CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

Semiotics

The theory that I will use to support the course of the research is the theory of symbols or semiotics. Semiotics takes meaning in a literary work through the symbols displayed in the literary work.

According to the book the quest for meaning by Denesi in the meaning of "semiotics is about central aim is to investigate, decipher, document, and explain the what, how, and why of signs, no matter how simple or complex they are. Since the middle part of the twentieth century, semiotics has grown into a broad field of inquiry. It has been applied to the study of body language, art forms, discourses of all kinds, visual communication, media, advertising, narratives, language, objects, gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, clothing, space, cuisine, rituals - in sum, to everything that human beings produce and use to communicate and represent things in some psychologically and socially meaningful way. " (Denesi, 2007: 5)

Here I am using the theory of Roland Barthes. Roland Barthes states that Semiology 'aims to take in any system of signs whatever their substances and limits like; images, gestures, musical sounds, and objects. These are as a system of significance. Roland Barthes says that semiology is the part of linguistics; to be precise; it is the part covering the great signifying unities of discourse (Barthes, 1968).

Writing sits alongside speech, still image, film, gesture, music and so on as a resource for making meaning, and it has been the enterprise of semiotics to explore the ways by which such resources are exploited, managed, combined and systematised by their users for myriad communicative purposes in an infinite variety of contexts. (Gravells, 2017: 5)

Barthes uses the denotative and connotative 'levels of meanings' to analyze the signs in visual object. Barthes distinguished the analyzing of the signs into two, the verbal and non-verbal signs.

Verbal Sign and Non-Verbal Sign

In the study of semiotics, verbal language (written and spoken) is a sign like any other, sitting alongside image, dress, gesture, music and so on as a semiotic resource for making meaning. (Gravells, 2017: 38)

Verbal language has had more scholarly attention than any other sign type because of its ubiquity, complexity and relative interpretability (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006). By interpretability, I mean that verbal language offers a more complex, wider and better agreed potential for meaning than other sign systems. (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

Verbal analysis can be done through things that are verbal, here through the song I researched and examined the sentences or words from the song in order to find the symbol and meaning in it to ensure the meaning that I want to convey implicitly or explicitly. Usually, the verbal meaning is easier to find because it is direct.

Semiotic analysis of written verbal text whether concepts common in the study of semiotics, and more usually applied to non-verbal sign systems, can be deployed as frameworks for investigating stretches of text (discourse) and shed light on how they make meaning. (Gravells, 2017: 4)

Through song lyrics, the singer usually conveys the implied or implied meaning in it. Inviting the listener to understand and look for the real meaning and purpose behind the song, another goal is that the listener can feel what is being conveyed so that the feeling arises that this song is closely related to it or fits with it.

Non-verbal analysis can usually be found through things that are non-verbal or not spoken in words. For example, gestures, objects, behavior, symbols, and so on. Through certain symbols, usually the creator of the

work tries to add elements to convey implicit messages because I conducted this research to jointly discuss and look for implicit parts that are trying to convey in order to provide insight into the intent of the author of the work.

Connotative and Denotative

In contemporary semiotics the terms denotation and connotation are preferred to reference and sense. Consider, again, the word cat. The word elicits an image of a 'creature with four legs, whiskers, retractile claws,' and so on. This is its denotative meaning, which is intended to point out what distinguishes a cat – a mammal with 'retractile claws,' 'long tail,' and so on – from some other mammal. (Denesi, 2007: 14)

Connotation is the operative sense-making and sense-extracting mode in the production and decipherment of creative texts such as poems, novels, musical compositions, works of art – in effect, of most of the non-technical texts that people create. But this does not imply that meaning in technical (information-based) domains is exclusively denotative. (Denesi, 2007: 15)

Hall's analytical convenience in order to consider language which is more connotative than denotative, we are dealing with language as it communicates in a figurative rather than a literal way. Here language is not primarily representative, but has an intended alternative meaning beyond "what it says". In the study of rhetoric, figurative language can belong to one of four main tropes: irony, metaphor, metonymy and synecdoche. Each trope represents a desired meaning via a different and non-literal relationship between word (signifier) and concept (signified), and these relationships are understandable through codes. (Gravells, 2017: 65)

Sign, Code, Myth, Ideology

Barthes' work, then, provides us with an epistemological starting point for the understanding of textual representation. We will assume that a

discursive representation is realized at four levels of sign, code, myth and ideology. It represents this idea diagrammatically, but we have noted that, crucially, each level is interdependent, so that signs can only be understood in the context of codes, signs and codes can realize myths and ideologies and so on. These four levels provide a framework within which we can eventually locate the different levels of our text analysis, which range from close examination of the text to a consideration of the discourses that run through them which are connected to the culturally- situated beliefs and attitudes that constitute ideology. (Gravells, 2017: 48)

Barthes offers an understanding of language as multilayered, whereby meaning is encoded at different levels: in sign choices, in the combination of signs and in the understanding of signs as continually in flux, and socio-culturally and historically determined. In this chapter I have defined the terms "sign", "code", "mythic meaning" and "ideology", in each case giving examples of how these levels of meaning find expression in language. This view allows us to investigate texts from a narrow to a broad (a micro to a macro) perspective, that is, connecting small signs to social contexts. What this means in practice is that we can identify and discuss language features at different levels—individual words and phrases at the level of the sign, systems of signs at the level of the code, connotations and figurative language at the level of mythic meaning and broad patterns of ideas at the ideological level. Taken together, these discursive elements will give us a rich picture of how meaning is constructed in a text or set of texts. . (Gravells, 2017: 73-74)

Figurative language

Figurative language such as metaphor can introduce "an element of modality or appraisal which enlivens (and ideologically positions) an otherwise bald account" (Fulton et al., 2005: 232).

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Queer Theory

This study uses queer theory as a form of theory that will be used. Queer theory is a theory that discusses a person's gender and sexuality. Judith butler as someone who introduced queer theory to the wider community argues that:

"Queer theory is a set of ideas based around ideas where identity is not really certain and doesn't define who we are. This does not mean it has a very less general meaning of 'women' or any other group, as a multi-elemental identity assumes that people can be seen together on the basis of common false characteristics. Of course, this suggests that we deliberately oppose all forms of identity that already exist" (Puspitosari and Pujileksono, 2005:25).

The theory states that everything is the same is not always true, the theory supports the existence of a difference, because nothing is absolutely certain. Meanwhile, according to Sardar, the queer theory does not accept heterosexuality, in which heterosexuality only justifies the relationship between two different sexual types, so that it will lead to "social life disappointment" (Puspitosari and Pujileksono, 2005: 25).

Sexuality

Sexuality is the feelings and activities connected with a person's sexual desires. (Oxford Dictionaries Online, 2021). Based on oxford dictionary sexuality only based on someone sexual desire but

A person's sexuality, or sexual orientation, determines whom they do, or do not, feel attraction toward. This attraction is typically sexual or romantic.Sexual attraction typically describes a person's desire to have sex or form a sexual relationship with other people. It also often describes physical attraction, or lack thereof, toward others. Romantic attraction can describe a person's expression of love within a relationship. This relationship does not have to be sexual, and a person does not have to experience both romantic and sexual attraction in order to have a sexuality. There are a lot of sexual orientations, and people who identify with one or more may find that their sexuality changes over time. This is perfectly normal — a person's orientation can be fluid. (Medical News Today. n, d.)

Sexuality has many names on it, for example the abbreviation of LGBTQ + is LGBTQIAP+. Which the acronym explained into: L stands for lesbian or women who are attracted to other women. G stands for gay, which are men who have an attraction to other men, this expression can also be used for people who are attracted to the same gender. B stands for bisexual or attraction to two or more genders. T stands for trans, which is someone who has a gender identity that is different from the type of clan when she was born including people who have changed their identity permanently through surgery and don't in trans was also including two spirit and non-binary which will explain more in gender. Q stands for questioning or someone who still question their gender and orientation. Q was also stand for queer which is "describing or relating to a sexual or gender identity that is different from traditional ideas about sex and gender, for example if somebody is gay, bisexual or transgender."(Oxford Dictionaries Online, 2021) in other word queer is a non-heterosexual form of the word or a word

that denotes a part of LGBTQ +. I, which is intersex, is someone who has double calamines in the sense that it can be male or female. The next A is asexual / ace-spec which means someone who has no sexual attraction at all, aromantic or someone who do not feel romantic attraction to anyone, agender, aromantic and many more. P, which stands for pansexual, is someone who has an attraction to someone regardless of the person's gender. and polysexsual or attraction to more than one gender. and the last is + sign which including many more gender and sexuality who not written below.

In general, there are two kinds of sexual and romantic orientation spectrum identities. The first one is ace and aro spectrum identities which is lack or limited sexual or romantic attraction for example asexual, aromantic, demisexual, demiromantic, and more. Second is monosexual identities or someone who only like certain kind of gender who include heterosexual or as we know straight and homosexual or as we know as gay and lesbian. And last is multi-sexual or multi-romantic identities or attraction to multiple gender for example bisexual, pansexual, omnisexual, and many more. It can also see by this ilustration
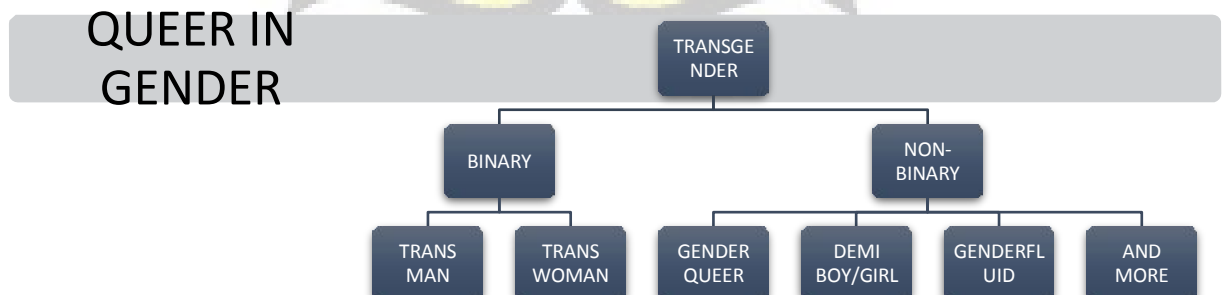
Gender performativity

Based on Judith Butler's theory, gender is something that we show or perform to society. Gender is a social construction in which what a person displays is part of her or her gender. In other words, gender and sex are different things. Sex is something that we are born with, while gender is something that we present to society.

From that we know that "Judith Butler rejects the principle of identity having a beginning and an end. Butler also rejects the view that sex (male/female) as a determinant of gender (masculine/feminine), and gender as a determinant sexual orientation. Identity has nothing to do with sex or gender. Identity is obtained from performative actions, which are always changing. This is what Butler calls human identity which is never stable. From this it can be understood that in Butler's view, it is okay if

someone has a masculine identity at one time and a feminine identity at another time. feminine male or masculine female. This of course also affects the issue of sexual orientation. If a person's sexual identity is not final, unstable, there should be no need for a woman to like a man and vice versa." (Dinata, n.d.)

In gender, the expression queer tends to describe someone who chooses not to explain their gender, just as in sexuality the expression queer in gender also means part of LGBTQ + community. There are many umbrella in queer and LGBTQ + for example: Bi umbrella or umbrella of someone who attracted to more than one gender, trans umbrella or someone with different gender then they was born which is also including non-binary umbrella or someone who do not want to identified as certain gender or have different meaning of gender, and last is ace/aro spectrum umbrella which is someone who don't like people romantically or sexually .

As explained above, transgender is included in the term queer and LGBTQ + gender. So, right now we try to focus in trans umbrella who is more focus in gender who including in LGBTQ +

QUEER IN GENDER

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                          TRANSGENDER
              ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
           BINARY                          NON-BINARY
        ┌─────┴─────┐          ┌──────┬──────┴──────┬──────┐
     TRANS       TRANS      GENDER   DEMI      GENDERFL    AND
      MAN        WOMAN      QUEER   BOY/GIRL     UID       MORE
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Transgender umbrella is including two thigs, first are binary as transman or someone who assigned female at birth who is transitioning or act and feel like man and transwomen or someone who assigned male at birth who transitioning or act and feel like women. The second is non-binary or someone who gender can't explain by certain kind of binary its including gender queer or someone who prefer not discussed about their gender, genderfluid or someone who change their gender continuously it can happened in a couple day weeks or even month its different for each people, and many more who part of the non-binary term.
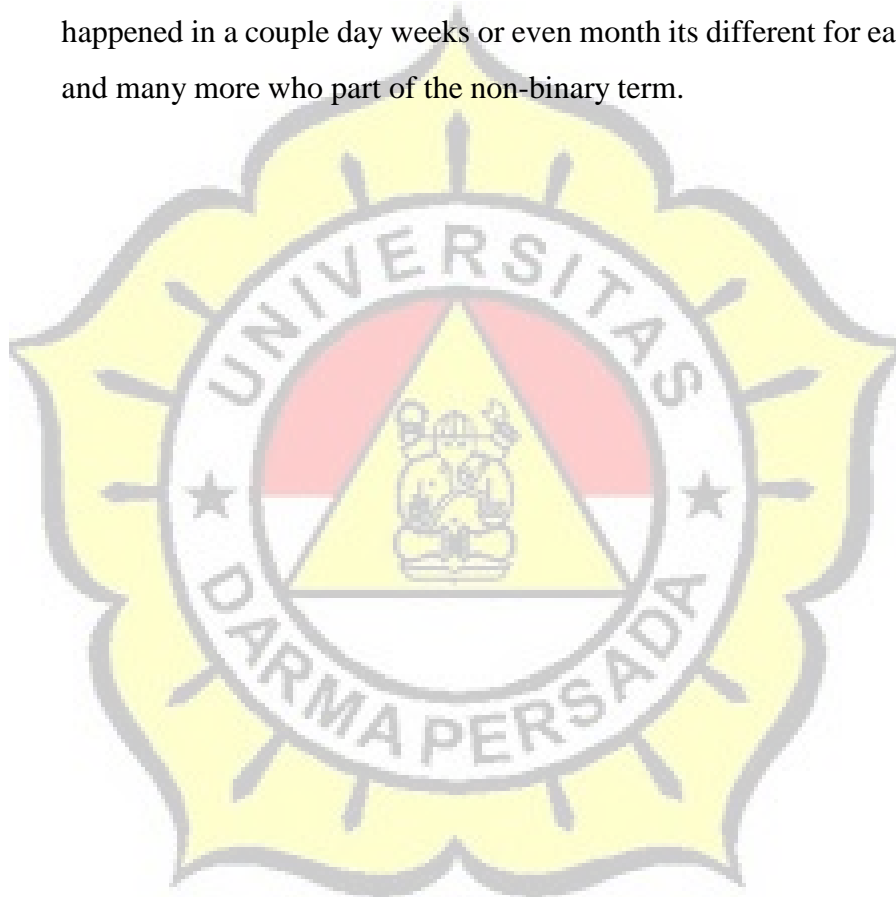
Literature Review

The tittle that I use "The Analysis Of Gender Performativity Of King Princess Selected Songs: A Study Of Queer Theory." it has a similarity with journal by Putri Dwi Annisa (2015) entitled "An Analysis Of Spongebob Squarepants' Selected Episodes: A Study Of Queer Theory And Gender Performativity" the similarity is both is using a queer theory and the analysis of data is using semiotic studied, the different of this journal and my research is she used a movie as her research and i used a song to search the gender performativity. she also used carton or someone art as the object and my research based on a real person or singer. both of the research kind a have different object.

The second journal is from Retno Ayu Wulandari entitled "Identitas Homoseksual Dalam Novel Tiba Sebelum Berangkat Karya Faisal Oddang (Kajian Teori Queer Judith Butler)". The journal has a similarity that is the same theory that used is queer theory by Butler the different is the data that used is she used novel and I used song as the data. I also search the data semiotics way. there also one similarity in this journal and mine that this journal was bring religion and culture to the writing, in one of the songs who titled 1950 the singer also bring religion issued but with history.

The last journal is from Alfina Razan, Lina Meilinawati Rahayu, and Baban Banita. with the title "Performativitas Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Pasung Jiwa Karya Okky Madasari" the similarity from this journal and what I write is that both used queer theory by Butler for the research and both of the object of the research is loved to change their gender sometimes they perform as a male and sometimes as a woman. The different of both of the journal is I used song for the research and they used a novel, another different thing is the character in their novel is assigner male at birth is really the opposite with my object of the research is assigned female at birth so the issued will be different even its look almost the same.