

THE STUDY OF SEMIOTICS IN *CINTA DI DALAM GELAS* NOVEL BY ANDREA HIRATA AS LITERATURE READING MATERIAL IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT: *This study aims to know the study of semiotics contained in the novel Cinta di Dalam Gelas by Andrea Hirata and their usefulness as literature reading material in high school. The approach used was the study of text. The research method used was a qualitative descriptive method. The data of this research was Cinta di Dalam Gelas novel by Andrea Hirata. Data collection technique used was library techniques by describing literary studies based on semiotics developed by philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce. The study included icons, indices, and symbols contained in the novel. Based on the results of research that has been done, there was a study of semiotics with details of 22 icons, 21 indices, and 7 symbols contained in Cinta di Dalam Gelas by Andrea Hirata. The icons contained in the novel included religious icons, cultural icons, 2 traditional transportation icons, 2 lifestyle icons, social game icons, distinctive drink icons, social worker icons, residential icons as social markers, infrastructure icons, educational icons, communication icons, traditional market icons, detective icons, and 7 metaphoric icons. Based on the results of interviews with two teachers, it was concluded that the teacher appreciated the presence of reading materials as literature reading material in high school as a companion to the student handbook. The results of the questionnaire on students concluded that 82% of students responded positively to the category of strongly agree and agree with the existence of literary books as a companion to their handbook. So, it can be said that the study of semiotics of the novel Cinta di Dalam Gelas by Andrea Hirata is very useful as a literature reading material in high school.*

KEYWORDS:

INTRODUCTION

Andrea Hirata's diversity and writing style through his novel *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* were very interesting and needed to be studied. The novel was full of conflict, written in a metaphorically studded, unusual, and unpredictable but very attractive style. In addition, Andrea Hirata's *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel also had a sign system that implied a certain meaning. This of course could be studied semiotically to find the meaning of the signs the author wrote in the novel.

Icon, index, and symbol signs were also found in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata. The author brought the author's imagination into the people's habits of Belitung City with diverse characters and cultures.

The words contained in the story besides being straightforward and closed to the reader's daily life, also had high aesthetic values and signs that implied a certain purpose. The assessment of the mark aimed to find the type of sign and its meaning in the *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel. Semiotics was also closely related to the field of linguistics which partially studied the structure and meaning of a more specific language.

Cinta di Dalam Gelas novel was themed about the struggle of a woman's life who acted as a child, sister, and wife. The main character in the novel was Maryamah, or often called Enong. Enong fought for her life and family. Since childhood, Enong became a tin miner, and she was even the first woman to work as a tin miner in her village. Tin mining was quite difficult and rough so that men worked more there. However, she did it anyway to send her younger siblings to school and maintain the survival of her family.

The reason the author chose the *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel as the object of literary research because Andrea Hirata in the presentation of stories not just wrote stories, but also implied the meaning of the signs in each of his stories. In addition, the novel also showed the environmental and social conditions of the Malay Belitong people who still lived in culture and upheld the rules of religion. Of course, this was an added value for the readers because in addition to being able to enjoy every storyline that flowed smoothly, the reader also got an insight into the customs of Malay Belitong which were certainly full of signs of semiotics. If the meaning of the sign in the Malay customs of Belitong was dismantled more deeply from the *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel, it was not surprising that Andrea Hirata had spent years doing social and cultural research in relation to human nature and its environment. In addition to these factors, the *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel contained a strong moral message. This of course could affect readers, especially students, to shape the students' character. This also caused Andrea Hirata's novels to be often used as material for learning by teachers and students.

Based on the author's survey and the results of interviews with colleagues, it was concluded that the existence of literary material in schools was very rare. The availability of literature reading material or teacher and student handbooks in the library was very minimal. Handbooks in the form of literature were rare. This indicated that literature was not an important spotlight in language learning activities. At present, the process of learning Indonesian for novels was only limited to the study of its structure. Even the learning was not overly studied by students. On the other hand, the value of students' understanding of reading competence was still lacking. In fact, the 2013 curriculum in senior high schools has emphasized literacy-based language learning. This of course implied the message that students could be more active in reading so that they could build a reading culture and improved critical thinking skills through the results of analysis of reading material. Students needed to understand how to analyze literature to understand works, make reviews, or interpret the works. Semiotic study by philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce was very helpful for students in understanding the meaning of words in the novel. From the descriptions described above, it appeared that semiotic research was the study of signs.

The researcher was interested in a novel entitled *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* by Andrea Hirata by using Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotics as the theoretical basis. This was because the novel had many signs contained in sentences that implied a specific meaning. The style of language used in the story was also interesting and unique. By using the typical Belitong Malay dialect, Andrea Hirata was able to rummaged the readers' feelings and imagination which then got lost in a sense of emotion, funny, sad, and angry. That was what made the readers of Andrea Hirata's novels never be bored to read.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The nature of semiotics

The structuralism rebirth of the early 20th century, which was followed by semiotics, is a result of the stagnation of structuralism itself, including the Handbook of Semiotics. Nort (in Ratna, 2014: 96) states that semiotics is a direct result of formalism and structuralism. Rusmana (2014: 32) says that semiotics is a study that systematically studies signs, symbols, and symbolic processes. More specifically explained by Sobur (2015: 95) semiotics is the study of a wide range of objects, events, and all cultures as a sign. Charles Sanders Peirce (in Baryadi, 2007: 60) says that,

A Sign is either an icon, an index, or a symbol. An icon is a sign which would possess the character which renders it significant, even though its object had no existence, such as leadpencil streak as representing a geometrical line. An index is a sign which would, at once, lose the character which makes it a sign if its object were removed, but would not lose that character if there no interpretant. Such, for instance, is a piece of mould with a bullet-hole: but there is a hole there, whether any-body has the sense to attribute it to a shot or not. A symbol is a sign which would lose the character which renders it a sign if there were no interpretant. Such is any utterance of speech which signifies what it does only by virtue of its being understood to have that signification.

The conclusions from some opinions above, namely semiotic is a branch of study that studies the sign in a literary work. Signs in these literary works can arise because of the simple factors of objects, events, all cultures.

Charles Sanders Peirce's Semiotics

Signs are an integral part of the object of reference and understanding of the subject of the sign. Charles Sanders Peirce views signs not as structures, but as part of the process of understanding (communication significance). He calls it representamen, while something designated or referred to is called an object. Semiotic systematic conversation occupies a significant position in the treasury of science in the 20th century. The flow of discourse was rolled out by two figures of founding father of semiotik, namely Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sanders Peirce through posthumous works. The flow of semiotic discourse which they introduced almost simultaneously, even though it relies on the principle of semiotics in different landings to give birth to different concepts. Because the disciplines they study are different. Charles Sanders Peirce is an expert in linguistics and logic, while Ferdinand de Saussure is an expert on modern linguistics, there are fundamental differences in the application of the concepts of semiotics today.

Further explained by Golden in the 1990 Journal of Reading Behavior, entitled A Semiotic Perspective of Text: The Picture Story Book Event,

According to Peirce (1955), there are three kinds of signs which relate to the object in different ways: the icon, the index, and the symbol. The iconic sign refers to objects it denotes primarily by similarity. The portrait of a man, for example, is a resemblance or likeness. The indexical sign shares an existential relation to an object, having a quality in common with the object. The sign is modified by the object rather than resembling it. The position of a weathercock, for example, indicates the direction of the wind.

Charles Sanders Peirce divides the fundamental principles of sign character into representative and interpretative. Representative character of a sign means a sign that represents something else (something that represents something else), whereas the interpretative character means that the sign provides an opportunity for interpretation depending on the user and recipient. This means, Charles Sanders Peirce views that the process of meaning (significance) becomes important because humans give meaning to the reality they meet.

Charles Sanders Peirce wants this semiotic theory to be a general reference for the study of various signs. Therefore, he needs a more in-depth study on this matter especially regarding how broad the range of this theory is. Rusmana (2014: 109-111) explained that Charles Sanders Peirce in studying objects had seen everything from three logical paths. An interpreter acts as a researcher, observer, and reviewer of the object he understands. The relationship between the three elements is shown in the following figure.

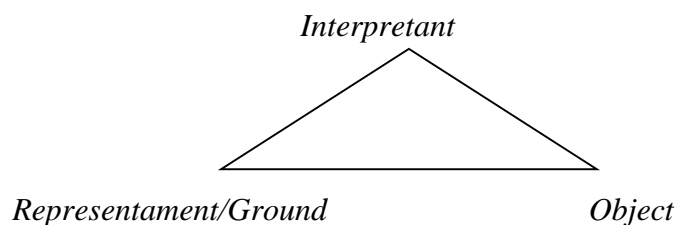


Figure 1. Figure of Triangle of Meaning Charles Sanders Peirce

The picture above is explained by Peirce that there are triadic relations in semiotics, namely between representant (R), Object (O), and Interpretant (I). Thus, semiosis is the process of interpreting a sign that starts from the perception on the basis (ground; representant) then refers to the object, finally the interpretant process occurs. According to him, semiotic is action, influence or cooperation of three subjects, namely the sign, object, and interpretan.

The Nature of the Novel

The novel comes from the Latin word, namely *Novellus* which is derived from the word *novies* which means "new". The definition of "new" when compared to other types of literature is like poetry and drama. The word novel is absorbed from English and in Italian it is called *novella*. Novella literally means "A small new item, which is then interpreted as a short story in the form of prose. (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

Nurgiyantoro also said that today the term *novella* or *nevelle* contains the same meaning as the term Indonesian *novellet* (English: Novellete) which means a work of fiction prose whose length is not too long but not too short. In line with this, Zaidan, Sumardjo (2007) said that in a broad sense, the novel is a story in the form of prose in a broad measure. From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that the novel is a literary prose fiction that tells the life of a character and contains a message for the reader.

Local Setting Novel

Cinta di Dalam Gelas novel is also included in local setting novel. The intrinsic element of a novel as a literary work is the setting or setting as a scope, the place, and the time the character lived his life in a world of fiction. Background in other words is referred to as place, time, and social environment as the place where events are told.

Herman J. Waluyo (2002) explains that the setting is the place where the story can relate to physical aspects, sociological aspects, and psychological aspects. On the other hand, Burhan Nurgiyantoro (2015) revealed that the background in literary works is not limited to the placement of certain locations or something of a physical nature, but also in the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, and values that apply in the place concerned.

The background elements described by Kenny (1996: 41) must involve the following matters:

- 1) Geographical location, including landscape topology even details of interior space;
- 2) Existence of character, work, and daily ways;
- 3) The time setting in which the action took place, for example in a particular historical period or season, year, and;
- 4) Religion, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters.

Thus, a novel with a local setting can be understood as a place that is told in the work of fiction which includes life habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, life views, ways of thinking and attitudes, and so on from an area. *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata, the original author from Bangka Belitung, is one example of a novel that has a local social background in Malay culture, especially Bangka Belitung.

The Nature of Literary Reading Materials

The definition of material in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2016) is as everything that can be used or needed for a particular purpose, while the reading has a meaning (book and so on) which is read. Dalman (2013: 24) revealed that reading material for studies in general are materials in the form of nonfiction consisting of various types. Fiction reading material can also be used as reading material if the field of discipline concerned is literature. Thus, reading material can be taken from nonfiction or fiction books depending on the disciplines carried out.

Indonesian language learning at school is certainly inseparable from literary learning. Literary reading activities are very important for students because literary texts contain values that are beneficial to students. Literary teaching in schools needs to be supported by reading material that supports and matches the students' characteristics. Quality literary books will make Indonesian language learning more interesting and meaningful. Interesting learning and accompanied by the availability of interesting reading books will also contribute greatly to students' interest in learning. Literary books can also be used as teaching materials in class.

METHODOLOGY

This research was a qualitative research that examines *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata. The research method used in this study was descriptive qualitative analysis method. The research report would contain excerpts of data to provide an overview of the presentation of the report. In this case, the researcher is an instrument to obtain data from documents in the form of text. This research produced data in the form of the results of a study process of literary works in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata. The data were in the form of words, sentences or expressions which were integrated into the whole story. The data source in this study was *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata. The data collection technique used in this study was library research. Data processing

began with grouping data collected through literature studies, interviews, and questionnaires and records which were considered to be able to support this research then to be classified and analyzed based on research interests. The results of the data analysis were then arranged in the form of reports with descriptive analysis techniques. The position of researcher in qualitative descriptive analysis research was as a human instrument who served to determine the focus of research, chose informants as sources of data, conducted data collection, assessed data quality, analyzed data, interpreted data, and made conclusions on the findings. To find out the usefulness of *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata as a literary teaching material, then data were collected from 2 Indonesian language teaching teachers and senior high school students who were respondents in the study.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the semiotic study of *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata based on Charles Sanders Peirce's theory included three parts, namely icons, indices, and symbols. The following was the explanation of research findings of semiotics in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas novel* by Andrea Hirata.

Icons in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata

The icons contained in this novel included the following:

1. The asr prayer call

Asr prayer call was as an icon of religious/belief markers. Azan's voice was a call to worship before God. Azan's voice was echoed five times a day. Even though there were various tribes and religions in Belitung, Azan's voice was not weird to the people of Belitung because the majority of the people were Muslim and Malay. The Belitung community had lived side by side for a long time. The quotes about Alunan azan were found in several parts of the novel, one of which was as follows; "*Seperti dugaanku, jika hujan pertama jatuh tepat pada 23 Oktober, ia masih akan berinai-rinai sampai Maret berikutnya. Rinainya akan pudar menjelang pukul tiga sore bersama redupnya alunan asar. Setelah itu, matahari kembali merekah.*" (page 1).

The above quotation described the background of the rainy season atmosphere which would stop in the afternoon until the call to prayer was echoed. This shows that the author wanted to display religious activities in his novel to remind the readers.

2. Mantra

Mantra was an icon of trust and culture. This icon was found in the novel quote page 3. The above quote illustrated the lives of the people of Belitung City, especially people were accustomed to wear sarongs in the evening with full moon. Apparently, in ancient times their ancestors had always carried out full moon rituals as guardians of nature and were still carried out by their generation until now, even though they had embraced a religion. They considered the habit that had been carried out by the ancestors to be preserved until now as a form of their gratitude.

3. Bicycle

Bicycle was as marker icon of community transportation in Belitung city. The majority of people in Bangka Belitung still used bicycles as a means of transportation. Text quotes indicated bikes more than 10 times. One of the quotes was as follows. "*Syahrudin senang kebut-kebutan bersepeda. Suatu hari, di balai desa ia menonton film CHIP (California Highway Patrol) yang ditayangkan TVRI.*" (page 26).

From the explanation above, it was explained that he was very happy cycling even to speeding.

4. Boat

Boat was as an icon of sea transportation for coastal communities. Bangka Belitung Island was close to the sea coast. People who lived on the shoreline generally worked as fishermen. One of the figures living in the coastal area was the Sawang people. "*Orang-orang Sawang bertolak naik perahu, menyerbu terumbu-terumbu, berkejar-kejaran dengan ombak yang tak melawan dan angin yang berkawan.*" (page 3).

The quote explained the activities of the Sawang people everyday. The story setting was in the coastal area.

5. Coffee shop

The coffee shop was an icon of the people's lifestyle in Belitung, especially those who are Malay, who love coffee drinks. Almost every mosaic, the word coffee was displayed. In fact, some mosaics in the *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel discussed the phenomenon of coffee very clearly and in detail. Coffee shops were very popular with the men of the Belitung community, as shown in the following quote.

"*Sampai di ujung pasar tadi, kau akan terpana menyaksikan sejauh mata memandang, warung kopi berderet-deret tak putus-putus.*" (page 29).

From the explanation, it indicated that many coffee shops had become a necessity for the people of Bangka Belitung. In addition, the existence of many coffee shops indicated that many people demanded coffee drinks, so coffee entrepreneurs did not discourage selling the coffee drinks even though there were many competitors.

6. Chess

Chess was as an icon of the game for the Belitung community. This game is very popular in the Belitung community. In fact, the community enthusiasm was very great for this game. Chess had a special place in the hearts of the Belitung people, especially the Malay youth. Some of these icons were found in novel quotes page 138, 21, 79, 135, 139, 46, 20, 30, 202, 285, 294, etc.)

7. Coffee

Coffee was as an icon of the sign typical drink of Malay people in Belitung. Coffee was also placed as the most important part of the mosaics in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata, namely mosaic 8. The Story of a Coffee in a Glass explained the role of coffee in one's life. The author described the function of coffee in human life. Some of these icons were found in novel quotes page 40-43. There were many more quotes in the novel that make coffee as an icon of typical Malay society drinks in Belitung.

8. Tin manner

Tin manner was as an icon of social working community in Belitung. Mining tin became the work of the Bangka Belitung community because PT Mining stood majestically in the city. However, workers were generally men. Miner's work was a risky job and required enormous energy. Even though she is a woman, Enong continues to be the tin manner to support her family. In fact, on quote page 18 it was explained that he was a pioneer for other women who wanted to work in tin mining in Belitung.

9. Hut

The hut was as an icon of the social marker where Enong lived, as a community with a middle to lower economy. Enong lived in a simple hut. This hut icon quote was found on page 96.

10. Dam

The dam was as an icon of rural community infrastructure in Bangka Belitung. The rural atmosphere on the seashore certainly had a dam. The beach was also used by workers to gain tin. This is intended to fortify large quantities of incoming water at any time or to prevent contamination of waste into the surrounding community. Likewise with the people of Bangka Belitung expressed in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel. This icon was found in the novel quote page 99.

11. Graduation

Graduation was as an icon of education. At present, we could not only see graduation in undergraduate graduation or the like officially but we could also see graduation from kindergarten students and unofficial courses. In this novel, there was also a description of the graduation background experienced by the main character who had passed an English course at one of the courses in Belitung City. This icon was found in the novel quote page 18.

12. Letter

Letter was as an icon of traditional communication tools. The development of cellular technology in this novel did not seem to have developed rapidly. Several times the quote stated that the communication device used was still a hand-written manual letter.

“...Enong masih pula setia saling berkirim surat dengan sahabat penanya selama bertahun-tahun, Minarni.” (page 18)

13. Fish market

Fish market was as an icon of traditional market. The Belitung community still meet traditional markets when compared to urban communities who use modern markets. This icon was in a novel quote page 25.

14. Agate rings

Agate rings were as icons of mens' lifestyle markers that look more classy. *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel contained the phenomenon of agate which was once popular in the past. People were willing to spend money to have an agate that could be paired with jewelry. Such figures were also included in the quote on page 76 and 104.

15. Sherlock Holmes

Sherlock Holmes was a reliable detective icon. The character of Sherlock Holmes was actually a fictional character from a famous novel. The novel had also been successfully filmed. Detective work was often associated with Sherlock Holmes. This statement also appeared in a novel quote page 130.

16. Tin springs

Tin springs were as an icon of metaphor. The word tin springs had a relationship with eye markers, namely the source of vision. The word referred to the meaning of the location of tin's natural resources in large quantities so that it could be captured directly by the eyes. This icon was found in the novel quote page 59.

17. Rubbish words

Rubbish words were as icons of metaphor, meaning useless words. Rubbish was an object which was disposed of by humans because the benefits were gone. Thus, rubbish words became an icon of the metaphor that we often heard in everyday life, as in quote page 88.

18. Rolling mat

Rolling mat was as an icon of a stop. The author used the word *rolling mat* in a household. Of course the meaning of rolling out did not refer to bankruptcy, but led to disharmony or divorce.

“*Haiya, rumah tangga gulung tikar bikin ni gila, yah, mah? Ni pikir main catur macam main halma?*” *berbunyi Giok Nio.*” (page 46)

19. Long mouth

Long mouth was as an icon of metaphor which means talk too much. Likewise in *Cinta di Gelas* novel, there were a number of quotes which stated the word *long mouth* as an illustration of someone who could not hold back secrets or liked to talk about other people. This icon was in a novel quote page 72 and page 80)

20. Spraying words

Spraying words were icon of metaphor which means being scolded by others directly and blindly. Basically, the word *spray* was actually used to declare a kind of pump to spray water, fire or paint, but here the spray became an icon of scolding. This icon was found in the novel quote page 86.

21. Unripe

Unripe was an icon of metapora which means inexperienced. In *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel, it appeared that the use of the word referred to "inexperienced or new", as shown in the following quote. “*Persiapan Maryamah masih sangat mentah. Jika ia digunjingkan, ditekan Modin, dan ditentang masyarakat, persiapannya bisa kacau. Bisa-bisa ia tak berani tampil.*” (page 77). From the quote explained that Maryamah, as the main character who wanted to fight his ex-husband playing chess, was still just learning about how to play chess or not experienced.

22. White magic and black magic

White magic and black magic, both of them were icons of metaphor which mean the teachings obtained by the magicians. Here, the author explained that Matarom and his followers were followers of black magic. Maybe it's because of his role as an antagonist so that he was more fit in the category of black magic. The depiction of the metaphoric icon appeared on the citation of page 296 and page 297.

Index in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata

1. Glared Eyes

Glared eyes were as indexes of irritated expressions. The character Nazwa Kahair was said to be glaring because she remembered being defeated by her competitor, Wohnmann. This expression was often not realized by the character herself because glaring was as an index of anger which was a response to feelings of resentment that was buried by someone. This index was found in the novel quote page 25.

2. Circumcision

Circumcision was the index towards puberty. Circumcision was an index of growing up. A boy who was 11 years old could be circumcised. This age was the age of the child began to grow up. This index was found in the novel quote page 51.

3. Man who was young, healthy, and had a diploma but di not work should bedoused with hot coffee
Man who was young, healthy, and had a diploma but di not work should be doused with hot coffee as an index of expression of anger. In fact a man had to look for work because someday when he was married he had to provide for his family. The poor image of man who did not work appeared on the quote on page 5.

4. Not as bright as ground

Not as bright as ground was an index of a dim or dark background because it was not yet exposed to sunlight. This index was found in the novel quote page 33.

5. Enong's muscular body

Enong's muscular body was a hard-working index. Enong, the main character in the novel, was forced to work to meet daily needs. Enong became the backbone of her family replacing her late father. This index was found in the novel quote page 11, 12, 57 and 70.

6. Single weathered rust man

Single weathered rust man as an index of someone who was late married. This could be seen in the following quote. "*Kau dan Ikal, bujang lapuk karatan! Telinga wajan! Baiklah akan kuulangi lagi!*" (page 230).

7. Eyes widened and mouth dropped open

Eyes widened and mouth dropped open was as an index of disbelief or surprise. Both of these conditions were often expressed to indicate someone who felt unbelief or surprise because he saw or heard something. This index was found in the novel quote page 34, 238, and 292.

8. Long hair with big, well built, and tattoed body

Long hair with big, well built, and tattoed body was an index of goon. Similarly, if we saw someone wearing glasses in the library, the person must be a smart person because the characteristics of smart people tended to look that way. There was also a similar situation in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel. This index was found in the novel on page 15.

9. Teary eyes

Teary eyes was as an index indicated that someone was about to cry. This condition was also experienced by several figures in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata. This index was found in the novel on page 57, 33, and 116.

10. Steaming

Steaming was as a hot state index. Steaming means steaming smoke. This could be seen on the quote page 81

11. Her face is red and her eyes are red

Her face was red and her eyes were red as an index of anger and wanted to cry immediately. This condition can certainly occur in characters in a novel. This index was found in the novel on page 83.

12. Face hit by a tornado

Face hit by a tornado was as a fear index. Based on experiences that had been felt or seen before, people had been able to conclude that the meaning of the sentence must refer to someone who showed an expression of fear such as seeing a disaster, a tornado, before his eyes. This index was found in the novel on page 86.

13. You wanted to teach crocodiles to swim

You wanted to teach crocodiles to swim was an index of a futile work. Someone who said you wanted to teach a crocodile to swim, of course he wanted to say that he was wrong and misjudged someone. This index was found in the novel on page 86.

14. Bowing

Bowing was as an index of fear, regret, or shame. This was of course very much influenced by the pragmatic side experienced by someone. The author revealed the fear that made the character bowed. This index was found in the novel on pages 91, 93, and 105.

15. Jinn did not want to throw their children there

Jinn just didn't want to throw their children there was as an index of far and remote locations. We didn't know since when that statement sounded familiar not only in the people of Bangka Belitung, but also in our society now. It might be due to the use of the word *Jinn*. This index was found in the novel on page 110.

16. Maryamah too often took a deep breath

Maryamah too often took a deep breath was as a nervous index. Likewise with the character Enong in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel. Enong's attitude reflected our attitude in everyday life if we were nervous. This index was found in the novel on page 141.

17. Silence

Silence was as the index of felling silent for a long time. The word Silence did not mean denotations in the context of the sentence. However, someone saying the word silence did not mean that everyone in the conversation were mute. This index was found in the novel on page 258.

18. Sweat moistened Maryamah's burka

Sweat moistened Maryamah's burka was an index of nervousness and high concentration. This index was found in the novel on page 296.

19. Matarom leaned limply in his chair with puffy eyes

Matarom leaned limply in his chair with puffy eyes was an index of very deep disappointment. Matarom could not believe what he had experienced. Never had he experienced such a great shock, defeated by a woman who was none other than his own ex-wife. This index was found in the novel on page 304.

20. *Akil balik*

Akil balik was an index that described the condition of a child toward maturity. *Akil balik* was a term from Islam which was the majority religion in Bangka Belitung. This index was found in the novel on page 88.

Symbols in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata

1. Giving up clothes as a condition to step over in marriage

Giving up clothes as a condition to step over in marriage was a cultural symbol. The quote in the novel page 12 described that Ania, Maryamah's sister, wanted to get married. Because her sister never married, Ania asked permission from Maryamah to step her over by providing a cloth as a condition.

2. Coffee drinking habits

The habit of drinking coffee was as a symbol of the habit of filling leisure time in the Belitung community. The Belitung community was dominated by Malay tribes. Malay men were very fond of coffee. This was described in the quotation pages 177, 21, 30, 46.

3. Women were not included in playing chess

Women were not included in chess games was as a symbol of Malay cultural regulations. Chess match was as a culture of routine activities of the Belitung people once a year, on Independence day celebration. Unfortunately, the customs that forbade women from participating in chess matches have occurred since the days of our ancestors until now. This symbol was found in the novel on pages 46, 89, 47, 85, 88, 93, 94, and 103.

4. Betel leaves

Betel leaf was a symbol of Malay culture. Not only used as food for Malay women, betel was also used in Malay cultural rituals, such as before carrying out a wedding ritual, Malay tribal elders would chew betel leaves. This symbol was found in the novel on page 52.

5. Sarong tribes

Sarong was a symbol of certain tribal youth clothing. The youths were very prominent with their dress styles using sarongs when carrying out activities. This symbol was found in the novel on page 3. It was further explained that the sarong tribes also looked like a local youth, namely as fishermen. This symbol was found in the novel on page 110.

6. *Tarawih*

Tarawih was as a religious symbol. In the fasting month, people, both men and women, flocked to the mosque to carry out religious activities *tarawih*. This symbol was found in the novel on pages 206 and 209.

7. Subordinates may not defend themselves in front of superiors

Subordinates may not defend themselves in front of superiors was a symbol of the social class of Indonesian society. In *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel with the background of rural communities, this culture was also rooted in it. In a place of business, a subordinate had to respect every word of his boss even though it was against his conscience. This symbol was found in the novel on page 87.

The Usefulness of *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* Novel by Andrea Hirata as Literature Reading Material in Senior High Schools

1. Results from Teacher Interviews

The nature and purpose of teaching literature was to foster students' skills, love and appreciation toward language and Indonesia. In addition, the teaching of literature was also relevant to the problems faced by students in the real world because literature was also a reflection of people's lives according to their time. The literature work contained ideology, culture, and other life values.

Based on the results of interviews with colleagues (2 Indonesian language subject teachers) and students, they welcomed the semiotic study book in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata as a companion book in literary learning. They were greatly helped by the reading books so that literary learning in interpreting novels became more effective. The novels by Andrea Hirata were novels that often appeared in literary learning. Those novels often raised cultural issues and customs, morals, and education so that students became motivated in maintaining their character and culture.

The display of literary books (handouts) would also attract attention with supporting images. The two teachers agreed that the semiotic study book in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata was very good as a companion learning book for students and teachers. The typical method of telling story by Andrea Hirata could be an example for students who had an interest in becoming story writers. They also said that the study of semiotics could also add to their insight into literary learning. The language used in the literary books (handouts) was quite simple and easy to understand, so students could easily analyze novel stories. Both of them agreed that the semiotic study book in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* by Andrea Hirata deserved to be used as literature reading material in senior high schools

2. Result from Students' Responses

From the results of the Likert scale data on the students' responses to the semiotic study book in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata as a literature reading (handout), it was found that on average 82% of students responded positively to the category (strongly agree and agree) with reading material literature (handout). Thus it can be stated that the study of semiotics in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata deserved as literature reading in senior high schools.

CONCLUSION

A. Semiotic Studies in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata

Based on the research that had been done, in the study of semiotics there had been 22 icons, 21 indices, and 7 symbols in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata. The icons contained in the novel included religious icons, cultural icons, 2 traditional transportation icons, 2 lifestyle icons, social game icons, distinctive drinking icons, social worker icons, iconic markers of residence as social markers, infrastructure icons, educational icons, communication icons, traditional market icons, detective icons, and 7 metaphoric icons. The indices contained in the novel included glared eyes index, circumcision index, the index of young men who did not work should be doused with hot water, not as bright as ground index, Enong's muscular body index, rusty index, single weathered rusty index, widened-eyes index, long hair with tattooed body index, teary eyes index, steaming index, her face is red and her eyes are red index, face hit by a tornado index, teaching crocodiles to swim index, bowing index, Jinn throwing children index, long breath index, silence index, sweat index, leaning limply index, and *akil balik* index. The symbols contained in the novel included giving up clothes as stepping over condition, people's habit symbol, women may not play chess symbol, chewing betel symbol, custom clothing symbol, religious symbol, social community symbol.

B. The usefulness of the Semiotics Study book in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* by Andrea Hirata as literature material in senior high schools

1) Results from teacher interviews

Both teachers agreed that the presence of literary material (handouts) in literary learning had a positive impact on students. The semiotic study in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata was useful as a literary reading material that provided a comprehensive understanding of the meanings implied in the novel, making it easier for students to understand the contents of the novel and interpret it. In addition, literary books (handouts) increased student motivation in learning literature, students were also more independent in doing assignments given by the teacher so that learning became more effective..

2) Results from students' responses

Students responded positively with categories (strongly agree and agree) the literature reading material (handouts). Thus, it could be stated that the study of semiotics in *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* novel by Andrea Hirata deserved to be literature reading in senior high schools.

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