

INDEXICALITY IN STEPHEN KING'S *IT* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled "Indexical sign in Stephen King's *IT* Novel". The objective of this study is to find the indexical sign through semiotic theory. Semiotics is the study of signs that can be found in utterances or texts in stories that have meaning. This study used Pierce' (1931) triadic model theory, where the used of objects as representation in through interpretant. Stephen King's *IT* Novel with thriller genre is the data used in this study. The novel was published in 1968, there are 3 chapter with each 9 parts of it. The data used written text and utterances that implied a sign. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive analysis to conduct this study. From 100 data in written text in the form of utterances, 72 indexical signs were found. In index there are history, culture, characteristic through the intertextuality as a result.

Keywords: indexical sign, semiotic, sign, Stephen King

1. INTRODUCTION

Semiotics is a tool that can be used to express the purpose of communicating thoughts, feelings, or any expressions conveyed by the author to the reader of the work. According to Sillars (1990), semiotics is a study of signs. A sign is something related to the physical that is captured by our senses that represents more than itself. Sign is its representational and inferential relationship (Eco, 1979). Sign has another meaning as a way of communication in a sense that the author wants to convey to the reader in a condition, in which it has an indication, designation, process, analogy, allegory, metaphor, symbolism, signification, and communication (Caesar, 1999). The achievement depends upon the reader's recognition through the recognition of a sign. Semiotics is always centered on what is behind something. Semiotic is contain with everything that can be taken as a sign (Eco, 1976).

The literary expert in the semiotic approach, Pierce (1931), divides semiotics based on its relationship, the categories namely: icons, indexes, and symbols. Icon is a sign which in relation is a thing that represents or resemblance. So, the icon is a sign in various forms that resemble the object of the sign. The index is the relationship between the signs in the reference arising from the closeness of existence. So, the index is a sign that is directly related to the object. A symbol is a sign where the relationship between the sign and the referent has been established conventionally. The role of semiotic the study of sign in literary work is to build theoretical key models that can provide insight.

So, the relationship of the text with broader structure of meaning in literary practice can be better understood.

Literary work is a result of written work that makes language as the main communicative medium in conveying messages to connoisseurs of the work. Hudson (1958) says that literature is an expression in life through language as a medium as something important because it contains people, real life, feelings, and thoughts people will live. Literary works are also the result of the unification of the reality of life with the author's imagination. In essence, literary works talk about humans and their lives. According to Wellek and Warren (1956) literature presents and expresses a fair and ambiguous life which means that literary works are born from events that occur in society.

Novel is the most appropriate and complete form of literary work in presenting human life in written form with the author's imagination. A novel is a narrative writing with a certain length and has a complexity related to imagination through the story of human life. The process of making a novel is passed through the existence of ideas from the author, in writing a novel the author uses signs to convey a message or implied meaning as the same understanding. However, not all literary connoisseurs understand the author's intent. Readers tend not to be able to interpret the meaning that the author wants to convey. Therefore, analysis is needed to be able to understand the meaning through an approach by outlining the signs contained in the novel. According to Pierce (1931), a sign as something represents something else as a meaning. To describe the meaning implied in the novel, a semiotic study is needed. The semiotic approach is the study of signs.

As observed by Gistrama (2020), that semiotics is the right theory to find the hidden meaning in a novel. In his work which discusses the novel Harry Potter by J.K Rowling, writer gets many answers from the puzzle of signs. Through semiotics, he can also bring up visualizations through language in novels with high philosophy. Rachmawati (2018) in her research also uses semiotics to find the meaning of the signs in the novel Paper Town by John Green. Then, there is Mansyur (2010) who analyzes the semiotic sign in the novel the five people you find in heaven. In this research, the Mansyur only focuses on the main character. Finally, there is a study from Andy (2019), Andy uses the novel Dan Brown's Inferno. In his research found important symbols that refer to Christianity. The four previous studies used the theory of Pierce' semiotic in the form of a qualitative study. However, the four previous studies only focus on the main character with a very limited discussion. Through the reasons, the research tries to find out more about some aspects that can be found in semiotic signs, such as culture, psychological side that can complete the story line.

The previous study finds out that the categories of signs are mostly symbols that are often used in semiotic studies, while in this study we will focus on indexical signs which are linked through intertextuality. In this thriller novel by King, it has a history, a philosophy that is different from existing studies. Through this, the merging of semiotics with intertextuality becomes an undiscovered complement in the study of semiotics.

Based on the previous study above, King's IT novel is one of the novels that adapts various categories of signs that have deep purpose as a representation of a meaning. Through the description above, King's work "IT" becomes an interesting object to explore. The sign that has an implicit meaning if examined by the side of the human psychological situation, culture to convey as a moral lesson. The aims of this research to reveal how the signs in every detail of the story solved to convey the meaning with Pierce' theory.

2. METHOD

The research uses qualitative methods in this study. The data collected and analyzed by the research with qualitative study. Qualitative studies are activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing, modifying theories, elaborating, or refocusing the researcher's questions, identifying, and overcoming validation simultaneously, each of which affects all of them (Maxwell, 2005).

Qualitative research is research that requires a complete descriptive description. Therefore, this method is suitable, the other hand the reason is the data collections is in the form of words instead of numbers. According to Robert (1982), descriptive research is research that is concerned with collecting data to be described accurately and in depth. The research conducts semiotic the study of sign by Pierce found in King novel entitled IT as the data. Based on the reason above, the descriptive qualitative study is very suitable as a method to establish this research.

The source of the data is IT novel written by King. There are 3 chapters in the novel, chapter I contains 9 sub-chapters, chapter II contains 9 sub-chapters, chapter III contains 6 sub-chapters. The research uses Chapter I as the data to find the categories of the sign. To know what indexes sign are. Chapter I in the novel consists of 9 parts: after the flood (I), after the festival (II), six phone calls (III), Ben Hanscom takes a fall (IV), Bill Denbrough beats the devil (V), one of the missing (VI), the dam in the barrens (VII), Georgi's room (VIII), and cleaning up (IX). The research limited the data consist of part I, part III, part VIII, and part IX. The data of this study are limited to the life of Pennywise the clown, Georgi, Bill, Stanley Urine, and Beverly as the important characters in the story. The research attempts to concentrate to find signs that is implied meaning in the novel.

The data analysis procedure involves the following steps. First, the research will begin to analyse by identifying the sign in the novel. In this case, the research will find sentences or words that have and reflect a sign. Second, the research will start to find out about how the context in the sentence refers to a sign. Third, the research will define the categories of signs by Pierce theory. As an icon, symbol, or index. Then, the research will find out the meaning through the interpretation of the object of the sign found.

After carrying out the data collection procedure, the research continued with the data analysis procedure. There are four steps used to analyse the data. First, the research analyses the categories of sign found in the story of IT novel in order to answer the first question of problem statement. To find indexical signs in the data. Second, the research analyses the meaning of the signs found in story. This step is to answer the second question of problem statement. The last, the research draws a conclusion of the analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 "He would have surely thought of **Ronald McDonald** before Bozo or Clarabell (King, 1968: 15)".

Representamen: Ronald McDonald

Object: Pennywise the clown

Interpretant: this sign, depicts that Pennywise the clown looks iconic like Ronald McDonald. Which basically have similarities in physical form such as a white face, red hair, bald head, and a big smile. It can be proven in the sentence "The face of the clown was white, there funny tufts of red hair on either side of his bald head, and there was a big clown smile painted of his mouth" (King, 1968: 15). Ronald

McDonald is the icon of famous fast food in over the world. This sentence said by William who describe Pennywise like McDonald.

3.2 “Like the kind of **Mickey Mouse** always wore (King, 1968: 16)”.

Representamen: Mickey Mouse

Object: Pennywise the clown

Interpretant: this sign depicts the people of Derry town when depicting Pennywise Clown looking like Mickey Mouse wearing white gloves. Mickey Mouse is a famous character by Disney. Mickey Mouse is animated cartoon character created in 1928 by Walt Disney. It has been the mascot of the company since then. The debuting of Mickey Mouse in 1928 on the movie of “Steamboat Willie”. In 1930 Mickey Mouse has been featured extensively in comic and books.

3.3 “**Jeepers-creepers** come in here again (King, 1968: 493)”.

Representamen: Jeepers creepers

Object: Pennywise the clown

Interpretant: through the quotation above, it can be seen that Pennywise the clown looks like an iconic trait like Jeepers creepers. Therefore, Pennywise also got this nickname. Jeepers creepers themselves are mysterious ancient demons, who like to find and eat human organs and are very cruel when killing their prey. Jeepers creepers are also very fond of blood; he is very thirsty for human blood. The jeepers creepers character is known through the American horror film genre by Victor Salva in 2001. The characters in jeepers creepers are also owned by Pennywise the dancing clown. Pennywise likes to prey on humans cruelly, when he kills Georgi, first eats at Georgi’s hand so Georgi groans in pain. Then Pennywise is also very bloodthirsty, seen scenes of blood that are always used by Pennywise to scare his prey. The red warrant seems to have become flesh and blood with Pennywise because of his blood-loving behaviour.

3.4 “**A small boy in a yellow slicker** and red galoshes ran cheerfully along beside the newspaper boat (King, 1986:3)”.

Representamen: A small boy in a yellow slicker

Object: Georgi

Interpretant: The sign in the text depicts the character Georgi, the younger brother of Bill, the main player who likes to play in the rain.

3.5 “**The boy in the yellow slicker** on a shed roof (King, 1986: 3)”.

Representamen: The boy in the yellow slicker

Object: Georgi

Interpretant: The sign in the text depicts the character Georgi Denbrough, the younger brother of Bill in the main character. Which can be proven from the following text “The boy in the yellow slicker was Georgi Denbrough (King, 1986: 3)”

3.6 “There was a **clown** in the storm drain (King, 1986: 15)”.

Representamen: Clown

Object: Pennywise

Interpretant: The clown sign above depicts a character named Pennywise who is isolated and often plays circus as a clown.

3.7 “Therefore, I will introduce myself as the Dancing clown (King, 1968: 16)”.

Representamen: Dancing clown

Object: Pennywise

Interpretant: the sign refers to Pennywise a clown who works in a circus as a dancing clown

3.8 “Dave saw only a **small boy in a yellow rain-slicker**, who was screaming and writhing... (King, 1968: 17)”.

Representamen: a small boy in a yellow rain-slicker

Object: Georgi

Interpretant: The sign above refers to Georgi, Bill's younger brother, playing in the rain and wearing a yellow raincoat.

3.9 “Couple of **creature** features walked closer until she was between Ben and Eddie (King, 1968: 487)”.

Representamen: creature

Object: clown

Interpretant: The symbol of the creature above is the sign used to refer to the clown. In this novel, Pennywise the clown is always depicted as a creature.

3.10 “Looks like it could be **cranberry juice** (King, 1968: 498)”.

Representamen: cranberry juice

Object: blood

Interpretant: through the quotation above found the word cranberry juice. Cranberry is a fruit that comes from England which has a very red colour like blood. Through this the word cranberry juice has the meaning as red fresh blood. In the sentence above something looks like cranberry juice, even though it means blood.

3.11 “**Kosher!** they all laugh again, although none of them really knew what **kosher** meant (King, 1968: 500)”.

Representamen: Kosher

Object: halal food

Interpretant: From the quotation above, we can find the kosher. Kosher means halal, good, honest, but kosher itself is the name for Jewish food. The word Kosher is used to describe that the food eaten is in accordance with traditional Jewish standards. Or the word for food that can be eaten by Jews through the categories and ways of making food, Kosher has several criteria contained in the Torah as

a obey to God. Examples of Kosher food are meat, dairy, and pareve. In the quotation above, the word Kosher is used by Stanley, Bill's friend who is a Jew. The word Kosher is used to make fun of Stanley who can't eat carelessly because his parents are from real Jews.

3.12 “The **Maytag** with the rags in it chugged and sloshed (King, 1968: 496)”.

Representamen: Maytag

Object: male prostitution

Interpretant: through the quotation above, the Maytag sign is found. Maytag is a term for high-level male prostitutes, where he has a job to accompany high-class women such as CEOs when there are big parties.

3.13 “The grass was **white** and dead at this time of the year (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: white

Object: snow

Interpretant: in the sentence above the white sign is one of the semiotic signs. Where white refers to the white colour of the snow. So, the meaning of the sentence above is that the grass is hit by white snow and dies. At winter season the grass and all plant will die.

3.14 “It was faint, but still instantly recognizable, **calliope** music (King, 1968: 509)”.

Representamen: calliope

Object: circus instrument

Interpretant: Calliope music is a music instrument that produces sound through the air such as whistling. This musical instrument is classified as a loud sound. This musical instrument is commonly used during circus performances, especially traditional circuses. In the quotation above the calliope as a index of Pennywise the circus clown sound, when Pennywise appears the calliope's sound will become a scary buzzing signal.

3.15 “She could see those boys in her mind’s eye, real, or made-up, paddling around like **drenched puppies** (King, 1968: 501)”.

Representamen: drenched puppies

Object: sweating

Interpretant: The drenched puppies in the quote above become an index that means that Beverly is sweating and looks drenched like a dog.

3.16 “The dump had broken up now, and some of them floated like **parachute** (King, 1968: 502)”.

Representamen: parachute

Object: high

Interpretant: the word parachute in the quotation above means as an index of parachute flying high in the sky. This indicates that the float is high like a parachute.

3.17 “The **Derry blues**, they were called (King, 1968: 503)”.

Representamen: derry blues

Object: memorial park

Interpretant: derry blues is an index used to name the memorial park after civil war in the novel's story.

3.18 “Looking at the branches of elms and maples and oaks against the lead **white sky** (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: white sky

Object: rain

Interpretant: The white sky in the quote above symbolizes the sky that will rain. So, the meaning of the symbol above is against the sky which will rain.

3.19 “Hey Urine! Hey, you are fucking **Christ-killer!** Where are you going? One of ya fag friends gonna give you a bee jay? (King, 1968: 506)”.

Representamen: Christ killer

Object: Jew crime

Interpretant: Stanley Urine is a figure of Jewish descent. In America the Jews are often despised and excluded. This is because of their ancient and conservative traditions. The same is true for Stanley, who was mocked as the Christ Killer. The Christ killer here is an index of the Jews who were branded as the killers of Jesus. This eventually changed the connotation that the Jews killed God and made the Jews the embodiment of a great crime.

3.20 “**The dead ones**, Stanley. We're the dead ones. We sank, but now we float..... and you'll float, too (King, 1968: 512)”.

Representamen: the dead ones

Object: Pennywise the clown

Interpretant: In the quotation above, the dead ones in the story in the novel refers to Pennywise the terrible clown who eats a small child and makes the corpse he eats float.

3.21 “A creature which would eat anything, but which was especially **hungry for boy meat** (King, 1968: 7)”.

Representamen: Hungry for boy meat

Object: eat human

Interpretant: The sign in the text has a meaning as a living creature that eats humans. The creature is the clown Pennywise; he is a monster clown who likes to eat small children

3.22 “..... Bill called from his bedroom: Did you **d-d-die out** there, Juh Georgi? (King, 1968: 8)”.

Representamen: d-d-die out

Object: fear

Interpretant: The sign above has a meaning as an allusion to Georgi's character who was frozen silent due to fear not referring to death. Which means that Georgi was silent for a long time so Bill said this.

3.23 “**His hand cold** sure that at any moment the cellar door would swing... (King, 1968: 8)”.

Representamen: His hand cold

Object: fear

Interpretant: The sign above describes Georgi's fearful state so that he is described as cold hands like how humans feel when they feel gripped.

3.24 “He leaned back against it with **his eyes closed, sweat popped out** his arms and forehead (King, 1968: 9)”.

Representamen: eyes closed, sweat popped

Object: fear

Interpretant: The sign above identifies that Georgi is afraid according to the nature of human psychology which will sweat cold sweat and close eyes.

3.25 “The **face** in the storm drain was **white**, there were tufts of **red hair**, either side of his **bald**, and there was a **big smile** (King, 1968: 15)”.

Representamen: white face, red hair, bald, big smile

Object: clown

Interpretant: This sign indexes or refers to the physical characteristics of the clown

3.26 “They’ll float, they float Georgi, and when your down with me you will **float**, too (King, 1968: 17)”.

Representamen: float

Object: die

Interpretant: The sign above means that if Georgi goes with the clown he will die (float, lose his soul).

3.27 “Beverly felt as if her throat had been **lined with slate** (King, 1968: 476)”.

Representamen: lined with slate

Object: sore throat

Interpretant: The quote above shows the index. The meaning behind the sign that instead of being scratched by limestone, Beverly's throat felt like it was being slashed. Her throat was like it was filled with stone which made her hurt so bad.

3.28 “That arm **cried out** and then seemed to go to sleep (King, 1968: 477)”.

Representamen: cried out

Object: in pain

Interpretant: through the quote above, it is found the index “cried out” which means to shout or scream. However, this sign represents that Beverly's arm is in pain due to her father's physical abuse. Cried out indicated the pain that Beverly was in until she felt her arms want to scream.

3.29 “She would have a spreading **yellowish-purple** bruise there the next day (King, 1968: 478)”.

Representamen: yellowish purple

Object: cell damage

Interpretant: The meaning of the sign above is that the bruises experienced by Beverly are in a severe phase, where in medicine at this stage, the red blood cells will be damaged, and the bruise will turn purple. Through this it can also be indicated that Beverly experienced violence by her father.

3.30 “Let it get him, if it wants him, let it pull him down, **good fucking riddance** (King, 1968: 478)”.

Representamen: good fucking- riddance

Object: goodbye

Interpretant: the sign above is a word that has the same meaning as the word "goodbye" which is used to swear. The words above are words that are similar to goodbye with negative connotations, which are usually done when people are angry or upset.

3.31 “The bathroom is full of blood, Daddy! **Cooking onto the light** over the sink, even! (King, 1968: 480)”.

Representamen: cooking onto the light

Object: overflowed

Interpretant: The quote above means that the blood in the bathroom has filled, expanded, and overflowed from the sink. So, the max is not to cook blood, but it has an idiom meaning.

3.32 “All of bunth of **cheaterth**! (King, 1968: 488)”.

Representamen: cheaterth

Object: naughty gang

Interpretant: The sign above has an indication of a group of bad boy gangsters who always bully Ben and Beverly. Cheaterth from the word cheater refers to naughty gang named Henry, Hanscom, and Bradley who are vicious and like to bully verbally and physically abuse.

3.33 “She opened her mouth to say she was okay, not to worry, **sticks and stones will break my bones, but names will never hurt me**, and that odd question her mother had asked (King, 1968: 489)”.

Representamen: stick and stones will break bones, but names will never hurt me

Object: children rhyme

Interpretant: in the quotation above, find a sign that comes from Children's rhyme. This rhythm is used as a defense against people (names) who bully verbally, used to avoid physical retaliation in order to live well. The meaning of this rhyme is where even if someone insults, the words will be useless. Those words can't destroy you. So even though sticks and stones can hurt, people and their words can't destroy you. These words were words of advice for Beverly from her mother. Because her mother is often referred to as a prostitute, Beverly who is starting to grow up is often labelled as a prostitute too. Those words always strengthen Beverly.

3.34 “Simple yet nonsensical, full of somehow ominous undertones, **murky as old coffee** (King, 1968: 489)”.

Representamen: murky as old coffee

Object: too old, not relevant

Interpretant: from the quotation above, the sign "murky as old coffee" is found. It refers to the words or advice of Beverly's mother that is not good, so it tastes cloudy or has gone sour like a bitter old coffee drink that is not fit to drink. This states that the advice that Beverly's mom given is too old, not suitable for the present.

3.35 “I’ve been scared I’m going **looney-tunes** (King, 1968: 491)”.

Representamen: looney tunes

Object: crazy

Interpretant: the point of the quote above is that Beverly is afraid she will be like looney-tunes. Looney tunes itself is a famous cartoon that was popular in the 1930s. This cartoon contains various characters who act crazy because they jump so high, can spin like a top, flying birds that can talk. So, the word looney-tunes refers to crazy or insane. From here the sign above connotes that Beverly is afraid that she will act crazy or inappropriately.

3.36 “What are you talking about, **looney tunes**? A new voice asked (King, 1968: 491)”.

Representamen: looney tunes

Object: crazy

Interpretant: The word looney tunes in the quotation above does not refer to the famous Looney Tunes cartoon in 1930, but refers to Beverly, who previously was afraid that he would act crazy like Looney Tunes. Her also reveals a satire sentence for Beverly. The meaning is like "what are you talking about, crazy?". Looney tunes become a symbol to replace the word crazy here.

3.37 “Jeepers! It looks somebody **killed a pig** in here (King, 1968: 493)”.

Representamen: killed a pig

Object: blood

Interpretant: in the sign found above, the word pig does not refer to the pig being killed. But the whole word "killed a pig" has a meaning as if there is blood, like after a person kills, there will be blood. This is confirmed by the follow-up sentence below “he touched one of the smears of blood (King, 1968: 493)”. Killed the pig saying there is bloody blood.

3.38 “Beverly had to struggle to keep from bursting into **fresh tears** (King, 1968: 493)”.

Representamen: fresh tears

Object: cry again

Interpretant: In the quote above, the word fresh tears don't mean fresh tears. But it refers to new tears, so the sign has the meaning that Beverly is holding herself back from shedding more tears.

3.39 “What in **the world** are you talking about? (King, 1968: 497)”.

Representamen: world

Object: reality

Interpretant: through the word world, has a different connotation from its original meaning. The word world does not refer to a planet or place but refers to a state or reality. The sentence above makes the sentence into five satire "what reality are you talking about", so it is not about the world but the connotation of the world as a condition of the reality of life.

3.40 “She could feel her **eyes widening**, her hands and feet growing cold (King, 1968: 497)”.

Representamen: eyes widening

Object: afraid

Interpretant: In the quotation above, the word eyes widening is found, widening here has another meaning. Widening indeed menace on something that develops or expands but has a meaning as a psychological condition where a person is afraid or anxious excessively. So, a person's eyes are not getting wider but look more tense and open their eyelids to the maximum, but it is not meant for the eyes to increase in size. This shows Beverly so frightened that her eyes are wide, her hands and feet are cold.

3.41 “Cruising through the black drains under the city with **silver coins for eyes** (King, 1968:499)”.

Representamen: Silver coins

Object: salvation

Interpretant: Through the quotation above, one can find symbols that are known by many as myths. Silver coins for eye or known as coins on the eye is a tradition found in Ancient Greece. Where silver coins will be placed on the skulls of people who have died. This tradition has the meaning that if a person has died, they must be given coins so that their wealth can be provided in the afterlife. Where the money will later be used to pay for a trip by boat or ferry on the river Styx. Similar to the myth, the quote above also represents a symbol where Bill will be cruising through black drains with silver coins for eyes to symbolize safety. While cruising the black drains also means dark hell, which Will has to go through to find his brother Georgi who was pulled by Pennywise into the sewer, so Will needs a silver coin (a sign of salvation).

3.42 “She could see **dust motes dancing** in the hot shafts of sunlight which fell through the laundromat’s dirty plate glass window (King, 1968: 499)”.

Representamen: dust motes dancing

Object: moving

Interpretant: from the sentence above found the word "dust motes dancing". Dust is an inanimate object that can't move like a living thing, but here the word dancing means moving, not dancing with feet or hands like a ballerina. So, the meaning of the sentence above is that the dust is seen moving in the sunlight through the dirty laundry window glass.

3.43 “Gently lapping tarn lit by **naked** magnesium bulbs screwed into reflective tin hoods (King, 1968: 500)”.

Representamen: naked

Object: pure/ not contaminated

Interpretant: In the quotation above, the word naked is found, the word naked does not mean someone who does not wear clothes. But naked means the use of magnesium material that is not mixed with other ingredients or pure magnesium. It is commonly used in assembling light bulbs.

3.44 “Doing the **hero** bit, you know (King, 1968: 502)”.

Representamen: hero

Object: strength

Interpretant: The sentence above has an indication to express confidence. The hero mark is used to represent confidence in something extraordinary with strength, so the meaning of hero in the sentence above is to express cool or stunning actions like a hero.

3.45 “Over the view and snap **Kodaks** to show their friends (King, 1968: 502)”.

Representamen: kodaks

Object: camera

Interpretant: through the quotation above found the kodak sign. Kodaks is a well-known camera brand in the 1990s. In the quotation above, the kodak sign has the meaning as a camera for taking pictures.

3.46 “There was an **audible click** in his throat (King, 1968: 503)”.

Representamen: audible click

Object: swallow hard

Interpretant: in the sentence above, the word audible click has a meaning that does not lead to the word click. Because in the throat there is no sound or clicking sound, but it is an indication that someone is swallowing heavily. This situation usually occurs when a person is stunned and swallows hard.

3.47 “Birdwatcher had spotted what he believes to be a male cardinal- **Fringillidae richmondensis**-drinking from birdbath in Memorial Park (King, 1968: 503)”.

Representamen: Fringillidae richmondensis

Object: cardinal bird

Interpretant: The Latin sentence found in the quotation above is a sign indicating the type of cardinal bird that Stanley saw.

3.48 “It really wasn’t even a drizzle, it was more like a constant **hanging mist** (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: hanging mist

Object: rain

Interpretant: The hanging mist in the quote above has the meaning of a mist that will still descend to the earth's surface. So that the fog looks hanging or only occurs in the sky. This event usually occurs

when it is about to rain where the fog will cover the sky. This is in accordance with the sentence above which refers to the state of the rain.

3.49 “The air was **muted** but somehow exciting just the same time (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: muted

Object: windy

Interpretant: the word muted above has the meaning of something quiet and gentle. So, in the quotation above, the muted sign means that the air is soft or windy.

3.50 “There was a smell of **new growth** in the air (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: new growth

Object: leaves

Interpretant: the word new growth above means that the leaves will begin to grow. So, the smell of the leaves that will grow. The word new growth refers to the leaves on a tree whose smell wafts through the air.

3.51 “The air smells **green** tonight, he thought, and he smiled a little (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: green

Object: leaves

Interpretant: in the quotation above, the air smells green means that the air smells so fresh like leaves. The word green above refers to leaves that are green.

3.52 “He walked quickly because the **light** would be gone in an hour or even less (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: light

Object: sun

Interpretant: the word light in the quote above refers to the sun as a light. Where in the sentence above has the meaning that the sun will begin to set in an hour or less.

3.53 “He would not allow himself to collect the cardinal even if he knew in his **heart**, he had really seen it (King, 1968: 504)”.

Representamen: heart

Object: deepest

Interpretant: in the quote above found index heart. The heart in the quotation above does not mean the heart as a human internal organ, but rather the heart which is the most important human being. So, the heart here refers to the deepest self or the deepest bottom of the heart.

3.54 “and if those windows are streaked, you won’t need your father to give you blue devil (King, 1968: 486)”.

Representamen: blue devil

Object: depression

Interpretant: through the quote above can be found the symbol of the blue devil. Blue devil itself is a symbol of low spirit or a state where a person experiences depression and melancholia. Here, it means that Beverly's father often makes Beverly depressed, such as always scolding and even beating Beverly.

3.55 “This was considered a **grownups’ park** (King, 1968: 500)”.

Representamen: grownups park

Object: adult park

Interpretant: Basically, parks are known for small children who have various games (slide, swing), but it is different from the index found above. Grownups Park is a park for adults that does not have a playground but only consists of grass and plants.

3.56 “**More baths and less bullets**, that’s my motto (King, 1968: 505)”.

Representamen: more bath and less bullet

Object: financial matter

Interpretant: The index above is based on financial matters. Bath has the meaning of gambling, while bullet has the meaning of an unpleasant thing.

3.57 “Stan turned over to the picture of the **cardinal** one more time, going it over, familiarizing himself with the recognizable points (King, 1968: 505)”.

Representamen: cardinal

Object: bird

Interpretant: the word cardinal in the quotation above does not refer to the meaning of high-ranking officials or the red colour. But the word cardinal refers to a type of little red bird.

3.58 “He uncased his **binoculars** and put them to his eyes (King, 1968: 505)”.

Representamen: binoculars

Object: glasses

Interpretant: the word binoculars refer to glasses. So, the word binoculars do not refer to the telescope but the glasses that Stanley uses to see far away/ to get better vision.

3.59 “Then a blue jay came hauling in like a **cop** breaking up a gaggle of loiterers (King, 1968: 506)”.

Representamen: cop

Object: action of police

Interpretant: the word cop does not mean that the blue jay looks like a cop. But the actions of the blue jay bird that resemble the police when displacing or disbanding a gang.

3.60 “The sparrow returned, then flew off again as a pair of robins cruised into the bathe and to discuss matters of importance to the **hollow boned** set (King, 1968: 506)”.

Representamen: hollow boned

Object: hollow tree

Interpretant: The word hollow boned refers to the hollow bone-like tree trunk, which is important to birds, especially sparrows that live in hollow trees.

3.61 “He looked at the picture in the book, studying it with a **fierce frown** of concentration and picked up the glasses again (King, 1968: 507)”.

Representamen: fierce frown

Object: high concentration

Interpretant: The index fierce frown found in the quote above means that Stanley is in high concentration. Because humans will be seen frowning in high concentration condition.

3.62 “Just below the gallery level, standpipe’s **inner jacket** gave on a platform over the water itself (King, 1968: 507)”.

Representamen: inner jacket

Object: polyester

Interpretant: through the quote above found index inner jacket. The inner jacket in the quotation above is not jacket or clothes used when it is cold, but an inner jacket is a polyester used to lock pipes or connect pipes to one another.

3.63 “That their brain pans were too **small** (King, 1968: 506)”.

Representamen: small

Object: stupid

Interpretant: through the quotation above found the word "small" does not symbolize size, but rather an indication of stupidity. Because small brains tend to be neither not too smart nor stupid, for example small animals like birds don't have the same intelligence as mammals with bigger brains.

3.64 “The bone-white **shingles** bulged out over each of those dark windows like brows over eyes (King, 1968:508)”.

Representamen: shingles

Object: skin disease

Interpretant: Through the quotation above, it is found that the Shingles is an index of a severe skin disease caused by the chickenpox virus. This disease is characterized by redness that occurs all over the body. This disease is found in corpses whose lives were taken by Pennywise the clown; the reflection of the ghost will have red skin all over the body.

3.65 “White sky now fading to a **dull purple** and mist thickening a bit (King, 1968: 508)”.

Representamen: dull purple

Object: cloudy

Interpretant: According to the quotation above, dull purple is an indication that the sky which has changed colour to dull purple will soon rain. Dull purple colour will usually be seen in the sky which is called cloudy mixed with thick mist.

3.66 “He hit the door with his hand, hit it hard enough to send **sparkly** tingles of pain all the way up to his elbow (King, 1968: 511)”.

Representamen: sparkly tingles

Object: electrocuted

Interpretant: The sparkly tingles in the quote above mean that his hand hit the door so hard that he felt a tingling sensation like an electric shock. Sparkly does not mean that his hands emit light until they are sparkly, but his hands are tingling like electrocution.

3.67 “There was nothing cheery about it now. It had changed, it become a **dirge** (King, 1968: 511)”.

Representamen: dirge

Object: sadness

Interpretant: Through the quotation above, it is clear that a dirge has the meaning of sadness, because a funeral song is usually sung when the feeling of sadness to loss of someone who has died is buried. The connotation in the sentence above is also clear that there is no more happiness, only sadness.

3.68 “Now it was not popcorn and doughboys and cotton candy he smelled but wet decay, the stench of dead pork which has exploded in a **fury of maggots** in a place (King, 1968: 511)”.

Representamen: fury

Object: numerous

Interpretant: According to the quote above, the word fury does not mean angry, but rather the maggots that are very numerous and spreading like they are angry, which shows that the rot has occurred in pork.

3.69 “The dead ones, we’re the dead ones. We sank but now we float... and **you’ll float** too (King, 1968: 512)”.

Representamen: you’ll float too

Object: you’ll die

Interpretant: in the quote above Pennywise the clown wants to eat Stanley by saying you'll float too. Because when the body floats it has an indication that it has lost its life, so it floats. In this novel, if Pennywise eats death, his body will float, unable to stay above the ground or continue to float. So, the connotation is that Pennywise wants to kill Stanley.

3.70 “It would reach for him in a moment, and he would feel its **cold flesh** (King, 1968: 512)”.

Representamen: cold flesh

Object: dead

Interpretant: through the quotation above, cold flesh has the meaning of death, not cold meat. But the connotation is a corpse or a person who dies or if the flesh is touched it will feel cold, so this indicates death. In the sentence above, it means that soon Stanley will feel cold flesh or death.

3.71 “He could see jeans that had decayed to a purplish black (King, 1968: 513)”.

Representamen: purplish black

Object: corpse

Interpretant: In the quotation above, the word purplish black symbolizes rotting human flesh to become purplish black. So, the index of the word above is Stanley can see a rotting corpse, not jeans.

3.72 “His skin was nearly **grey** as the April evening (King, 1868: 514)”.

Representamen: grey

Object: dying

Interpretant: in the quote above the gray color has an indication of death. This is because at the time of death, the color of the corpse's body changes that it has no pigment to become pale or gray in color. This quotation also shows that Stanley's body is about to die or is turning gray because Stanley drowned in the bathtub while taking a shower.

4 CONCLUSION

After analysing signs in a novel entitled IT by King. The research can draw some conclusions. In this research, the research found three categories of sign. There are 72 signs found in the data which each meaning from King's IT novel chapter I. First, of the three categories of semiotic signs by Pierce, indexical sign is found more often. There are 72 indexes found. Index can be found on almost every page. The kinds of signs mostly refer to figures. As can be found indications of the behaviour of Georgi's character, indications of the character or behaviour of the clown Pennywise as a monster, and indications of Beverly's character being the victim. It contains Jew's culture and Greek ancient tradition. Through the discovery of semiotic signs into their categories, the meaning behind the sign can be found. So, it can also refer to the conclusion of the behavioural or physical characterization contained in each character.

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