

## **SEMIOTIC SIGNS IN THE NOVEL "PERCY JACKSON & THE OLYMPIANS: THE LIGHTNING THIEF" BY RICK RIORDAN**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study, which focused on the novel *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: the lightning thief* by Rick Riordan, was to examine the many types of signs used in the novel that focused on the object, namely icon, index, and symbol it contains. This study used a descriptive qualitative methodology and Pierce's semiotic theory as its theoretical framework. Using note-taking as the primary research instrument, the data for this study were gathered from the novel *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: the lightning thief* by Rick Riordan. The analysis's results showed that Pierce's semiotic theory can be used to understand the meaning of these three sign components, especially as it relates to the relationship between their object, representamen, and interpretant. For example, the visual of big marble frieze in the novel is the icon of Greek gods; the blood that comes out is an index of a scar; and a black-and-white bull's horn is a symbol of Minotour.

**Keywords** : Semiotics, Pierce's Theory, Triadic Concept, Novel, Icon, Index, Symbol

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language studies, or linguistics, examines the structure, unity, nature, and evolution of human speech (Webster, 1981). According to another linguist, Wardhaugh (1972), linguistics is a field of study that looks at language. In conclusion, both definitions of the term agree that linguistics is the scientific study of language.

Language is a set of common spoken or written symbols that allows people to communicate and express who they are as members of a social group and contributors to its culture. Since language is used to express ideas, thoughts, and information, people can communicate through words, phrases, and signs (Foers & J. Jones, 1960, p. 122). "Signs" are, on the other hand, everything that might imply something else, according to Eco (1976, p. 7), whereas "Semiotics is concerned with anything that may be taken as a sign." As a result, the study of signs is known as semiotics.

The study of sign, symbol, and meaning is known as semiology or semiotics. It focuses on how meaning is produced rather than what it actually is (Barthes, 1964). The specific science is referred to by the terms semiotics or semiology. While American scientists frequently use the term semiotics, the term semiology is more widely used in Europe. Semiotics is the study of sign systems, including language, code, and signal. Everything that may be interpreted as a sign is the focus of semiotics. The study of semiotics includes not only the signs used in everyday communication but also all references to other forms, including words, pictures, sounds, gestures, and objects.

There are several opinions regarding the origin of the word semiotics, both of which come from Greek, namely: the first is same, which means "interpretation of signs," while the second is semeon which means "signs" in its development, there are several experts who study semiotics in their studies and create theories. One of the semiotic experts is Charles Sanders Peirce.

The use of semiotics is usually found in literary works. Literary works are ideas imagined into texts with ethical and aesthetic values. Literary works must also be able to

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create a beautiful creation. Many elements are involved in the creative process of literary works, such as knowledge, insight, thoughts, beliefs, physical experiences, and aspects of the author's imagination. A novel is one of the literary works.

A novel is a tale written in long prose; this long prose indicates that the story has a complicated storyline, numerous characters, and a variety of settings (Doody, 1996, p. 29). A novel is a free-form literary work in which the author describes human existence. Novels have the power to persuade readers to take action because the novels' plots are a mirror of what happens in real life. The purpose is to allow the author's plot to interest the reader.

The author of literary works does not readily and clearly comprehend the idea, nor does he or she immediately express it to the reader. The author conveys secret messages using a specific instrument or sign. With signs, the author does not have to write everything out for the reader to understand. The reader's mind will naturally look for the author's intended intent if the author merely provides clues.

The writers decided to take several related studies in speech act taken from different sources of journals and articles. The first study written by Alfan Asyraq Pauzan (2018) entitled "A Semiotic Analysis of the John Wick 1 Film Using Charles Sanders Peirce's Semiotic Theory". This research aims to examine the semiotics of the John Wick 1 Film. According to the study, Pauzan employs five icons, three indexes, and three symbols. The second research conducted by Nuryuliana (2022) entitled "A Semiotic Analysis: Reflection of Ethical and Psychological Hedonism in Jane Austen's Novel "Emma"", examines hedonism in Jane Austen's Novel Emma. "Jane Austen Novel Emma" is the source of the data.

The last research from Tamami and Susilowati (2021), who researched semiotic analysis the old man and the sea by Earnest Hemingway, is another researcher who studied semiotics. This article used semiotic theory, a study of linguistic approaches that exclusively focuses on the meaning included in the sign or symbol, to examine Ernest Hemingway's novella *The Old Man and the Sea* in order to discover the meaning hidden in the sign contained in the work. Numerous symbols were discovered using the idea employed in Hemingway's novel, including the sign present in character Santiago.

Novels that use language as a sign or symbol to represent the author's ideas in the literary work is Rick Riordan's novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief". Because that novel is one of the finest fantasy novels, which indicates that it has an interesting plot and has been successfully made into a movie, it is fascinating to analyze the book using semiotic theory. The writers chose this topic because many people still don't understand semiotics well, and the writers hope this study will make semiotics easier to understand. The reader can experience emotions, feelings, interest, and renewal from the beautiful components of novels.

*Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief* tells the story of the adventures of a teenager descended from a Greek god, Percy Jackson, with dyslexia and ADHD. As a result of the disease, he was often expelled from school many times because he often caused trouble and was thought to be crazy. But that's only a few of the problems that keep coming to him until he finds out who he really is and joins the half-blood camp.

In the story's conflict, Percy Jackson, the young man who is the son of the god Poseidon, is accused of stealing Zeus' lightning. Confused and unsure of what's happening, Jackson tries to prove that he isn't the thief. One way is to find the real thief.

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And Percy Jackson was allowed to find and return for ten days to return the weapon and reconcile the god war that almost happened on Mount Olympus.

This research implies that novel fans or the readers are expected to understand all forms of sign systems used by authors directly and be more selective in choosing novels as entertainment media, which are not only entertaining but also educational and can add insight and understanding to readers in the field of literature and the field of linguistics regarding semiotic signs. And can be a reference for students majoring in English Literature, especially research on novels, semiotics, and Pierce's analysis.

There are two problems formulated by the previous background to be the research question in this study, they are:

1. What kinds of signs are used in Rick Riordan's novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief?
2. What are the meanings behind the sign in Rick Riordan's novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief

### **Review of Literature**

#### ***Semiotics***

European scientists like Ferdinand De Saussure, Louis Hjelmslev, Roland Barthes, and Umberto Eco use the word "semiology," but American scientists like Charles Sanders Peirce, Charles Williams Morris, and Marcel Danesi frequently use the phrase "semiotics." Some argue that semiotics is a theory of sign systems. Semiology, another name for the subject, is derived from the Greek word semeion, which means sign (Lyons, 1977, p. 100). Studying signs is what semiotics does. The sign-making process, or semiosis, is another topic covered in semiotics. Because semiotics is an indirect type of communication, semiotics can take the shape of symbolism, allegory, metaphor, analogy, and more. Semiotics is a method of understanding the meaning behind the signs you observe, and the method is how you classify the signs (Chandler, 2007).

Semiotics focuses on analyzing and identifying signs in conversation, explaining their meaning, and examining how these signs relate to other signs to determine the relevance of each one. "Semiotics is a science or method of analysis to examine signs," claims Sobur (2003, p. 15). Language as a sign system frequently has a mysterious element. Sometimes what is seen and what is real are not the same. The analyst employs semiotics to interpret the signs in the text under examination since the signs are revealed by the signifiers.

In particular, the semiotic approach looks at literature in the context of its own system, which is a problem with technical issues, procedures of production, expression, and communication. "Semiotics is a science that analyzes issues associated with communication and expression," according to Semi (2012, p. 109). The study of semiotics is concerned with the extrinsic and intrinsic elements of a literary work since literary studies have addressed issues with expression and people, language, style, and other factors.

#### ***Pierce's Theory***

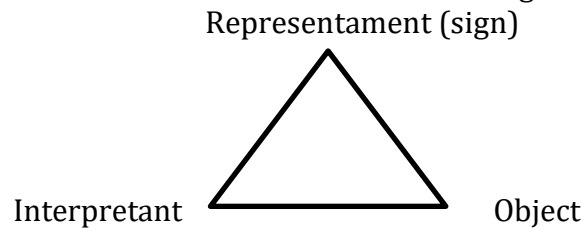
In his work, Charles Sanders Peirce, a semiotics expert, describes the sign. He devised a new approach to ascertain the meaning of the sign he discovered. The sign itself can take many different forms outside only images, including gestures, phrases, and other concepts. He divided the sign into three models in order to determine the sign's meaning. Typically, he refers to it as the representament, object, and interpretant (or triadic model of sign). He divides them into three categories once again in this model. Each component has a distinct meaning. Therefore, a representament or sign is anything that stands in for

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another. The thing to which the sign refers is the object. The conclusion of interpretation is interpretation. An interpretant is produced by the sign and object combination. Check out the diagram below to see the triadic model of signs.



## 1. Representament

A representament is a type of sign. Peirce asserts that the sign can be further subdivided into the qualisign, sinsign, and legisign. These signs are all of a distinct type:

### 1.1. Qualisign

Qualisign is a sign that is based on the characteristics of the sign and is tied to a Quality. We define the mark in qualisign by its quality, example: "saying". They all have a sign behind them and one can use the words strong, soft, and loud. For instance, we can infer that dad is upset when we hear him speak in a somewhat high tone. This could qualify as qualisign.

### 1.2. Sinsign

A sinsign is one that is essentially observed in actual life. Sinsign is a true sign that is generated by living organisms. For instance, a rooster's crowing might serve as a cue that morning has come.

### 1.3. Legisign

A legisign is a sign that is created as a public code or as a guideline that must be followed. Typically, the legisign are signs that are more frequently understood by other people. Mainly because it is generally a verbally understandable command sign. For instance, a head nod can be used to express acceptance or yes. Shaking your head conveys a refusal or no.

## 2. Object

An object is anything that serves as a sign's point of reference. There are three things in a sign, according to Peirce:

### 2.1. Icon

An icon is a sign that resembles the real thing in type. The object and the icon are identical. It shared the physical properties of the thing. An icon is any image that reflects the thing being represented; it is not just a simplified version of a picture. Agreement is not required to understand icons. A map of London is an icon for London, just as a painting of a pipe is an icon for a pipe, as examples of icons.

### 2.2. Index

Index is a cognitive connection to the object. The link between the sign and the object is logical, similar to a causal one. A rumbling stomach denotes hunger, blindness is indicated by sunglasses and a white cane, and a nearby fire is indicated by the scent of smoke are a few examples of indexes.

### 2.3. Symbol

A symbol is a sign that has an association between the signifier and the signified. It is anything that is meant to be signified by a sign that is in agreement with the mark as a

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whole. It may utilize a sign that is frequently seen in daily life as an example. It is a signal from the stop sign. A common example that has been accepted by society is the sign on the traffic signal.

### 3. Interpretant

Chandler (2007) claims that there are three different categories of interpretation. The stages of the sign and its object are typically used to order these interpretations.

#### 3.1. Rheme

Rheme is an interpretation that has a lot of scope for interpretation, thus it may be interpreted in several ways. This sign gives the reader the option to interpret it whatever they see fit. So it is possible to say this rheme comprises the assumption that individuals make. We frequently see this scenario in daily life when we meet someone with red eyes. There will be various interpretations, but the rheme gives the interpreter the freedom to choose. Red eyes might indicate someone who is newly awake, has an eye sore or infection, or has recently sobbed. There are so many signs that are open for interpretation.

#### 3.2. Dicent Sign

The dicent sign is one that is consistent with the facts as they currently stand. These signs offer data on the markers that are based on facts. For instance, when a recent incident happens, the police will place a sign indicating that an accident happened on the road.

#### 3.3. Argument

A sign of an argument is when it provides an explanation for anything. This shows that the sign can be read clearly and that its purpose is obvious. For instance, there are good reasons why it is not permitted to use a telephone at the gas stations. The electromagnetic waves that smartphones create will impair the operation of the fuel pump electric engine, which is why it is forbidden to use cellphones at the gas stations.

### **The Novel**

The term novel derives from the Latin *novellas*, which became *novies*, which means new. This new phrase refers to the reality that novels come into existence after short stories and romances. A novel is a lengthy work of fiction that tells a variety of stories about the characters' interactions with the people in their immediate surroundings. Typically, a novel is created by someone based on their imagination and real-life events that affect them or those close to them. There are inherent aspects in a novel, such as a storyline, characters, places, and themes. An interesting storyline can make its intrinsic components better (Wellek & Warren, 1954).

The American College Dictionary defines a novel as "a fictional story constructed by various characters, gestures, and actual story styles that are representational in a plot that produces conflict," as stated by Tarigan (2003). In addition to short stories, poetry, and dramas, novels also qualify as literary works of literature. A fictional story is one that is not founded on historical facts, or that does not truly occur in real life. It is included as a narrative story.

According to some of the above opinions, it may be inferred that the novel is a made-up story based on the author's experiences and observations of real-life issues that are presented as a narrative. Comparatively to other fiction stories, novels are the last type to be created. The novel describes a lot of character-driven conflicts. The story then becomes lengthier than other literary works as the characters, diverse events, and settings are portrayed in a cohesive and complicated manner.

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## **METHOD**

### **Design**

The writers used a descriptive qualitative in this study. According to Bogdan and Tayler (cited in Moleong, 2006), a descriptive qualitative method provides descriptive data from the observed addresses in the form of written or spoken words. Meanwhile, according to Sudaryanto (2015), a descriptive qualitative approach is one that depends on actual linguistic facts or phenomena that are objectively present in the lives of speakers. The purpose of qualitative research is to comprehend better something in particular, rather than constantly seeking the cause and effect of anything, and to better understand the subject of study (Moleong, 2006). As a result, a common language develops. In simpler terms, the descriptive qualitative method refers to the approach of describing, explaining, and analyzing occurrences in natural phenomena by exhibiting them in narrative or textual descriptions.

### **Sources of Data**

The writers focused on signs found in "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" novel by Rick Riordan. This study focused on the kind of sign and their meaning. This study also employs secondary data from journals, articles, and other books relevant to semiotics.

### **Procedures**

In order to conduct this study, the writers collected data using a descriptive method, which entails the following data collection procedures:

1. Collecting the data by reading the novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan carefully. From this, the writers additionally employed scanning and skimming to collect the data. The writers read the novel and underline important parts related to the data to be examined.
2. Collecting and gathering information from a variety of sources, including the internet and libraries, in the form of relevant articles, books/e-books, journals, or previous studies on similar research.
3. Gathering information from these various sources was analyzed as a whole, with two stages of continuous formulation. Starting from answer the gem problem with utilizing theory of semiotics by Pierce then answer the second problem formulation by observing how the signs in Rick Riordan Percy Jackson's novel & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief represent their meaning.
4. Drawing a conclusion. To conclude the main problem of the research, the final step of data collecting is to determine conclusions.

### **Data analysis**

In qualitative data analysis, according to Miles (1994, p. 246), there are three activities. They are reducing the data, data display, and drawing/verification. The procedures are organized to make data analysis easy for the writers. For explanation, they are as follows:

#### ***Reducing the Data***

In reducing the data, the writers understood the content of the novel that has been read, which is closely related to semiotic elements, analyzes paragraph by paragraph, chapter by chapter, and interpret using the analysis guidelines of the novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan.

#### ***Data Display***

Data presentation or display comes after data reducing. For qualitative data, expanded text has always been the most common format for display. The writers analyzed the signs

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and displayed the data in the novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan.

## **Drawing/Verification**

The writers made a conclusion drawing/verification. The next step is to describe and evaluate the data to explain the signs' conclusions and confirmations in the novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan.

## **FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS**

### **Findings**

In the findings of this study, the writers combine the two research questions because both are related to each other, namely about the types and meanings of these semiotic signs. The results of data analysis are presented based on the understanding of writers with the Semiotics theory of Charles Sanders Peirce. The writers explained the results of the study by considering the description of the forms of icon, index, and symbol in the novel "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief" by Rick Riordan by using the Semiotics study C.S. Peirce.

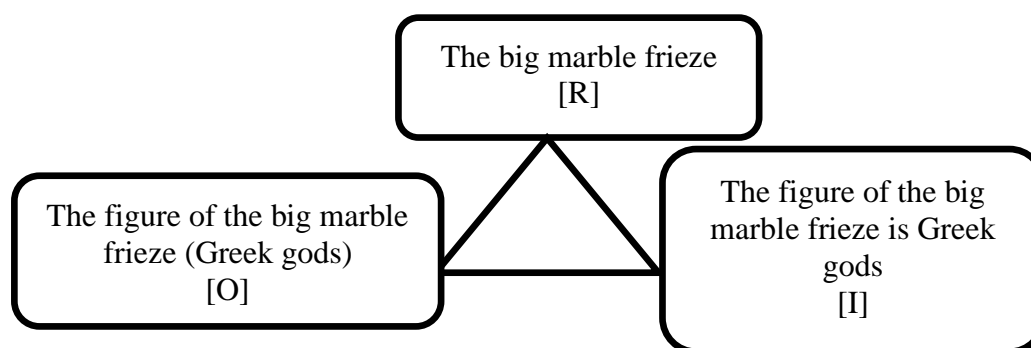
The writers' findings about the semiotics analysis of Rick Riordan's novel "Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief" were reported in this section of the study. After reading the novel repeatedly and carefully, the writers found some signs in the novel. The data that the author discovered in the novel is represented by a variety of signs, including icon, index, and symbol. The writers gathered the data and wrote it on the note-taking page in order to maintain track of what was discovered.

### **Icon**

Extract 1

*"Mrs. Dodds stood with her arms crossed in front of a big marble frieze of the Greek gods."*

The first icon in the novel is a large marble frieze depicting the Greek gods; it is an icon. The large marble frieze, according to the writers, is the representamen [R] that stands for its object [O], which is its figure. Greek gods are the focal point of the large marble frieze. The relationship between the representamen [R] and the object [O] produces the interpretant [I].



The diagram clearly illustrates how this component conveys the idea that there are various Greek deities. Previously, Percy and his classmates visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art to see ancient Greek and Roman items. Most of the Greek gods are described as human, born but will not age, immune to anything, can be invisible, and each god has its own characteristics. Archaeological discoveries have provided important sources for details of Greek gods, in which gods and heroes appear abundantly in the decoration of various artifacts. From ancient times to the present day, many poets and

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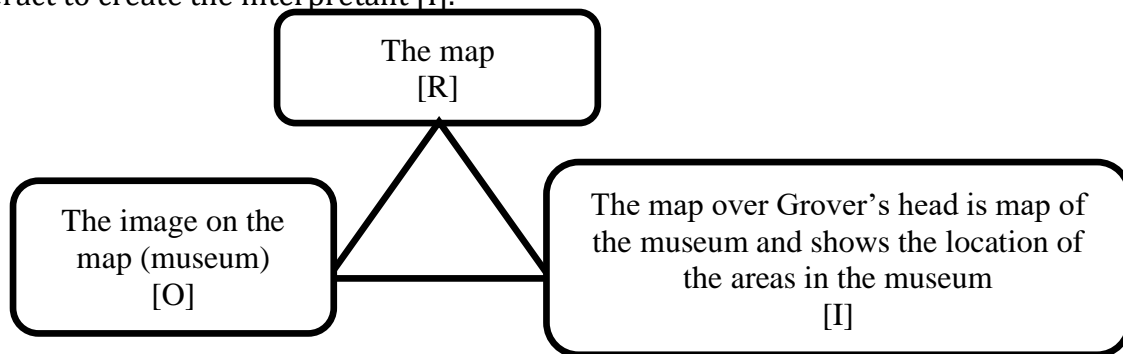
artists have taken inspiration from Greek gods, and have found much contemporary relevance and meaning in Greek gods themes.

The definition of an icon states that it is a sign that, regardless of whether the thing in question actually exists or not, refers to another object only by virtue of its own attributes. Because it depicts the enormous marble frieze of Greek gods, this sign's visual representation of the Greek gods is an icon.

Extract 2

*"Grover was sitting by the fountain, a museum map tented over his head. Nancy Bobofit was still standing there, soaked from her swim in the fountain, grumbling to her ugly friends."*

The following icon is a map [R] that symbolizes the image of the map, which is its object. The location of the various exhibits are shown on the museum map that is hanging above Grover's head. It demonstrates how the representamen [R] and the object [O] interact to create the interpretant [I].



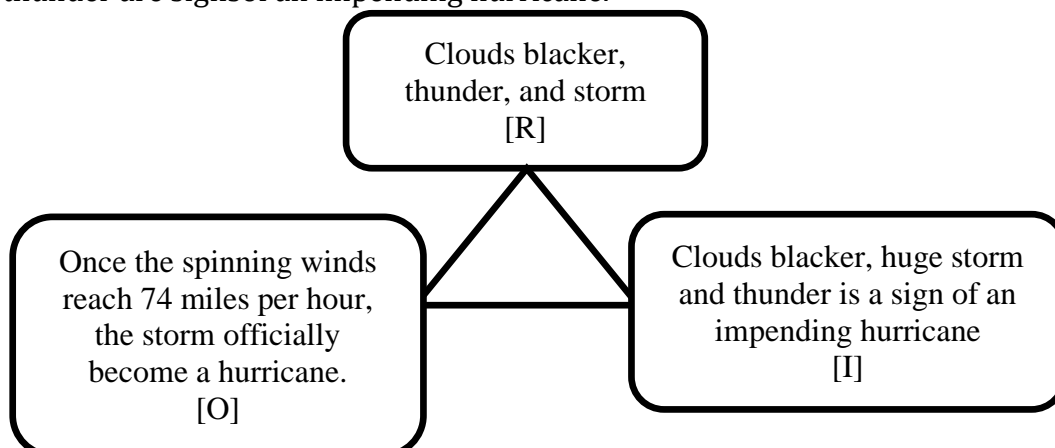
As can be seen from the diagram, this section conveys the idea that a map represents an area in its entirety or in part. In this part, there is a map over Grover's head and the map is usually made of paper because Grover can shape it into a tent-like shape. In this sign, the map over Grover's head became the icon of the museum, because it shows the location of the areas in the museum

## Index

Extract 3

*Overhead, a huge storm was brewing, with clouds blacker than I'd ever seen over the city." "Thunder shook the building."*

Huge storms, darker clouds, and thunder [R], which stands for its object [O] hurricane, help compensate for the writers' first index. Because of the connection between the representamen [R] and the object [O], a large storm, denser clouds, and thunder are signs of an impending hurricane.





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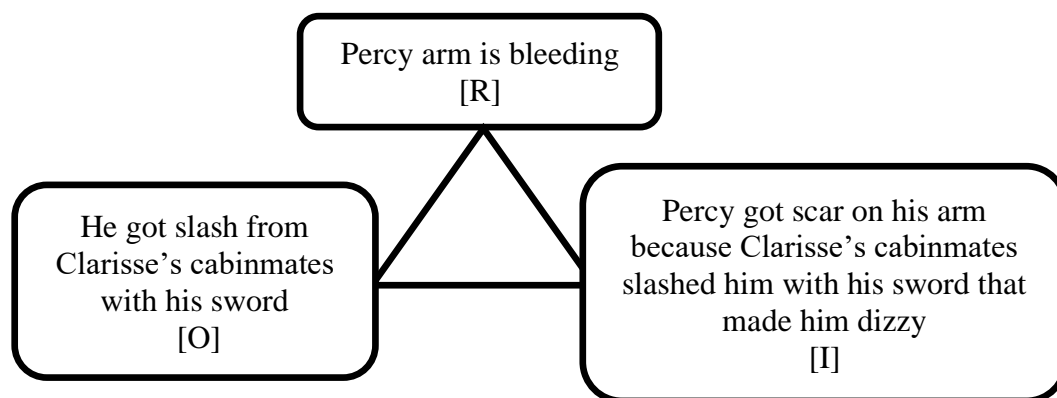
Considering what an index is defined as, which is an entity that, by virtue of being directly impacted by the object it describes, refers to that object. Signs of a hurricane are dark clouds or clouds blacker, big and high. Lightning and thunder are visible from afar.

Extract 4

*"One of her cabinmates slashed his sword across my arm, leaving a good-size cut."*

*"Seeing my own blood made me dizzy—warm and cold at the same time."*

The next index that the writers looked at stated that Percy's arm is bleeding [R], which stands for its purpose [O]—he was cut with his sword by Clarisse's cabinmates. The interpretant (I) is the consequence of the relationship between the representamen (R) and the object (O). Percy was bewildered after being sliced by Clarisse's cabin mates with their swords, leaving him with a scar on his arm.



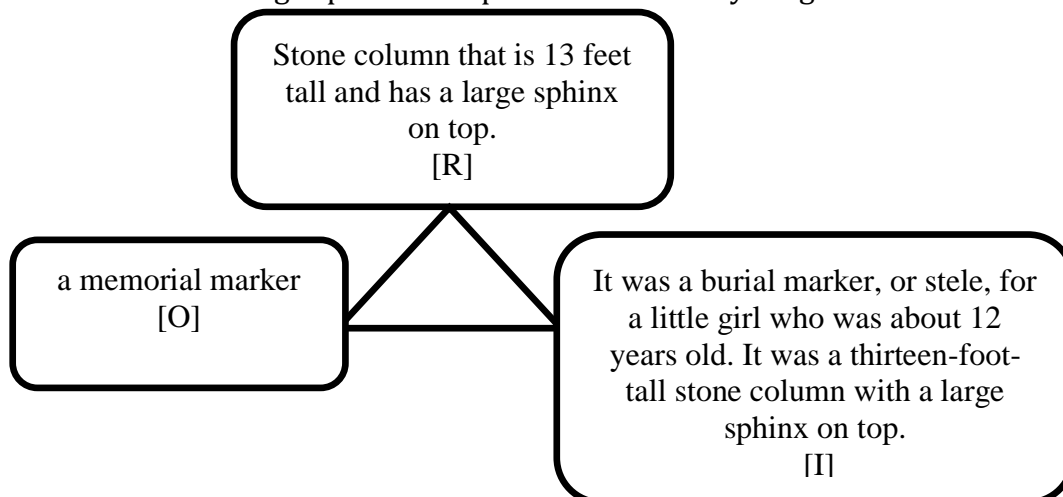
The blood in Percy's arm is visible in the following index. Considering what an index is defined as, which is something that, by virtue of being directly impacted by the item it describes, refers to that object. Blood that leaks out is an indication of a scar. After being slashed with his sword, Percy's bleeding arm turns into a scar.

## **Symbol**

Extract 5

*"He gathered us around a thirteen-foot-tall stone column with a big sphinx on the top, and started telling us how it was a grave marker, a stele, for a girl about our age."*

The first symbol that appears in the novel is a grave monument, which is represented by a 13-foot-tall stone column with a large sphinx on top ([R]). The interpretant is formed by the interaction between the representamen and the object. The thirteen-foot-tall stone column with the huge sphinx on top was a stele for a young woman who had died.

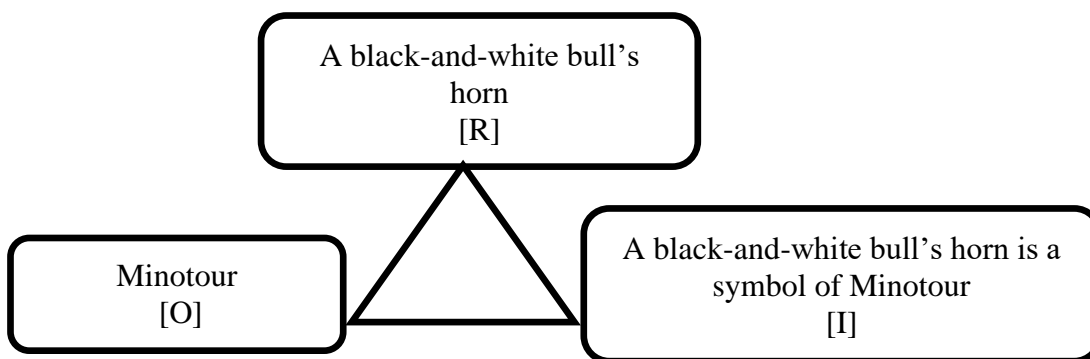


Many factors led to the creation of stele. For memorial or funeral purposes, grave stelae were used. Ancient Greek and Roman stele, or stone slabs, were also used as boundary markers to define boundaries or property lines or as government announcements. Occasionally, stele were built as wartime monuments.

Extract 6

*"Inside was a black-and-white bull's horn, the base jagged from being broken off, the tip splattered with dried blood."*

The next symbol that appears in the novel is a bull's horn that is black and white and represents its object, Minotour ([O]). The symbol of Minotour is a black-and-white bull's horn, and The interpretant (I) is created by the connection between the representamen (R) and the object (O).



A bull-headed creature with human form is called a minotaur. Minos, King of Crete, was cursed by Poseidon, who gave him this form. Instead of offering the bull that he was supposed to sacrifice to Poseidon, he concealed it, making the god furious. Pasifae, Minos' wife, was cursed by Poseidon for falling in love with the bull. The consequences of that relationship gave rise to the Minotauros. So, the black-and-white bull's horn indicates Minotour which is the symbol of a Minotour.

### **DISCUSSION**

A semiotic analysis may be used to examine the signs in a few parts from the Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief novel. Writers examine the results of the above data discoveries in this section. In a section of the findings, the writers used Peirce's theory of signs to examine the data. The writers describe the findings of the research by considering the description of icon, index, and symbol in the novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan using C.S. Peirce's semiotic study. According to Peirce in Sobur (2003), a sign is "anything that stands for something to someone in some regard or capacity." The data was collected by reading the novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan repeatedly and carefully.

The study concentrated on the connection between the representamen and its object, as well as how they collaborate to generate the interpretant. There are three different types of signs that the writers discovered in the novel, as evidenced in the findings section. A few icons, indexes, and symbols were purposely employed as extracts by the

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results' writers. The writers believe that the statistics in these extracts are typical of all the information that has previously been provided.

The writers deliberately chose icon, index, and symbol for analysis. In short, the research findings demonstrate that the Peirce triadic concept may be utilized to interpret the meaning of the signs found in the Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief novel. The writers also looked at each sign's meaning, which was mostly based on how the representation and the object are related. The interpretant, or interpreted meaning, of the sign is actually produced by the interaction between the representamen and its object.

Writers came to the conclusion that all of the icons described above had the characteristics of the thing to which they represent. The first prior finding in the earlier chapter is similarly comparable. Pauzan (2018) explained that he found sixteen icons that were made from object form. But he purposely selected five icons to be analyzed. The difference between this research is that the previous research examined film while this research examined novel. In his research, he used the Peircean triadic theory to clarify the significance of the symbols in the John Wick 1 movie. He claims that due to its similarity to the object it refers to, the money in the church became a sign of Benjamin Franklin. He also claims that one of the signs he discovered is the money that represents the object represented in the money's image.

The God theme in this novel makes a lot of icons contained in this novel. One of the icons in this novel is the big marble frieze of the Greek gods. The large marble frieze serves as a representation of its object, the large marble frieze's figure. Greek gods are shown in the large marble frieze as a result of the interaction between the representamen and the object. The definition of an icon states that it is a sign that, regardless of whether the thing in question actually exists or not, refers to another object only by virtue of its own attributes. Because it depicts the enormous marble frieze of Greek gods, this sign's visual representation of the Greek gods is an icon.

These are the following signs that were covered by the writer in this chapter. Vera (2014) explains that an index is a sign that, by virtue of being directly impacted by the thing it signifies, refers to that object. Smoke, for instance, is a fire indicator. The writers deliberately chose to use indexes for the index study. According to several factors, the signs were taken. Some of them were picked based on the situation's context or the sign's hidden meaning.

One of the indexes in this novel is that Percy's arm is bleeding, which signifies that he was cut with his sword by Clarisse's cabin mates. The relationship between the representamen and the object creates the interpretant; Percy received a scar on his arm as a result of being sliced by Clarisse's cabin mates with their swords, which caused him to become lightheaded. The blood in Percy's arm is depicted in that index. Based on the definition of an index, which is something that, by virtue of being directly impacted by the item it describes, refers to that object. Blood that leaks out is an indication of a scar. After being slashed with his sword, Percy's bleeding arm turns into a scar.

The writers also made comparisons with the findings of the earlier study. Gistrama and Prastiwi (2020) employed two theories in the prior discovery. Charles Sanders Peirce and Ferdinand De Saussure conducted a semiotic analysis. Although Charles Sanders Peirce was the only theory considered in this study. An earlier study focused on the novel illustration and found that the sign, color, and typeface have a significant impact on the novel illustration. On the cover, a young boy is engaged in a nocturnal battle with a white

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deer, or Patronus, in the middle of a lake. They used the symbol in the artwork as a subject of study in relation to the narrative. Whereas in this study the focus is on all sentences in the novel that contain hidden signs.

Symbols are the following signs that the writers covered in the section that follows. A symbol, in Peirce's definition, is a sign that is taken to be referring to the thing it represents as a result of a law, frequently a connection of broad notions. The writers in this case then used just symbols to describe all of the symbols found in the novel by the writers.

A winged pole with two snakes coiled around it, which signifies for its object the insignia of a community or organization, is one of the symbols presented in this novel. A winged pole with two snakes coiled around it denoted a symbol of a doctor; the interpretation is determined on the relationship between the representamen and the object. The Staff of Aesculapius, also known as the Medicine Snake sign, is represented by a staff with a snake coiling around it. The symbol of a stick wrapped around a snake was created and trademarked as a symbol of health by the international health organization, WHO, via its first session, the World Health Assembly, in 1948.

Tamami and Susilowati (2021), who researched semiotic analysis of the old man and the sea by Earnest Hemingway. They only examine the symbols of the main character in the novel, namely Santiago, then examine the meaning of the hidden symbols. While in this study examines the whole of the novel that contains symbols. In the novel they found 4 symbols while this research found 10 symbols.

### CONCLUSION

The following findings were drawn by the writers based on the data analysis in the previous fourth chapter. A semiotic approach can be applied to examine the signs in a few parts from the Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief novel. The writers focus on how the representamen and its object relate to one another before moving on to how they result in the interpretant. There are nine different types of signs that the writers discovered in the movie, argument, icon, index, symbol, rheme, decisign, sinsign, and legisign. However, the writers focused solely on the analysis of objects that function as signs, such as icon, index, and symbol.

The writers also discover several icons, indexes, and symbols in this novel. Briefly stated, the findings of the study demonstrate that the Peircean triadic theory can be utilized to interpret the meaning of the signs in the Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief novel.

The writers looked at each sign's meaning, which was mostly based on the connection between the representamen and the object. The link between the representamen and its object is what actually generates the interpretant, or interpreted meaning, of the sign.

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