an action which has multiple meaning. Sign also can take form as

images, words, utterance. In the movie, sign can be appear as physical or non physical form.

#### **4. Types of Sign**

Charles Sanders Peirce, one of the founders of semiotics categorized signs as being one of three types, namely:

##### **4.1 Symbol**

A symbol is a sign which refers to the object that is denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object. On the other hand, symbol is a sign which bears no readily recognizable physical resemblance to what it signifies. Symbolic signs arbitrarily related to what they represent, like most words in all language. For instance, the word for love is “amor” in spanish, “eros” in Greek and “liebe” in German, and there are thousands of other words for “love” in other langugages.

Some examples of symbol :

- a. Traffic lights
- b. Musical notes
- c. Interaction of spies
- d. Language

##### **4.2 Icon**

An icon has physical resemblance to the signified, the thing being represented. In other words they resembled what they represented. An icon is meant as a direct imitation of the object or concept. A photograph is an example of an icon. Take a

picture of a tree and the resulting image will look like that tree, a map is an icon of the geographic locality it represents. the onomatopoeia words such as words for noises animals (meow, krikrik,woof) or words for loud noises such as “Blam” for the sound of a gun.

Some examples of icon :

- a. A picture of your face is an icon of you.
- b. The little square with a picture of a printer on your computer screen is an icon for the print function.
- c. A geographical map representing a country
- d. Words can be partly iconic too. *Bow-wow*, *splash* and *hiccup*. And the bird called the *whippoorwill*. (These are also called onomatopoeic words.)
- e. Also words can be pronounced iconically:
  1. *His nose grew wa-a-a-ay out to here.*
  2. *Julia Childes grabbed that carrot and went CHOP CHOP CHOP CHOP.*
  3. *Aw, poor widdow ba-by!*

### 4.3 Indexical

Indexical signs are signs that acquire their function through a causal connection with what they signify, containing an indirect connection with what it represents. it is not arbitrarily associated. An index is a sign that shows evidence of the concept or object being represented. smoke is an index of fire, dark clouds are an index of rain. A road sign of knife and fork that tells a driver there is a

restaurant ahead, a sign at the beach showing a shark fin surfacing out of a ripple of water, meaning that the beach is dangerous because it may contain sharks.

some examples of Indexical :

- a. dark *clouds* in the west are an index of impending *rain*,
- b. for a fish in the sea, the direction of *greater light* is the direction of *warmer water*,
- c. a *limping gait* is a sign that an animal is *physically impaired*,
- d. a *scowling facial expression* is an index of *displeasure* or concern (to a human),
- e. sensing a *pheremone* in the air is an indexical sign (for some insects) that a *sexually receptive member of its own species* is located upwind.

## 5. Denotative and Connotative Meaning

### 5.1 Denotative Meaning

Denotation is the objective relationship between a linguistic form and its referent. Crush (2006: 45) stated denotation is the aspect of its meaning which is involved in its potential for use in making true statements about the world. Denotative meaning is the meaning of what it was. Denotative meaning is also referred to as a word or group of words which based on straightly relationship between the unit and form language beyond language unit was treated appropriately. Meaning is more than denotation. Denotative menaing is objectives. Denotative is the original menaing which is appeared first.

Some examples of Denotation :

1. Gay-literally means "lighthearted and carefree." Only more recently has it come to be a reference for homosexuality.
2. Shrewd-literally means "having good judgment," but has a negative connotation.
3. Chick-literally means a "baby bird," but is often used as a somewhat derogatory term for a woman.
4. Home-literally means the physical place where you live, but is often used to refer to the intangible idea of family and belonging
5. Rock-literally means a stone, but can also be used to refer to a person as solid and stable.
6. Crown-literally an adornment for a member of the royal family, but used to refer to the entire idea of royalty and power.
7. Mule-literally a mix between a donkey and a horse. Used to refer to a stubborn person.
8. Rose-literally a type of flower. Used as a symbol for love and beauty.

## 5.2 Connotative Meaning

Connotation or connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

Connotation refers to personal associations produced by words. Connotation is stimulating and evocative senses, feelings, attitudes, judgements, and belief as well as certain purposes. It can be individually and collectively. Connotative meaning is additional or associated meaning which is attached to the denotative or conceptual meaning. It consists of associations with a concept whenever that concept is referred to.

Connotative meaning is the communication value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond more referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. If we compared connotative meaning with denotative meaning, connotative are relatively unstable, because connotative has different meaning depend on situation we used. Although the language that speakers used is exactly the same with conceptual framework, but each of them has individual perception of words. Connotative meaning is undefined and open-ended. Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, of politics, of advertising and greeting card.

Some Examples of Connotation :

1. Chicken-while this literally refers to an animal, it is a term used to describe someone who is a coward.

2. Retarded-while this literally means slow or "slowed," it is a highly negative term for someone who has a mental handicap.
3. Mutt-while this literally refers to a dog of mixed-breed, it has a negative connotation when used to refer to a dog, and an extremely negative connotation when used to refer to a person.
4. Addiction-one of the literal definitions of "addicted" is to be "devoted" to something, but "addiction" has a negative connotation when used to describe someone's affinity for something.

## **6. Movie**

Movie is moving pictures. In the movie, we can also see some parts of people's lives. Although not all parts of movie is the representation of real lives, we can somehow take it as lives that people have. This is in accordance to Rois (2012) who says that movie is a representation of real life.

Movie is one of the many kinds of modern mass media. Using this media we can get many information and education. Movie and education have a relationship because now this movie could become a media that can be used parent to educate. This media can be used as medium of learning. The parents can make the movie as a second school for their children.

Movie is displayed through electronic media. Message displayed by the electronic media is enlightening, educating, and entertaining so easily understood by all levels of society. Besides, it also provides the stimulus, suggestion,

imagination, and emotion from audiences. Message contribution will be received more quickly because the nature of audiovisual (Darwanto; 2007:44-45).

### **6.1 Elements of Movie**

Movies have some parts that can be broken down to analyze further.

Pratista

(2008: 29) proposes some elements of movie. They are classified into five as follows:

#### 1) Scene

According to Pratista (2008), a section of a movie or film is usually made up of a number of shots which is unified by time, setting, character, etc.

#### 2) Plot

Pratista (2008) suggests that plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film.

#### 3) Character

In a movie, people can see some people playing different roles as if they are really like what we see in the movie. Those people are called characters.

This is in line with Pratista (2008) who says that character is an imaginary person in a movie or film.

#### 4) Point of view

Pratista (2008) states that the angle of vision from which a story is narrated is called point of view.



### 5) Conflict

Movies usually present some story about many aspects of life with different problem that will be solved by some specific characters, usually the main character(s) at the end. This problem is called conflict. This is in accordance to Pratista (2008) who states that conflict is a struggle between opposing force in a movie or film, usually resolved by the end of the story

From the explanation above the writer concluded that Movie is a kind of mass media which serves many information and education. Any content in the movie has contribution to human life. There are some elements of movie, scene, plot, character, point of view, conflict, etc. In the movie, we also can find many type of semiotic, for example in the movie posters, subtitles, cultural, etc.

### **B. Relevance of The Study**

The researcher takes any information from the previous proposal, thesis and journal. The information of the previous proposal, thesis and another journal give advantages for the researcher to finish the proposal. The first is a study conducted by Ahmad Shadiqi (2014) entitled “*Semiotic Analysis of South Park Cartoon Comedy Season 1*”. Focusing on the first season of its airing, the study elaborates thirteen episodes of the series. The study is aimed to analyze the signs in the show and to describe the codes in which those signs are organized. The study finds 21 important signs along with their meanings. The study results in some sub-codes divided into three main codes. Social codes as the socio-cultural dimension of

sign include social critique, human rights, as well as race and ethnic tolerance. Characterization and sarcastic humor are classified as textual codes, the textual medium in delivering messages and values. Social hypocrisy as the interpretative code reveals the general perspective in interpreting sign.

Harahap (2017) with entitled “*Semiotic Analysis of Body Language in the Movie Anna and the King*”. The researcher in this research focus to find out the types of body languages and their meaning were used it in the movie Anna and the King. In this research used descriptive qualitative methods was be designed by applying descriptive phenomenon design. The researcher took a full of the total Anna performed in the movie Anna and the King. The result of this research that researcher find there are have 12 body languages and meaning from Anna performed by *Anna and the King* movie and apparently they are not fake words.

Henderson (2006) with entitled “*Semiotic Analysis of two Music Videos*”. He takes two music videos which share some interesting features, music videos for the songs Afrika Shox by Leftfield featuring Afrika Bambaataa and the U2 cover Sunday Bloody Sunday by Saul Williams. His finding is that a cultural text is a reflection on society. The black man is a metonym; his image is a symbol of black people as a whole. Metonymy, making a part of reality standing for the whole, and connotation are important ways in which signs carry meanings. The research actually uncovers the issue of racism hidden in the music videos. By applying semiotic analysis in accordance to Barthes and the order of signification by Hjemself, the author serves an ideal research of music videos.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Semiotics sees any kind of text as a system of signs often utilized in delivering messages and value. Some message can be easily recognized while some others need a deeper understanding or interpretation. Therefore, the analysis of signs leads to a set of interpretations which assists in decoding the messages and values that those signs carry.

This semiotic analysis elaborates the signs in the Hush Movie and describes the connotative and denotative meaning of its signs. According to the concept, the sign may appear in the form of images, gestures, and words, the signs in this movie appear in many forms, such as verbal language, scenes, and characters. This study tries to discover whether this investigation will support for realizing the meaning signs appeared through the Maddie Young' dialogs in the Hush Movie. So the descriptive qualitative method will be applied in researching the result of the research.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

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

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying descriptive phenomenon design. This method was used in order to discover, identify, analyze, and describe about semiotic analysis of signs and dennotative, connotative meaning. Phenomenon design allows the researcher to analyze the words, sentence, and utterance of the conversation in the movie.

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

The source of data in research was obtained from the “Hush” movie, this movie consisted of 23 scenes and was limited only into Maddie Young’s scenes as sample, that are 5 scenes.

#### **C. The Techniques of Data Collection**

Documentation method was applied in collecting the data. This method was used because the source of the data in this reseacrh was be written source. This method is a technique of collecting data through write document, especially archives and also books about opinion, theory, argument, etc. Which are related to the research problem.

The data of this study are collected used documentation method on sentence of the scenes, conversations and subtitle used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie to obtain the data, several steps are :

1. Watching to the movie “The Hush”
2. Reading the choosen text and understanding the stories
3. Transcribe down the text from subtitles of the Hush movie
4. Underline the text

#### **D. The Technique of Data Analysis**

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consist of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman, 1994), Based on the following theory, the research will apply the following steps:

##### **1. Data Reduction**

In this step, the data were analyzed by making a summarize of data and the researcher focussed on the main problem of the research. The data was be identified and then classified into simpler way. So, by reducting the data it can make the description of data more clear and make the researcher easier to collect the data continously and found it if they need it.

## 2. Data Display

In this second step, after researcher reduced the data from the movie. Then, the semiotic, denotative, and connotative meaning of sign used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie was be tabulated by the researcher.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing

The third activity is conclusion drawing. The data was be analyzed deeply, which the data and the information can be the new hypothesis and the knowledge so the researcher can find the semiotic, denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

**A. Data Collection**

The data were collected and selected from the script of *the Hush* movie. The data of this study were the words, utterances, dialogue between Maddie Young and other characters. The researcher collected total 23 signs in *the Hush's* movie script that used by Maddie Young. The researcher took all of the total scenes in the movie and limited only into Maddie Young scenes as sample, that are 5 scenes. Those sources were taken in order to find out the semiotic, denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie. The data which collected were presented in the table below:

**Table 4.1**  
**Data collection of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush's Movie Script.**

No	Signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie	Minute
1.	You don't have to "sign"	04:25
2.	"John"	04:36
3.	My mom calls it "writer brain"	05:13
4.	Any possible outcome is like "a movie" in my head	05:18
5.	Hard to make "the voice" quite	05:28
6.	I have a voice in "my mind"	05:35
7.	It sounds like "my mom"	05:45
8.	This means "storyteller"	06:12
9.	Fire alarm	06:57
10.	I have to feel "the vibrations"	07:03
11.	Independent little bitch	07:24
12.	Bitch	07:28



13.	Have to work	07:53
14.	I have got dozens novel upstairs	08:04
15.	Hey squash !	15:12
16.	Abandoning “the novel”	15;15
17.	I have seven	15:25
18.	Craig texted me	15:32
19.	I signed up for an “online-dating site” for the deaf	15:45
20.	There are four men in the whole area	15:50
21.	Probably “the cat”	16:22
22.	“Bitch” escaped earlier	16:23
23.	I have to find “her”	16:27

Based on the theory, sign may appear in the form of images, gestures, and words, utterances, etc. In this movie, the signs appear in many forms, such as utterances and dialogue by Maddie Young. From the table above the researcher concluded that there are 23 signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie. Each sign has particular time in the scenes.

## **B. Data Analysis**

After collecting data, the data were analyzed based on identification of signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie. the researcher found classification of semiotic that can be answered the formulation of the problem of this research, namely what is semiotic meaning of sign used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie, how were the denotative and connotative meaning of signs applied in *the Hush* movie.

### B.1 Semiotic meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie

There are various signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush Movie which have semiotic meaning in the table below:

**Table 4.2**  
**Data Analysis of Semiotic Meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Sign</b>	<b>Semiotic Meaning</b>
<b>1.</b>	You don't have to sign	From this sign, Maddie Young symbolized to Sarah do not have to sign. Sign usually use by a deaf.
<b>2.</b>	John	Maddie symbolized initial John, who refers to Sarah's boyfriend
<b>3.</b>	My mom calls it "writer brain"	Maddie signifies the words my mom call it writer brain which means writer brain is the icon of Maddie as a novel writer.
<b>4.</b>	Any possible outcome is like a movie in my head	Maddie signifies the word any possible outcome which refers to her ideas during write the novel is like a movie in her head.
<b>5.</b>	Hard to make the voices quites	Maddie use symbol V which refers to the voice

6.	I have a voice in my mind	Maddie signifies a voice, as the icon in her mind. The voice refers to the sounds when she is writing
7.	It sounds like my mom	Maddie use sign or initial with putting her thumb to her even, its refers to her mother.
8.	This means storyteller	Maddie symbolized a sign for “Storyteller”. It refers to a person who tells stories.
9.	Fire alarm	Maddie symbolized something in her hand which refers to fire alarm, fire alarm is a kind of noisy alarm, she use it to make her wake up in the morning
10.	I have to feel the vibrations	I have to feel the vibrations
11.	Independent little bitch	Maddie signed Independent little bitch which refers to her cat as independent cat
12.	Bitch	Bitch refers to the name of Maddie’s cat

13.	Have to work	This words used by Maddie to symbolized that she has many works
14.	I have got novel dozens upstairs	Maddie symbolized to sarah “dozens upstairs”. It means she still has many book upstairs (her room)
15.	Hey, Squash !	Squash is the name of Maddie’s bestfriend, they do video call and then Maddie greets her with symbolized initial Squash.
16.	Abandoning the novel	Abandoning the novel means a short break to write the novel. Maddie symbolized it by using her hand kind of she is writing.
17.	I have seven	Maddie symbolized number seven which means she has seven novel
18.	Craig texted me	Craig is Maddie’s exboyfriend. Texted means chat (chatting). Maddie expressed that craig texted her.

19.	I signed up for an online-dating site for the deaf	Maddie signifies that she had been signed up for an online-dating site for deaf, signed up means joining for an account, online-dating site refers to an online-dating account application for deaf people.
20.	There are four men in the whole area	Maddie signifies that there are four men with symbolize it using number four, whole are refers to Maddie's environment.
21.	Probably the cat	Maddie signifies the cat refers to Bitch (her pet)
22.	Bitch escaped earlier	Bitch refers to the name of Maddie's cat. She expressed that bitch (her cat) escape earlier.
23.	I have to find her	Maddie signifies "her" refers to the cat "bitch"

In semiotic, a sign is anything that communicates a meaning. The meaning can be intentional such as a word uttered with a specific meaning, or unintentional,

such as a symptom being a sign of a particular medical condition. From the table above, the researcher analyzed semiotic meaning of sign based on the concept of semiotic by Saussure who said that semiotic contains two components, the signifier (sound-image) and the signified (concept). Both signifier and signified must always be taken together. In *the Hush* movie, The signifier or sound image refers to 23 signs used by Maddie Young and the signified (concept) refers to semiotic meaning of the sign.

## **B.2 Denotative and Connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie**

According to Barthes and Hjemslev, there are two different levels of meaning, connotation and denotation. Denotation is generally defined as the “literal” meaning of a sign (when referring to a word); whereas the connotations are the socio-cultural or personal associations.

Denotative meaning is the original meaning which is appeared first, literal meaning is objectives. Connotative meaning is an additional meaning which is attached to denotative meaning. Connotative meaning is subjective. From the Hush’s movie script, the denotative and connotative meaning is applied based on the concept which was explained in the review of literature. So the researcher analyzed 23 signs in *the Hush* movie by applied the denotative and connotative meaning.

Table 4.3

## Data Analysis of Denotative and Connotative meaning of signs by Maddie

## Young in the Hush movie

No	Sign	Denotative Meaning	Connotative meaning
1.	You don't have to sign	do not use the sign (symbol)	Should not use sign language (verbal communication)
2.	John	The name of person	Maddie refers to Sarah's boyfriend
3.	My mom calls it "writer brain"	Maddie said that her mom called her brain as writer brain or the brain of writer	Maddie expressed that she has ability to write and her mom called her ability as writer brain which meant her brain is really special
4.	Any possible outcome is like a movie in my head	Maddie said that everthing comes to her head is just like a movie.	Maddie expressed that she has an ability to write a story spontaneously, everthing comes up like a movie.
5.	I have a voice in	Maddie said that	Maddie expressed that

	my mind	she has a voice in her mind	there is something strange in her mind.
6.	Hard to make the voices quite	The voices can not stop in her mind	Maddie always try to ignore the voices but it useless
7.	It sounds like my mom	The voices which come up in Maddie's mind sounds like her mom	Maddie thought that her mom always be with her
8.	This means storyteller	Maddie signifies "storyteller" to Sarah which mean a person who tells the story.	Maddie show the right sign to express "storyteller" to Sarah
9.	Fire alarm	refers to an electronic sounder or a bell	refers to Maddie's special alarm to makes her wake up in the morning



10.	I have to feel the vibrations	Maddie said that she have to feel the vibrations from alarm to makes her wake up	Because she is a deaf, Maddie use fire alarm to feel the vibrations
11.	Independent little bitch	refers to a person who is independent	Maddie talked about her cat which named Bitch, its a independent little bitch
12.	Bitch	refers to a famale cat	The name of Maddie's cat
13.	Have to work	Maddie said that she have to work	Maddie refused Sarah's invitation
14.	I have got novel dozens upstairs	Maddie said that she has many book upstais	Maddie expressed to Sarah that she doesn't need to return the book, because Maddie has more

15.	Hey, Squash	Maddie greets Sarah	Maddie calls her friend as Squash
16.	Abandoning the novel	Maddie said that she is abandoning the novel	Maddie expressed that she is tired writing the novel so that she abandoned it
17.	Which one ? I have seven	Maddie said that she has seven novels	Maddie answered Sarah's questions about her novel
18.	Craig texted me	Maddie said that Craig texted her	Maddie talked about her ex boyfriend, Craig.
19.	I signed up for an online-dating site for the deaf	Maddie join to an online-dating site for deaf	she wants to forget Craig, so that she join it
20.	There are four men in the whole area	Maddie said that there are only four men in the whole area in online-dating side for deaf.	Maddie expressed that she didn't interest to them
21.	Probably the cat	Refers to Maddie's	Squash ask about

		cat (bitch)	something and Maddie guess that is the cat.
22.	Bitch escaped earlier	Maddie said that Bitch (her cat) escaped earlier	Bitch didn't come back yet
23.	I have to find her	Maddie want to find the bitch (her cat)	Maddie must finish video call with squash

The table of denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie Young *in the Hush* movie showed that the application of denotative and connotative meaning of signs had different concept, based on the application of the researcher, denotative meaning is objectively in a way that is not influenced by personal feeling or opinion (Maddie Young) whereas connotative meaning is subjectively in a way that is based on Maddie Young's feelings, tastes or opinions. The explanation of the table were shown below:

1. You don't have to sign

Based on the table, denotative meaning of sign “you don't have to sign” is do not use the sign, denotatively sign means as symbol or gestures. In this scene Maddie asked Sarah to not used sign. So objectively *you don't have to sign* refer to asking to not use symbol or gestures. The connotative meaning is should not use sign (language) or verbal communication, from the movie known that Maddie Young is a deaf, so subjectively *you don't have to sign* refers to the sign as language or verbal communication for deaf.

2. John

Based on the table, denotative meaning of sign “John” is the name of person, denotatively John refers to the name. In this scene Maddie signed John. So objectively *John* means someone name. The connotative meaning is Sarah's boyfriend, from the movie known that John is Sarah's boyfriend, so subjectively Maddie refer “John” as sarah's boyfriend.

3. My mom calls it “writer brain”

Based on the table, the sign “my mom call it writer brain” has denotative meaning Maddie said that her mom called her brain as writer brain or the brain of writer. Denotatively *writer brain* refers to the brain of expert writer. In connotative menaing that sign means Maddie expressed that she has ability to write and her mom called her ability as writer brain which meant her brain is really special. From the scene, Maddie talked to Sarah about her novel and how

she can be a great novelist although she is a deaf. So subjectively *writer brain* refers to miracle for people who have shortcomings.

4. Any possible outcome is like a movie in my head

Based on the table, the sign “any possible outcome is like a movie in my head” has denotative meaning Maddie said that everything comes to her head is just like a movie. denotatively *any possible outcome* refers to particular thought in the mind. The connotative meaning of the sign is Maddie expressed that she has an ability to write a story spontaneously, everything comes up like a movie. from the scene Maddie signed the way she used to write and what happened when she was writing. So subjectively any possible outcome refers to the symptoms experienced by a writer.

5. I have a voice in my mind

Based on the table, denotative meaning of sign “I have a voice in my mind” is Maddie said that she has a voice in her mind. objectively it refers to the sounds. In connotative meaning the sign means Maddie expressed that there is something strange in her mind. so, subjectively “*voices*” refers to unusual sounds in her mind.

6. Hard to make the voices quite

Based on the table, denotative meaning of sign “hard to make the voice quite” is the voices are always come up in her mind or the voice can not stop in Maddie’s mind. Objectively it refers to the voice which can not quite. In

connotative meaning that sign means Maddie always try to ignore the voices but it useless, from the scene we known that Maddie has strange voice in her mind, so she try to ignore the sounds but it useless. So, subjectively “hard to make the voice quite” refers to the strange sounds.

#### 7. It sounds like my mom

Based on the table, the sign “it sounds like my mom” has denotative meaning that is the voices which come up in Maddie’s mind sounds like her mom. Objectively *it sounds like my mom* refers to the sounds which indicate her mom. In connotative meaning, the sign means Maddie thought that her mom always be with her. So, subjectively the voices mean that Maddie always company by her mom.

#### 8. This means “storyteller”

Based on the table, the sign “this means storyteller” has denotative meaning thay is Maddie signifies “storyteller” to Sarah which mean a person who tells the story. Objectively *storyteller* refers to Maddie as a novel writer. In connotative meaning that sign means Maddie show the right sign to express “storyteller” to Sarah. From the movie, known that Maddie is a deaf so she used to signed up the words. Subjectively “storyteller’ refers to the sign for saying a person who tell the story.

#### 9. Fire alarm

Based on the table, the sign “I’m sorry” has denotative meaning that it refers to an electronic sounder or a bell. From the scene, known that suddenly, the alarm in Maddie’s house was rang. Maddie said that it was fire alarm. In connotative meaning *fire alarm* refers to Maddie’s special alarm to makes her wake up in the morning.

#### 10. I have to feel the vibrations

Based on the table, the denotative meaning of sign “I have to feel the vibration” is Maddie said that she have to feel the vibrations from alarm to makes her wake up. From the scene, Maddie explained why she use fire alarm. In connotative meaning, that sign means because she is a deaf, Maddie use fire alarm to feel the vibrations.

#### 11. Independent little bitch

Based on the table, the sign independent little bitch refers to a person who is independent. From the scene, Sarah asked Maddie about the cat and Maddie answered that it was Independent little bitch. In connotative meaning that sign means that Maddie talked about her cat which named Bitch, its a independent little bitch.

## 12. Bitch

Based on the table, the sign “bitch” refers to a female cat. From the scene, Sarah talked about the cat, and Maddie mentioned the bitch. In connotative meaning that sign refers to the name of Maddie’s cat.

## 13. Have to work

Based on the table, the sign “have to work” means Maddie said that she have to work. From the scene, Sarah invite Maddie to come to her house, but she reject it that she have to work. So the connotative meaning of the sign is Maddie refused Sarah’s invitation.

## 14. I have got dozens novel upstairs.

Based on the table, the sign “I have got dozens upstairs” have denotative meaning means Maddie said that she has many book upstairs. In connotative meaning, Maddie expressed to Sarah that she doesn’t need to return the book, because Maddie has more.

## 15. Hey, Squash!

Based on the table, the sign ‘ Hey Squash’ has denotative meaning that Maddie greets Sarah. In connotative meaning that sign Maddie calls her friend as Squash.



16. Abandoning the novel

Based on the table, the sign “ abandoning the novel” has denotative meaning Maddie said that she is abandoning the novel. In connotative meaning Maddie expressed that she is tired writing the novel so that she abandoned it.

17. Which one ? I have seven

Based on the table, the sign “ I have seven” has denotative meaning Maddie said that she has seven novels. In connotative meaning, that sign means Maddie answered Sarah’s questions about her novel

18. Craig texted me

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, Maddie said that Craig texted her. In connotative meaning, Maddie talked about her ex boyfriend, Craig.

19. I signed up for an online-dating site for the deaf

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, Maddie join to an online-dating site for deaf. In connotative meaning that sign means she wants to forget Craig, so that she join it.

20. There are four men in the whole area

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, Maddie said that there are only four men in the whole area in online-dating side for deaf. In connotative meaning that sign means Maddie expressed that she didn’t interest to them.

## 21. Probably the cat

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, it refers to Maddie's cat. In connotative meaning that sign means that Squash asked about the cat.

## 22. Bitch escaped earlier

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, Maddie said that Bitch (her cat) escaped earlier. In connotative meaning that sign means that Bitch didn't come back yet.

## 23. I have to find her

Based on the table the sign has denotative meaning, Maddie want to find the bitch (her cat). In connotative meaning that sign means Maddie finished video call with squash.

### C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data from *the Hush* movie, the finding can be presented as following:

1. Semiotics can be applied in *the Hush* movie, because it provided many things that can be taken as signs, so that not only to any form of language usage.
2. There are twenty three signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie which take form as words, utterances and dialogue.
3. Semiotic meaning is analyzed not only from symbol or picture but we can also find it from the text or script in the movie.

4. Sign has two levels of meaning, denotation and connotation. In this movie, the researcher applied denotative and connotative meaning of 23 signs used by Maddie Young, based on the theory of Barthes and Hjemslev.

**Table 4.4**

**Research findings from *the Hush* Movie.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Signs used by Maddie Young in the Hush movie</b>	<b>Minute</b>
1.	You don't have to sign	04:25
2.	John	04:36
3.	My mom calls it "writer brain"	05:13
4.	Any possible outcome is like a movie in my head	05:18
5.	Hard to make the voice quite	05:28
6.	I have a voice in my mind	05:35
7.	It sounds like my mom	05:45
8.	This means storyteller	06:12
9.	Fire alarm	06:57
10.	I have to feel the vibrations	07:03
11.	Independent little bitch	07:24
12.	Bitch	07:28
13.	Have to work	07:53
14.	I have got dozens novel upstairs	08:04
15.	Hey squash	15:12
16.	Abandoning the novel	15:15
17.	I have seven	15:25
18.	Craig texted me	15:32
19.	I signed up for an online-dating site for the deaf	15:45
20.	There are four men in the whole area	15:50
21.	Probably the cat	16:22
22.	Bitch escaped earlier	16:23
23.	I have to find her	16:27

#### **D. Discussion**

Based on the data collection and data analysis, there are twenty three signs used by Maddie Young in the five scenes from *the Hush's* movie script. The researcher analyzed semiotic meaning and applied denotative and connotative meaning of the sign. For semiotic meaning, the researcher found the meaning based on the concept of semiotic by Saussure who said that semiotic contains two components, the signifier (sound-image) and the signified (concept). Both signifier and signified must always be taken together. In *the Hush* movie, The signifier or sound image refers to 23 signs used by Maddie Young and the signified (concept) refers to semiotic meaning of the sign.

For denotative and connotative meaning, the researcher applied the theory by Barthes and Hjemslev who sated that there are two different levels of meaning, connotation and denotation. Denotation igenerally defined as the “literal” meaning of a sign (when referring to a word); whereas the connotations are the socio-cultural or personal associations.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

The conclusions of this research:

1. There are 23 signs used by Maddie Young in *the Hush* movie which take form as words, utterances and dialogue.
2. Semiotics can be applied in *the Hush* movie, because it provided many things that can be taken as signs, so that not only to any form of language usage.
3. This study had analyzed semiotic, denotative and connotative meaning from 23 important signs used by Maddie Young in the *Hush* movie based on the theory or concept from review of literature.

#### B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, some suggestion can be staged as in the following:

1. Viewers of *the Hush* movie should not jump into a false conclusion that everything on the movie is a fake.
2. Viewers also should put attention the figure that caused by the signs and try to get the meaning by watching it throughly.
3. It was suggested to the English student in studying about sign in semiotic.
4. It was suggested to the readers to read, find, and understand semiotic concept, denotative and connotative meaning of signs used by Maddie young in the *Hush* movie.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

The Script of *The Hush* Movie

ACT ONE, SCENE ONE

At Maddie Young's House

MADDIE : Hi !

SARAH : Hi ! I finished Your book. (show Maddie Young's book)

MADDIE : You don't have to sign.

SARAH : I know you can read my lips, but I'm getting better. Better (Laugh).

I umm..I want to practice.

MADDIE : Cool.

SARAH : Taking another class with John.

MADDIE : John ?

SARAH : It's Fun! I am way better at understanding it than actually doing it.

(smile)

MADDIE : So, what do you think ?

SARAH : I love it.

MADDIE : Thank you.

SARAH : I um...I love Riley, I love Erin.

MADDIE : Thank you.



SARAH : They were great characters. I tried to guess the ending. I am usually on point with that sort of thing, but I was way off ! how did you do that ? How do you come up with that ?

MADDIE : My mom call it “writer brain”. Makes me crazy. Any possible outcome is like a movie in my head...with many endings. A frustrating movie. Hard to make the voice quite.

SARAH : A voice ?

MADDIE : I have a voice in my mind.

SARAH : Does the voice sound like a kid ? you were 13 when you got sick ?

MADDIE : It sounds like my mom.

SARAH : Whatever is going on in your brain, I think that you are a good storyteller.

MADDIE : (Smile at Sarah)

SARAH : what ?

MADDIE : This means ( signing) kisser. This means storyteller.

SARAH : (Laugh) Well, I’m sure you’re also a lovely kisser.

## ACT ONE SCENE TWO

(ALARM BLARES)

SARAH : Oh God !

MADDIE : I'm sorry. Fire Alarm! I have to feel the vibrations. That is why it is so loud. When I'm sleeping, the vibrations will wake me up.

SARAH : Well, I imagine that would wake anyone. Oh cat ?

MADDIE : she is fine. Independent little bitch.

SARAH : She's a... She's what ?

MADDIE : B-I-T-C-H

SARAH : (Laugh) BITCH! Hmmm, I am sorry about diner.

MADDIE : No problem.

SARAH : Do you want to come over ? we can order in and watch a movie. John will be home in an hour, so he can join.

MADDIE : Have to work.

SARAH : I understand.

MADDIE : I'm sorry.

SARAH : Thank you for letting me borrow this. (Maddie's book)

MADDIE : Keep it. I have got dozens upstairs.

SARAH : Thank you. Oh ya, I'll pop by tomorrow and brush up signs ?

I'm going to get good. I'm determined. (Signing) Kissing, Storyteller, Bitch!

MADDIE : (Smile)

SARAH : By !

MADDIE : By !

### MADDIE MONOLOGUES

(Riley to the church, the cruch to Erin, the cruch to Father Paul. Bring in Erin.

Scratch that. Try this. The rage bubbled up. Spreading into his head. His ears rang. His eyes felt hot. She's Happy. Misterious ways. Nope, Working. Not woring. Something brighter. Looking down with her wide, endlessly patient eyes.

They would twinkle with red, blue and yellow light, just as the dammed fish had when it pulled him out of the forg and into hell. That's better. Find another carrer.

A better idea.

### ACT ONE SCENE THREE

(VIDEO CALL WITH MAX)

MAX : Hey, Squish.

MADDIE : Hey, Squash.

MAX : what are you up to ?

MADDIE : Abandoning the novel. Joining the circus.

MAX : Going that well, huh ? are you still stuck on the ending ?

MADDIE : which one ? I have seven.

MAX : Glad I could distract you.

MADDIE : Distractions abound. Craig texted me.

MAX : Talk about bad endings! Did you talk to him ?

MADDIE : No, but almost.

MAX : It's been a year ! mom keeps asking when you're getting back out there.

MADDIE : I signed up for an obline-dating site for Deaf.

MAX : (Smile) Look at you!

MADDIE : No, there are four men in the whole are. Do not want.

MAX : Miss the city yet ?

MADDIE : Never. Too loud.

MAX : Seriously, Maddie ? maybe you could come back. Live with me. I worry about you. It is not good for anyone to be alone, Squish. Isolating yourself the way that you do..

MADDIE : Isolation happened to me. I didn't pict it.

MAX : Who was that ? behind you. I thought I saw something move.

MADDIE : Probabaly the cat. Bitch escape earlier. Thank you. I have to find her.

MAX : I love you.

MADDIE : I love you (signing)

ACT ONE SCENE FOUR

(In the front of Maddie's House)

Killer : on the ground (intruder). Drop it!

John : Its just a phone.

Killer : Drop it! Hands behind your head.

John : Take it easy. I'm a friend.

Killer : Hands where I can see 'em

John : I'm just a friend.

Killer : I don't want any trouble. Just do what I say.

John : My name is John Stanley

Killer : I said "on your knees" sir !

John : I'm a neighbour. Just looking for my girlfreind.

Killer : show me some ID !

John : its in my wallet. Ok. Take it easy.

Killer : hands where I can see 'em

John : I'm just gonna go for my wallet. I'm gonna put my phone down and  
reach for my wallet. Take it easy!

Killer : you live next door ?

John : yes, sir .

Killer : ok. I'm sorry to scare you. There has been..phew!

John : what the hell happened here ?

Killer : I don't know..umm.. I responded to a call. I got here and found the  
Place like this. There was someone inside. He came running past me  
and knocked me cold. I woke up without my phone, my gun or my  
radio.I need to call for backup. Do you know who lives here ?

John : Yeah. Its Maddie Young. She is a friend of ours.

Killer : Does she live alone ?

John : Yeah. My girlfriend comes here all the time. I thought maybe.

Killer : what is her name ?

John : its Sarah. Sarah Greene.

Killer : ok..can I use your phone to call for backup ? I should have called it

In already, but I just started this job and where I got here

John : are you police ?

Killer : Deputy. Just barely. Though. I can call the sheriff, if I can just use your..

John : here you go!

Killer : thanks ! (calling someone)

Yeah..I got a 7-9 here at 811 Fairphone. Signs of possible forced entry.

Suspect is at large on foot. No one else, here but a neighbour just

Showed up. Yeah ok. See you soon!

John : Hey, you see that ?

Killer : yeah I did. This girl, Maddie. Does she have a boyfriend ?

John : No, I don't think so.

Killer : Hm.family nearby? Anybody else that possible have access to the house?

John : No, she pretty much keeps to herself. Is your arm oke ?

Killer : oh yeah..the guy just ploughed into me, he hit me like a truck. He must

Have been, well just about your size actually. You know, like a jock.

Linebacker type. Scary guy.

John : can I get that back ? the phone.

Killer : oh (chuckles). Yeah of course. Sorry. So stupid of me. Force of habit.

John : you said you responded to a call. Was that from Maddie ?

Killer : from dispatcher actually..they said someone had called it in. I just

assumed it was the resident.

John : yeah, because she wouldn't be able to make that call. She's a deaf and

Mute.

Killer : huhhh...well, I guess it must have been your girlfriend who made the  
Call. So she is a def mute ? pretty rough. Has she always been unable to  
Hear ?

John : no, not always. Since she was a teenager, I think. Meaningtis..

#### ACT ONE. SCENE FIVE

Female voice : you can't run..you can't run. You can not outrun him on the leg.

Maddie : I can not outrun him on the leg. Yhe crowsbow has to be a  
Perfect shoot. In the heart or in the brain. Anthing else is not  
Gonna cut it. And that a long distance weapon. Its useless indoor

Female voice : its really though up close, and you would have to be close to land  
a kill shoot. He will be moving. You can't figure out how to load  
it. Go outside. Get the power back on. Hiding. Bedroom, loft  
windows. All he need is a rock.

Maddie : I try that one.

Female voice : he knows you try that. You are cold, dizzy and you are sweay.  
Your fingernails are blue. Your vision is fiding.



Maddie : he knows I'm bleeding out.

Female Voice : he is bigger, stronger and faster. He has the advantage. He can

You

Maddie : I can't run, I can't hide

Female Voice : and we can't wait. You go outside, you are dead. too many  
endings

Maddie : they are the same. All the same.

Female voice : which means there is only one ending he won't expect. If you

Can't run, can hide or wait...what does that leave ?

Maddie : kill him.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Hush Movie Review and Characterization**

#### ***Review***

The Hush Movie had its world premiere at South by Southwest on March 12, 2016. Prior to the premiere, Netflix acquired worldwide distribution rights to the film, which it released on April 8.

Hush is a Stephen King-style story about looking out your window and suddenly seeing someone staring back at you. A concept of fear-dominant anxiety coupled with Maddie's deafness inherently makes it so that empty jolts are not the sole source of fright. Since sudden boos have little effect on Maddie, the emphasis on blocking and audio design challenges "Hush" to keep thrills elevated above traditional tropes.

Leading the way is Kate Siegel as Maddie, with the entire film virtually doubling as a demo reel for what Siegel brings by her presence. Since Maddie is mute, Siegel is tasked to play her part entirely through facial expressions and body language. Working in tandem with Flanagan's direction, what impresses most about Siegel's performance is how it is finely tuned to avoid devolving into overacted pantomime. The role requires physicality to create the character, but Siegel completes Maddie as a relatable person through restrained emotion and nuance.

As her nightmarish nemesis, John Gallagher Jr. plays the masked man as a Ted Bundy type, boozy from homicidal psychosis with an open mouth and sunken

eyes. Protagonist and antagonist are so evenly matched in commitment to toppling one another that their conflict isn't so much cat-and-mouse as it is cat-and-cat. It doesn't take long for Maddie to prove herself as a capable heroine, though that fact does not detract from the ongoing dread or constant threat to her life.

With a runtime just under 80 minutes, "Hush" isn't big on bells and whistles complexities in its plotting or production. It doesn't need to be. Once you move past a deaf mute living alone in the woods being a suspiciously convenient conceit for a "helpless against an attacker" scenario, the movie unleashes intensity both loud and quiet with exhilarating efficiency as a smart, stripped-down thriller.

### ***Summary of The Character Maddie Young***

Deaf mute author Maddie Young lives alone in a remote woodland house. While waiting for her boyfriend John Stanley to return home, nearby neighbor Sarah Green comes over to keep Maddie company. Sarah leaves and is later killed by a masked man armed with a crossbow and a knife on Maddie's porch. Maddie is unable to hear Sarah's screams.

The man realizes Maddie is deaf and sneaks into her house. Maddie FaceTimes with her sister Max and they discuss Maddie's ex-boyfriend Craig. Max thinks she sees someone behind Maddie. Maddie realizes she is being stalked from inside the house when the man sends pictures to Maddie's laptop using her phone.

The man cuts power to the house and slashes the tires on Maddie's car. Maddie uses lipstick to write a message telling the man that she will not tell anyone about him since she hasn't seen his face. The man deliberately removes his mask and reveals his plan to torment Maddie before killing her.

Maddie barricades herself in a room. The man taunts her using Sarah's dead body. Maddie sets off a car alarm to distract the man while she attempts to recover Sarah's cellphone from her corpse. Maddie is unsuccessful, but manages to injure the man by putting a claw hammer in his arm when he reaches for her through a window.

Maddie makes it outside and hides under the porch. She runs while the man fires his crossbow at her. Maddie eventually makes it back inside as the man continues stalking her. Maddie sneaks out a second story window. Before she can climb all the way down, the man fires an arrow into her thigh. Although injured, Maddie manages to take the man's crossbow when he tries climbing up the ladder to attack her again. Maddie kicks the man onto the ground below and goes back inside.

John comes over looking for Sarah. The man impersonates a police officer to catch John off guard. John eventually realizes the man is lying, but the man slits John's throat before John can hit him with a rock.

Maddie runs outside. The man catches her and bashes in her head with a rock. It turns out Maddie imagined the fatal encounter while running through scenarios of what to do next. Maddie concludes that killing the man is the only way to escape.

Maddie fires a crossbow arrow into the man as he prepares to kill Maddie's cat outside. The man chases Maddie back to the house and breaks her arm when it becomes caught in the sliding door while going back inside. Maddie writes a taunting message to the man daring him to come after her.

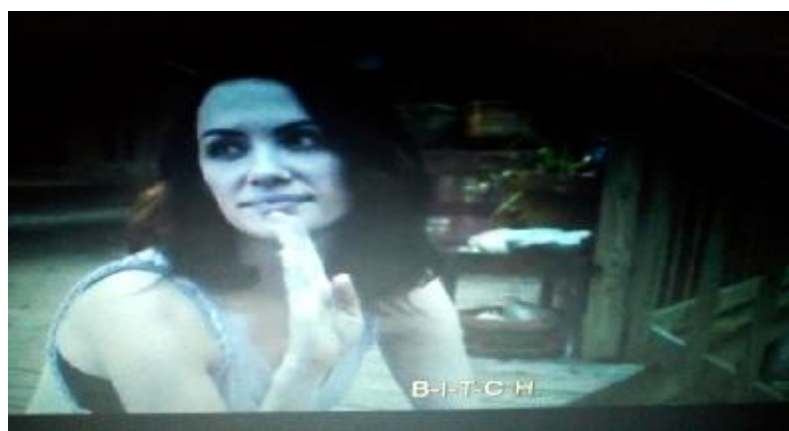
Maddie arms herself with a knife and hides in the bathroom. The man successfully sneaks in, but gives away his presence by breathing on Maddie's neck. Maddie slashes at him before he can stab her. The physical confrontation continues throughout the house. The man ends up on top of Maddie, but she stabs him in the throat with a corkscrew and kills him before he can choke her out. Maddie calls 911. She exits her house and smiles as sirens are heard approaching.

**APPENDIX 3**

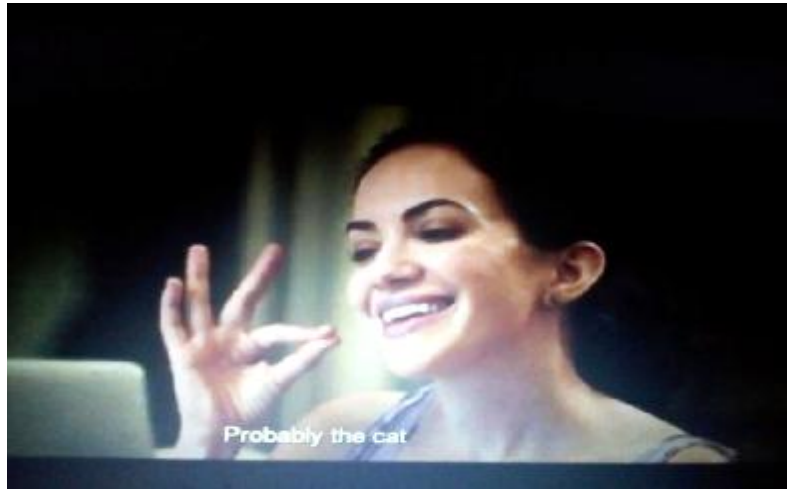
*The Scenes Of Hush Movie*











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