

**ANALYSIS OF SIGN SYSTEM THE MAIN
CHARACTER *LOUANNE JOHNSON* ON
THE MOVIE “DANGEROUS MINDS”**

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Abstract

In this research, the writers discuss semiotic analysis in the word of the main character *Louanne Johnson* on the “Dangerous Minds” movie. The aims of this research are to find out the context and classification of iconic, indexical and symbolic sign to understand about sign system of meanings. In order to focus on the topic, the writers limit the data, the writers use qualitative-

descriptive and *Pilah Unsur Penentu* (PUP) as the method. The writers use one philosopher's theories, Charles S. Peirce's theories to identify the word of the main character *Louanne Johnson* portrayed in iconic, indexical and symbolic sign. The writers would like to present semiotic analysis which covers iconic, indexical and symbolic sign. The writers analyse of signs system from the script "Dangerous Minds" movie. There are iconic, indexical and symbolic signs. The amounts of the entire word are about 33 word of signs system. The first dominant type of iconic signs gets 19 words. The second dominant type of indexical signs gets 32 words and the last dominant type of symbolic signs which gets 33 words. This data are based on potentially fulfilling words Peirce's theory.

Keywords: Semiotics, semiotic analysis, signs, movie, Dangerous Minds

A. Introduction

The study of these signs, codes and conventions in film is called **semiotics** or **semiotic analysis**. Semiotic analysis is a way to explain how an audience makes meaning from codes. (Peirce in Manoon de Reeper, 1997: 20).

American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce (1839) writes that a sign "is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity" Zeman (1977: 24). All meaning is encoded in that which creates the meaning. No object or word is without meaning one cannot read or see something without associating it to a certain idea. Everyone has been taught how to decode what they see, read and hear. We have all learned to decode meaning. It is how we make sense of our surroundings, essentially, of the world. Semiotic analysis is used to "read" a film and its text. It's mostly used in academic study of film.

Peirce proposes several typologies and definitions of the signs. More than 76 definitions of what a sign is have been collected throughout Peirce's work. Some canonical typologies can nonetheless be observed, one crucial one being the distinction between "iconic", "indexical" and "symbolic". The icon, index and symbol sign typology is chronologically the first but structurally the second of three that fit together as a trio of three-valued parameters in regular scheme of nine kinds of sign. The three "parameters" are not independent of one another, and the result is a system of ten classes of signs Lady Welby (1908: 90) which are shown further in this analysis.

Furthermore, the writers take a script from the *Dangerous Minds* movie for her design to three aspects above. *Dangerous Minds* is a 1995 American drama film directed by John N. Smith, and produced by Don Simpson and Jerry Bruckheimer. The writers choose the *Dangerous Minds* movie because on the *Dangerous Minds* movie is a potentially in three aspects of sign Peirce's theory there is: iconic, indexical and symbolic sign. The writers choose a word that is only used by the main character *Louanne Johnson*. The main character is retired U.S. Marine Louanne Johnson is an American writer, she is teacher and retired United States Marine. She is best known for the book *My Posse Don't Do Homework*, which was adapted as the film *Dangerous Minds* in 1995, and a TV series in 1996. She was portrayed by Michelle Pfeiffer in the film, and by Annie Potts in the TV series. Ms. Johnson is an ex-marine who wrote about her experiences teaching English at Carlmont High School in Belmont, California, in 1989, where most of her students were African-American and Latino teenagers from East Palo Alto, a poverty-stricken,

racially segregated, economically deprived city. [http://www.Maslin, JanetAugust11,1995\).](http://www.Maslin, JanetAugust11,1995).)"MovieReviewDangerousMinds "FILMREVIEW.movies.n-ytimes.com. (Accessed on 30 May 2018).

In this research, the writers intend to show the use of movie in understanding on analysing sign system, there is: iconic, indexical and symbolic based on explores how words and other signs system make meaning on the movie "Dangerous Minds". The writers propose the title "Analysis of Sign System by the Main Character *Louanne Johnson* on the Movie "Dangerous Mind"

B. Literature Review

The writers present the semiotic analysis by using Peirce's Theory for the analysis,

1. Semiotics

Charles Sanders Peirce (1839–1914) defines semiosis as an irreducibly triadic process where in something, as an object, logically determines or influences something as a sign to determine or influence something as an interpretation or interpretant, itself a sign, thus leading to further interpretants. Semiosis is logically structure to perpetuate itself. The object may be quality, fact, rule, or even fictional, and may be "immediate" to the signs, the object as represent in the signs, or "dynamic", the object as it really is, on which the immediate object is found. The interpretant may be "immediate" to the signs, all that the signs immediately expresses, such as a words usual meaning. His semiotic cover not only artificial, linguistic, and symbolic signs, but also semblances such as kindred sensible qualities, and

indices such as reactions Peirce in Batthacharya (1978: 103).

Peirce adopts the term semiosis (or semeiosis) and defined it to mean an "action, or influence, which is, or involves, a cooperation of three subjects, such as a sign, its object, and its interpretant, this trirelative influence not being in any way resolvable into actions between pairs". This specific type of triadic relation is fundamental to Peirce's understanding of "logic as formal semiotic". By "logic" he means philosophical logic. He eventually divides (philosophical) logic, or formal semiotics, into speculative grammar, or stechiology on the elements of semiosis (sign, object, interpretant), how signs can signify and, in relation to that, what kinds of signs, objects, and interpretants there are, how signs combine, and how some signs embody or incorporate others; logical critic, or logic proper, on the modes of inference; and speculative rhetoric, or methodeutic, the philosophical theory of inquiry, including his form of pragmatism. His speculative grammar, or stechiology. Charles Sanders Peirce began writing on semiotics, which he also called semeiotics, meaning the philosophical study of signs, in the 1860s. During the 20th century, the term "semiotics" was to cover all tendencies of sign researches Peirce in Karen (1989: 25). His semiotic covers not only artificial, linguistic, and symbolic signs, but also semblances such as kindred sensible qualities, and indices such as reactions. He is to classify any signs by three interdependent trichotomies, intersecting to form ten classes of signs. Signs also enter into various kinds of meaningful combinations. Peirce covers both

semantic and syntactical issues in his speculative grammar.

Peirce makes various classifications of his semiotic elements, especially of the sign and the interpretant. Of particular concern in understanding the signs, object and interpretant triad is this: In relation to a sign, its object and its interpretant are either immediate (present in the sign) or mediate, as follows:

- a. Sign, always immediate to itself that is, in a tautologous sense, present in or at itself, even if it is not immediate to a mind or immediately accomplished without processing or is a general apprehended only in its instances.
- b. Object
 - 1) Immediate object, the object as represented in the sign.
 - 2) Dynamic object, the object as it really is, on which the idea which is the immediate object is "founded, as on bedrock". Also called the dynamoid object, the dynamical object.
- c. Interpretant
 - 1) Immediate interpretant, the quality of the impression which a sign is fit to produce, not any actual reaction, and which the sign carries with it even before there is an interpreter or quasi-interpreter. It is what is ordinarily called the sign's meaning.
 - 2) Dynamic interpretant, the actual effect (apart from the feeling) of the sign on a mind or quasi-mind, for instance the agitation of the feeling.
 - 3) Final interpretant, the effect which the sign would have on the conduct of any mind or

quasi-mind if circumstances allowed that effect to be fully achieved.

It is initially tempting to regard immediate, dynamic, and final interpretants as forming a temporal succession in an actual process of semiosis, especially since their conceptions refer to beginning, midstages, and end of a semiotic process. But instead their distinctions from each other are modal or categorial. The immediate interpretant is a quality of impression which a sign is fitted to produce, a special potentiality. The dynamic interpretant is an actuality. The final interpretant is a kind of norm or necessity unaffected by actual trends of opinion or interpretation. Peirce holds that one has no guarantees that one has done so, but only compelling reasons, sometimes very compelling, to think so and, in practical matters, must sometimes act with complete confidence of having done so. Peirce says that it is often better in practical matters to rely on instinct, sentiment, and tradition, than on theoretical inquiry. In any case, in so far as truth is the final interpretant of a pursuit of truth, one believes. In effect, that one coincides with a final interpretant of some question about what is true, whenever and to whatever extent that one believes that one reaches a truth.

2. Semiotic Analysis

Semiotic analysis is a way to explain how makes meaning from codes all meaning is encoded in that which creates the meaning. No object or word goes without a meaning. Read or see something without associating it to a certain idea Peirce in Arthur Asa Berger (1998: 38)

In semiotic analysis, the smallest units of meaning are signs. For example, the way someone

dresses is a collection of signs that informs others about the person; clothing encodes the smallest of signs. A black band t-shirt and over-sized pants signal a music fan, but together they can create a collection of signs, a code. For example, a band shirt + baggy pants + black nail polish + dyed hair, could signal a rebel, or even a Goth. On its most basic level, there is the sign: the denotation, which is the literal meaning. But when a sign occurs in a group, or in a particular context, it becomes a code, and it can suggest or connote extra meaning. For instance, the color red simply denotes a color, but in a certain context it can connote emotion, like anger, or love. These codes are often used in media to reinforce, subtly, the way audiences should think about certain things or how they should behave. These are a culture's dominant ideologies. For instance, a long-standing cultural ideology is that diamonds (or chocolate) symbolize love and that people should give this to your significant other as proof of their love for the other. These codes are groups of signs that seem to fit together naturally to create meaning.

Semiotic analysis signifies a method designed for the analysis of special texts in spite of the standard in which it is offered. In support of these purposes, special text can be any message conserved in a structure having an independent existence. Semiotic analysis can be applied to everything that can be observed as suggesting something. In simple words, this analysis is applicable to anything which has denotation surrounded by a culture. Also, in the framework of the mass communication, you can relate semiotic analysis to a few media texts such as posters, films, newspaper, cartoons, magazine articles, radio and

TV programs and other advertisements. It is also possible to relate it to the methods engaged in creating and inferring such kind of texts Daniel Chandler (2007: 101).

Semiotic analysis is gradually ascertaining itself as an order and structure to be followed. In many countries, semiotic analysis is biased because its limits are bordered to literary analysis and an approval of visual and audio media, however this constricted focus might slow down an additional broad study of the communal and political forces forming how various media are employed. It can also challenge the active status of media within current culture.

3. Signs System

Peirce defines a sign as anything which determines something else (it's interpretant) to refer to an object which itself refers (its object) in the same way, the interpretant becoming in turn a sign, and so on ad infinitum and Peirce uses the term 'sign' to mean a thought or action (Peirce, 1991: 139).

In Semiotics, a sign is anything that communicates a meaning that is not the sign itself to the interpreter of the sign. The meaning can be intentional such as a word uttered with a specific meaning, or unintentional, such as a symptom being a sign of a particular medical condition Jay Lemke (2006).

Peirce's three basic phenomenological categories come into central play in these classifications. The exposition of sign classes represents Peirce's associations of signs classes with the categories. The three signs typologies depend respectively on;

a. The sign itself

- b. How the sign stands for its denoted object
- c. How the signs stands for its object to its interpretant.

Each of the three typologies is a three-way division, a trichotomy. Peirce's three phenomenological categories are as follows:

- a. Qualisigns, sinsigns, and legisigns. Every sign is either (qualisign) a quality or possibility, or (sinsign) an actual individual thing, fact, event, state or (legisign) a norm, habit, rule, law. (Also called tones, tokens, and types, also potisigns, actisigns, and famisigns.)
- b. Icons, indices, and symbols. Every sign refers either. Icon through similarity to its object, or Index through factual connection to its object, or symbol through interpretive habit or norm of reference to its object.
- c. Rhemes, dicisigns, and arguments. Every sign is interpreted either as (rheme) term-like, standing for its object in respect of quality, or as (dicisign) proposition-like, standing for its object in respect of fact, or as (argument) argumentative, standing for its object in respect of habit or law. This is the trichotomy of all signs as building blocks of inference. (Also called sumisigns, dicent signs, and suadisigns, also semes, phemes, and delomes.)

Thus each of the three typologies is a three-valued parameter for every sign. The three parameters are not independent of each other; many co-classifications aren't found. The result is not 27 but instead ten classes of signs fully specified at level of analysis.

In later years, Peirce attempts a finer level of analysis, defining sign classes in terms of relations not just to sign, object, and interpretant,

but to sign, immediate object, dynamic object, immediate interpretant, dynamic interpretant, and final or normal interpretant. He aims at 10 trichotomies of signs, with the above three trichotomies interspersed among them, and issuing in 66 classes of signs. He does not bring that system into a finished form. In any case, in that system, icon, index, and symbol are classed by category of how they stood for the dynamic object, while rheme, dicisign, and argument are classed by the category of how they stand to the final or normal interpretant

According to Peirce (1991) her say typology emphasizes the different ways in which the signs refer to its object. The icon by a quality of its own, the index by real connection to its object, and the symbol by a habit or rule for its interpretant, more is explained, as follows:

- a. Iconix is a sign that denotes its object by virtue of a quality which is shared by them but which the icon has irrespectively of the object. The icon (for instance, a portrait or a diagram) resembles or imitates its object. The icon has, of itself, a certain character or aspect, one which the object also has (or is supposed to have) and which lets the icon be interpreted as a sign even if the object does not exist. The icon signifies essentially on the basis of its "ground." (Peirce defined the ground as the pure abstraction of a quality, and the sign's ground as the pure abstraction of the quality in respect of which the sign refers to its object, whether by resemblance or, as a symbol, by imputing the quality to the object). Peirce calls an icon apart from a label, legend, or other

index attached to it, a "hypoicon", and divided the hypoicon into three classes:

- 1) the image, which depends on a simple quality
 - 2) the diagram, whose internal relations, mainly dyadic or so taken, represent by analogy the relations in something
 - 3) the metaphor, which represents the representative character of a sign by representing a parallelism in something else.
- b. Indexical is a sign that denotes its object by virtue of an actual connection involving them, one that he also calls a real relation in virtue of its being irrespective of interpretation. It is in any case a relation which is in fact, in contrast to the icon, which has only a ground for denotation of its object, and in contrast to the symbol, which denotes by an interpretive habit or law. An index which compels attention without conveying any information about its object is a pure index, though that may be an ideal limit never actually reached. If an indexical relation is a resistance or reaction physically or causally connecting an index to its object, then the index is a reagent (for example smoke coming from a building is a reagent index of fire). Such an index is really affected or modified by the object, and is the only kind of index which can be used in order to ascertain facts about its object. Peirce also usually holds that an index does not have to be an actual individual fact or thing, but can be a general; a disease symptom is general, its occurrence singular; and he usually considers a designation to be an index, e.g., a pronoun, a

proper name, a label on a diagram, etc. In 1903 Peirce said that only an individual is an index, gave "seme" as an alternate expression for "index", and called designations "subindices or hyposemes, which were a kind of symbol; he allowed of a "degenerate index" indicating a non-individual object, as exemplified by an individual thing indicating its own characteristics. But by 1904 he allowed indices to be generals and returned to classing designations as indices.

- c. Symbolic is a sign that denotes its object solely by virtue of the fact that it will be interpreted to do so. The symbol consists in a natural or conventional or logical rule, norm, or habit, a habit that lacks dependence on the symbolic sign's having a resemblance or real connection to the denoted object. Thus, a symbol denotes by virtue of its interpretant. Its sign-action (semeiosis) is ruled by a habit, a more or less systematic set of associations that ensures its interpretation. For Peirce, every symbol is a general, and that which we call an actual individual symbol is called by Peirce a replica or instance of the symbol. Symbols, like all other legisigns (also called "types"), need actual, individual replicas for expression. The proposition is an example of a symbol which is irrespective of language and of any form of expression and does not prescribe qualities of its replicas. A word that is symbolic is an example of a symbol that prescribes qualities (especially looks or sound) of its replicas. Not every replica is actual and individual. Two word-symbols with the same meaning are

symbols which are replicas of that symbol which consists in their shared meaning.

C. Method of Investigation

In this research, the writers use qualitative-descriptive design to study of semiotic analysis on the “Dangerous Minds” movie. In this study, the writers apply Charles S. Peirce theory (1901) to analyse signs system realized in “Dangerous Minds” movie. The source of data in this study is taken from the scripts of “Dangerous Minds” movie. The writers limit the data to analyse word by the main character *Louanne Johnson* of “Dangerous Minds” movie. The writers download the scripts of “Dangerous Minds” movie from [http://www. Dangerous.Minds.1995.720p.WEBDL.HDCLUB](http://www.Dangerous.Minds.1995.720p.WEBDL.HDCLUB) [SubtitleTools.com] (Access on 30 May 2018). In this thesis, the writers use *Pilah Unsur Penentu* (PUP) technique to collect the data. The writers are only as the observer of the signs system used such as the iconic, indexical and symbolic signs.

D. Findings and Discussion

The writers present the identification of semiotic analysis to the utterance by the main character’s potentially consist of sign system, such as: iconic, indexical and symbolic signs. The utterances are presented on the main character.

The writers choose Peirce’s theory to analyze signs system. The writer would explain about signs system had potentially to become of three aspects of sign, there are: Iconic, Indexical and Symbolic sign, as follow:

1. The Analysis of Signs System
 - a. Oh, well. Long sleeves. Hides the tattoos
Iconic : tattoos

Indexical : an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the body by insertion of pigment under the skin or by production of scars

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of art decorating of the body with certain images to make the bodies looks beautiful

- b. Well, I met my husband and started working for his company. Uh, w-we're divorcing

Iconic : -

Indexical : a number of individuals gathered together, especially for a particular purpose

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a company is the main several companies that are members of a company's group. It is possible to increase or create the market value of the company (market value creation).

- c. Uh, w-w-w-w-wh Um, what is an academy teacher?

Iconic : -

Indexical : a place of study or training in a special field

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of academic education is higher education directed primarily at the mastering and developing certain disciplines of science, technology, and art, which include undergraduate, master and doctoral education programs.

- d. Yeah, yeah. No, she told me all about it. She said, you know, bright, special kids and

Iconic : -

Indexical : giving out or reflecting a lot of light; shining

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of particles photons. These two definitions are properties that are shown simultaneously so that they are called “wave-particle dualism”.

- e. I guess Miss Shepherd's lesson plans will be in her desk.

Iconic : desk

Indexical : a piece of furniture with a flat or sloped surface and typically with drawers, at which one can read, write, or do other work

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of table or counter, as in a library or office, at which a specific job is performed or a service offered.

- f. Noisy bunch, aren't they?

Iconic : -

Indexical : making or given to making a lot of noise

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of making much noise and abounding in or full of noise.

- g. Okay, anybody else know any karate? What about you?

Iconic : -

Indexical : an Asian system of unarmed combat using the hands and feet to deliver and block blows, widely practiced as a sport

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a method developed in Japan of defending oneself without the use of weapons by striking sensitive areas on an attacker's body with the hands, elbows, knees, or feet. Compare judo, jujitsu. It was formalized in Okinawa in the 17th century and popularized via Japan after about 1920. Karate is performed barefoot

in loose padded clothing, with a colored belt indicating the level of skill, and involves mental as well as physical training.

- h. Now, Raul, you're gonna step into Durrell and you're gonna grab his wrist, okay? You're gonna turn your body away from him so that your but is in his stomach. Okay?

Iconic : body

Indexical : the physical structure of a person or an animal, including the bones, flesh, and organs

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of refers to the material organism of an individual, human or animal, the physical structure and material substance of an human, animal or plant, living or dead

- i. Now, it's a hip throw. Okay, take your fighting stance again, okay. Okay, grab his wrist. Now, now this time, as you move in, you're gonna take this hand, you're gonna grab onto this shoulder. Okay? Ready?

Iconic : shoulder

Indexical : the upper joint of the human arm and the part of the body between this and the neck

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of the part of each side of the body in humans, at the top of the trunk, extending from each side of the base of the neck to the region where the arm articulates with the trunk.

- j. Well, that was "A" work. You'd make good Marine. In fact, from this moment, each one of you is like an inductee...

Iconic : -

Indexical : a member of a body of troops trained to serve on land or at sea, in particular a member of the US Marine Corps

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of sea going ships collectively, especially with reference to nationality or class; shipping in general.

k. Did you read that somewhere in this class?

Iconic : class

Indexical : a set or category of things having some property or attribute in common and differentiated from others by kind, type, or quality

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a number of persons or things regarded as forming a group by reason of common attributes, characteristics, qualities, or traits; kind; sort; the period during which a group of students meets for instruction.

l. Hamburger?

Iconic : hamburger

Indexical : a round patty of ground beef, fried or grilled and typically served on a bun or roll and garnished with various condiments

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a sandwich consisting of a cooked patty of ground or chopped beef, usually in a roll or bun, variously garnished.

m. I'm not. In fact, I'm about to challenge the entire curriculum. If I could just find the paper in the Xerox room

Iconic : paper

Indexical : a piece or sheet of paper with something written or drawn on it

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a substance made from wood pulp, rags, straw, or other fibrous material, usually in thin sheets, used to bear writing or printing, for wrapping things.

- n. No. My own little secret weapon.

Iconic : weapon

Indexical : a thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of any instrument or device for use in attack or defense in combat, fighting, or war, as a sword, rifle, or cannon.

- o. Adverb! Fantastic! Whoo! You guys'll be reading poetry soon. You guys are sharp. Okay.

Icon : -

Indexical : is the recording and interpretation of important human experiences, to change in the most form memorable.

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of literary work in which special intensity is given to the expression of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

- p. Boy, poetry will be a piece of cake for this crowd

Iconic : cake

Indexical : an item of soft, sweet food made from a mixture of flour, shortening, eggs, sugar, and other ingredients, baked and often decorated

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of snacks is not the main food. Cakes are usually sweet ore some

savory and salty. Cakes are made from rice flour, sago flour or tapioca flour.

- q. When we finish this assignment, I am gonna take... all of you... to a place that has... the highest parachute jumps, the biggest roller coaster, the best rides, the most delicious hot dogs, the hardest games... and the best prizes in the world. You're kiddin'. For real?

Iconic : parachute

Indexical : a cloth canopy which fills with air and allows a person or heavy object attached to it to descend slowly when dropped from an aircraft, or which is released from the rear of an aircraft on landing to act as a brake

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of generally used to slow down a person's movement of an object to earth.

- r. Sound good?

Iconic : -

Indexical : vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ear

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of mechanical vibrations transmitted through an elastic medium, traveling in air at a speed of approximately 1087 feet (331 meters) per second at sea level.

- s. Well, you know that's a good point. I mean, it's a weird choice. So, what if I told you that Mr. Tambourine Man... is a code name?

Iconic : -

Indexical : a system of words, letters, figures, or other symbols substituted for other words, letters. Especially, for the purposes of secrecy.

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a system used for brevity or secrecy of communication, in which arbitrarily chosen words, letters, or symbols are assigned definite meanings.

- t. A drug dealer. Is it? Well, a lot of people think so. You know, this song is from the '60s, when you couldn't sing about drugs, so they had to make up codes.

Iconic : drug

Indexical : a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of Pharmacology a chemical substance used in the treatment, cure, prevention, or diagnosis of disease or used to otherwise enhance physical or mental well-being and any substance recognized in the official pharmacopoeia or formulary of the nation.

- u. Is that his thumb? I thought that was a cigarette. How is Maggie?

Iconic : cigarette

Indexical : a thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a cylindrical roll of finely cut tobacco cured for smoking, considerably smaller than most cigars and usually wrapped in thin white paper.

- v. You could all be expelled if I report this to the office, and you know that. Okay, if you give me your word that it ends here, I'll forget it. Is it over?

Iconic : -

Indexical : a room, set of rooms, or building used as a place for commercial, professional work

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a room assigned to a specific person or a group of persons in a commercial or industrial organization; a service or kindness done for another person or group of people.

- w. Do you wanna talk about this? Well, if you all feel that strongly about it, leave the room.

Iconic :-

Indexical : a part or division of a building enclosed by walls, floor, and ceiling

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a portion of space within a building or other structure, separated by walls or partitions from other parts: a dining room and space that can be occupied or where something can be done

- x. Do you have a choice to get on that bus?

Iconic : bus

Indexical : a large motor vehicle carrying passengers by road, having a long body, equipped with seats or benches for passengers

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a large motor vehicle, typically one serving the public on a fixed route and for a fare, usually operating as part of a scheduled service; omnibus.

- y. Because I make a choice to care. And, honey, the money ain't that good.

Iconic : money

Indexical : a current medium of exchange in the form of coins and banknotes; coins and banknotes collectively

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of any article or substance used as a medium of exchange, measure of wealth, or means of payment, as checks on demand deposit.

- z. Oh, but there was no one to inform. All the kids just decided to go to the amusement park at the last minute. And then they let me come along.

Iconic : -

Indexical : -

Symbolic : that contained meanings of an area that contains hard and soft material components that support each other intentionally planned and made by humans in their use as indoor and outdoor fresheners.

- aa. That is correct. It's from The Flowering Peach, the best restaurant in town. Ever hear of it?

Iconic : -

Indexical : an urban area that has a name, defined boundaries, and local government, and that is generally larger than a village and smaller than a city

Symbolic : from indexical signs that contained meanings of a center of settlement and activities of residents who have administrative boundaries that are regulated in the laws and regulations and settlements that have demonstrated the nature and characteristics of the urban life.

- bb. Here's your certificate. Hey! Congratulations, Callie. Okay! But there are no losers in this class. You guys did great. You all get to pick a prize from the box.

Iconic : box

Indexical : a container with a flat base and sides, typically square or rectangular and having a lid

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a container, case, or receptacle, usually rectangular, of wood, metal, cardboard, etc., and often with a lid or removable cover.

cc. Why did you buy it on the street instead of in a store?

Iconic : store

Indexical : a retail establishment selling items to the public

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a stall, room, floor, or building housing or suitable for housing a retail business.

dd. Hey. It is a very nice jacket

Iconic : jacket

Indexical : an outer garment extending either to the waist or the hips, typically having sleeves and a fastening down the front.

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of something designed to be placed around the upper part of the body for a specific purpose other than use as clothing.

ee. Oh, good. I think this is the first time I ever brought food into a supermarket

Iconic : -

Indexical : a large self-service store selling foods and household goods.

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of any business or company offering an unusually wide range and that is usually operated on a self-service basis.

ff. Look, I don't I'm gonna fight this ruling. I'm gonna write an open letter to every newspaper condemning the entire School Board

Iconic : newspaper

Indexical : consisting of folded unstapled sheets and containing news, feature articles, advertisements, and correspondence.

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of a publication issued at regular and usually close intervals, especially daily or weekly, and commonly containing news, comment, features, and advertising.

gg. They gave me candy and called me "the light."

Iconic : candy

Indexical : a sweet food made with sugar or syrup combined with fruit, chocolate, or nuts

Symbolic : from iconic and indexical signs that contained meanings of candy, also called sweets or lollies, is a confection that features sugar as a principal ingredient. The category, called sugar confectionery, encompasses any sweet confection, including chocolate, chewing gum, and sugar candy. Vegetables, fruit, or nuts which have been glazed and coated with sugar are said to be candied.

2. The dominant type of signs system

The amounts of the entire word are about 33 word of signs system which is used by main character *Louanne Johnson*. The first dominant type of iconic signs which gets 19 words. The second dominant type of indexical signs which gets 32 words and the last dominant type of symbolic signs which gets 33 words. This data based on potentially fulfilling words Peirce's theory of three aspects of signs system. There is; iconic, indexical and symbolic signs.

E. Conclusion

Based on semiotic analysis on “Dangerous Minds” movie the following conclusion could be illustrated.

1. Semiotic analysis is a way to explain how an audience makes meaning from codes. In semiotic analysis Peirce focuses on three aspects. They are;
a. Iconic through similarity to its object
b. Indexical through factual connection to its object
c. Symbolic through interpretive habit or norm of reference to its object
2. The analysis of iconic, indexical and symbolic signs in “Dangerous Minds” movie. Based on the findings of the data analysis there are 33 words by the main character *Louanne Johnson*.
3. The analysis of iconic, indexical and symbolic signs in “Dangerous Minds” movie. Based on Charles S. Peirce, semiotic analysis of the entire word are about 33 word of signs system which is used by main character *Louanne Johnson*. The first dominant type of iconic signs gets 19 words. The second dominant type of indexical signs gets 32 words and the last dominant type of symbolic signs gets 33 words. This data are based on potentially fulfilling words Peirce’s theory of three aspects of signs system: iconic, indexical and symbolic signs.

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